

PARIS IN DANGER

ARMY OF GERMANY REACHES THE VALLEY OF THE MARNE AND IS MENACING PARIS

Teutonic Flood Continues To Sweep Towards the Capital of France—General Foch Making Desperate Attempt To Keep It From Overflowing Its Banks While His Reserve Armies Are Racing Forward To Form Solid Wall and Save Paris From Being Engulfed—Germans Forty-Five Miles From Metropolis.

As Allied Armies Move Along Roads To Battlefield They Meet Thousands of Women and Children Who Are Fleeing Towards Paris Before the German Advance Which Engulfed Their Homes in Towns and Villages—Superiority of Enemy's Lines of Communication—His Push Has Apparently Lost Little of Its Momentum.

Special Cable to New York Tribune and St. John Standard. (By Arthur S. Draper). London, May 31—The German flood continues to sweep towards Paris. General Foch is making a desperate attempt to keep it from overflowing its banks while his reserve armies are racing forward to form a solid wall and save Paris from being engulfed. The Germans are only forty-five miles from Paris in a straight line and they have over-run a wide stretch of country stretching as far south as the north bank of the Marne.

No French woman stays in captured territory in the fourth year of the war as they did in 1914 when the war was young and events that later transpired were incomprehensible. Nothing then was known of atrocities, forced labor, food rations or any of the invaders' forms of cruelty.

The superiority of the enemy's lines of communication never has been more strikingly shown than during the last forty-eight hours of fighting during which time he has been able to exploit his successes. The German push apparently has lost little of its original momentum.

Frankness increases with adversity and today some French writers are admitting that the Germans have numerical superiority. They also admit that because of the element of surprise attending the enemy's efforts the numerical superiority brought him even greater returns.

400,000 Germans. It must be remembered that there is no railway system equal to the task of transporting a score of divisions 100 miles in twenty-four hours. The generals have moved those great forces by foot as Napoleon did. The loss of Soissons—and even Rheims—mean little in comparison to this battle. They are of less tactical value than Amiens or even Dunkirk.

The heroism of the defenders of Soissons and Rheims was no greater than the courage and faith of those thousands of French women and children who are moving southward day and night. That side of the war has received little attention these anxious days when the fate of an individual counts for nothing and when future civilization is the supreme crisis.

The strength of the Allies' wings has brought much encouragement and it is reasonable to expect that General Foch's reserves will make a real stand on the Marne, but Germany won't be beaten this week or next by big words, atrocity stories or false optimism.

Superior fighting is the only antidote for Prussian militarism. Ludendorff has widened the point of the wedge he drove between Rheims and Soissons until now it looks more like the rim of a saucer.

Ludendorff's Hosts. Ludendorff's hosts, like a swarm of locusts, have swept down upon France once and fresh only a week ago. How-

ever, before this battle ends another great stretch of poor France will be swept clean. In another week the countryside will lose the brightness and beauty of springtime and will become yellow and naked as in late autumn.

All during the night German aviators flew over the towns and hamlets that dot the highroads and railways, dropping bombs. Civilians behind the lines suffer with the soldiers and have grown to know the horrors and bitterness of war.

The people of France, still strengthened and of great courage, have a faith in their soldiers that is sublime. They have been told to wait for Foch's reserve, to bear a little longer and then all will be well.

Heroism of Women. The heroism of the defenders of Soissons and Rheims was no greater than the courage and faith of those thousands of French women and children who are moving southward day and night. That side of the war has received little attention these anxious days when the fate of an individual counts for nothing and when future civilization is the supreme crisis.

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Furious Riots Break Out In Towns And Cities of Bohemia

Washington, May 31—Serious disturbances are reported in Austria, in official despatches today from Switzerland. Foreigners, it is declared, are not permitted to enter the country. The disorders are attributed, the despatch said, to Socialists and Jugo Slavs.

London, May 31—(British Admiralty, per Wireless Press)—Riots and internal disorders of all kinds are increasing in Bohemia. A Vienna newspaper says that what is happening today in Bohemia resembles the Lombardi and Venetian uprisings in 1840, except that today the empire is hampered by her engagements in a war from which she does not see a way to escape.

At Chozen, crowds, exasperated by police brutality, set fire to the barracks and to the city hall, where the mounted police were lodged. Eight of the officers were burned to death.

At Kolin the people pulled down the Austrian and raised the Bohemian flag. Public buildings have been burnt at Tabor and other towns in Bohemia and in Omutz, Moravia. At Prague the office of the German newspapers, the Zeitung and Neueste Nachrichten were sacked.

The Prague correspondent of the Stuttgart Neueste Nachrichten telegraphed to his paper that the events of last Sunday exceeded in gravity all the previous demonstrations.

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna appeals to all conservative elements for the preservation of the Austrian state, asserting that "only the tenacity and union of those who desire the preservation of the state can make the monarchy survive this great crisis."

The Croatian press reports that martial law has been proclaimed in Bosnia, that rioting has occurred in various towns and that the Italo Slav entente is daily becoming stronger.

French Inflict Heavy Losses on the Enemy

Paris, May 31—German attacks on the French position on the right bank of the Ailette River have been repulsed. The Germans have reached the Marne, light detachments having penetrated as far as the river between Charleville and Jaulgonne. On the right flank of the battle area the situation is unchanged, which is also the condition west and north of Rheims, according to the official statement issued by the war office tonight.

The statement reads:—"On our left wing in the region of the lower Ailette the Germans have continued their pressure during the course of the day. Our troops have broken all enemy attacks in the region of Biercourt and west of this locality. The enemy who had succeeded in crossing the Oise east of Sempiery was repulsed on the right bank of the river. The principal effort has been in the sector of the Soissons and further to the south in the direction of Neuilly St. Front. To the west of Soissons our troops have delivered vigorous counter-attacks and have arrested all the enemy's efforts, inflicting very severe losses."

At The Marne. The enemy was unable to make any progress in this direction. On the other hand the enemy has been able to win some ground to the west of the road from Soissons to Chateau Thierry and in the direction of this town he has passed Oulchy-la-Ville and Oulchy-le-Chateau, and to a depth of 2 kilometers the infantry captured in the first rush the first position of the enemy, reaching all of their objectives and passing them at certain points. The enemy reacted strongly with violent artillery fire and attempted west of Sika Di Legen a counter-attack which failed completely. More than 1,500 prisoners, Bulgarians and Germans, including 33 officers have been counted up to the present. Important war materials have fallen into our hands. The Greek troops and the French soldiers which were co-operating with them have shown the finest spirit."

Eastern Theatre, May 30.—Greek troops supported by French artillery attack in the enemy positions of great strength of Sika Di Legen, south of the front of the attack, which measures 12 kilometers and to a depth of 2 kilometers the infantry captured in the first rush the first position of the enemy, reaching all of their objectives and passing them at certain points. The enemy reacted strongly with violent artillery fire and attempted west of Sika Di Legen a counter-attack which failed completely. More than 1,500 prisoners, Bulgarians and Germans, including 33 officers have been counted up to the present. Important war materials have fallen into our hands. The Greek troops and the French soldiers which were co-operating with them have shown the finest spirit."

SEVERAL GERMAN U-BOATS SUNK

An Atlantic Port, May 31—A German submarine lying in wait for transports carrying American troops, was rammed and sunk by a large British transport of the Irish coast during the second week in May, according to authoritative information brought here by a prominent American returning from an important mission to England. The ship, which sank the submarine, is one of the largest liners known to American and European travellers. In full view of the soldiers gathered on her deck, the big steamship rammed her way into the submarine and "cut her like a piece of cheese" the American said.

Two Big Ones Gone. An Atlantic Port, May 31—Two of Germany's newest submarines of the cruiser class were sunk May 17 and 18 near Gibraltar, according to passengers who arrived here today on an Italian steamship. The U-boats were sunk by Allied destroyers, and from one of them prisoners were taken the passengers asserted. The Italian liner was held at Gibraltar while the sea lane through which she sailed was cleared of the enemy.

Steamer Sunk. An Atlantic Port, May 31—The American steamer Amackassin, a vessel of 266 tons gross, was sunk by a German submarine in the early part of April, with a possible loss of all but one of the crew of twenty, while

SITUATION ANXIOUS FOR THE ENTENTE

Teutons Make Rapid Advance of Twenty-Six Miles in Four Days and Still Have Large Reserves Available To Be Thrown Into the Battle At Any Point, Says British General Staff.

Immediate Future Depends Upon What Course Enemy Takes—Germans May Strike Direct For Paris or Head For Amiens With View of Cutting Allied Armies in Two.

London, May 31—"The situation is a very serious one," states the general staff, "not only because the Germans have made such rapid progress—an advance of twenty-six miles in four days—but also because they still have such large reserves available to be thrown into the battle at any point."

"Our transport has worked very well and there is reason to hope that the Germans will not make any further progress; although the situation must remain anxious as long as they have plenty of reserves. The immediate future depends on what course the enemy takes. The Crown Prince has used up virtually all his own reserves and some from the army groups to the eastward, but the great bulk of the German reserves are to the north. It remains to be seen whether the enemy will use them to develop his success toward Paris or pursue his original intention in striking toward Amiens with a view to cutting the allied armies in two."

Use 550,000 Men. "The attack during the past week has not been so serious as other attacks at other points in the allied line, because we have more room for manoeuvre and can better afford to fall back. Another thing that must always be considered is that the Germans are rapidly using up their effective reserves. Thus far they have employed 45 divisions (about 550,000 men) in the present attack."

The question has been much discussed in the past few days whether this German attack was a surprise to the allies. It cannot be called a complete surprise because of the fact that enemy concentration in the Laon area were known, but until a day or two before the battle we had no indication that an attack on a big scale was intended. The Germans deserve full credit for maintaining secrecy of their plans. The main masses of men were brought up to the actual front lines only on the night before the attack, which was preceded by only two hours of bombardment for the purpose of cutting wire entanglements. The Germans are not making the same use of artillery as heretofore. They are using trench mortars in large numbers for wire cutting.

Three Hun Objectives. "Is this the enemy's main attack?" "He probably did not know when he initiated it whether it would prove to be a subsidiary or leading operation. It must be remembered that the enemy has three geographical objectives as means towards his great objective of destroying the Franco-British armies—the channel ports; separation of the allied armies by an attack through Amiens, and an attack on Paris."

"In the present operations he is doing all possible to develop his initial success by attack both on the centre and on the flanks of the salient. He has achieved considerable success in the centre, but on the flanks the French are holding well on the heights west of Soissons and the British are similarly fighting hard on the heights around Rheims."

"No review of the past week would be complete without mention of the fine exploit of the American troops in the capture of Cantigny. It was an extremely well conducted operation and in view of the fact that troops were untried it is notable that they not only captured their objective but held it. It is always much more difficult to consolidate and retain a position than to capture it, and the performance of the Americans shows the very high standard as well as their training, bravery and fighting qualities."

UNITED STATES TO RAISE 10,000,000 IF NECESSARY

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 31—Declaring that the navy is doing noble work in keeping open the road to France for the hundreds of thousands of American soldiers already there, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in an impromptu address here declared that the troop movement will reach the million mark in a few weeks; that in a few months the two million mark will have been reached, and that ten million men will be sent if needed to win the war.

The secretary expressed confidence in the navy's ability to wipe out the submarine evil.

MANY KILLED IN A CANADIAN HOSPITAL

Inhuman Hun Airmen Deliberately Bomb Red Cross Institution and Create Havoc.

With the British Army in France, May 31—(By The Associated Press)—Early on Thursday morning German airmen bombed another hospital—this time a Canadian institution—and exacted a considerable toll of casualties. Among those killed by the explosion or flames was an American medical officer who was administering an anaesthetic to a British officer in the operating room when that part of the hospital was demolished. The raid occurred at 12.20 o'clock in the morning.

The hospital attacked was a large one. It had been in existence since the early days of the war and was marked by huge Red Cross signs. The German airmen working partly by the light of the moon dropped four bombs near the hospital and then not able apparently to see where they were hitting, lighted a brilliant flare which was let fall to illuminate the surroundings.

GERMAN TIDE FINALLY REACHES RIVER MARNE

SOMME AND AISNE BATTLEFIELDS LINKED UP BY GERMAN ADVANCE

Enemy At Noon Yesterday Within Two Miles of River Marne and Reached Banks of River Late in Afternoon—1914 Seems Probable, Teutons Sweeping on Towards Chateau—Thierry and Domans, Both on the River—Civilian Population Flees Towards Paris—Allied Left Flank on Aisne Front Forced Back By Violent Attacks.

Keeping the tide of their advantage in the centre flowing strongly toward the Marne, although seemingly less swiftly, the Germans simultaneously have executed a stroke on the Allied left flank that has extended the battle line westward and virtually linked up the present battlefield with that on the Somme. The enemy reached the banks of the Marne yesterday afternoon.

An attack was delivered along the Ailette River, northwest of Soissons, sweeping forward in the salient that projected between the Somme and the Aisne battlefields, the Germans drove the Allied battle line back so that it now runs northward from the vicinity of Soissons through Epeigny and Berancourt to the Oise River, apparently at its point of junction with the Oise Canal, about eight miles east of Noyon.

The Noyon area was included within the field of the German offensive in March, when the French established new lines along the Oise and the Oise Canal to the east and southwest of that town after being driven back below St. Quentin. The German drive down the Oise Valley toward Paris was then checked. The present offensive movement here suggests the possibility of its resumption.

Near Marne. The advance in the centre brought the Germans within two miles of the Marne at one point early yesterday. The wedge here appears increasingly narrow, however, and on its flanks below Soissons and Rheims, the enemy is reported firmly held.

The French war office announces the breaking down of enemy attacks in the Soissons area and to the south, while on the Allied right the line extending northward toward Rheims from the neighborhood of Vestilly ap-

pears virtually unchanged, the Germans falling in all their efforts to win ground. The energetic defence on the right wing is exemplified by the fighting at Thillois, three miles east of Rheims, where the Germans entered the town only to be driven out by a French counter-attack.

Rheims Likely to Fall. By such resistance the safety of Rheims is momentarily safeguarded, but observers of the operations view

its ultimate fall as apparently inevitable. The probability of German penetration right up to the banks of the Marne in the centre of the advance was likewise indicated in the news despatches, which mentioned the near approach of the Germans to Chateau-Thierry and Domans, both of which towns are on the Marne River. The civilian population has left Chateau-Thierry and some of the refugees from it have already passed through Paris for the interior.

The Germans reached the Marne late in the afternoon. On the British front the Germans are active with their artillery east of Amiens and in the Albert region to the north as well as on portions of the Flanders front, but no infantry movements of note are reported.

Allied Left Flank Gives. The Allied left flank on the Aisne front has been forced back by violent German attacks in the region of the Ailette River. This is announced officially. Near Soissons and farther south of Epeigny and Berancourt, the French maintaining their positions.

In the centre the Germans made a slight advance north of the Marne. Farther east and also north and west of Rheims, all the German efforts were in vain. The French by a counter-attack won back the town of Thillois, west of Rheims.

French Statement. Paris, May 31.—Withdrawing before the German onslaught in the region of the Ailette the French fell back on positions north of Berancourt (five miles southeast of Noyon), and Epeigny (seven miles northwest of Soissons). The French are holding their positions along the road between Soissons and Chateau-Thierry, as well as in the western outskirts of Soissons.

Paris, May 31, (5.45 a. m.)—The Germans continued to push forward south of Paris on Tardenois, according to the latest advices reaching Paris, but neither Chateau-Thierry nor Domans have yet fallen into their hands. There is reason to hope that Chateau-Thierry, the position of which has fled, will be saved.

Chateau-Thierry is ten miles south of Fere on Tardenois, while Domans is six miles south of Vestilly. Both towns are on the River Marne. The Fighting Front. Paris, May 31.—The extreme point of the German advance is Le Charnel, about two miles north of the River Marne, according to an outline of the battle front as marked out by news-

paper correspondents, the Havas Agency says. The fighting front, it is declared, runs as follows: From Chavigny, north of Soissons, it describes a circle west of that city and rejoins the River Crise south of Soissons. Then it goes to Bary, follows the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road, until near Hartmann, where it bends southeast to Grand Hovary, thence southward, leaving Mulchy le Chateau, it passes Nanteuil Notre Dame and advances towards the Marne to Courcy, Brecy, Courpion and Le Charnel, which marks its extreme southern point.

Through Vestilly, Brullet, Savigny and Thillois it runs northward to the environs of Rheims. The newspapers do not attempt to minimize the importance of the German advance. Gabriel Hanotaux, in the Figaro, compares the strategic situation with that on the eve of the Battle of the Marne. All the commentators, however, express confidence that the high command will so dispose the Allied troops as to restore the situation, which L'Homme Libre considers German to have reached its maximum point of gravity yesterday.

The Petit Parisien says the government officials who saw the army chiefs yesterday returned in the evening still confident, which it regards as a good sign.

Hope in Allied Wings. It is the resistance of the two wings of the Allied forces which inspires the confidence of all military critics. To take victorious advantage of the success they have so far gained the Germans must succeed in bonding these two hinges, and all their efforts to do this have up to this time been vain.

Another reason for the confident feeling is the arrival of Allied reserves. Besides the mention in the official report of the beginning of intervention by these reserves, the Echo de Paris, in a despatch from the front filed at 2 a. m. today, reports that the reserves are arriving on the battle ground, with artillery and auxiliary services. Their entrance into action, the message reports, is being effected methodically without any display of nervousness. General Poch and General Petain are working intimately together, it adds, to meet the serious situation.

In commenting on the intervention of the fresh forces, L'Homme Libre says it does not appear doubtful that the enemy has reached the extreme point of his advance and that he will encounter the Allied reserves, carefully withheld until a favorable moment shall arrive for a counter-attack.

Amsterdam, May 31.—Political motives, including the defeat of the French army, are responsible for the

German thrust on the Aisne, according to a suggestion in the Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung, of Essen. "We are on the right road," it says, "with this attack, for all political considerations imperatively demand that we should show the French our strong arm. Well considered strategic plans were at the bottom of our blow at Amiens. We do not criticize them, but political questions cannot be ignored.

"Even if the British are expelled from the continent the war would not end as they could land behind the Loire or entrench themselves on their own islands and continue the naval war. The French army must be given a good beating. That is a preliminary condition to any possible peace on the continent."

The British Report. London, May 31.—Activity by the German artillery in the Viller-Bretonneux sector, east of Amiens and in the Albert region to the north, is reported today by the war office. There has also been lively gunfire from the enemy lines on the Flanders front, between Festubert and the Clarence River. The text of the statement follows:

"A party of our troops rushed a German post southeast of Arras during the night and captured a few prisoners. A few prisoners and a machine gun were captured by us also in patrol encounters northeast of Ypres. The enemy raided one of our posts northeast of Rebecq. A few of our men are missing.

"The hostile artillery was active in the Villers-Bretonneux and Albert sectors and between Festubert and the Clarence River."

The French Statement. Paris, May 31.—The official French statement follows: "The Germans extended their efforts on their right so far as the Oise, by violent attacks in the region of the Ailette. The French fell back, fighting, on positions to the north of the line Berancourt-Epeigny.

"In the region of Soissons and farther south, the German attack broke down before the heroic resistance of the French, who maintained their position in the western outskirts of the town and along the road to Chateau-Thierry.

"In the centre, the Germans succeeded in making a slight advance in the region north of the Marne. Farther east, as well as northwest and north of Rheims, all German efforts to make progress were vain. An energetic counter-attack delivered by French troops won back Thillois."

well and favorably known, in his native place and in many parts of the Dominion. The late Mr. Hanington was a Mason, and a member of Netland Lodge of Shediac. The funeral was held under Masonic honors, the Masons walking in a body from their lodge room to the residence of Mr. Murray, and later on to St. Andrews church, where the rector, Rev. Mr. Tomalin officiated. The floral tributes were many, and very beautiful. After the service at the church the funeral proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery, where Rev. Mr. Tomalin conducted the service. Rev. Dr. Weddall, chaplain of Netland Lodge, and Mayor McQueen, W. M., officiated at the Masonic ceremony. The sympathy of the many friends here of the late Mr. Hanington is extended to the bereaved. The deceased is survived by a half-sister, Miss Ida Schurman of Middleton, N. S., and a step-brother, Mr. D. Schurman of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Schurman, Miss I. Schurman and a niece, Miss D. Kennedy of Middleton, and a nephew, Mr. A. Kennedy of Sydney, were present at the funeral. Mr. J. A. Murray of Shediac, is a brother-in-law of the deceased, and Mr. R. S. Murray is a nephew.

WOODSTOCK. Dr. A. H. Prescott, who has been practicing in Sackville for the past six months, has decided to return to Woodstock, and resume his practice there. He expects to leave the Woodstock about June 16th, and will visit several American cities, and will reach here about July 1st.

Miss Sarah J. Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, will graduate from the Central Maine General Hospital, Lewiston, on July 1st, after which she will take a short course under state regulations.

Mr. Thine M. Jones left on Wednesday for Lowell, Mass., on a business trip in connection with his literary work.

HALIFAX FIRE. Halifax, May 31.—Fire early this morning destroyed a paint shop at the Nova Scotia Car Works plant here, occupied by the Halifax Relief Commission. The damage is estimated at \$6,000, partially covered by insurance.

OBITUARY. George L. Hanington. The remains of the late Geo. L. Hanington, who passed away on Saturday last, in Middleton, N. S., were brought to Shediac on Tuesday, the funeral taking place on Wednesday afternoon from the residence of Mr. J. A. Murray, Sackville street. A large number of the citizens were present to pay their last tribute of respect to one, so

GOOD SHOES

And Plenty of 'Em!

It is extremely gratifying to us--and a source of great satisfaction to our customers, also--that in these times we can still say, as we always have, "GOOD SHOES for less money." For even the best intentioned dealer finds it a mighty tough proposition nowadays to procure merchandise of old-time quality.

And equally pleasing is the fact that we have plenty of Good Shoes. Our foresight, our spot-cash buying and our pleasant relation with the country's biggest and most resourceful makers, enable us to offer a stock as large and a variety as wide as in normal times.

To the people who want new Shoes, these facts are of timely interest and more than ordinary importance, for they point out the store that in these days of unprecedented scarcity is still on a normal basis as to quantity as well as quality merchandise.

But you'd Better Come Early to see our--

- Men's Shoes \$4.35 to \$9.00
- Women's Shoes \$2.85 to \$10.50
- Children's Shoes 95c. to \$3.85

WIEZEL'S

CASH STORE

243 - 247 UNION STREET.



Canada's Registration

Its Purpose and Application

CANADA faces the gravest crisis in her history. Four years of war have taken from the Dominion a heavy toll in talent and labor, yet despite the shortage of man power, our Allies still depend on Canada to maintain her own fighting forces at full strength and to increase her exports of food and war materials, so vital to them, and to the successful prosecution of the war.

Every ounce by which Canada can increase her food production and every ounce Canada can save in her food consumption is needed for export to the Allies.

Should the war continue for another year, food cards and a rationing system may have to be instituted. It is the duty of Canada to be prepared for whatever situation circumstances may force upon her.

It is quite probable that before the war is won our Government may have to place restrictions upon the occupations in which men and women may engage. In such an event the Government wishes to be in a position to render all possible assistance in keeping our population usefully and profitably employed.

Registration Day, June 22nd

These conditions point to the necessity of Canada knowing the exact capabilities of her men and women at home.

All persons residing in Canada, male or female, British or alien of 16 years and over, will be required to register on June 22nd and truthfully answer the questions set forth upon the registration card.

It is not the Government's intention to conscript labour in any form, but to assist in directing it wisely,

so that every available unit of human energy may be utilized to the best advantage.

The information procured through registration will be used--as an aid to the Military Authorities in procuring the men necessary to maintain "Canada's First Line of Defence"--to mobilize all units of available labor in the Dominion and direct them from less essential to more essential occupations; to establish and intelligently administer a system of food rationing should that become necessary.

Issued by authority of
Canada Registration Board

MARNE



at short any erroneous... we want to make it... owing to the constant... cost of clothing there... price cutting in July... and get the full benefit... and complete assort-... and patterns... suits from \$16 to \$25... and serge trousers... ur's, 68 King St.

THE WEATHER.

Moderate southwest... fair and warmer... New England--Fair... in interior, showers... Sunday night. Moderate... winds... Out, May 31--A marked... in central tonight over... pressure is relatively high... and Pacific coasts. A... showers have been... in all the provinces, but... has been mostly fair.

IRISH IN IRELAND

May 31--A despatch to... from Dublin says a pro-... issued today saying that... of Limerick and Tipper-... proclaimed special military... and assembly.

OBITUARY.

Andrew Lamb. Lamb, a prominent real-... died last night... years of age.

CLAIMED

es, or in the Naval... peeted to be, withi... claimed that he is

OTHER SOCIETY OF BODY

holder competent so to... order of demotion,

CLASS, OR THAT HE IS

other ground, a certificate... community where he lives... the claim is founded and

SITE EVIDENCE

716, any such male person... certificate upon his person... which he is, he shall there-... liable for military... without leave;

CONVICTION TO A FINE

a period not exceeding... and moreover, into military custody and... reform military duty in the... his services shall be re-... to the satisfaction of... for military duty.

CERTIFICATE AS TO RESIDENCE

in any material respect... person using, signing, or... upon summary conviction... and by imprisonment... and not less than one

SERVICE BRANCH OF JUSTICE

SOME HAPPENINGS IN ST. JOHN 72 YEARS AGO

VAGUE GLIMPSSES OF ST. JOHN SEVENTY-TWO YEARS AGO

Copy of the New Brunswick, a Four-Page Newspaper Published in the Year 1846, Tells of War, Hanging, Ship-Wreck and Other Happenings of the Day—List of Some of the Business Men and Churches—A School Scandal—Rum Sold as Freely as Molasses.

A vague glimpse of St. John as it was 72 years ago is afforded by a well preserved newspaper. The New Brunswick or Colonial and Foreign Gazette, now in the possession of R. H. McIntyre of Princess street. The particular issue is that of Dec. 1, 1846. In reading this ancient journal, a four page paper about eighteen inches by fourteen inches, one is curious to learn whether the world was at peace then or at war as now, and it is also interesting to read the names of advertisers of those days. The names which several firms bore in those days still exist, but not many. And sure enough there was a war on at the time of the publication of the New Brunswick. Uncle Sam was mixing up with Mexico, the second big struggle he entered since the war of independence. The New Brunswick informed its readers that there had been a panic created in Vera Cruz by the approach of United States forces. It may be mentioned that this war ended in favor of Uncle Sam by the capture of the City of Mexico and the surrender of the Mexican's famous general and president of the republic, Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.

An Execution.
News does not appear to have been scarce in those days, for besides the Mexican war, the paper contains particulars of an execution, a ship wreck and a few other things, occurrences which if they happened today would take up almost as much space in the newspapers as the New Brunswick devoted to the news everywhere. The following is the New Brunswick's account of the execution:

"On Tuesday morning last this unfortunate man (Charles Redburn) suffered the extreme penalty of the law. Since his condemnation he was regularly visited by the different ministers of religion in the city, who endeavored to lead his mind from earthly things and prepare him for the sudden and awful change, which awaited him. On the morning of the execution he exhibited the greatest coolness and self-possession, which did not forsake him, even when the fatal cord was adjusted round his neck. After taking leave of the three ministers present (Rev. Messrs. Stewart, Irvine and Robinson) and several others who were in attendance, he uttered a few sentences of prayer to the Supreme Being and then suddenly he was elevated about ten feet from the platform on which he had been standing, and after a few convulsive struggles he ceased to exist. Owing to the secrecy of the authorities there was not a very large number of persons present, and we trust it will be long ere another such spectacle will be presented to the community."

A Ship Wreck.
The shipwreck recorded was that of the brig Britannia, of Yarmouth, which was bound from the West Indies for that port. She was wrecked on Sunday Point on the Nova Scotia coast. Edward Sweeney, a lad of eighteen, was the only person lost. The brig was a total wreck. The account of the disaster is copied from the Yarmouth Herald. Another item, copied from the Recorder, announced that James Nason, of Oranmore, was killed by falling

from a roof of a camp which he was repairing. The New Brunswick contains the information that the Earl of Elgin had become governor-general of Canada. Another item states that the population of the United States was given as about 20,000,000. The prediction was made that the population at the end of the century would be 80,000,000. The population in 1846 was 75,994,576.

Old-Time Flogging.
The advertising matter in the New Brunswick is a letter protesting against "the brutal conduct of the schoolmaster in charge of the Madras school." The letter states that the master stripped a lad of eleven years stark naked and flogged him through the school in the presence of scholars. The writer declared that the boy was innocent of any wrongdoing and remarks that it is time such a school was abolished. He imagined that a torture would be created if such an occurrence happened at this time.

Among the vessels in port late in December, 1846, were the ships Corisair, Chester, Chieftain, Bethel, Britannia, Tamarack, Princess Alice and California; brigs Argyle and brigantine Chesapeake and twine, and rum; Susan. Shipping agents of then included C. McLaughlan, C. E. Cross, Thomas Wallace, J. R. Crane.

Business Men of 1846.
The list of business men who advertised in the New Brunswick included the R. Corstader, books; W. Davidson, merchant; George Thomas, men's furnishings; W. D. W. Hubbard, furniture and sleighs; T. L. Nicholson & Co., auctioneers; H. Hawkins, shoes; Thomas Edward Millidge, canvass and twine, and rum; George F. Gove, flour and feed; Hanford & Sweet, fish; Jarvis & Co., metals; William Carvill, ships supplies; Allison & Spurr, lumber; John Foulis & Mellick, photographers; Robert Rankin & Co., real estate; George A. Lockhart, auctioneer; G. Tisdale & Co., hardware; G. & J. Saiter, fish; C. Whittekr, hides; John Murphy, stoves; M. N. Powers, undertaker; John Lamb, hatter; Allison & Spurr, teas; William Howard, clothing; W. Till, Jr., publisher of the New Brunswick; Gass, Duffy & Co., grocers; Garret & Skillen, clothing; D. Patterson, shoes; J. & H. Featherby, dry goods.

and sailing vessels were used for trade. The Postmaster General at that time was Joseph Howe. At that time most of the grocers had liberal stocks of "old Jamaica," another eastern rum. It appears to have been as great a demand as molasses. The list of churches of the times included Trinity, St. John's chapel, St. Malachy's, St. Peter's, Germain street Wesleyan chapel, Centenary Wesleyan chapel and Union street church. The advertising sharp of the present St. John newspapers may be interested to know that the business men were some advertisers in the "good old days." Of the New Brunswick sixteen's columns twelve are filled with advertising.

RELIGIOUS MIX-UP DURING OUT-DOOR CHURCH PROCESSION

Young Methodists Decline To Allow People To Stand on Grounds.
Montreal, May 31.—A riot was only averted by the prompt action of one of the priests of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament and the presence of the police when the crowd of close on 20,000 people, assembled to witness the Corpus Christi procession, invaded the premises of the Mount Royal Methodist church on Thursday night. The ornamental iron gate of the church was torn down and carried some distance down the roads by the crowd, and the grounds of the Methodist church were at times raised white prospects of lively encounters seemed imminent between the crowd outside and about a dozen people within the grounds of the church.

The trouble is stated to have arisen through the unwillingness of a number of young people and girls, apparently connected with the Methodist church, who refused to allow the property to be used as a grandstand from which to watch the celebration of the Roman Catholic church opposite. The pastor of the Methodist church, in Ottawa at the Methodist conference in his absence, the chief recording steward, Mr. P. S. Barnwell, said that the church had always suffered damage in previous years through the crowds assembled at this point and that this year special police protection had been asked which apparently had not been forthcoming.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Watson*

Canada's Prominent Business Men Are Ordering Our Made-To-Measure Garments

MEN from practically every occupation and profession, are ordering English & Scotch Woollen Co. "Made-to-Measure Garments"—many of these men formerly paid the highest tailoring prices, but have found in our service all that they could desire in fabric quality, in style, fit and finish.

A prominent Sales Manager said: "Your Made-to-Measure Clothes Pay for Themselves"
—"With me they are a matter of good business. I find it easier to get a hearing when I wear Made-to-Measure garments, besides, there is something about them that always gives me confidence in myself."

"I know that my clothes paid for themselves a good many times in the orders that I sent in."

Our specialty is in making to measure garments for men who know the value of custom tailored—Made-to-Measure Garments—men who appreciate the quiet correctness and individual style of the clothes they wear.



Suit Or Topcoat Made-To-Your-Measure

\$17
English and Scotch Woollen Co.
More Quality Less Money
This \$17 line of fabrics does not interfere with our big \$15 Values.

ANTICIPATING present market conditions, we made adequate preparation to meet them—probably not another tailoring concern figures its merchandise costs as low. No matter what amount you elect to spend, the garments we will make for you to your-measure will be intrinsically and honestly worth very much more than the price we ask for them, even though comparisons are made with clothes you can buy ready made. And don't overlook that feature of our guarantee, that assures every patron fine fabrics in every instance—style to the minute, and above all, your garment must fit, or we will not let you accept it.

Trousers—We are showing exceptional values in our trousers from special lengths, as many of these clothes are shown in very limited quantities, we will be obliged to ask customers for a second choice. **\$5**

English & Scotch Woollen Co.

26 - 28 Charlotte Street, - St. John, N. B.
22 GREAT TAILOR SHOPS IN CANADA
Out-of-Town Men
Write for Free Samples, Fashion Plates, Self-Measure Form and Tape Line. Address: 211 St. Catherine Street East, Montreal.

"His Master's Voice" Records For June

On Sale To-day and every one a winner.

90 cents for 10-inch, double-sided

One Day in June	Campbell-Burr	18462
I'm Sorry I Made You Cry	Burr	
Three Wonderful Letters from Home	Charles Hart	18461
Daddy Mine	Elizabeth Spencer	
The Goose Step	Murray Johnson	17743
When We've Wound Up the Watch on the Rhine	Johnson and Cho.	

\$1.50 for 12-inch, double-sided

Forget-Me-Not Waltz	McKee's Orchestra	35639
Felicia Waltz	Sergeant Maskels' Orchestra	

12-inch Purple Seal Record

The Laddies Who Fought and Won	Harry Lauder	70117
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Two Beautiful Red Seals

God Be With Our Boys To-Night	John McCormack	64773
Nocturne in F Major (Piano)	Ignace Jan Paderewski	74545

Ask to hear them at any "His Master's Voice" dealer

Write for free copy of our 620-page Musical Encyclopedia, listing over 9000 "His Master's Voice" Records.

Berliner Gram-o-phone Co., LIMITED
MONTREAL 12 Lenoir Street
"His Master's Voice" St. John Dealers

C. H. TOWNSEND PIANO CO., 16 King Street	ALLAN'S PHARMACY, King St. West St. John	LANDRY & COMPANY, 79 Carleton Street
JOHN FRODSHAM, Royal Hotel, King Street	J. & A. McMillan, Wholesale Distributors, Prince William Street	J. KERRETT, Opposite Opera House, Union Street

Don't Forget
There are no others! You cannot purchase these new "His Master's Voice" Records except at the above dealers. 16127-41
Remember—There are no others!

C. H. TOWNSEND PIANO CO., 56 KING STREET

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DUNLOP SPECIAL TREAD

Dunlop

CITY OF SOISSONS REPORTED TO BE IN FLAMES

THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES ARE FLOCKING TO CITY OF PARIS

Most of Them Are From Vicinity of Rheims, Soissons, Chateau Thierry and Other Points in the Valleys of the Marne and Aisne--Bombardment of Paris Resumed and Airplanes Bomb City, But Do Little Damage--Fighting on New Sector--Americans Repel Enemy.

London, May 31.—Forty German divisions are engaged in the Aisne battle and forty more in reserve, says a despatch from Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters. It is possible, the despatch adds, that the enemy may strike another blow for Amiens or Dunkirk, but for the moment he appears to be throwing his entire strength into the conflict on the Aisne.

Fierce street fighting, it is added, attended the capture of Soissons by the Germans. The city was reported to have been in flames on Wednesday evening.

Refugees Resch Paris.

Paris, May 31.—Numerous refugees from Soissons, Rheims, Chateau Thierry and other points arrived in Paris during the night and were sent onward toward the centre of France. They had been ordered to evacuate their homes and be carried on motor trucks to the nearest railway.

Bombardment of Paris.

Paris, May 31.—The German long range bombardment of Paris was resumed early this morning.

A shell struck a Paris church yesterday. An official making the announcement adds: "This fact should

be compared with Cardinal Von Hartmann's request to the British government that Cologne not be bombarded on the Feast of Corpus Christi. This is another example of German bad faith, for the least that could be expected was that Germany would have the same forbearance toward Paris as was asked for Cologne."

Some airplanes crossed the line in the direction of Paris last night. The "all clear" signal was given at midnight. The enemy machines were under a heavy fire from the defences of Paris. Some bombs were dropped on the region about the city but there were no casualties.

Breaking it to the People.

Zurich, May 31.—Newspapers in Southern Germany publish the following note from the German headquarters:

"The population should not expect our advance to continue at the same rate as on the first day. The resistance of the enemy is becoming desperate and violent counter-attacks are to be expected. The transport of artillery and munitions also is meeting with some difficulty."

Speaking of losses, the note adds that, to estimate them correctly, the

people should not forget the gravity or importance of the struggle.

On New Sector.

With the French Army in France, May 31. (By The Associated Press)—Fighting has been begun on a new sector of the battle line, in the region of the Ailette River, between the Aisne front and the front of the German attack in March. Owing to the ability of the enemy to bring to bear a large concentration of artillery and the use of gas shells, the Allies were obliged to withdraw slightly.

The fan-like formation of the enemy movement was pushed out on the sides and in the centre yesterday, covering more territory. The Allies are falling back slowly before enormously greater numbers.

Aviators report great activity on the road on the rear of the German advanced forces, as fresh enemy divisions are hurried forward to take the place of exhausted units. The Allied aviators are doing splendid work, harassing the German reinforcements and supply columns by making attacks from low altitudes, with machine guns. The German aviators are very numerous in this region, and aerial combats are occurring constantly.

Americans Repulse Huns.

With the American Army in France, May 30. (By The Associated Press)—German artillery in the course of the night severely bombarded the new positions of the Americans at Cantigny, west of Montdidier. They fired as many as four thousand high explosive shells in a brief space of time. Several attempts made by the Germans to come over were repulsed with heavy losses by the Americans.

Enemy airmen were active last night and this morning, bombing villages behind our lines without regard to military objectives.

P. E. I. FUR SALES.

The P. E. I. Fur Sales Board during the past few days sold by wire to New York dealers some twenty-five silver fox skins. The highest price paid was \$600 for a single skin. Prices ranged from \$225 to \$600.

JUNE 30 PRAYER DAY

Ottawa, May 31.—June 30 has been designated by the government as a day of humiliation and prayer for victory.

OBITUARY.

Miss Frances A. Stetson.

Miss Frances Atwood Stetson, a member of one of Bangor's oldest families, died on May 29, at the Stetson residence, 113 Broadway, after a brief illness at the age of seventy-one years. She was the daughter of Hon. Charles and Emily Jane (Pierce) Stetson and is survived by one brother and three sisters—Hayward Stetson, Mrs. Emily J. Brown and Mrs. Franklin A. Wilson, of Bangor, and Miss Annis M. Stetson, of Boston. The late Charles P. Stetson, of Bangor and the late Franklin Stetson, of St. John, were brothers. Miss Stetson was a woman of many interests, travelled much, and was of a kindly and sympathetic temperament, interested in philanthropic and charitable work. She was a member of the Unitarian church.

Mrs. Thomas O'Neil.

The death of Mrs. Thomas O'Neil of Chesley street, occurred suddenly Thursday evening. She was out for an automobile drive on the Marsh road when she was taken with heart trouble and died a few minutes later. She was taken into a house, but before a physician could be secured Mrs. O'Neil passed away.

Besides her husband, she leaves two sons, John and Frank of this city, and four daughters, Grace and Helen at home, and Mary and Mrs. William Henderson, of Boston; three brothers, Timothy McGowan of north end, Terrence of Portland, Me., and Michael of Kansas City.

Mrs. G. G. Melvin.

The funeral of Mrs. G. G. Melvin, who died early yesterday morning, will take place at her late residence, 171 Princess street, tomorrow afternoon, the service commencing at two o'clock.

Mrs. Melvin was a daughter of the late Joseph Broad Marvin of Great Shemogue, Westmorland county. It is worthy of note that three of her brothers, well as her husband are engaged in the medical profession. Her brothers are: Dr. Bliss A. Marvin, Chatham; Dr. Edgar W. Marvin, Lynn, Mass.; J. A. Marvin, Moncton; John L. Marvin, Worcester, Mass., and Dr. George Marvin of Reno, Nevada. There is also one sister, Mrs. Chipman H. Keith, of Moncton. Besides her husband Mrs. Melvin is survived by two daughters, Alice, a

teacher in Quincy, Mass., who arrived home on Thursday, and Georgie, in residence at Bryn Mawr, Penn., who arrived home on Monday night.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Permits for the month of May total the large figure of \$143,000, as compared with \$16,400 for the corresponding month of last year, an increase of \$126,600.

The total value of permits issued so far this year is \$222,475, compared with \$404,400 for the first five months of 1917. The following are the permits granted:

T. McAvity & Sons, factory concrete, Marsh road,	\$125,000
Wm. Burton, Main street, brick addition to wooden house,	3,000
James Fleming, Pond street, one story brick addition,	3,000
J. A. Gregory, Middle street, W. E., rotary saw and finishing mill,	2,000
C. P. R., Mill street, offices, wood, additional story,	10,000

Twenty-three permits for the month of May were also issued.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Transfers of real estate in Kings county have been recorded as follows: Dennis Boyle to G. H. Jones, property in Studholm. Mood Carey, et al. to C. R. Carey, property in Havelock. I. N. Green to W. C. Rankin, property in Springfield. Heira of Thomas Long to David Long property in Studholm.

FUNERAL.

The funeral of Charles Calvert took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock from Trinity church. Rev. R. A. Armstrong conducted the service, and interment was made in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Marlborough Lodge, Sons of England, attended.

7C The Kaiser is forcing us to pay more for everything that enters into the manufacture of cigars. **7C**

The Kaiser is forcing us to pay so much more for leaf tobacco that it is now impossible to make a good cigar for 5 cents.

The Kaiser is therefore forcing us to raise the price of

"Pippins" to 7 Cents

4 For a Quarter 4

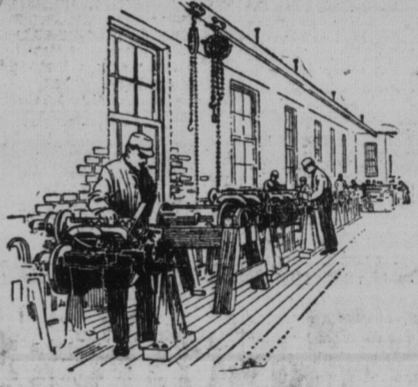
But the Kaiser cannot force us to lower the high standard of quality of "Pippins."

Therefore the Pippin will be the best 7 cent cigar in North America.

Sold Everywhere. Manufactured by

7C Glenn, Brown & Richey 7C
ST. JOHN

The Quality Goes Clear Through



Building the Gray-Dort—Putting the motor through the block-test.

A Car of Character

Motor cars have character, just as men—character of appearance, character of performance. Already the Gray-Dort has acquired a reputation for character that is fast becoming the dominant note in the Canadian motor car field.

From the day the first Gray-Dort was finished there was no question of its character of appearance. Harmony of lines and proportion place it in a motor car class hundreds of dollars higher than it is.

The new Gray-Dort embodies all the good features that won instant success for former models. The 4-cylinder motor is a triumph of smooth, economical speed and power. The chassis is sturdy and quiet. The springs are long. The upholstery is deep. The equipment is absolutely complete from electric starting and lighting to the tools. New lines of beauty have been given this model.

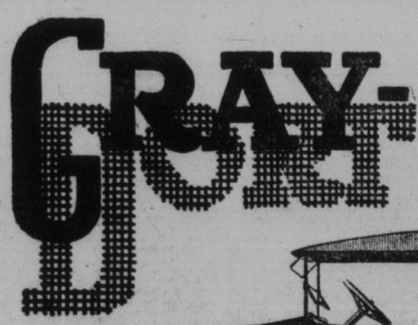
On the road, in the hands of owners, the Gray-Dort has backed this up with character of performance. When you buy a Gray-Dort, you buy not alone the reputation of character, but all the mechanical superiority, refinement of comfort, that have made this reputation.

The five-passenger touring car is \$1,195; the three-passenger four-de-lays roadster is \$1,050; the Gray-Dort special, beautifully finished, and with extra details of equipment, is \$125 above the list. All prices are f. o. b. Chatham

GRAY-DORT MOTORS, LTD.

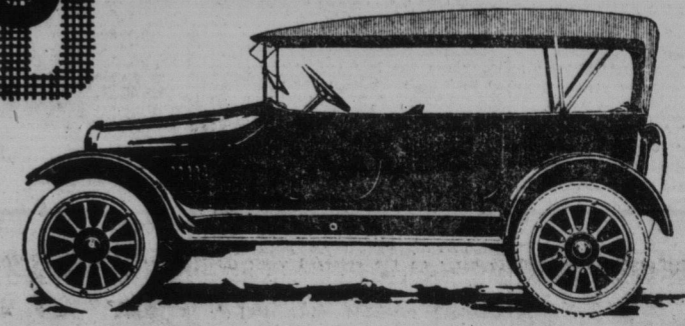
CHATHAM ONTARIO

In the United States: THE DORT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Flint, Michigan



Wm. Pirie Son & Co., St. John, Distributors.
J. N. Thibeault, Edmundston.
E. E. Nelson, McAdam.
Oscar Adair, Sussex.
J. D. Irving, Buctouche.
John Morrison, Norton.
Jas. Boyle, Ennisville.
DeWolfe Hardware Co., St. Stephen.
A. H. L. Bell, Woodstock.

Dealers in every locality



"Traction"—The Tire Beautiful—

WE hear so much about the "lines" of the automobile that we are apt to forget the "lines" of a tire.

Surely if beauty is an essential in automobile construction, it is likewise an essential in tire construction.

Examine "Traction" for beauty—no unnecessary lines, no distorted "treadlets," no ugly, unsymmetrical gouges—just one powerful, resilient, beautiful balance. And all this is extra—extra over and above the greatest road mastery ever obtained in a rubber tire.

We also make Dunlop "Special" and Dunlop "Plain"—two tires that are in great favor with motorists in general.

DUNLOP SEAMLESS TUBES and DUNLOP ACCESSORIES likewise make lasting friends wherever used.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

Head Office and Factories: TORONTO

BRANCHES: Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, London, Hamilton, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, St. John, Halifax.

Makers of High-Grade Tires for all Purposes and General Rubber Specialties.

PHONES: M. 3660-3661

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited

71 Prince William Street - ST. JOHN
(Rear Entrance: 14-16 Water Street)

GO

George Edwards, at present at the Methodist conference...

STORIA

Infants and Children For Over 30 Years

Business

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The St. John's Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 52 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada.
H. V. MACKINNON, Managing Editor.
ALFRED E. MOGINLEY, Editor.
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Yearly Subscriptions: By Carrier \$5.00, By Mail \$4.00, Semi-Weekly by Mail \$2.00, Semi-Weekly by Mail \$1.00.
ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1918.

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose, and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose has been fully achieved."—H. M. The King.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE EMPIRE—Every fighting unit we can send to the front means one step nearer peace.

PARIS IN DANGER.

No doubt the thought in the mind of most everyone today and tomorrow is, Can the Allies save the French capital? It is admitted on all sides that Paris is in grave danger from the Teutonic onslaught, the crest of which has now reached the historic valley of the Marne, for the foe is now within forty-five miles from the metropolis. Generalissimo Foch is rushing his armies forward to stem the fierce German torrent, and it is again a question whether the Germans can repeat their success of the Franco-Prussian war and besiege Paris, or suffer the fate which befell their mighty thrust of 1914 when they were ingloriously thrown back at the Marne, on which sluggish stream turned the eyes of the whole world are today.

The banks of the famous Marne have been the scene of many battles and much bloodshed during the long history of France, and as history has a habit of repeating itself another repetition may occur within the next few days, which, let us hope, will be that of the opening year of the present war when Joffre valiantly turned back the over-confident hordes of Prussia.

The situation is not good, it must be admitted, but confidence is not lacking in the Allied councils that the tide will turn soon, as turn it must. Even were Paris to fall the loss of that great city would not by any means spell defeat, for Germany has more to reckon with than the French Republic. France was prepared to lose Paris in 1914 and moved the capital to Bordeaux for a season until the Hun hordes were compelled to retreat.

It must be remembered that the mighty fighting machine of the German emperor is staking its all on this year's campaign and that while it is rushing over French soil, it is losing men by the tens of thousands, while the Allied losses are comparatively light.

In the American Civil War of 1861-65 the strong army of Robert E. Lee invaded the North, but its high tide began to recede at the struggle on the Heights of Gettysburg, and although the fierce South held out for nearly two years, the war was a losing one for the Confederacy thereafter.

ONE ALLIED FRONT.

The fact that an Italian offensive against Austria occurred simultaneously with the resumption of the German drive in the west may be one of the first fruits of the new Allied unity, Italy's adherence to the plan under which the several Allied armies fight as one, was announced by the Italian Premier, Signor Orlando, on his return from the conference of Allied chiefs held in France a month ago. There no longer existed, he said, an Italian point of view, any more than there did a British, French or American point of view.

"Leaving details on one side," he said, "and addressing myself to the substance of the matter, I can tell you that the Conference of Abbeville has recognized the unity of the front from the North Sea to the Adriatic, and that not only as an ideal aspiration but as a concrete reality."

One of the exasperating features of the war, particularly in its earlier stages, was Germany's apparent immunity from attack upon more than one front at a time. This enabled the German staff to concentrate their efforts upon the eastern front, without having to fear an Allied offensive at the same time in the west. Germany fought from the inside of a huge arc represented by the different fronts of her enemies, and enjoyed the advantage of being able to utilize well-developed systems of rail communication leading to this arc. Germany was able to strike at any point on this semi-circle from within, while the Allies had to fight around it with their forces widely separated.

Unity of action, which depends upon unity of command, would almost certainly have overcome in large measure the handicaps under which the Allies were thus placed. If the Germans were busily engaged on one point, there was, as a rule, little or nothing doing on the other front. This was good for Germany and bad, of course, for the Allies. It is true that for a considerable time there were other considerations besides lack of unity, the Allies during the building up of the British army, having been for a lengthy period unable to undertake any vigorous offensive in the west with reasonable hope of success. As that condition changed, better results were looked for, but they did not materialize, chiefly for the reason that the Allies did not strike together. The only notable exception to

this occurred in the case of the Cambrai drive by the British last year, which was designed to relieve, and did relieve, the pressure on the Italian front. Under the new system there is, as stated by Signor Orlando, only one front. The Allied armies are fighting as one army, and the results cannot but be beneficial to the Allied cause.

WILSON, PHRASE-MAKER.

President Wilson is a maker of phrases of compelling force some of them will endure. When he addresses Congress, the man, the subject, the occasion alike and invariably are irresistible. All of the President's speeches are dignified expressions of the scholar and statesman. Their general excellence lies in honesty and simplicity. But a particular merit is always found in the strength and energy of a number of phrases that stand out and illuminate the whole speech. Mr. Wilson has in this respect the mark of a great mind, inasmuch as he can say a great deal in very few words. The following examples taken from his latest address to Congress are noteworthy:

"Politics is adjourned; the election will go to those who think least of it."

"These are days when duty stands stark and naked, and even with closed eyes we know it is there."

"The great days have come when the only thing the people ask for or admit is duty, greatly and adequately done."

"An intense and pitiless light beats upon every man and every action in the tragic plot of war that is now upon the stage."

"The profiteering that cannot be got at by the restraints of conscience can be got at by taxation."

"You cannot run a mill with water that has already gone over the wheel. There is nothing superfluous, nothing inane, but there is a clear eloquence about President Wilson's words when he discusses national perplexities and problems in relation to the war that appeals to a common patriotism and inevitably obtains a ready response. He persuades others by being earnest himself. He speaks his truths boldly, so that the facts are a tonic, which—to appropriate one of his own phrases—suffice to further the efforts and justify the sacrifices the new freedom demands."

THE EDITOR'S MAIL

THE Y. W. C. A.

St. John, N. B., May 31st, 1918
To the Editor of The Standard.
Sir:—

For the past year a small branch of the Young Woman's Christian Association has been struggling to maintain a foothold in St. John and though it has had a few staunch supporters yet the bulk of our citizens do not know of the work being carried on in a modest way at 35 Union street. Its activities have been confined almost solely to Travellers' Aid Work a small staff serving as a transient home for girls and women travelling alone. Every train coming into the city is met by Miss Hoyt, the Travellers' Aid Secretary who cares for the lonely traveller, bringing her to the Y. W. C. A. Home if necessary where a capable house mother looks after her until she leaves the city or goes to employment. There are many cases of girls detained here by the Immigration Authorities and these are invariably passed over to the care of this home where they remain whether they can pay the small fee or not.

The necessity has now arisen for an expansion of this work. A large number of girls are now employed by business firms and some place must be provided for them to spend their evenings, to have healthy recreation and in fact to take the place of a home. There is also a demand on the part of the girls themselves for a wider outlook and considering all these facts, the Directors of the Y. W. C. A. have decided to start evening classes in English, Arithmetic, Commercial Work such as typewriting and Stenography, Millinery, Dress Making, etc. In order to do this a second flat has been taken where voluntary workers will do this work under a trained secretary.

Numbers of our girls use the railway station as a lunch room, having no place else to go. In Halifax the Y. W. C. A. provides the employed girls with a comfortable room where they can obtain a cup of hot cocoa for one cent to augment a sometimes scanty lunch. It is our aim to provide the same comforts in St. John.

We must remember that the girls of today are the mothers of tomorrow so that we must keep our girls pure and high minded, fit to be the wives of our men when they come home. We have nothing in St. John to show that we are caring for our girls, leaving them no alternative in the evenings but a dull room or the public street.

The Directors of the Y. W. C. A. do not feel that they can burden the citizens of St. John with another campaign for funds but they do need \$5,000 to carry on the enlarged work this year. The little flat which sheltered over 1,000 travellers last year was economically furnished and operated for \$3,000. The year has closed with a balance of thirty-seven cents.

Will the citizens of St. John endorse this work, either by giving a contribution through their churches tomorrow or by sending a subscription to Mrs. T. H. Somerville, 352 Union street. We are fulfilling our responsibility towards our young men, have we not also a responsibility towards our young women? The girls are all with us, will you help the Y. W. C. A. to watch over them? Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your kindness, I remain,
Sincerely yours,
Josephine Robertson
Chairman Finance Committee of the Y. W. C. A.

A BIT OF VERSE

MORITURI TE SALUTANT
In this last hour before the bugles blare
The summons of the dawn, we turn again
To you, dear country, you whom un-
aware,
Through summer years of idle selfishness,
We still have loved—who loved us none the less,
Knowing the destined hour would find us men.

O thrill and laughter of the busy town!
O fower valleys, trees against the skies,
Wild moor and woodland, glade and sweeping down,
O land of our desire! like men asleep
We have let pass the years, nor felt you creep
So close into our hearts' dear sanctities.
So we are dreamers; but our dreams are cast
Henceforward in a more heroic mold;
We have kept faith with our immortal past,
Knights—we have found the lady of our love;
Minstrels—we have heard great harmonies, above
The lyrics that enraptured us of old.

The dawn's aglow with lustre of the sun,
O love, O burning passion, that has made
Our day illustrious till its hours are done—
Fire our dull hearts, that, in our sun's eclipse,
When death stoops low, to kiss us on the lips,
He still may find us singing, unafraid.

One thing we know, that love so greatly spent
Dies not when lovers die. From hand to hand
We pass the torch and perish—well content,
If in the dark years to come our countrymen
Feel the divine flame leap in them again,
And remember us and understand.
—P. H. B. L., in London Spectator.

A BIT OF FUN

What Lo Was Fighting For.
John H. Mosler, attorney and oil man of Muskogee, Okla., was in Kansas City recently with a new Indian story. An Indian soldier, home on a furlough, was walking down the main street at Muskogee when a white man who knew him stopped him and said: "Well, John, I see you have become a soldier."
"Yes, me soldier," replied the Indian.
"How do you like being a soldier?"
"No like-um."
"What's the matter?"
"Too much salute—not enough shoot."
"Of course you know what you are fighting for, John?"
"Yes, me know," answered the Indian.
"Well, what are you fighting for, John?"
"Make whole damn world Democratic party," answered the Indian.
—Kansas City Journal.

A War Bonnet.
That's a man's war bonnet.
"There's nothing suggestive of war about it."
"There isn't, eh? You should have seen the war pa started when he got the bill for it."

Overheard
"I'm mighty glad they've got one general now for all the allied armies. Let's see what's that his name is?"
Generalissimo, I believe."

Felt the End Near
Joyride (Consulting his watch)—The car went over a mile that last minute.
Timid Passenger—And I went over my whole life.

Caught Him.
Two pals, both recently wedded, were comparing the merits of their wives.
"Ah, yes," said George, who was still very much in love, "my little woman is an angel! She couldn't tell a lie to save her life!"
"Lucky bouncer!" said Samuel, sighing. "My wife can tell a lie the minute I get it out of my mouth!"

California Sugar Pine DOORS

In five panel effects; either four up and one across, or five cross pane.
Average Price \$3.00 Each
PHONE MAIN 3000.
MURRAY & GREGORY, Ltd.

Little Benny's Note Book

BY LEE PAPE.
Pop was smoking and thinking in the sitting room after supper and ma came in with a shoe box, which she took 2 lady shoes out of it and showed them to pop, saying, Wat do you think of my new shoes, Willyum? Fine, now that's what I call nobby looking pare of shoes, sed pop.
Im so glad you like them, sed ma.
Im crazy about them, theyre neat without being gawday, and sensible looking without being clumsy, sed pop.
O, Willyum, youve got sutch good taste, sed ma.
So Im told, sed pop, anyway, I hartly approve of your new shoes, if I was a shoe maker, thats the kind id make, and I know of no higher compliment.
Well, Im sartainly glad you like them, they cost \$14, sed ma.
Wat, how much, I suppose you mean that was the original price before they were reduced, sed pop.
No, I mean thats wat I gave for them I mean thats wat Ill have to give for them when I get the bill, sed ma.
You mean thats wat Ill have to give for them, sed pop, my dear, as one man to another I advise you to return those shoes and get another pare for about half the money. In the first place, those shoes are all out of proportion, they dont seem to be mades.
Wornt rediculous, wy, you past finished telling me how nice they were, sed ma.
Evidently you dont know irony when you hear it, wy, if anybody asked me to pay \$14 for those shoes id laff in their face and then kick them behind the back, sed pop.
But Willyum, didnt you jest say they were neat without being gawday and everything? sed ma.
If I did it was pure sourcasm, wen do you intend to take them back? sed ma.
Never, sed ma.
Wich she properly wont.

REGISTRATION DAY MUST BE REGARDED BY CANADIANS AS THE DAY OF NATIONAL DUTY

The Canada Registration Board has been created under the presidency of Honorable Senator D. Robertson for the purpose of carrying out the regulation of the man and woman power of Canada in order that the efficient organization of the war, the mobilization of the entire resources of the nation towards the successful prosecution of the war. Data of military value will be secured, but the main purpose to be served by this Census of all males and females in Canada over fifteen years of age will be the better distribution of agricultural labor to the end of securing the maximum results from the productive labor of the Canadian people—especially in regard to the essentials of war. One of the most beneficial results which it is expected will follow the Census will be a more efficient organization of the agricultural forces of the country, becoming daily more imperative in view of the constantly diminishing food reserves of the people of the Allied and the imminent danger of a food shortage which threatens our own civilian population.

Registration Day.
"Registration Day," the date of which is June 22, 1918, will give every Canadian affected by the law an opportunity to perform the great national duty of citizenship.
Registrars will be appointed for every federal constituency; these in turn will appoint deputy registrars and assistant deputy registrars, sufficient in number to register the entire population. Registration offices or booths will be opened in conveniently situated locations, in factories, schools, houses, halls, in every municipality, and certificates of registration will be issued to every registrant.
Volunteer Assistance Encouraged.
The board will facilitate this gigantic task, councils, school boards, boards of trade, labor and fraternal organizations, patriotic and Red Cross societies, are invited to assist the registration officials in every possible manner, by providing free of charge suitable locations, school buildings, etc., and by furnishing volunteer helpers to do the clerical work. The registration offices will be kept open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m. hence, it is necessary for the citizen to avail himself of the registration places.

Registration a National Duty.
While non-registration entails many penalties of the most serious character, it is expected that the Canadian people will look upon registration as a great national duty, to be performed not out of a sense of duty, but out of a spirit of pure patriotism and as an act of encouragement to our gallant overseas defenders. The registration of the most active morale of Canada will go forth to the support of her own and the allied armies until the final victory.
Registration Will Strengthen Morale of the Army.
The few minutes required for registration, or the one day's salary donated by the willing workers, will be a small sacrifice indeed compared to the thousands of lives being sacrificed in the forefront of the battle line. Yet it will be of incalculable value in maintaining the splendid morale of our unsurpassed Canadian soldiers to know that those for whom they are fighting on the fields of France and Flanders are not recreant to the solemn duty of the hour and the high exercise of every generous and high resolve in all the avocations of a spirited people; whose very existence as a nation and whose great heritage is involved in the issue of the struggle.

For the purpose of registration, all the courses in the province of New Brunswick have been grouped into one superintendency.
These constitute a registration district. I have been honored with the charge of superintending the registration for the district outlined, a charge I felt I could accept with the confident expectation that all good citizens in this province would co-operate in order to render the task less onerous and to bring it to a successful conclusion.
It is particularly desirable that

Low Shoe Style For Young Men

SEE OUR WINDOW.
MEN'S Gun Metal Calf LOW SHOES WITH White Fibre Soles Price \$6.50
Made on the New Recede Toe Shape With low broad heels. Dressed, Comfortable and Serviceable.
Have Us Fit You With a Pair.
Foot Fitters McROBBIE 50 King Street

FIELD SEEDS

Barley, Buckwheat, Peas, Timothy, Tares, Flax, Clover.
C. H. PETERS' SONS, LIMITED,
St. John, N. B.

GILLETTE KHAKI SETS

Fold-up style, purposely soft and flexible to adapt itself to the breast, hip or side pockets, or the kit.
Weight 4 5-8 ozs.
Size 4 1-4 x 2 1-4 x 3-4 ins.
\$5.00
T. McNAVITY & SONS, LTD.

Wedding Gifts — In — Sterling Silver

are especially appropriate just now, combining, as they do, utility and beauty.
Our large collection of Table and Toilet pieces comprises prevailing designs in Coffee Services, Tea Services, Creams, Sugars, Vegetable Dishes, Spoons, Knives, Forks; Also Combination Dessert and Dinner Sets, Pearl Handled Fish Eating Sets and Dessert Sets with Pearl Handles in English Make and of High Grade.
WAR BONDS TAKEN AS CASH
FERGUSON & PAGE

Wire Door Mats for Public Buildings or Private Residences.
Express Wagon Top Bows, Express Wagon Top Covering, Axle Grease,
Carriage Hardware Auto Top Bows, Auto Top Covering Auto Grease and Oil Tire Carriers Imperial Auto Tires, and Inner Tubes
M. E. AGAR, 51-53 Union Street, St. John, N. B. Phone 818.

ENGLISH BALATA BELTING —ALSO— LEATHER BELTING
Genuine English Oak Tanned
Manufactured by D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED 1121 90 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.

FIRE ESCAPES Structural Steel, Bolts and Rods
WM. LEWIS & SON, St. John

The Union Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd. Engineers and Machinists IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS
West St. John. Phone West 15
G. H. WARING, Manager.

THE BEST QUALITY AT A REASONABLE PRICE
A Large Stock of Bracelet Watches
Parents of girl graduates will find distinct advantage in selecting a bracelet watch for her at Sharpe's. We have a large number of these watches in gold filled and solid gold cases, with gold, silver and fancy dials.
They can be had with link or ribbon bracelets as desired.
Each of these watches is a dependable guaranteed time-keeper. \$15 to \$50.
L. L. SHARPE & SON, JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS, 21 King Street, St. John, N. B.

IF THE ROOF LEAKS
It is going to give you trouble. Cellings get stained, wall paper soiled, plaster comes off in patches.
Extra Cedar Shingles or Crown Roofing will make your roof good for years. Do it now before the June rains.
Phone Main 1893 for prices.
The Christie Woodworking Co., Ltd. 186 Erin Street.

Doing Our Bit
The most patriotic service one can render is to continue to fit young people to take the place of those who have enlisted.
There will therefore be no summer vacation this year. One of the Principals and other senior teachers always in attendance.
Students can enter at any time. Send for Catalogue.
S. Kerr, Principi

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TWO A Baby
Our New teation. It Built on the feature for holstering, every detail, blue, pink, al finishes.
If it's our store is

Perfection, Fine Metal Polish, P. CAMP

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ELEC HIRAM W 91 Germain S

ALSO MANUFACT COPPER AND GAL Phone M. 356.

Civil En Surveys, Plans, Est Prints, Maps of St.

Wanted to buy along R. G. & F. W. D.

Use as much D smallpox epidem Powders, Tooth THE ROYAL

ESTABLISHED D. BOYAN Eyeglasses and are the best that k art and service can D. BOYAN Montreal and S

Painless Ext Only 25 Boston Dental Head Office 57 Main Street 35 Phone 685 DR. J. D. MAHER, Open 9 a. m. Until

E HAKI SETS
Up-to-date style, purely soft and flexible, adapt itself to the waist, hip or side.
Weight 4 5-8 ozs.
Size 41-4 x 21-4 x 4 ins.
\$5.00

Silver
Combining, as they should, the best of both worlds.
Silver-plated pieces, spoons, knives, forks, etc.
Auto Tires, and other goods.
53 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

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P.O. 5. 702
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Its and Rods
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ine Works, Ltd.
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THE ROOF
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going to give you trouble, get stained, wall paper, plaster comes off in places.
Cedar Shingles or Roofing will make your roof good for years. Do it now before the June rains.
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3 Water St.
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Correct Style
Engraved or Printed

TWO BIG NECESSITIES IN EVERY HOME
A Baby and a Comfortable Baby Carriage
Our New Baby Carriages are attracting a lot of attention. It is worth a visit to our store just to see them. Built on the very latest lines, they also combine every feature for baby's comfort. Elliptical springs, deep upholstering, roomy body and thorough construction in every detail. All the newest colors are shown—frosted blue, pink, ivory, and the regular brown, grey and natural finishes.
If it's a Baby Vehicle of any description you want, our store is the best place to see a complete assortment.
OUR PRICES ARE ALWAYS LOWER
J. MARCUS
30 DOCK STREET.

Oil Stoves
Perfection, Florence, Standard and Optimus. Oil Stove Ovens, Oil Heaters.
Metal Polish, O' Cedar Mops and Polish. Nickel Plated Copper Kettles.
P. CAMPBELL & CO., 73 Prince Wm. St.

NEW ENGLISH CLOTHS Just Received Direct
Fine Spring and Summer Suitings and Overcoats
EDGEcombe & CHAISSON

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER
Corona Portable Typewriters, Re-built Typewriters of all makes. Machines Repaired and Rented. Supplies for all Typewriters.
UNITED TYPEWRITER COMPANY, LTD.
56 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

ELECTRIC VACUUM CLEANERS
Cleans Everything
Come in and Let Us Show You
HIRAM WEBB & SON, Electrical Contractors
81 Germain Street, St. John, N. B. Phone M. 1595-11 M. 2579-11

GRAVEL ROOFING
ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF SHEET METAL WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
COPPER AND GALVANIZED IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS A SPECIALTY.
J. E. WILSON, LTD.
Phone M. 356. 17-19 Sydney St.

ESTABLISHED 1870
GILBERT G. MURDOCH
A. M. Can. Soc. C. E.
Civil Engineer and Crown Land Surveyor
Surveys, Plans, Estimates, Superintendence, Blue Prints, Black Line Prints. Maps of St. John and Surroundings. 74 Carmarthen St., St. John

Wanted to buy a few carloads of hay at points along the Valley Railroad.
R. G. & F. W. DYKEMAN, 68 Adelaide St., St. John, N.B.

Use as much **DISINFECTANTS** as possible during smallpox epidemic. We have English Carbolic Tooth Powders, Tooth Paste and Soaps.
THE ROYAL PHARMACY - 47 King Street

NOTICE
On February 1st we change our method of business and will sell for CASH. All telephone orders must be C. O. D.
Smith's Fish Market
25 Sydney St. Phone 1704

Improve Your Looks
by purifying the blood. Sal-low skin, liver spots, pimples and blotches are usually due to impure or impoverished blood.
Clear the skin, put roses in pale cheeks, brighten the eyes, build up the whole system by taking
Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS
It's a wonderful tonic for women, especially. Prepared of Nature's herbs and gives the happiest results when used regularly and according to directions.
At most stores. 25c. a bottle; Family size, five times as large, \$1.
The Braxley Drug Company, Limited
St. John, N. B.

NEWCASTLE SOLDIER WRITES FROM FRANCE
Captain Barry Was Wounded in Five Places—Tells How With Others Successfully Raided a "Hun Home."
Capt. A. L. Barry, of Newcastle, writing from France to a friend in the city states he is at present in hospital on account of wounds received, but expected to be around again soon. His letter dated May 2nd follows:
Dear Friend:
You probably already know, having read, no doubt, my name in the casualty list. I am wounded. I was hit on April 24th, and am now in a hospital in France. On that date we were scattering some Hunns when a bomb happened to find a soft resting place near me. I was hit in five places, one in right arm, a scratch over the left eye, twice in the legs, and one on the ankle. None, however, are permanent injuries.
At the time I was a scoutmaster for the battalion somewhere in No Man's Land, we found a Hun home. It fell to me and a small bunch of fellows the same and strike it out of bounds. We laid low for awhile, as sharp sentries were around us. We made one unsuccessful raid one morning at 4 o'clock. Later we waited until 3.30, this time we caught them in a bean-to-shack at rest. When we crossed the wires they caught one of our chaps, but the rest went on. Falling on them at a close range we used our 45 to advantage and got in safely. One remained whom we took as prisoner. This latter chap gave me his splendid wrist watch as a souvenir. He himself appears to be a fine sort (but we are not losing sight of him). On my way back we came up an old disused trench to the base again. Jack is well and still at it also. Had a line from all at home, and am always glad to get any letters.
So far I have not met Ammon or Dick yet, but they are not in England? Today is a beautiful day here and I have excellent care—the nurses use us excellent. I'm the only Canadian chap here, and I commence to believe now I am the "pet" one. On one side of my bed lies an Australian; on the other an Irishman and a typical one at that.
I was only scout officer seven days when I got hit. May be sent to England, as I will soon be out of the hospital. Will let you know later on again.
Well old man, must now quit this, am feeling O. K. and will again be around for a second crack at the Hun.
Sincerely,
ART.

Montreal, May 31.—OATS—Canadian western No. 2, 52; No. 3, 50; extra No. 1 feed, 85 1/2.
FLOUR—Manitoba new spring wheat grade, \$10.95 to \$11.65.

BANK OF FRANCE
Paris, May 31.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:—
Gold in hand, increase 688,000 francs; silver in hand, decrease 1,446,000 francs; notes in circulation, increase 230,234,000 francs; treasury deposits decrease 19,433,000 francs; general deposits increase 177,690,000 francs; bills discounted, increase 41,788,000 francs; advances, decrease 8,248,000 francs.

Have you Indigestion?
Your food will continue to disagree with you, and cause distress until you strengthen your digestive organs, and tone and sweeten the stomach. You can do this quickly and surely by promptly taking a few doses of **BEECHAM'S PILLS**
Their natural action relieves the stomach of undigested food, stimulates the flow of gastric juice, renews the activity of the liver and bowels, and strengthens the digestive system. Take them with confidence, for 60 years' experience prove that Beecham's Pills **Are good for the Stomach**
Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25c.

Ladies' White Footwear
With Leather or White Rubber Fibre Soles
Everything from White Sneakers to High Cut Louis Heel Boots.
Beautiful Pumps and Oxfords, low or high heels, \$1.75 to \$4.50.
High Cut Laced Boots, high or low heels, \$2.50 to \$8.00.
Misses' and Children's High Cut Laced Boots, Pumps and Sandals.
Mail orders filled.
Store open Saturday nights until 10.30.
FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
19 King Street.

MAY BE CANDIDATE.
Visalia, Cal.—Friends of Overall former star pitcher for the Chicago Nationals, have launched a campaign here to win for him the Republican nomination for Congress from the Sequoia California district. Overall has not yet sanctioned his friends' efforts. Since retiring from baseball Overall has lived at his orange and lemon grove east of here.
The district is now represented by Denver St. Church, Democrat, whose term expires this year.

HEINIE DRAWS THEM.
You're abused and ridiculed. Heinie Zim.
In retirement you're unshoed. Heinie Zim.
But your hat inspires fear. And the boys who shout and jeer Pay your salary each year Heinie Zim.
Heinie is starting his thirteenth season in the majors with all the freshness of a rookie. He is one of the National's best drawing cards.
The curfew tolls the knell of parting day. But sadness falls to mar the duffer's glee: All darkness in the world to him is day.
Who sinks a 15-foot putt for 83.
Newcastle, May 30.—The finance committee of the Northumberland Municipal Council has sold the \$40,000 worth of Patriotic Fund bonds to the Eastern Securities Corporation at 97.6. The bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, and are in four issues of five, ten, fifteen and twenty year periods, in denominations of \$500.

FRIENDS THOUGHT HE WOULD DIE
"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Conquered Dyspepsia and Restored His Health.
MR. ROBERT NEWTON.
Little Bras d'Or, C. B.
"I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation for years. I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches, and did not sleep well at night. I lost so much weight—going from 185 pounds to 145 pounds—that I became alarmed and saw several doctors who, however, did me no good. Finally, a friend told me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'.
"In a week, there was improvement. The constipation was corrected; and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies dyspepsia. I continued to take this dyspepsia fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous."
ROBERT NEWTON.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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SUMMER SCHEDULES ON C. G. R. LINES.
Will Go into Effect on Sunday, June 2
Ocean Limited to Run Daily—Through Train to Cape Tormentine for P. E. I. Service.
The change of time schedules on the C. G. R. lines on Sunday, June 2nd affects many of the trains in and out of this city and travellers will do well to get thoroughly posted before commencing a journey next week.
There is no change in the morning express; silver in hand, decrease 1,446,000 francs; notes in circulation, increase 230,234,000 francs; treasury deposits decrease 19,433,000 francs; general deposits increase 177,690,000 francs; bills discounted, increase 41,788,000 francs; advances, decrease 8,248,000 francs.

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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY KINGSTON ONTARIO
ARTS
MEDICINE EDUCATION
APPLIED SCIENCES
Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
HOME STUDY
Arts Courses by correspondence. Degree with one year attendance or four summer sessions.
Summer School Navigation School July and August
Describes in detail
19 GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

DIED.
SULLIVAN—In this city on May 30th, Herman Sullivan, aged 52 years, leaving a widow and three sons to mourn.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 1 Alexandra street at 2.30 o'clock Saturday afternoon.
MELVIN—At the Infirmary, on May 31st, of septic pneumonia, Alice A. beloved and faithful wife of George G. Melvin, M. D., leaving husband and two daughters in deep sorrow. Notice of funeral hereafter.
LOURIE—At Hammond River on May 30, William Lourie, aged forty-eight years, leaving a father, sister and two brothers.
Funeral on Sunday, June 2nd, at the Hammond River Presbyterian church at 2.45 p.m.

CORBETT ADMIRES WORK OF DEMPSEY
Jim Says Jack is Entitled To a Crack at Jess Willard's Crown—Engaged in Forty-One Contests and Won Twenty-Five.
James J. Corbett, former heavyweight pugilist of the world is just another authority who is lending his support to the recognition of Jack Dempsey. Dempsey's record for the last year has been little short of marvellous. Here is what he said in a recent issue of a New York paper:
"Jack Dempsey, in the mind of every real lover of fair play, is just as much entitled to a match with Jess Willard as is Fred Fulton. The amazing record which the western heavyweight has compiled during the last two years seems to justify the claim of his supporters that he is as good as Fulton, if not better.
"But Fulton has ignored Dempsey's challenges.
"There is not much doubt that a Fulton-Willard match will draw a tremendous crowd, no matter where it is staged. Just the same, I feel, as do the bulk of pugilistic fans, that the attractiveness of a titular bout would be enhanced if it could be between the winner of the Fulton-Dempsey match.
"Dempsey is something of a newcomer in the pugilistic game—but what an amazing record he has compiled during less than three years of ring activity! In that short sweep of time he has engaged in forty-one contests. Twenty-five resulted in knock-out victories, eight others were won on decisions and one on a foul. He fought four draws and one no decision bout.
"He lost one contest on decision to Jack Downey and three others resulted in a knockout defeat for him at the hands of Jim Flynn. But a trifle more than a year later he retaliated by knocking out Flynn in the first round.
"The most startling fact concerning Dempsey's record is that he has twelve of his twenty-five knockout victories in less than one full round of fighting.
"Of course Dempsey has achieved most of his triumphs over second and third raters. But the point is that he has met every man who has cared to try conclusions with him. He has backed away from none. He has not flinched for a long time refused to meet him. They claimed he was not in their class. And so Dempsey had to "pick" on ordinary battlers.
"What more can one demand of a fighter with championship aspirations than Dempsey has accomplished during the last two years?
"The western heavyweight appeared in New York twice or three years ago, just about the time when he was beginning his career. He performed in mediocre fashion. That has made some who remember him only through that bout think of him as a joke battler. They forget that a fighter can improve wonderfully in twenty-four months.
"Chicago—Jack Kearns, manager of Jack Dempsey, is in receipt of some big offers for this heavyweight star. He has received a telegram from Promoter Mulvihill of New Haven, Conn., renewing previous offers and setting a flat price of \$50,000 for Dempsey's end for three fights, these to be with Battling Levinsky, Billy Miske and Fred Fulton.
"Another offer was received of a flat sum of \$15,000 to box Fred Fulton for one of the war funds, but the promoter who offered it would not divulge his plans for deciding the contest.
"Dempsey has been laid up for ten days now with a blood infection, but is moving around again. He is nearing on going to one of the health resorts for a complete rest. He says he has trained too much and too hard lately.

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But your hat inspires fear. And the boys who shout and jeer Pay your salary each year Heinie Zim.
Heinie is starting his thirteenth season in the majors with all the freshness of a rookie. He is one of the National's best drawing cards.
The curfew tolls the knell of parting day. But sadness falls to mar the duffer's glee: All darkness in the world to him is day.
Who sinks a 15-foot putt for 83.
Newcastle, May 30.—The finance committee of the Northumberland Municipal Council has sold the \$40,000 worth of Patriotic Fund bonds to the Eastern Securities Corporation at 97.6. The bonds bear 6 per cent. interest, and are in four issues of five, ten, fifteen and twenty year periods, in denominations of \$500.

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CANADA PAINT
WHAT IT MEANS TO THE HOME OWNER
To the man who owns his own home, and therefore has part of his savings invested in it, C. P. means protection against the destructive effects of climate and weather. Such a man knows that a Paint protecting his home for five years, is cheaper than a paint at half the price, lasting only two years.
Home owners know, too, that C. P. means Paint of guaranteed quality, and only one quality—the best.
Plan your Painting and Home Decorating with the help of our book, "What, When and How To Paint" mailed free to home owners and others who want to paint right.
THE CANADA PAINT CO. LIMITED,
Makers of the famous "ELEPHANT BRAND" White Lead.
572 William Street, Montreal. 112 Sutherland Ave., Winnipeg.

It's a Davis cigar!
10 CENTS
PERFECTION
Before the Perfection label can go on, twenty-one foremen and inspectors are held responsible for perfect stemming of perfect Sumatra wrappers, perfect maturing of perfect Havana fillers, perfect shape, perfect weight and size, perfect color, and perfect maturing in the wood.
Infinite Care is the price of Perfection.
S. DAVIS & SONS, Limited, MONTREAL.

MARITIME DENTAL PARLORS
Enjoy life while it lasts. If you must wear a plate, do not be content with one that is a continual source of annoyance to you, but come to us and your mouth will experience all the comforts of childhood and your face will have the charm of youth.
PEERLESS VULCO DENTURE
FULL SET
\$8.00
PAINLESS EXTRACTION ONLY 25 CENTS
Guaranteed Crown and Bridge Work \$4.00 and \$5.00.
BROKEN PLATES REPAIRED IN 3 HOURS
Fillings of all kinds. Free consultation. Trained Nurse in attendance.
DR. A. J. McKNIGHT, Proprietor.
PHONE M. 2789-21. 38 Charlotte Street.
Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. ST. JOHN, N. B.

HOTEL SEVILLE
Fifth Ave. & 29th Street, New York City.
Convenient to all best shops. Ideal for Out-of-Town Visitors.
Single Rooms, with Detached Bath, \$2.00 per day.
Single Rooms, with Private Bath, \$2.50 per day upward.
Rooms, with Bath, for Two, \$3 to \$5 per day.
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 to \$10 per day.
Send for diagram showing fixed room prices.
JOHN F. GARRETY, Mgr.

DIED.
SULLIVAN—In this city on May 30th, Herman Sullivan, aged 52 years, leaving a widow and three sons to mourn.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 1 Alexandra street at 2.30 o'clock Saturday afternoon.
MELVIN—At the Infirmary, on May 31st, of septic pneumonia, Alice A. beloved and faithful wife of George G. Melvin, M. D., leaving husband and two daughters in deep sorrow. Notice of funeral hereafter.
LOURIE—At Hammond River on May 30, William Lourie, aged forty-eight years, leaving a father, sister and two brothers.
Funeral on Sunday, June 2nd, at the Hammond River Presbyterian church at 2.45 p.m.

STARTLING STORY OF SERBIA AND THE SERBIANS

SERBIAN OFFICER AT SUSSEX TELLS OF HIS NOBLE COUNTRY

Amidst the Horrors of War There Is One Bright Side Which in a High Degree Atones For the Losses of Transitory Things and That Is Mutual Acquaintance and Closer Friendship of Civilized Nations Who Are Fighting For Liberty, Democracy and Love of Mankind—Some Serbian History.

(Kings County Record.)
Our Canadian friends in Sussex, who have given us such a wholehearted welcome and hospitality, might care to know something more about their Serbian guests and, upon the repeated request of many of my comrades in the Serbian Camp, I take this privileged occasion to assure our dear hosts and all the population of this beautiful little town of our innermost appreciation and our unbounded admiration of the spirit of love and friendship which this community breathes and which we all shall carry and treasure over there as one of our dearest possessions. Amidst the horrors of this war there is one bright side which, in a high degree, atones for the losses of transitory things, and that is: mutual acquaintance and closer friendship of civilized nations who are fighting for liberty, democracy and love of mankind. We Serbians are indeed very proud to be amongst those nations and we consider ourselves especially honored to be an ally of the majestic British Empire who has so often been a true friend and protector of small nations.

The Serbians are Slavs who, prior to their migration to the Balkan Peninsula, lived in Galicia and the slopes of the Carpathian Mountains. In the course of the 7th and 8th centuries they crossed the Danube and settled mostly in the territories which they inhabit at present. There are two other branches of that same people: the Croats and the Slovenians who are still under the Austro-Hungarian rule and who form with the Serbians, the Slavonic peoples of the Balkans. The Slavonic peoples are of the same ethnographic unit known under the name of Jugoslavs (i. e. South Slavs). The only difference which exists between these three branches can be ascribed mostly to territorial influences and that is religion. While the Serbians and the Montenegrins profess the Eastern-Orthodox faith, the Croats and the Slovenians adhere to the Roman Catholic church. The pagan and unenlightened Serbians, at the time of their incursions into the Balkan Peninsula, came in constant contact with the civilized Byzantines, whom they found an easy prey to their warlike and hardy tribes, and, soon after the conquest, several attempts were made to unite all the clans into one powerful state, but it was only in the beginning of the 12th century that Stefan Nemanja, the Grand Zupan (or Count) of Rasika, succeeded in that task. Nemanja's successor gradually increased the territories of the young Serbian state which attained its apex under the sceptre of Emperor Dushan the Strong and which comprised almost the entire Balkan Peninsula. Dushan subjected not only the still rebellious Serbian princes but also reduced to complete obedience the Bulgarians, the Albanians and the Greeks, and gave to his people a very liberal code of laws known as "Dushanov Zakonik" which served for a basis to all the Slavonic jurists and law-givers. Towards the middle of the 14th century a strong effort was made by the Ottoman Turks who felt in Europe and Emperor Dushan, in order to check their eventual incursion into the Balkans, strove to form a Holy Alliance with the Hungarians and the pope. This, however, proved futile and Dushan hurriedly gathered a large force and met the Turks at the gates of Constantinople. In the Battle on the banks of Maritsa he perished, and his empire was left to his weak son Urosh Nefak. The haughty Serbian princes and other malcontents, bewitched by paid promises of the Sultan, hastened the downfall of the Serbian Empire. The Turks took Constantinople and, in rapid succession, overwhelmed the Greeks and the Bulgarians. The fatal tragedy occurred in the year 1389 on the field of Kossovo. Sultan Murad II, with a large army and later in the course of the battle, his son Bajazeth I, met the Serbian Knez Lazar and defeated him. Both rulers perished on the field. One of the Serbian knights, Milo Obilich, in the middle of the struggle went to the Turkish camp and wished for an audience with the Sultan, declaring himself a traitor to Knez Lazar. He was instantly admitted into Murad's presence but Prince Milooh, in making a deep "salnam," drew from his boot a poniard and cut open the Sultan from his waist to his throat. Needless to say that the daring warrior was cut to pieces by the guards, but the event caused a great alarm among the Turks, and were it not for Bajazeth and his fresh troops, the Serbians would have won the day. After the battle of Kossovo, the Serbian state persisted still, though only as a vassal province of the Ottoman Empire. But the poetic Serbian soul was so deeply impressed by that memorable catastrophe that the national bard (guslar) gave expression, in a cycle of entrancing ballads of Homeric beauty, to the greatest and saddest event in the Serbian history, in which the Serbian people were deprived of liberty and unity. And, indeed, at the close of the 16th century the Serbian Muscovite state succumbed completely under the Serbian Porte when the suspicious politics of the

once mighty Serbian Empire were wasted by the agents from Stamboul, whose systematic extermination of Serbian Velika and Mala Vlastela (i. e. Great and Small Nobility) was nearing a close. The small remainder of the Serbian aristocracy found refuge in the Orthodox courts of Wallahia and Moldavia, some of whom died to Dubrovnik (Ragusa), Rome and even to Scotland and Ireland. As for the people they split in three distinct groups. Those who dwelt in the lowlands alongside the Danube and in the valleys of Morava and Vardar, remained in their homes and bent their backs to the Turkish yoke; considerable numbers, and especially the inhabitants of the regions of Macedonia and what was known till recently under the name of "Old Serbia," settled in the course of the 16th and 17th centuries, in Hungary, where large bodies of Serbians had already at a previous date taken a deep root. Of the many minor migrations of the Serbians, across the Slava and the Danube in the level lands of South Hungary, whether they were induced by fair promises of the cunning Austrian princes, the one that took place as late as 1649 under the leadership of Patriarch Arsenje Crnojevitich, has been considered as one of the important events in the history of the South Slavs, for no less than 36,000 families crossed the bordering rivers and colonized the Banat, Batsina and the provinces of Symria, Slavonia and the greater part of Croatia. Lastly, a third group, unwilling to yield to any authority and composed chiefly of the small vlastela, withdrew into the mountains, inaccessible to the Turkish horsemen and became practically outlaws; entrenched in their defiles, expert in guerrilla warfare, soon turned to the persecution and hardship, and there they served as the only check on the cruel manners of the Turks who adopted in exercising their wholesale Ottomanization, the indomitable fighters with their nests in the Black Rocks of Montenegro, Dalma-tia, and Shumadia (or Serbia proper, "haiduks" and "usoks," who preserved and upheld through centuries of oppres-

sion the traditions of heroism of their ancestors and the spirit of their race. So tenaciously did they maintain their nationality, religion, speech, and, most especially, their exuberant balladry, that at the dawn of the 19th century they still formed a nucleus from which Serbia was once more to grow into an independent political body. The subjugation of Serbia proper was speedily followed by that of Bosnia (1878) and Herzegovina (1878). An Albanian chief of Serbian origin, George Kastriotitch Skander-Beg (1442-1468), defended for a time with great valour the liberty of the Albanians and partly to the mountainous nature of their country. The multitude of young men who left Serbia to seek homes with their co-nationals in South Hungary, Croatia and Dalmatia fought as volunteers in the service of Venice and especially of Austria, in all the wars against the Turks; they were the so-called usoks, whose history has been recorded by the Venetian Paolo Sartri, and whose joyous voices during these three hundred years Austria treated so badly that she was never able to gain their trust and sympathy. The Serbian population which had accepted the Ottoman rule lived thenceforth in a most unhappy condition. They soon ceased to be proprietors of their own land, which was divided among Turkish spahis. To these landlords those of the people who did not embrace Islam, had to render many personal services (kuluk), and to give a tithe, or a seventh part of their produce. They paid a tax to the Sultan, another to the governing pasha and "baksheesh," to the tax collector, whom they were also obliged to entertain. During the Turkish invasion of Hungary, the passage of countless armies again and again reduced a naturally fertile country to an utter waste. There was no security of life, honor or property and there was the crowning horror of the gift of the Christian children, every seventh or every fifth year, to be trained as "janissaries."

Thus passed the eighteenth century with promise of better things ever alternating with bitter disappointments. And the Serbian people peacefully entertained the oppression in the hope that sooner or later, the bright star of their national unification would appear on the horizon. There lived at this time in the village of Topola, in Shumadia, a man named George Petrovitch, drawing his origin, some modern historians assert from the Petrovitch family, of the Kutch clan in Montenegro. He had some experience of warfare, having served under Austria as a volunteer in 1788, and was known as one of the most enterprising men in the country. He was also one of the wealthiest, being a large breeder of swine, which have been one of Serbia's chief sources of revenue. He had narrowly escaped death at the hands of the Janissaries by instant flight into the mountains. Tall, stalwart, determined, intelligent, though illiterate, he was a most violent, morose and taciturn, and is known in the history of this country as Kara-George (i. e. Black George); it is under this name that he has passed and upheld through centuries of oppres-

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THE clock will count those minutes for you to the exact second, but how about that "very hot" oven?

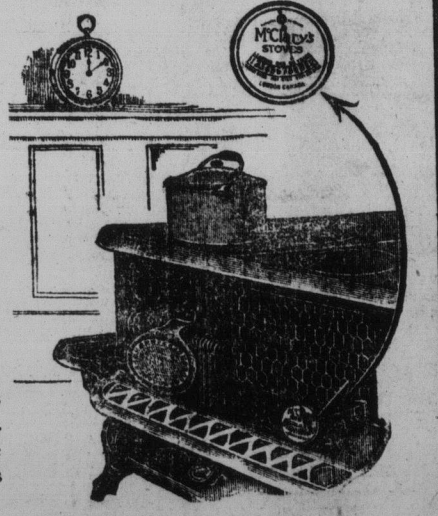
Every woman has known the nerve rack of that guess; whether the oven is "just right" or not; whether the cake will "fall" or burn, or whether it will come out done to a turn.

With the glass door and the tell-tale oven thermometer of the Pandora Range there is no guess—only the sure knowledge of seeing exactly what is going on in the oven.

You not only can see the cake as it bakes but you can also see by a glance at the thermometer when the baking temperature of the oven is exactly right.

And by the Pandora flue and control systems you can instantly regulate that condition—raise or lower the temperature.

The woman who is plodding along with a worn-out range or an anti-



quoted stove cannot appreciate the joy there is in store for her the day a Pandora Range is set up in her kitchen with its "daylight" oven and thermometer that never forgets to tell the exact heat of the oven.

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This is only one of the many features of the Pandora Range described in "The Magic of the Pandora," a little booklet full of information that every woman will want before she buys a range. Write for it to the nearest McClary Branch.

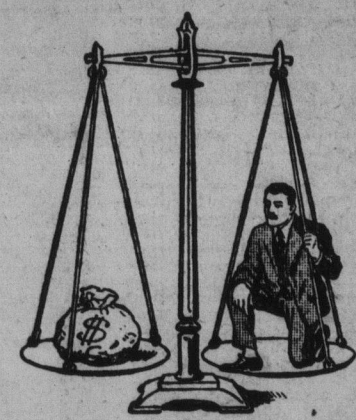
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A man's value in money

EVERY man has a cash value to his dependents which can be expressed in dollars and cents. It has been calculated that a man who receives \$1000 salary at age 35 has a present cash value of \$17,350, because this sum represents the amount that would need to be invested in order to produce the income he would earn during his lifetime.



At age 45, his cash value would naturally be less, because there are fewer years in which to produce the income; at that age his cash value would be \$14,700.

If you should die you do not want this cash value of your life to die with you. How can you turn it into practical use? By using as much of your income as you can spare to invest in Life Insurance, you can leave with certainty an income to your widow.

If you die at the age of forty-five years it would require the investment of the entire sum of \$14,700 to place in the hands of the widow a sum equal to the value of her late husband's earning power. But if you invest in a life insurance policy now you need to pay now only the first premium, and then the same sum each year for ten, twenty or thirty years, according to the terms of your policy.

If you desire, the Mutual Life will issue a policy payable to your beneficiary in monthly instalments. These continue during her lifetime, and the payments for at least twenty years are guaranteed. If she does not survive the twenty-year period, those remaining to be paid will go to her heirs. If she survives the twenty-year period the payments continue for her lifetime.

Let us explain to you in full these Monthly Income Policies. Write for full particulars.

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Frolicsome children, with stockings up and stockings down, surely put hosiery to the test in their everyday-play.

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SERBIANS TELLS

Amidst the Horrors of War There Is One Bright Side Which in a High Degree Atones For the Losses of Transitory Things and That Is Mutual Acquaintance and Closer Friendship of Civilized Nations Who Are Fighting For Liberty, Democracy and Love of Mankind—Some Serbian History.

(Continued from Page 8)
Bosnia or Serbia, nor Powers, could forgive that the hour of reckoning was postponed. Ever since, Austria to find some cause to have a free hand in striking Serbia. The ed Macedonia quest by the Balkan League by the Turks, to the world, were all in Europe, the treacherous in open defiance of the with Serbia, by view dispute concerning the gonia should have been a final decision to Russia in her sleep in the last out of her and of Macedonia, only too severe punishment by King Peter in the men Bregalinita. The defeat of the S all parts of European tremendous blow war, and especially whose officers had re- and the Turkish and the success of her ac- sion in Asia Minor ac- depended upon her ac- stantinople. The defe- proteges, Bulgaria, Greek occupation of pally the rise in pov- of Serbia—the friend apostle of Jugo-Slav 1817)—constituted a- tral Powers a still great The most coveted dig- lka, by the valleys of Vardar, was definitely Turkish, whose armies conjunction with the of the event of a Euro- prompt action could r carrying of the plans, and it is not s- that already in 1913, A on declaring war on S- deavored to secure t- light. As this support- coming action was de- moment, and a huge a- reduced in Germany t- ances of power and mal- eventually. Serbia, after having tribulation of conquered tween her allies in a b- ous spirit, wherein a- even the deeply paid o- for the sake of peace- wing Austria, gladly sword and prepared to peace and recuperation industrial advancement. Such was the position June 28th, 1914, the A- Ferdinand, heir appare- burg throne, and his a- a most mysterious m- in the streets of Sar- of Bosnia. Who arran- ed? Was it known- Vienna and Buda-Pest- grade, or also in all t- This will remain for so- mystery. But let us b- consider only the fact- duke's safety, during Sarajevo, though, ac- strians themselves, B- Bosnia was honey-com- tion, is an awkward f- not hitherto been expl- On the morrow of press of Vienna was B- ed a violent campaign- openly putting upon th- erment the responsibility assassination. It avail- out that a country st- the wounds of two d- whose most urgent ne- could not have chosen a moment to involve it- facilities with a power- produced no evidence to assassins were Serbia- e informed from gov- Jovanovic, the Serb- "Insister to the Austria- requested the Imp- Government to postpon- the Archduke, for, he- of June (15th in the Ser- wa Serbia's most imp- event, and that it w- provoke the Serbian po- nia with such a dar- words of Dr. R. W- ("The War and Demo- Bosnia, Dalmatia and seething pot which ne- from the outside." Th- garian press set the a- spread the idea that t- been organized in fo- certain classes of peop- tunately, too ready to a- sensational and too dea- Belgrade. Although the were always referred to such names as "die i- die Orthodox aus E- the Boemians or the Gr- gal), the perpetrators, mistakenly Austrian sub- ferred to invariably a- Serbians, and in such a- give that impression th- Serbs from Serbia. In the meantime a-

SERBIAN OFFICER AT SUSSEX TELLS OF HIS NOBLE COUNTRY

Amidst the Horrors of War There Is One Bright Side Which in a High Degree Atones For the Losses of Transitory Things and That Is Mutual Acquaintance and Closer Friendship of Civilized Nations Who Are Fighting For Liberty, Democracy and Love of Mankind—Some Serbian History.

(Continued from Page 5)
Russia or Serbia, nor even the Entente Powers, could forgive and forget, and that the hour of reckoning was merely postponed.

Ever since Austria has endeavored to find some cause belli in order to have a free hand in chastising her straggling Serbia. The much complicated Macedonian question was settled by the Balkan League of 1912, whereby the Turks, to the astonishment of the world, were all but driven out of Europe. The treacherous Bulgaria, upon the wink of ever-envious Austria, in open defiance of her secret treaty with Serbia, by virtue of which the dispute concerning territory in Macedonia should have been submitted for a final decision to Russia, attacked her ally in her sleep in the hope of wrenching out of her hands Greece the whole of Macedonia, only, however, to receive severe punishment by the armies of King Peter in the memorable battle of Bregalnitsa.

The defeat of the Sultan's forces in all parts of Europe Turkey had been a tremendous blow to Austria-Hungary, and especially to Germany, whose officers had reorganized and trained the Turkish army, and who, for the success of her schemes of expansion in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, depended upon her ascendancy in Constantinople. The defeat of Austria's protégé, Bulgaria, by Serbia, the Greek occupation of Salonika, and especially the rise in power and prestige of Serbia—the friend of Russia and the apostle of Jugo-Slav (South-Slav) emancipation—constituted for the Central Powers a still greater catastrophe. The most coveted high road to Salonika, by the valleys of Morava and the Vardar, was definitely closed to Austria, and Germany was cut off from Turkey, whose armies were to act in conjunction with the German hosts in the event of a European War. Only prompt action could retrieve such a miscarriage of the Austro-German plans, and it is not surprising to hear that already in 1913, Austria was bent on declaring war on Serbia and endeavoring to secure the support of Italy. As this support was not forthcoming, action was deferred to a later moment, and a huge army bill was introduced in Germany to regain the balance of power and make ready for any eventuality.

Serbia, after having settled the distribution of conquered territory between her allies in a broad and generous spirit, wherein she abandoned even the dearly paid coast of Albania for the sake of peace with the threat of Austria, gladly hung up her sword and prepared for a period of peace and recuperation, of social and industrial advancement.

Such was the position when on June 28th, 1914, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir apparent to the Hapsburg throne, and his consort were in a most mysterious manner murdered in the streets of Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. Who arranged that tragedy? Was it known previously in Vienna and Buda-Pesth, or in Belgrade, or also in all three capitals? This will remain for some time a deep mystery. But let us be objective and consider only the facts.

Sir Valentine Chirol, in his "Serbia and the Serbs" (Oxford, 1914), wrote of it: "The absence of the most elementary precaution of his (the Archduke's) safety, during his visit to Sarajevo, though, according to the Austrians themselves, the whole of Bosnia was honey-combed with sedition, is an awkward fact which has not hitherto been explained."

Serbia, resting upon a secret investigation in the prison of Sarajevo, was in course of preparation; it had been entrusted to Austria's professional forger, Count Forgach, known to have served the notorious Nastich affair in Zagreb, who now fittingly occupied the post of permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Vienna, in the early days of July, 1914, and who provided the Hungarian Correspondent Bureau with a plentiful supply of falsehoods, denied subsequently by himself. From this moment profound silence fell upon the inquiry at Sarajevo upon the proceedings of the Foreign Office at Vienna. The attempt to trace the crime to any responsible quarters in Serbia was evidently beyond the powers of even Count Forgach. Count Berchtold discontinued the usual receptions at the Ballplatz; he refused to discuss the Sarajevo outrage with the representatives of foreign countries, or, if discussion did arise, care was taken to dispel all apprehension and suspicion that Austria-Hungary was meditating any serious action against Serbia. Petrograd was assured that the step to be taken at Belgrade would be of a conciliatory character; the French ambassador was told that only such demands would be put forward as Serbia would be able to accept without difficulty. The press campaign, nevertheless, continued unabated and took its tone from the utterance of the inspired Nela Frele Presse: "We have to settle matters with Serbia by war. . . and if it must come to war later, then it is better to see the matter through now."

On July 29th, Jovanovitch, the Serbian Minister in Vienna, wrote to Nikola Pashitch, the Prime Minister of Serbia, and Minister for Foreign Affairs: "It is very difficult, almost impossible, to discover here anything positive as to the real intentions of Austria-Hungary. The most of 'ordre' is to maintain absolute secrecy about everything that is being done. Judging by the articles of our newspapers, Belgrade is taking an optimistic view of the questions pending with Austria-Hungary. There is, however, no place for optimism. There is no doubt that Austria-Hungary is making preparations of a serious character. That which is chiefly to be feared and is highly probable, is that Austria is preparing for war against Serbia. The general conviction that prevails here that it would be nothing less than suicide if Austria-Hungary once more fall ed to take advantage of the opportunity to act against Serbia. It is believed that the two opportunities previously missed—annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Balkan War—have been extremely harmful to Austria-Hungary. In addition to this there is still more deeply rooted opinion that a war against Serbia would in fact merely mean a military expedition to be concluded by a speedy occupation. It is also believed that such a war could be brought to an end before Europe could intervene."

It was at 6 p. m. on July 23rd that the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade handed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the note embodying the demands of Austria and insisting on a reply within 48 hours.

The Serbian Government was charged with fomenting a revolution, propaganda, having for its object the detachment of a part of the territory of Austria-Hungary from the Monarchy. It was averred, though no proof was given and no dossier communicated, that the Sarajevo assassinations were planned, and the murderers equipped in Belgrade. The note was an absolute ultimatum which no sovereign state with any pride at all could accept. Yet the Serbian Government sided all expectations in the direction of conciliation expressing its readiness to refer any point either to the Hague Tribunal or to the Powers who have taken a part in the settlement of annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

A conciliatory answer was neither expected nor wanted, however. The very evening of the delivery of the Serbian reply the Austrian Minister was instructed to leave Belgrade, and on the 28th July, 1914, Austria, declared war on Serbia.

Within the next two days Austria awoke to the startling fact that Russia was beginning to move. In spite of the German ambassador's assurances that "war would not and could not fight he had decided to intervene. At the appearance of a full grown adversary, Vienna pulled a very long face and, on July 31st, the Ballplatz suddenly consented to eliminate from the ultimatum those demands which involved the violation of the sovereignty of Serbia, to discuss certain others, and in short, to reopen the whole question. It was too late. Germany, having jockeyed Austria into a position from which there was no escape, declared war on Russia the next day. Other declarations followed in a rapid succession and the world's greatest catastrophe started.

How severely punished were the three successive Austro-Hungarian "punitive expeditions" by the brave

armies of the little Kingdom and how the survivors of Kumanovo, Bregalnitsa, Yadar and Belgrad were, one year later, attacked by the combined forces of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey and even the brigandry of Albania, is still too fresh in the memory of those who recall here.

Before the tremendous multitude of German cannon, which in the words of King Peter, "prevented with their range the very sight of their gunners," the remainder of the Serbian army had been obliged to retreat and to reorganize itself for fresh attempts. Judging from all appearances the moment is not far distant when the troops of Prince Regent Alexandre of Serbia followed by those of their mighty and faithful allies, Great Britain and France, will launch a general attack from Salonika against the combined German, Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian armies. And if the fortune of war has really turned to the allies, the Serbs may succeed not only in restoring their old kingdom of Serbia and Montenegro, but also to free and unite into a powerful homogeneous state their brothers across the Sava, the Danube and the Drina as also those living on the Adriatic coast. Thus it is to be hoped that, recognizing the principles of nationality advanced so nobly by Lloyd George, the great national unions of France, Germany and Italy will be followed by that of the South Slavs to which group belong the Serbians, Croats, and Slovenians.

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Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women
Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my household work."—Mrs. B. B. ZIELINSKA, 202 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my household work, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. JOSEPHINE KLABER, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.
Every Sick Woman Should Try
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

FIRING THROUGH AIRPLANE'S WHIRLING PROPELLER

It seems a mechanical anomaly that many of the battleplanes should be equipped with machine-guns that fire through the path of the revolving propeller. Yet this condition has been brought about in the development of the fast and highly-flexible battleplanes such as the single-seater Morane of the allies, and the single-seater Fokker of the Germans.

High speed and flexibility of control are the two main requisites of a battleplane, for the victory in an aerial duel rests with the aviator having the fastest and most flexible mount, the skill of the adversaries being equal. Hence in the development of the battleplane it has been found necessary to eliminate the gunner whose duty was to

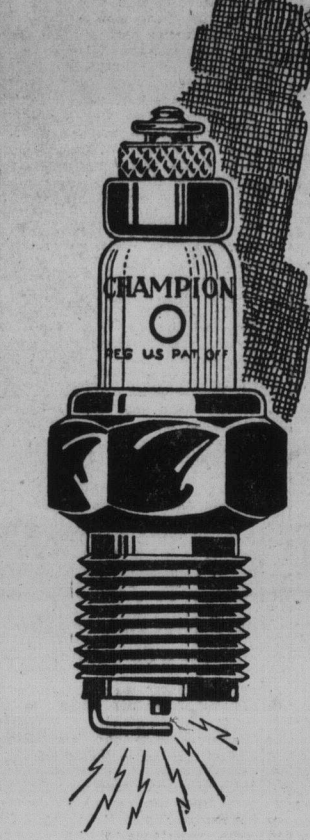
fire the machine gun while the pilot devoted his attention to the control levers of the craft, bringing into being the single-seater fighting machine whose pilot, aside from his usual responsibilities, has to shoulder the additional duties of a gunner.

In the present-day single-seater battleplanes the machine gun is usually placed in front of the pilot, above the engine cowl. Since the pilot is unable to remove his hands from the control levers for any considerable length of time the sighting of the gun is accomplished by aligning the entire airplane with the target, the gun being rigidly attached to the cowl.

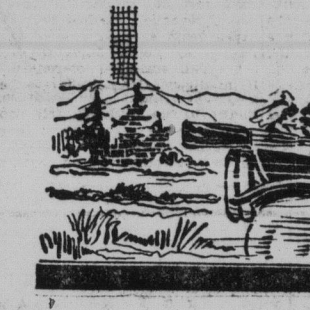
In certain of the French machines, the gun is fired continuously through the path of the revolving propeller blades, an attempt being made to select such times for the firing when the blades are not in the path of fire. The portion of each propeller blade coming

in direct line with the muzzle of the gun is sufficiently armored so that the bullets that strike are deflected without causing any damage, and it is estimated that in no circumstances does the wastage of the fire exceed 50 per cent.

And He "Riz?"
A countryman, passing through a town, was attracted by a notice in a shop window, which read: "Good Habits for Sale." After reading it, he went inside.
"Well, sir," said the assistant, "what can I do for you?"
"I want to get a good habit, please," said the countryman.
"What kind would you like, sir?" said the assistant.
"The one of getting up early in the morning," said the man.
The assistant wrote on a slip of paper, "Please give bearer some self-rising flour," and directed him to the grocery shop next door.



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N. Y. QUOTATIONS.

(McDougall & Cowans.)

Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sug	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am Car Ry	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am Loco	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Am Sug	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Smelt	75	75	75
Am Steel	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Zinc	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Tel	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Anaconda	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Can	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Balt and Ohio	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Bald Loco	82	82	82
Beth Steel	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Butte and Sup	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
C F I	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Clem and Ohio	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Clint	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Cent Leath	64	64	64
Can Pac	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Distillers	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Crap Steel	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Erico	16	16	16
Erico Int	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Gr Nor Pfd	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Gen Elect	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Gr Nor	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Gen Motors	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Indus Alcohol	119	119	119
Inspira Cop	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Kans City Sou	15	15	15
Kenne Cop	32	32	32
Lehigh Val	59	59	59
Mer Mar Pfd	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Mex Petrol	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Midvale Stee	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
NY NH and H	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Nor Pac	86	86	86
Nevada Cons	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Penn	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Reading Com	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Repub Steel	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
St Paul	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Son Pac	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Son Rail	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Studebaker	39	39	39
Union Pac	132	132	132
U S Stl Com	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
U S Rub	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Utah Cop	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Westinghouse	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2

MONTREAL SALES.

(McDougall & Cowans.)

Morning.

Montreal, Friday, May 31st—
Steamships Com—25 @ 39 1/2.
Steamships Pfd—10 @ 75.
Can. Cen. Pfd—1 @ 90.
Steel Canada Com—100 @ 61 1/2, 25 @ 62, 14 @ 61 3/4, 125 @ 61 3/4, 25 @ 61 3/4.
Civic Power—36 @ 75.
1925 War Loan—500 @ 95.
Can. Car Pfd—5 @ 77 1/2, 25 @ 77.
Smelting—25 @ 25.
1937 War Loan—1,000 @ 92 1/2, 3,000 @ 93.
Asbestos—1 @ 18.
Quebec Railway—25 @ 19.
Asbestos Pfd—10 @ 50.
Brompton—1 @ 52.
Bank Nova Scotia—8 @ 248.
Royal Bank—1 @ 208.

Afternoon.

Tram. Debentures—1,400 @ 72 1/2.
Steamships Com—40 @ 39 1/2.
Dom. Tex—25 @ 59.
Can. Cen. Com—15 @ 60.
Steel Can. Com—144 @ 61 1/2, 25 @ 61 1/2, 85 @ 61 1/2, 25 @ 61 1/2, 25 @ 62.
Dom. Iron Com—325 @ 59.
1937 War Loan—1,000 @ 90.
Smart Woods—100 @ 57.
Asbestos—145 @ 18, 85 @ 21, 25 @ 19, 1 @ 20.
Quebec Railway—50 @ 19.
Asbestos Pfd—10 @ 52.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

(McDougall & Cowans.)

High	Low	Close
Jan.	35.85	32.20
Mar.	24.95	23.35
July	25.55	24.80
Oct.	24.45	23.60
Dec.	24.17	23.40

MONTREAL PRODUCE

(McDougall & Cowans.)

Ask	Bid
Bradford L. H. and P.	35
Canada Car	28
Dom. Iron Com.	59
Dom. Tex. Com.	58 1/2
Govt. Iron	59
Quebec Railway	19
Shaw W. and P. Co.	110 1/2
Spanish River Com.	13
Steel Co. Can. Com.	61 1/2

MONTREAL TREASURER

Montreal, May 31—The Montreal city commission has appointed Gaspar de Serres, formerly alderman, as city treasurer and a fifth member of the commission.

INDUSTRIAL LIST HANDICAPPED BY TAXATION BOGEY

New York Central, U. P. and Atchison Favored For Investment.

NO IMPORTANT SAG NOW LOOKED FOR

United States Steel and Other War Stocks Still in Favor.

(McDOUGALL & COWANS.)

New York, May 31.—In recommending that preference be given at present to railroad stocks as attractive investment speculation trading stock exchange interests are laying great stress on the point that the taxation problem is absent from consideration in this group and that until August arrives the industrial list may be handicapped by the shadow of uncertainty thereby involved. N. Y. C., C. & O. So. Ry., Pfd., Nk. and Western, U. P. R. I. Pfd. and Atchison are being brought forward prominently by many financial offices as desirable from investment and speculative view point at present time, and there are reasons for believing that advice thereupon is being heeded.

There is a feeling among representative wire houses that there is at present no good reason for anticipating any important decline from reaction levels. There is a conviction that the Allied forces will be able to hold the German troops in check whenever desirable, and it is distinctively being made a point that the taxation problem does not of itself justify any general further slump in the industrial list as a whole.

Luxuries are being discriminated against whenever among industrials because of taxation prospects. U. S. Steel, A. N. C. M. N. P. M. F. E. L., Amn. Car and Pfd., R. B. C. and C. R. represent issues of the class that are definitely engaged in war work and are being recommended. There has been some gossip as to sugar and tobacco stocks being classed among the "luxuries," but we doubt very much that such a position can be taken. Sugar is a vital necessity. Tobacco has become a recognized government solace for the soldiers.

It is expected, however, that taxes would be assessed in a good many cases in order to reduce popular consumption so that needs of military may be met without much difficulty.

Market Outlook—White the general market as a whole promises to be an irregular trading affair temporarily there are indications of a revival of bullish activity in some of the industrial specialties. Pool channels are bullish on Amn. Ice, Cal. Pete. Pfd., Int. Paper, P. & W. Va.

FRESH LOW PRICES FOR CORN AND OATS

Hot Muggy Weather Gives Bears An Advantage—July Corn Worth \$1.34 5-8—Hogs Lower.

Chicago, May 31—Fresh low prices for the season were reached today in the corn market. Hot, muggy weather, just the kind to promote germination and growth, gave an advantage to the bears. Enlarged receipts counted also as a depressing factor. Opening figures, which ranged from the same as yesterday's finish to 1-2 cent lower, with June net quotes, and July 1-2 1/4 to 1-35, were followed by a little rally and then a decided setback.

Oats went down grade with corn. It was said the larger shorts in the May option had settled their contracts and were out of the market. After opening 1 1/2 cent lower to 1/4 advance with July 65 3/4 to 65 1/2, the market hardened somewhat and then underwent a material ease.

FINANCIER 77 YESTERDAY.

NOTED FINANCIER WHO PLEADED NOT GUILTY



WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER.

MARINE ADVANCES NEARLY TEN IN THE LAST HOUR

Rise Due To Announcement That Sale of Steamers Practically a Sure Thing.

UNITED STATES STEEL ADVANCES A POINT

Financial Community Getting Back Its Nerves After War Scare.

(McDOUGALL & COWANS.)

New York, May 31.—The market was steady and dull in the afternoon. A fairly general recovery was stimulated by a sharp upturn in Marine, which movement became very rapid in the last hour and carried the price nearly 10 points above the previous close. A number of leading commission houses were active in the sale of the company's British steamers was practically assured.

STEEL OF CANADA AN ACTIVE STOCK

Canada Car Preferred Not Much Affected By Dividend Declaration—Very Heavy Trading in Victory Bonds.

New York, May 31—Elbert G. Gary, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, speaking at the convention of that body here today, declared that the United States government and the steel producers were now working in complete harmony and understanding and that all suspicion toward the industry had been dissipated.

TORONTO PRODUCE

Toronto, May 31—Quotations are as follows:

CHICAGO PRODUCE

Chicago, May 31—CORN—No. 2 yellow, 1.55 to 1.61; No. 2 yellow, 1.50 to 1.55; No. 4 yellow, 1.37 1/2 to 1.40; OATS—No. 3 white, 71 1/2 to 72 1/2; standard, 72 to 73 1/2; RYE—Nominal, No. 3, 1.65; BARLEY—\$1.00 to \$1.25; TIMOTHY—\$5.00 to \$8.00; CLOVER—\$18.00 to \$28.00; PORK—Nominal; LARD—\$28.00 to \$34.00; RIBS—\$30.50 to \$31.25.

STEEL PRODUCERS AND U. S. GOVERNMENT ARE WORKING IN HARMONY

Elbert G. Gary, President of United States Steel Co. Says Steel Men Are Willing To Be Taxed Heavily If Equitably.

Montreal, May 31.—Outside of activity in Steel Co. of Canada, trading in the balance of the list was principally in odd lots and of no volume. Strength was pronounced in the Asbestos securities. The bid price for Ottawa Power was up three points at 85 with no sales. The overnight announcement of a dividend declaration of 3 1/2 per cent on Canada Car Pfd. had little effect on the stock.

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

(McDougall & Cowans.)

	High	Low	Close
July	135 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
May	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
July	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
May	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2

NEPONSET ROOFS

NEPONSET PAROID ROOFING NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES



"What a Beautiful House!"

THE roof makes or mars the appearance of your home. Aside from the architect's plan, nothing will contribute more beauty to a house than a roof of NEPONSET TWIN SHINGLES.

AN OBSOLETE COMPLIMENT

It used to be considered a compliment to appoint a friend as Executor of your estate. But the estate often suffered so much from the Executor's absence, illness or death that the compliment proved a very expensive one.

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Accident, Sickness, Employers' Liability, Guarantee Bonds, Burglary and Plate Glass Insurance

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GERMANS BOMB A BRITISH HOSPITAL

Hun Fiends Continue Their Dammable Work Behind the Lines - British Casualties For Month 166,802.

With the British Army in France, May 31—By The Associated Press—Another big British hospital was bombed by German aircraft early yesterday morning, and once more many medical workers and some patients were killed or wounded.

The hospital caught fire after a large section of the building had been demolished by a bomb.

A few women nurses were among the slain, and latest reports say that their bodies, together with those of a considerable number more of the personnel and patients are buried in the ruins.

London, May 31—Casualties in the British ranks reported during the month of May reached a total of 166,802. The losses are divided as follows:—

Killed or died of wounds—Officers, 1,528; men, 20,815. Wounded or missing—Officers, 6,182; men, 138,566.

British casualties reported week by week have recently been running over the 40,000 mark, evidencing, in the month of May, a considerable number more of the personnel and patients are buried in the ruins.

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This Little Baldheaded Frenchman Big Sensation Of The Hour In Paris Today

For Forty-Seven Years He Has Had a Hand in Every Political Squabble in France and, Although Sixteen Years Older Than Colonel Roosevelt, He Is Still in the Ring.

BY NABOTH MEDIN.

Paris, May 25—The sensation of the hour is not the long range gun that bombards Paris, sometimes by night and sometimes by day, nor is it the panic the German newspapers describe to Paris, telling how the Grand Hotel has been hit, when no shell has fallen within half a mile of there; nor is it the end of Bolo, nor the new 10 per cent. tax on luxuries, including bills in the lobster palaces and other under government control; nor is it the Gothic that came at night, nor the spell of cold weather that has struck Paris in the middle of April, after a balmy March. It is a man of 74; it is Georges Clemenceau.

Here is a little, baldheaded Frenchman, originally educated to be a physician, who is sixteen years older than Colonel Roosevelt, and who has led an exciting life ever since the Commune broke out, at the end of the last war, forty-seven years ago. There has not been a political squabble in France, nor an internal complication outside, that he has not had his hand in, either as a parliamentarian, minister or newspaper editor, and now, during this past month, as a minister of war, he has stayed, with one hand, the German offensive in Picardy and Artois, the biggest battle in the world's history, has brought about the United Allied Command, which all his predecessors have tried to do during the past three years and failed, and with the other he has been conducting a running fight with the Austrian diplomats, who have long had the reputation of being the most cunning in Europe. He has upset Czerin, who set out to overturn him; he has caused the Central Powers to question each other and verify their alliances, while he himself has improved the relations of France with her Allies.

And He Keeps Up His Own Fences.

In addition to all that he has been looking after his own political fences, Clemenceau before coming to office, justifying his conduct of current affairs and making reports of what has been going on without giving out information useful to his political opponents. Furthermore, whenever the Gothas drop bombs the Premier is on the spot almost as soon as the President of the Republic, comforting the stricken civilians and bucking up their courage, and yesterday I had in the papers that he had had long talks with John R. Mott, head of the Y. M. C. A. In addition to all that, he is the most daily communique from the Ministry of War reads: "Monseigneur le President du Conseil has returned from a visit to the front in Picardy and Artois." Or else it says he has been seen by the British High Command or the French, or he has met Mr. Lloyd George at Boulogne. If nothing else has occupied him he has visited five American troops and given decorations or else he has been in Alsace, or has plenished with the anti-aircraft batteries. Talk about the strenuous life!

What is the secret? In a way Senator Clemenceau typifies the entire French nation. How many times after the Marne have we heard that France has been bled white? Poor France! We have come to the rescue. There has been a lot of pampering talk. How out of place it has been is now clear. Wherever the Germans attack with vigor and the Allies yield ground, whether in Italy or in Picardy, Macedonia or Lorraine, the French have to come to the rescue. Recently I have heard many times repeated a remark made in August, 1914, by Dennis Dowd of Sea Cliff, L. I., who had come over to fight (he fought and was killed): "I wanted to join a regular army," he said. "There are two in Europe—the French and the German."

As to the true character of the

French, this afternoon's edition of the Temps quotes from the Berliner Tageblatt an extract that is pat with what I want to say.

What a German Says of the French.

"Speaking frankly," says this German writer, "I am convinced that even before the war we neither knew nor estimated at its proper value the French nation, though once a year we went by the way of Cologne or Metz to Paris to enter into contact at the Louvre or the Bois de Boulogne with this interesting people. I have myself spent three years among the French. I have had dealings with writers, business men, working women and waiters. I believed I had seen through the manners of the French and had penetrated into the true self of the race, which is intelligent, polite, timid, and by that very fact too discreet to show itself as it really is to the passing visitor."

"But the war came and changed everything. Unknown forces surged from the depths; the predominant faces became grim, and well bred people acted as though driven by a sacred fire. I then recognized too late that my sources of information had not been of the best; the writers had not told me the truth, the abbes did not know the world, and my waiter was from Vienna."

"As though driven by a sacred fire," that is Georges Clemenceau. Most men are played out at 76. To be sure there is President Elliot of Harvard, who is 84, but he has not led the stirring life of Senator Clemenceau, who is of a different mettle. They call him "The Tiger," and for generations he has been known as a destroyer of Cabinets. Count Czerin is but one minister in a long line that he has bitten in a vital spot.

"Count Czerin Has Lied."

In Czerin's case, he used but four words, spoken in the excitement of the first days of the great offensive. "Count Czerin has lied." That was enough.

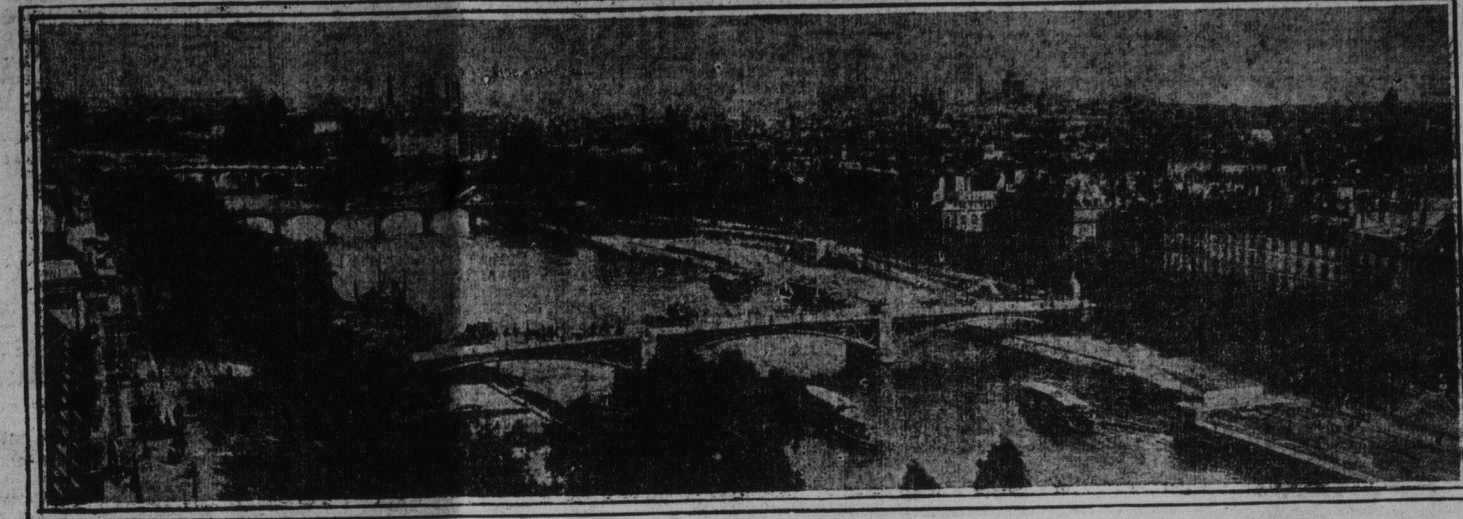
There is more in this duel than has yet come to the surface. At the risk of repeating what is well known I shall summarize the situation as it appears here.

When Germany started her great drive she hoped first of all to start trouble inside of France, even if she could not split the French and British armies. What she combined German and Austrian forces attacked in Picardy, the Austrian Premier received the assignment to throw a firebrand that was to set the French camp ablaze. The firebrand was the statement that if the French Government (that is to say Clemenceau) did not insist on recovering Alsace-Lorraine, the French people could have had peace before the new slaughter began. This announcement was expected to arouse the French laboring classes by making it appear that they had made all their sacrifices only because the French Government had its heart set on certain territories, which is not so.

What France is fighting for is to stamp out Prussian militarism and its special code of morals, which it allowed to continue would make any future peace precarious. It is obvious that the German really desired to give France an honorable peace in spite of the French working classes would have been made before the offensive began, instead of during its greatest fury.

Threw Back the Firebrand.

This perfidy was perfectly apparent to Senator Clemenceau, to whom Czerin's statement was shown when he was on the front, racking his brains how to stop the German drive, but quick as a flash he threw the Austrian



This photograph of the city of Paris shows City Island, the Cathedral of Notre Dame, the Institute of France, the Pantheon, the Bridge de Austerlitz, Bridge Notre Dame, Bridge au Double and Bridge St. Michel.

firebrand out of the French camp and back into the camp of the enemy by calling Count Czerin a liar. This put the Austrian on the defensive, and as he started to justify himself the French Count Reverera and the French Commandant Armand at Freiburg in Switzerland, Clemenceau went him one better and revealed that the Austrian Emperor himself had admitted in his own handwriting that the French claims on Alsace-Lorraine were well founded. This could not fail to start Austria and Germany squabbling, and the French camp was saved.

How clever and timely was this counter-offensive, delivered in the heat of the moment (Senator Clemenceau's mind works like electricity) appears even better when it is considered from the point of view of French internal politics. This phase of the situation may be less well known in the United States than in the exterior one. It is perfectly true that the French Socialist party, though supporting the national defense as well as ever, is in opposition to Senator Clemenceau, mostly out of rancor over his use of

troops in breaking a strike about twelve years ago. (There was a riot at Villeneuve-Saint-Georges, a Paris suburb, and some workmen were killed by the soldiers. Since then whenever the Socialists want to taunt the Tiger they shout "Villeneuve-Saint-Georges.") Consequently, the Socialist party refuses to support the Clemenceau government, after having aided every other war Cabinet since 1914. The Socialist leaders are always looking for something "to put over" on him, and though they would not lend themselves to the Austro-German maneuver, which aimed at nothing less than a popular uprising, they would not be slow to take advantage of any political mistake.

Clemenceau's rude and unconventional reply to the Austrian Premier was severely criticized by the Socialist press, and when the letter of the Emperor was published the Socialist leader, notably Marcel Sembat, on ex-her husband, was over well proved by the putting the young monarch in a high which also placed him more than ever in the power of the Germans. He also

questioned the propriety of giving out for publication a private letter, which he said was bad manner, something un-French, and thus we had the spectacle of a Socialist, a champion of open diplomacy, condemning the Clemenceau government for too much publicity. It was rather amusing, and did the Senator no harm. But any kind of revelations about secret negotiations are dangerous to any man now in power.

Emperor's Letter Served Clemenceau.

In addition to giving Czerin the knockout blow, the publication of the Emperor's letter served Clemenceau another good turn. It distracted attention from the Armand-Reverera negotiations, which Clemenceau had himself authorized, if not initiated, and put the general's speculations on what had been done last year while Senator Ribot was Premier, and (he said sub rosa) while President Poincaré, whom Senator Clemenceau had been persistently combating during the whole war, had more influence in the direction of French foreign politics than he has now. Thus the Tiger is in

the position of seeing his predecessors called to account rather than himself, and various rival pretenders to power, candidates for his own job, made less "available" than ever. Even some of the former fellow Ministers of Senator Ribot, notably Maurice Violette, are shouting to Heaven that they know nothing of the Austrian offer to compromise, and they had no responsibility in turning it down.

What effect the revelations will have on President Poincaré's position remains to be seen. Until just before he came into power Georges Clemenceau used to attack him bitterly every morning in his newspaper, L'Homme Enchaîné, and though they now appear side by side in public it is a subject for speculation just how they feel inside. The publication of the Emperor's letter has brought out the fact that it was received by President Poincaré and was transmitted by him to Senator Ribot on the express condition that he would not show it to the other members of the Cabinet nor to the leaders of Parliament, who are very jealous of their prerogatives. As these same parliamentarians often complain that

the President of the republic has too much power in the conduct of foreign affairs or assumes too heavy responsibilities in the matter of secret negotiations, it is fairly evident that the trace of his hand in this last affair will not make him stronger before his parliamentary critics.

Thus in the last four weeks Senator Clemenceau, as Minister of War, has seen the great German offensive halted, has secured the appointment of a French general as commander-in-chief of the Allied armies, has tightened the union with England and Italy, has up set the Austrian Premier, and while increasing his prestige abroad has improved his position at home by turning the fire of criticism on his predecessors and rivals, and best of all, has convinced the French people that at last it is being governed. Once before during the war France has had an autocrat. That was General Joffre, after the battle of the Marne. But to find anyone with such unlimited power in all directions as those now possessed by Senator Clemenceau one would have to go quite far back into French history.

WITCHCRAFT DATES BACK TO DAYS OF ADAM AND EVE; SATAN FIRST WITCH

In this day of boasted efficiency much that belongs to the mystical, immaterial side has been put aside by human beings to make room for demands of the time. So it is that witchcraft and things kindred have been relegated to the rear regions of the air, whence they occasionally speed earthward to seek amusement in the molestation of infants. Still it is who cunningly tortures the descendants of her unforgotten husband with crowd and pang of tooth. Sheer pederasty tempts one to point out here that it was on this account the Hebrew mothers were accustomed, when putting their children to sleep, to sing "Lullaby," which is what Englished, "Lullaby, lullaby!" so that all our cradle songs are the result of a childish marriage.

Equally in Jewish legend has Lilith's successor, our joint grandmother Eve, been accredited with being a trifle prone to sorcerous practices. I regret that the details as thus rumored are not nicely quotable; but they seem quite as well authenticated as any other gossip of the period; so that witchcraft may fairly be declared the first invention of the first woman. Eve had dealings with the devil some while before the birth of Cain, even before the incident of the fig leaves. She was a magician before she was a mother.

Talmanists tell us how Lilith, his first helpmate—for the then comparatively novel offense of refusing to obey her husband—was cast out of Paradise, to be succeeded by Eve; and how since this eviction Lilith, in firm alliance with the powers of evil, has passed her existence in the upper regions of the air, whence she occasionally speeds earthward to seek amusement in the molestation of infants. Still it is who cunningly tortures the descendants of her unforgotten husband with crowd and pang of tooth. Sheer pederasty tempts one to point out here that it was on this account the Hebrew mothers were accustomed, when putting their children to sleep, to sing "Lullaby," which is what Englished, "Lullaby, lullaby!" so that all our cradle songs are the result of a childish marriage.

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and conjuring with her took precedence with costume. And while the fact that forever after there were twenty women given to witchcraft, as against one man, may seem a little strange, Kink James the first, of England, in his "Deomonology," explains it, speciously enough by yet another reference to the most ancient of all scandals. "The reason is easy, for as that sex is frailer than man is, so it is easier to be entrapped by the gross snares of the devil, as was over well proved by the serpent's beguiling deceit of Eve at the beginning which makes him the homelier with that sex."

Momentarily, waiving art's debt to conjurers, and returning to their sister practitioners, the typical witch woman was distinguishable—according to Gaule, in his "Select Cases of Conscience Touching Witches and Witchcraft"—by "a wrinkled face, a furred brow, a hairy lip, a gobbet tooth, a quaint eye, a squeaking voice, and a scolding tongue." These were the outward marks of a sinister genus, which was divided into three species. Thus antiquity distinguished there among "white witches," who could help, but not hurt; "black witches," who could hurt, but not help; and "gray witches,"

who could do either at will. All were persecuted with severity, which seems in natural enough in hating clack or even gray witches, but rather unaccountable when exercised toward the beneficent white witch. It appears, however, that the last were not without their human frailties; Dryden at least refers to some one being as little honest as he could manage, and "like white witches, mischievously good." Then, too, a Jesuit publicist has left it on record that "it were a thousand times better for the land if all witches, but especially the blessing witch might suffer death. For men do commonly hate and spit at the damnable sorcerers as unworthy to live among them; whereas they flee unto the other in necessity, they depend upon her as their god and by this means thousands are carried away to their final confusion. Death, therefore, is the just and deserved portion of the good witch." Such logic smacks of sorcery but remote times found it acceptable.

It was long an unquestioned belief that certain persons were peculiarly endowed with the faculty of distinguishing witches from the rest of humanity. Of these "witch finders" the most celebrated was that Matthew Hopkins who lived during the seventeenth century, was of

officially empowered for this purpose by the English governments. Hopkins was in his time a personage, and an unexcelled detector of the "special marks" which are the sure signs of a witch. But his customary test was to "swim" the accused. By this really infallible method of furnishing public recreation he averaged 60 murders to the year; and was thriving in his unique profession when it somehow occurred to some one to put Hopkins himself to Hopkins' test. The sequel is cheering; for he impudently remained above water, and being thus by his own method proven a witch, was buried alive. It seems a great while ago that such things were possible. We have relinquished nowadays our belief in witchcraft, along with our faith in many other biblical matters. The faith of every century is, however, the natural laughing stock of its immediate successors. So it is now very generally conceded that witches are obsolete, and that the cause of evil is today furthered by more competent factors, such as denying the ballot to women, or not restricting alcohol as a poison to the communion table, or whatever other prevalent arrangement especially evokes the speaker's natural talent for being irrational.

BRINGING
UP
FATHER
BY
McMANUS





On Monday evening in St. Andrew's... a large audience witnessed the annual review and exhibition of class work of the Young Men's Catholic Institute...

Mrs. William Hazen entertained at the tea hour on Monday, in honor of Mrs. Duffus of Halifax...

The Brunswick Chapter I. O. D. E. gave a delightful musical on Monday evening, at the residence of Mr. R. H. Cushing...

Mrs. J. S. Thompson, Prince street, West, entertained informally at an enjoyable knitting party on Wednesday afternoon...

It is regretted by many who in the past have enjoyed the hospitality of the Misses Magee at Quispamsis...

Mrs. John McMillan, Germain street, entertained on Tuesday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Duffus...

Mrs. Davis of Berkeley, California, is visiting her aunts, the Misses Jack, Wright street...

Captain Gerald Furlong arrived in the city on Monday and left on Wednesday to join his uncle, Mr. John Fennel...

Mr. and Mrs. George Blizard have taken a cottage at Woodman's Point for the summer season...

The members of the Cliff Club and their wives enjoyed the last fortnightly dinner for this season on Wednesday evening...

Mrs. John W. McKean, Mrs. Gordon Sanction and Miss Helen Sanction, spent Tuesday in Hampton...

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Adams leave today for Spruce Lodge, Sussex, to be absent about two weeks...

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. White and Mr. Stuart White left on Thursday for Hampton to spend the summer months...

Mrs. G. Wilford Campbell returned on Wednesday from Halifax and Amherst...

Mrs. Kent Scovil, Germain street, entertained very informally on Thursday...

Mrs. Robert Jardine of Shediac, was a visitor in the city, last week...

Mrs. James Dever arrived home on Tuesday, after spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Norman Leslie at Kingston, Ontario...

Mrs. Thomas Gilbert entertained last evening, this week, in honor of Mrs. Ayre of St. John's, Newfoundland...

Mrs. A. O. Crookshank, Mrs. Duffus, Mrs. William Hazen and Mr. A. R. Crookshank, motored to Rothesay on Saturday, and were entertained...

Mrs. J. H. Rankine and Miss Audrey Rankine spent Wednesday and Thursday in Westfield...

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Payson moved to their summer cottage at Duck Cove, on Thursday...

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Schofield returned on Thursday from North Carolina, where they have spent the winter...

Mrs. Maxwell Scott and Mrs. A. J. Whist, who have been the guests of Mrs. H. Atherton Smith, Carleton St., returned to their home in Sherbrook on Monday...

Mrs. Thomas Peters and her daughters the Misses Marion and Marjorie Gass of Montreal, have taken up their residence at Duck Cove for the summer months...

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Robinson have sold their summer residence at Westfield to Mr. Chester Brown, and will occupy the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harrison in Rothesay Park, for this season...

Madame Furlong Schmidt, and Miss Helen Furlong, on the invitation of Mrs. S. Warren Sturges, Boston, gave a delightful recital at Groton Hut, Camp Devens last Tuesday...

Mrs. Thomas Gilbert entertained informally at bridge on Wednesday evening, at her apartments in the Dufferin Hotel, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Duffus of Halifax...

Mrs. John McMillan, Mrs. Geo. F. Smith, Mrs. L. R. Harrison, Mrs. Geo. Coester, Mrs. Neales and Mrs. Charles H. Fairweather...

Mrs. Guy Robinson arrived in the city on Monday and returned to her home in Montreal on Tuesday accompanied by Mrs. T. Harclay Robinson...

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Major H. H. McLean's many friends welcomed him on his arrival from England on Thursday...

Mr. John Black, who has been the guest of Judge Grimmer and Mrs. Grimmer, left for his home in St. Stephen this week...

Mrs. J. Albert McArthur returned home last week, after spending a few months in Vancouver, B. C. Miss Teed, who has been spending the winter with her aunt, Miss Hamilton at Spruce Lodge...

Dr. Ross Mills of Philadelphia, is visiting relatives in town this week. Miss Katherine L. White is the guest of Mrs. J. E. Angeline, Hampton, N. B. Misses Helen and Frances White, and Master Percy White arrived home from Wolfville, on Thursday...

Miss Alice Homes has returned from a trip to New York. James Jones, Cecil McIvor and Murray Bruce Watt, of the 9th Siege Battery, St. John, spent last Sunday at their homes in Sussex...

Rev. Mansel Sheehan, George Hallett and Mrs. S. H. White were in St. John on Friday last, attending the funeral of the late George Hoyt. Rev. L. Porter Drum and family, and Miss Frieda Morash, motored to town from Moncton, on the 24th and were guests of Rev. A. V. and Mrs. Morash...

Mrs. A. D. Freeze of Penobscot, spent last week at "Colonial Home." Mr. and Mrs. D. Hallett Fairweather and son Allan, of St. John, N. B., were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Pearson. They left on Tuesday's C. P. R. for Vancouver, B. C., where they will take up their residence...

Mr. H. H. Tuttle, manager of the Peleposcot Fish and Paper Co., and Mrs. Tuttle, were in Sussex this week. Miss Maud Upham is visiting friends at Great Salmon River. Mr. W. A. Patrick of Camrose, Alta., is visiting his brother, Mr. E. A. Charters. Miss Marjorie Wetmore, who has been visiting friends in Fredericton, N. B., for several weeks, has returned home...

Donald White is home from Dalhousie College. Mrs. J. A. Humphreys and Mrs. L. Allison are in St. Stephen this week, attending the W. M. S. Convention of the Methodist church, which meets there. Beverly Carleton of the 9th Siege Battery, spent the 24th with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Carleton. Mrs. S. M. Vanwart of Coldstream, is the guest of her son, E. P. Vanwart. Mrs. Vanwart was accompanied here by her son, Rev. I. E. Vanwart. Miss Lisa Rice of St. John, has been the guest this week of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Rice, Court street. Mr. and Mrs. William Groat and family, of Chatham, spent Sunday with Mrs. Groat's sister, Mrs. Walter Baldwin. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kirk and Miss Grace Kirk motored to Hampton on Saturday last...

ST. GEORGE. St. George, May 31—Mrs. James Jameson returned from a week spent at her former home in Fredericton. On Empire Day a flag drill under the supervision of the principal, Ivah B. Smith, was held on the school grounds. A large number of citizens was present. Victoria Day was very quietly observed here. Nearly all the stores were closed and the Granite Works shut down. Several parties went to St. Stephen to the celebration. There were a few private picnics, also many motor bus parties enjoyed the day at Lake Utopia. Mrs. Arthur Betts, and Miss May Betts of St. John West, spent the weekend in town. Miss Blanche McVicar returned to St. John on Monday, after spending a few days at her home here. Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Maloney of North...

ST. STEPHEN. St. Stephen, May 29—The Sports Day held by the G. W. V. A. on Friday, May 24th, was a splendid success in every way. The weather man sent a perfect day, and a holiday spirit reigned everywhere. The parade was one of the best ever seen on this river. Headed by the police and mace bands of St. Stephen and Calais, there followed the members of the G. W. V. A. and the veterans of the G. A. R. from Calais, in anton. The Boy Scouts of Calais and the Cadets of St. Stephen presented a splendid appearance. There were many handsome floats including the Red Cross Societies of St. Stephen, Milltown and Calais. The Soldiers' Comforts Assoc. of St. Stephen and Milltown. The Women's Patriotic Association, the Canadian Club, and others. These all presented a most attractive appearance. The sports at the Park in the afternoon were well attended, as was the band concert and dance in the evening. Members of the W. F. A. and others sold tags for the veterans during the day and evening, and had great success. Altogether a goodly sum of money was raised for the G. W. V. A. Building Fund and the day of enjoyment helped to lift the feeling of depression that has been prevalent in the border towns. Mrs. Gates S. Marchie has returned from Boston and Manchester, N. H., where she has spent the winter and is receiving a cordial welcome home from her many friends. Miss Florence Jesselyn of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. W. W. Malopha at the Mansie. Miss Katie Mackay left on Friday night for Philadelphia to attend the Graduation Exercises at the Conservatory of Music there. Miss Mackay will also visit in New York and Boston before returning home. Miss M. Olivia Maxwell of St. John, spent the weekend at Moore's Mills, the guest of her mother, Mrs. William Maxwell. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stevens are enjoying a trip to Campbell Island...

ST. JOHN. Mr. W. L. Blair of Ottawa, arrived in town on Friday last accompanied by his mother, Madame Horner, Blair, who will make her home with Mrs. John McGibbon for the summer months. Madame Blair is being cordially welcomed by her friends. Mr. W. L. Blair returned on Saturday night to his home. Mrs. G. W. Ganong has returned from Ottawa and Toronto, where she has been visiting friends and relatives during the spring months. Mrs. G. M. Young of Fredericton, is the guest of Mrs. George J. Clarke. Miss Kylie of Moncton, and Miss Allie Theodora Stevens. The N. B. and P. E. I. Branch of the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church is holding its annual session in town this week, and most interesting meetings are being held. The branch is honored by having two returned missionaries as speakers on their programme. Miss Elizabeth Hart and Miss Bird of Japan, both of whom are most interesting speakers. While there are not as many as usual in attendance at brunch, the meetings are not lacking in enthusiasm, and a goodly amount of business is being transacted by the ladies. The financial reports show a most successful year in that line with quite a large surplus over last year raised by the auxiliaries, circles and bands all over the branch. Some splendid papers have been read by some of the ladies and during the social hour on Tuesday evening an address of welcome was presented to the visiting ladies by Mrs. D. F. Maxwell of the St. Stephen auxiliary, which was responded to by Mrs. W. A. Thompson of Charlottetown. Mrs. C. F. Sanford of St. John, is the guest this week of Miss Louise Purvis at her home, West Wolds on Elm street. Mrs. H. A. Goodwin of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. E. E. Smith at her home on Elm street. Dr. and Mrs. Gooder are attending...

WELL SATISFIED WITH BABY'S OWN TABLETS. Mrs. Edmond Gagne, Timsaps, Que., writes: "I am well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets. They are absolutely necessary in homes where there are little children. They cured my baby of constipation and I would not be without them." Thousands of mothers always keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets on hand as a safeguard against constipation, colic, colds, simple fevers or any other of the minor ills of little ones. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

the anniversary exercises at Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S. Miss Florence Boardman has returned from a delightful visit with friends in Boston. Mrs. Smith Dawson of Fredericton, was recent guest of her mother, Mrs. Frank Mehan. Miss Christine Douglas is at home from Fredericton for a short visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Douglas. Mrs. W. B. King has returned to her home in Calais, after having spent the winter with relatives in Massachusetts. Mrs. Fred McWha and young son Jack left on Sunday for Toronto, where they will spend the summer. Mrs. James McWha of Sussex, and her daughter, Mrs. E. M. Boyd of Sydney, C. B., are guests of relatives and friends in town. Miss Grace Stevens has returned from Edmundston, where she has spent the winter with Mr. and Mrs. John M. Stevens. Mrs. G. O. Dibble's many friends are glad to learn she is rapidly recovering from her recent illness in Chipman Memorial Hospital.

SUSSEX. Sussex, May 29—Mrs. A. L. Price arrived home from New York on Monday. Miss Marjole Reid is home from Acadia College, Wolfville, to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry R. Reid. Mrs. J. Albert McArthur returned home last week, after spending a few months in Vancouver, B. C. Miss Teed, who has been spending the winter with her aunt, Miss Hamilton at Spruce Lodge, left Wednesday for Wolfville, on Thursday, to spend the summer vacation with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. White. Miss Helen Keith who was attending Mount Allison Ladies' College, is home for the summer. Dr. Ross Mills of Philadelphia, is visiting relatives in town this week. Miss Katherine L. White is the guest of Mrs. J. E. Angeline, Hampton, N. B. Misses Helen and Frances White, and Master Percy White arrived home from Wolfville, on Thursday, to spend the summer vacation with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. White. Misses Joan and Marie Strong, St. John, were holiday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Keith. Misses Hilda and Helen Dryden spent the weekend in St. John. Major J. M. Magee, Chief Dental Officer of Military District No. 7, accompanied by his wife, were weekend guests in Sussex. Miss Alice Homes has returned from a trip to New York. James Jones, Cecil McIvor and Murray Bruce Watt, of the 9th Siege Battery, St. John, spent last Sunday at their homes in Sussex. Rev. Mansel Sheehan, George Hallett and Mrs. S. H. White were in St. John on Friday last, attending the funeral of the late George Hoyt. Rev. L. Porter Drum and family, and Miss Frieda Morash, motored to town from Moncton, on the 24th and were guests of Rev. A. V. and Mrs. Morash. Mrs. A. D. Freeze of Penobscot, spent last week at "Colonial Home." Mr. and Mrs. D. Hallett Fairweather and son Allan, of St. John, N. B., were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Pearson. They left on Tuesday's C. P. R. for Vancouver, B. C., where they will take up their residence. Mr. H. H. Tuttle, manager of the Peleposcot Fish and Paper Co., and Mrs. Tuttle, were in Sussex this week. Miss Maud Upham is visiting friends at Great Salmon River. Mr. W. A. Patrick of Camrose, Alta., is visiting his brother, Mr. E. A. Charters. Miss Marjorie Wetmore, who has been visiting friends in Fredericton, N. B., for several weeks, has returned home. Donald White is home from Dalhousie College. Mrs. J. A. Humphreys and Mrs. L. Allison are in St. Stephen this week, attending the W. M. S. Convention of the Methodist church, which meets there. Beverly Carleton of the 9th Siege Battery, spent the 24th with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Carleton. Mrs. S. M. Vanwart of Coldstream, is the guest of her son, E. P. Vanwart. Mrs. Vanwart was accompanied here by her son, Rev. I. E. Vanwart. Miss Lisa Rice of St. John, has been the guest this week of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Rice, Court street. Mr. and Mrs. William Groat and family, of Chatham, spent Sunday with Mrs. Groat's sister, Mrs. Walter Baldwin. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kirk and Miss Grace Kirk motored to Hampton on Saturday last.

Attractive Offerings of Outing, Sport and Holiday Apparel. Dainty Garments That Suggest Summer—Gingham Dresses, Sport Smocks and Gabardine Skirts in Most Up-To-Date Styles. The Gingham Dresses are in the new large plaids, rather daring in color as well as the dainty shades. They are made with surplice waist and apron drapes on skirts or are simply trimmed with pique collar and buckle belt. \$4.75 to \$16.90. Pretty Voile Dresses in bolero style with or-gandy vestee and embroidery collar and cuffs, comes in tan or blue shades, also smart cotton Foulard Dresses trimmed wash satin. \$8.75 to \$15.90. Very attractive Gabardine Wash Skirts of guaranteed unshrinkable quality in all white or with colored stripe. Each style has a fancy striped pocket or belt that gives. \$5.50 to \$8.50. Smocks and Coat Middies are in high favor this season and are shown in many different styles and desirable materials; all white extra quality drill, with all round belt and pockets; white drill with trimming and smocking of contrasting color; also fine soft linens in beautiful shades of rose, sage or green, smart for holiday wear. \$1.85 to \$3.50. DANIEL London House Head of King St.

COUNTRY MARKET PRICES. Prices in the country market are the same generally as last week. Potatoes are 40 cents a peck; carrots 35 cents; parsnips, 40 cents; turnips 25 cents; cooking apples, 40 cents and eating apples, 60 cents. Cabbages are eight to ten cents a pound; native onions, four cents; Bermuda onions, nine cents and tomatoes 40 cents. Lettuce is eight to ten cents a head and celery 25 cents. Lamb is \$2.50 to \$6.00 a quarter mutton, 25 to 40 cents a pound; pork \$2 to 25 cents; beef, 20 to 40 cents; steak, 35 cents; turkey 55 cents; fowl, 50 cents; butter, 50 cents; case eggs, 40 cents and fresh eggs 45 cents.

MICHELIN Twelve Tire Tests No. 5. Price YOU owe it to yourself before deciding on which tires to buy to compare the prices of various standard makes. You should, of course, also remember quality. For there are two distinct classes of tires—first, those that are made to sell at low prices; and second, those that are made with the ideal of high quality in mind. It stands to reason that it is better to buy a tire of the latter class if you can get it at the right price. Most motorists have a mistaken notion that all "quality" tires are high-priced. But fortunately this idea is not founded on fact. You will find that Michels are moderate in price, though they are recognized the world over as unsurpassed for durability. MICHELIN Tires Are Not High Priced. NOVA SALES COMPANY, 101-107 Germain St.

A Good Example is set by the people who take proper care of their teeth. Never neglect to give your teeth a thorough antiseptic cleansing every day with Calver's TOOTH POWDER. Your Druggist tells you to take a box of F. C. CALVERT & CO. 240, Adelaide Street, London, England.

Moncton, May 30—Miss Doris MacDonald returned from a trip to St. John's where they were guests of Mrs. Goodwin. Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Turner returned from a short visit to St. John's. Mr. D. W. McDonald, Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been transferred to the head office and left for Montreal on Wednesday of this week. Mr. W. C. Barnes left for St. John and Fredericton on Monday. Miss Lillian Cole has been transferred to the head office and left for Montreal on Wednesday of this week. Mr. W. C. Barnes left for St. John and Fredericton on Monday. Miss Lillian Cole has been transferred to the head office and left for Montreal on Wednesday of this week. Mr. W. C. Barnes left for St. John and Fredericton on Monday. Miss Lillian Cole has been transferred to the head office and left for Montreal on Wednesday of this week.



MONCTON

Moncton, May 30—Miss Margaret... Mrs. A. J. Webster was a guest... Mrs. H. W. Murray, Miss B. Harper...

WOODSTOCK

Woodstock, May 29—Dr. Sanford... Mrs. Vincent Langley of the C. P. R... Mrs. A. K. Lihaley has become a...

SACKVILLE

Sackville, May 30—Mrs. G. H. Mackenzie... Mrs. J. H. Bennett, who has been... Mrs. Ernest L. Holmes left Monday...

ROTHESAY

Rothsay, May 30—Housecleaning... The mothers of pupils at the schools... Mrs. J. H. Thomson, Mrs. W. Macdonald...

APPOHAQUI

Apohaqui, May 30—By W. Thompson... Mrs. L. D. Pearson is spending this... Mrs. Wm. Ritchie of St. John, spent...

HAMPTON

Hampton, May 30—A weekend party... Mrs. J. H. Bennett, who has been... Mrs. J. H. Bennett, who has been...

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, May 30—Mr. D. H. McQuarrie... Misses Reah and Eloise LaBlanc... Mrs. K. I. B. McLean of Chatham...

MORSE'S Standard Tea advertisement with logo and text: 'The very next time you buy tea, ask your dealer to give you MORSE'S Then appreciate the rich strength and delicate flavor for yourself.'

John, who guests on Tuesday of Mrs... Mrs. Pauline Beard and Miss Gillis... Mrs. E. Angeline is spending...

RAIN CAN'T HURT IT. It is 'Cravenette' Regd. Showerproof. Why not have every Coat, every Suit, protected against showers and dampness? THE CRAVENETTE CO., Limited, P. O. Box 1934, MONTREAL.

MARVEN'S WHITE LILY BISCUITS. Surely Satisfy, Sweetheart, Many Lings. J. A. MARVEN, LTD. Biscuit Manufacturers, MONCTON, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN.

'War-Time Cookery' FREE. Send name and address for new 'War-Time Cookery' This book contains recipes chosen by the judges as the best and most practical recipes submitted in our recent cash prize competition. E. W. Gillett Co. Ltd. TORONTO, CANADA.

For Dainty Chiffons—LUX. For things you wouldn't think of washing in the ordinary way you can safely use LUX. The purity of these shimmering little flakes of essence of soap is beyond question, and they cannot harm anything at all that clean water may touch. Lever Brothers Limited Toronto.

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Advertisement for 'parel' and 'King St.' featuring a woman in a dress and text: 'parel', 'port Smocks and', 'of King St.', 'MARKET PRICES', 'No. 5', 'standard quality', 'to buy a get it at the', 'main St.'

A Regular Saturday Page for the Kiddies

Motto: Kindly Deed Make Happy Lives

Uncle Dick's Chat With the Children

My Dear Kiddies:—When I asked you to send in different designs made by lots of you, I had no idea that such a large number of children would be received in the competition. ... I am somewhat disappointed this week. You ask why because you have not sent in the number of votes which I thought you would, for the awarding of the Thermos Flask to the kiddie whose picture was published two weeks ago, and for whom you were asked to vote. ... Now that the summer is really getting here at last, and the weather is so splendid for the taking of pictures, I shall continue to award Cameras prizes, so as to give you members of the Children's Corner, a chance to win a fine camera. ... I want you to send me in prints of the pictures which you take, as if they are good I may publish some of them. ... Many of the children in the States have started the idea, and I am sure it ought to appeal to you. ... As this week's contest is even more interesting than ever, I shall expect a large number of you to take as much pleasure in awarding the splendid prize as announced in another column. ... Now I shall have to close, with best wishes, from your

Uncle Dick Children's Editor

HOME THOUGHTS FROM ABROAD. April in England—daffodils are growing. By every roadside, golden, tall and fair; April and all the little winds are blowing. The scents of Springtime through the summer air. April in England—God! that we were there! April in England—and her sons are lying On those red fields and dreaming of her shore; April—we hear the thrushes' songs re-echoing Each into each, above the cannons' roar. April in England—shall we see it more? April in England—there's the cuckoo calling, Down in the meadows, where the cowbirds' gleams; Dimpling the surface of her babbling streams. April in England—how the shrill shrieks! April in England—blood, and dust, and another Screaming of horses, men in agony; April—full many of thy sons, O Mother, Never again those dewy dawns shall see. April in England—God, keep England free!

BOYS RESCUE DOG

Dogs have been known to rescue small boys from danger times almost without number, but this time it was the boy who saved the life of a big St. Bernard dog, and today, they are glad and proud of their brave, kind act. Eight boys on their way to school in Haverhill, Massachusetts, saw a dog floating down the Merrimack River on a cake of ice. They made up their minds quickly to try and get the big fellow ashore, and so ran out toward him, jumping from cake to cake, which was a very dangerous thing to do. They reached the cake on which the dog was lying and with much hard work succeeded in slowly working it to the shore. The dog awoke as if he had fallen and had been stoned or was perhaps almost frozen, so the boys put their coats and sweaters over him and built a fire to warm and revive him. About this time the boys' teacher came along, saw what they had done, and praised them for their kind act. At once she telephoned to a veterinarian for directions in first aid for the animal, and a little later, with the boys' help, took the dog to the school goodness sake don't come near me. I wouldn't have a painter for a husband who comes too bed in his workaday close. Phew!

THE TENDERFOOT.

"Calm on, Hep!" shouted Aunt Miriam Keastler from the top of the stairs. "Are you going for that hot oil tonight and wash your face, and like as not a job's a 'our o' work in the mornin'?" "All right, Mirry! I'm just on the last of their bit in young Air's paper. But as a matter of fact, I've wheeled Uncle Hep, as he resumed his personal of an article in his nephew's Scout Journal. "An' don't forget to put out their lamp and bring up their mangle! Yer box o' taller's on the mantel an' yer new conf mixture's alongside their crew-eystan on their dresser shelf," came a final reminder from Auntie, as she coughed her portly form between the sheets. Aunt Mirry was a great believer in old-fashioned recipes. Only that same afternoon she had purchased from a local chemist a mixture of some half-dozen ingredients—a pemorth of 'oath, as she termed it—which with a tin of evil-smelling tallow for outward application, was intended specially for Uncle Hep's chest troubles. He had just finished an interesting contribution by the Chief Scout and was much impressed with it. "Dra't th'er oil ams!" said Hep to himself, as he coughed long and huskily. "It's a regular grave-yarder this time an' no mistake. Any ole oil, there's a bit o' sense in wot this Bad-ly-Pole sees about learning to fine yer way 'bout a doin' things in th'er dark. "We never too ole ter mend." "No, that's the shuemaker's motto—we're never too ole to learn—is the fact words as Shakespeare or Dickens writ. "Blest if I won't have a go at it myself," he said, as he removed his spectacles and bared his chest ready for the tallow. "Yes, an' there's no time like the present!" "It's nother maximum. But I'll start fair," he continued, as he buttoned up his shirt again. "I'll a'prize Mirry an' young Air tomorrow when I tells em th'er wot she, as he mapped out a scheme of operations. "Lemme see: lamp out, bot' back dere, taller on mantel, corf-stuff agin the crewey, kitchen dere, stairs, levin' steps, then to the landin', bedroom, washstand, on right, bedrail, clothes on chair, then kip quiet so's not ter wake on Mirry." He took a good look round to get his bearings, and then extinguished the lamp. Alas, Uncle Hep was taking on a big task for a tenderfoot! Slowly and cautiously he made for the back door, like a ghost, and as he stepped he felt a deviation of line toward the fireplace brought his head into contact with the canary cage hanging over the window. He had almost decided to postpone his efforts, but found he had forgotten the mangle. "May as well see th'er job thro' now," he thought as he reached the mantelshelf. He located the tallow and felt quite pleased with himself as he liberally plastered his chest. "I knowed it cud be done," he said softly, "an' ere's a bit on me pro-boskis for luck," at the same time rubbing some tallow on his nose. "Good job I can't smell up much, but I spect Mirry'll grouse 'bout wipin' me greasy 'ands on me clean 'ankercher." He gained the dresser and mixture without serious mishap—but how could he guess at two spoonfuls? "About two swallers, I reckon," he said, as he lifted up the bottle. "Cricky!—ot stuff this ere! The pottercogy got 'ottery strong poppen, an' ole throat's like 'ot 'exhorst pipe." Shaking the bottle he discovered to his dismay that it was nearly empty, while a feeling of atrophy in the region of his waistcoat obliged him to again use his handkerchief. "Sippin' outer bottles is alius orker, I'll find th'er cork in th'er mornin'," he gasped, as breathing heavily through his parched mouth, he steered a zig-zag course for the staircase. At length poor Hep reached the final stage of his journey and stood with both hands gripping the bed-rail, slight miscalculation regarding the tender spoon a creditable finish, for a false step sent the fire-irons clattering on the hearth and wook Aunt Miriam from her "beauty" sleep. "Good grayshers alive, man—what's th'er matter?" cried Mirry, starting up in a fright. "Awright, me dear, I bin an' ferget th'er matches," answered Hep, as he started to undress. "Then it's just as I sed," retorted Mirry. "If th'er 'arm dont go off it's a quarter you'll be losin in th'er mornin'!" "Ther's! Ther's! man, yer small like a lie-shop; w'atcher bin doin'?" "Ther taller's terrible strong, Mirry," came the husky reply. I can feel it burnin' me astime outer me ingards an' th'er bronchicky meduans a-seem'g all th'er time like pullin' of t'ack. "An' a world o' good I'll do yer. You'll look a different man in th'er mornin'," said Aunt Mirry. "But for goodness sake don't come near me. I wouldn't have a painter for a husband who comes too bed in his workaday close. Phew!" "Ting-a-ling-ling!" went the alarm clock, but the Keastlers stub-



CHILDREN'S CORNER CONDUCTED BY UNCLE DICK

Good Night Stories

"What a funny face!" laughed mamma one day when Peggy sat pointing in the big arm chair. "Look in the glass. I'm sure if the Queerballs from Shadowtown could see you now they'd take a picture of you," and she closed the door leaving Peggy alone. Peggy looked in the glass and had to laugh at the funny face that stared back at her. "I wonder where Shadowtown is and what a Queerball looks like," mused Peggy. "They must look very funny." "Indeed they do!" exclaimed a merry voice, and Happy Giggles peeped over Peggy's shoulder. "Only you mustn't let them know you think they're funny looking." "Oh, Happy Giggles!" cried Peggy. "Please—please take me to Shadowtown!" "Surely!" laughed the elfin. "I was just on my way there." Taking Peggy's hand Happy Giggles sailed out of the window and right into the shadows under the peach tree. There he knocked on the trunk of the tree and a great big door swung open, and Peggy and Happy Giggles entered Shadowtown. Queer little elves were running around, every one dressed in blue-gray suits. From under their tall pointed caps hung long pig-tails of snow white hair, and dragging on the ground after them were long snow white tails. "Remember that Queerballs don't like to be laughed at!" whispered Happy Giggles when he saw that Peggy was smiling. "Shadowtown is a gloomy place." They entered a great big gateway that led through miles of long dark halls, and Peggy shivered and clung tightly to her companion's hand. At the end of the hall they walked down, a

What Are They Doing?

door swung back to Happy Giggles' knock, and a room flooded with golden sunlight opened before them. Peggy had to blink the light was so bright. Hundreds of tiny Queerballs were secreted in the legs of their stools—were playing with clay that they scooped out of great buckets. "What are they doing?" asked Peggy, blinking her eyes so she could see better. "Making faces!" replied Happy Giggles. "All faces are first fashioned in Shadowtown before you see them in the glass." "How very funny!" cried Peggy. "Why there's my face!" pointing to a very cross and ugly face hanging on the wall beside a Queerball. "The very one held in front of you when you're cross at this morning!" replied Happy Giggles. "You see, the Queerballs just lend these faces to little girls and boys. When you're happy they lend you a face all smiles, but when you're cross and ugly they hold up ugly faces in front of you when you look into the glass. A face always reflects the wearer's mind you know." Peggy didn't know this, but there was one thing she did know—she didn't want that ugly face staring at her when she looked at herself in the glass. And she told Happy Giggles so, and the Queerballs promised her a nice happy face in place of the ugly cross one. "Peggy dear, wake up, you're sayin' such queer things and making such funny faces!" laughed her mamma. Peggy opened her eyes to find that she'd been sound asleep and dreaming. "Well, Happy Giggles is right, dear," laughed her mamma when she heard the dream. "Faces do reflect the minds of the wearers. If you're cross your face will show it every time." "Then I'll never be cross agin!" exclaimed Peggy. "For I'd hate to look at that ugly face!" And she never forgot her promise to the Queerballs.

A Little Dog's Affection

William King, one of the large grain farmers on the Irvine Ranch, near Santa Ana, California, had a little dog named Frisky that always rode with him on his rounds from his home in Santa Ana to his ranch, fourteen miles from the town. Mr. King met with an accident and was instantly killed. The grief and confusion were so great that the dog was not noticed until after the farmer had been found hunting for his master in and out of the house and out to the barn. After being satisfied that his beloved master was gone, he made the long trip to the ranch and hunted there or him; not finding him he came back home. But so coaxing could get little Frisky to eat. He lingered for a few days and then died of a broken heart. Could human love be greater?

THE TEMPTATION.

Beattie was feeling cross because her sum would not work out. She tried so hard to get it right! Her slate was filled with confusing figures, but she did not help one bit. She almost knew every figure from memory, and the big tears dropped one by one down on her slate, and formed tiny rivulets headed there. Lily sat just in front of Beattie, and she watched her wave her hand in the air. "There," thought Beattie, "she's got it, and haven't. What shall I do?" Lily's work was correct, and she came back to her seat with a self-satisfied air. She lifted her slate from her desk, and began to admire her work. Beattie raised her head, and gasped. There, in plain sight, was the puzzling sum worked out on Lily's slate. By a little bit of comparison of the two slates, she could obtain the coveted blue correction mark too. Then she looked at her slate. It was very untidy. She could wash her slate, rescopy the question from the board, and then maybe it would work out without any help from Lily's slate. Lily's slate was in better view than ever now, and Beattie felt her heart go thump-thump. She picked up her pencil, and— With dripping sponge, Beattie cleared her slate of its confusing figures. She dried it carefully sharpened her pencil, and proceeded to copy the question down from the blackboard. Needless to say, she would not even look in Lily's direction for fear the tempter might still be there. "Nine, three-five, one, three, seven. Oh, I believe I had that question copied down wrongly!" cried Beattie to herself. "I'm sure I didn't have a seven before, and there is the seven in it." Very carefully, she copied down the rest of the question, and proceeded to add up the column. Then she added down again, and her answer was the same. It was not like any she had obtained before. With beating heart, she approached the teacher's desk, and watched the big blue correct mark adorn her work. Then Miss Clark put an arm about her, and drew her to her. "I saw the tempter Beattie," she said. "And I am very glad to see my little girl act in the manner she did. I am more than proud of you!" There was a knock at the door. Miss Clark rose to open it. There stood Beattie's daddy whom she had not seen for such a long while, asking for her. "You may go with your father Beattie," granted Miss Clark, and Beattie ran into his arms. On the way home she told him all about it. "I saw the tempter Beattie," she said. "And I am very glad to see my little girl act in the manner she did. I am more than proud of you!" There was a knock at the door. Miss Clark rose to open it. There stood Beattie's daddy whom she had not seen for such a long while, asking for her. "You may go with your father Beattie," granted Miss Clark, and Beattie ran into his arms. On the way home she told him all about it.

CONTEST FOR KIDDIES

A prize of a Camera, complete with one film will be awarded to the boy or girl, not over sixteen years of age, who has written the most original and clever tale to the following limberick: There was a fine Boy Scout called Stimmer, Who proved he was quite a smart climber. He scaled a wall He saved a pussy a fall All entries must be attached the usual coupon filled in, and reach this office not later than June 12th, 1918, addressed to UNCLE DICK, St. John Standard, St. John, N. B. Whose decision must be considered as final.

THIS WEEK'S PRIZE WINNERS

- A large number of entries have been received in the "Inkblot Contest" and after careful consideration it has been decided to make the following awards: First Prize. Mildred Stoddard, Beaufort, N. B. Design, Bumblebee. Second Prize. Lulu E. McAllen, Dumbarton Station, N. B. Design, Greek God's Face, Third Prize. Consolation Prize. Eleanor Sharpe, Salsbury, N. B. Design, Flying Insect. other, although the man did not notice it. When he came home with the iron his boy spoke to him. "Daddy," says he, "show me those irons." "Why, what should you know about irons?" asked his father, very much surprised. "Never mind," says the boy, "let me look them at if you please." So to humour him his father handed him the irons, and the lad looked them over carefully. "I'll tell you what, Daddy," says he, "that blacksmith has cheated you. One of these irons is a good one, but the other has a flaw in it. Did the smith throw these two irons on the ground when he had done them?" "No," answered the father. "He gave one of them into my hand and the other he threw on the floor." "Just as I thought," said the boy. "The iron he threw on the floor is the good one, but the iron he gave into your hand was cracked, and that was the reason he did not throw it down, because he knew it wouldn't ring well. You had better take it back to him, and tell him it is a bad iron, and get him to make it good!" "Very well," said the father, "I'll take that, though you know so much about irons, but never knew the difference, about irons beats me!" And off he went to the smith at once. "What do you mean," says he, "by giving me a bad iron? This one is iron, and that is iron, and you know it!" "Who told you that?" asked the boy. (Continued next week.)

FAIRY TALES FOR KIDDIES.

There was a poor man in County Leitrim, which is in Ireland, and he had a son, who was as bonny a child as could be up to the time when he was three years old. After that, however, he grew ill and thin, and neither his father nor his mother could find out the cause. They spent nearly all the money they had in good food and medicine for him, but it was all of no use, for he remained as thin and peaked as a plant that has grown in the dark, and this went on for four or five years more. Now the fact of the matter was that this weakly child was not the poor man's son at all, but a fairy changeling. The fairies had come one night when the father and mother were fast asleep, and had taken their boy out of the crib and set a child of their own in his place. The changeling was just like the other child in the face, so that the parents never knew the difference, though they often wondered why their bonny boy had become so sickly all of a sudden. One day the father took his plough to the blacksmith to get them set. The blacksmith did one of them set very well, but there was a flaw in the

CONTEST COUPON

Name Address School Age Birthday Grade Name of Teacher

Drop a Little Frezone

Drop a little Frezone, instantly then you'll be hurt one bit. Yes, why wait? Frezone is the only bottle of Frezone...

THE HOME THE WORLD

NEWS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

THE MOVIES THE PLAYERS

MARY GARDEN HAS A WIG WORTH \$1,000—HER HAIR IS RED

Flashes From the Facets of a Jewelled Personality Is Impulsively Generous—Gives Away Wrist Watches and Diamond Cuff Pins—Loves Her Dog—Has Bright Blue Eyes.

Mary Garden's real name is—Mary Garden. Last summer she was decorated by the French and Serbian governments.

She was born in Aberdeen, of strict Scotch Presbyterian ancestry. She never wears a pair of gloves as a child she aspired to be a violinist.

Her family looked upon grand opera as an advanced inquiry. At fourteen she determined to be a singer. Her mother still has Mary's violin in its closed case.

Her favorite role in opera is "This." Her ambition is to sing Meistersingers, transposed to mezzosoprano. "This" has been sung by Mary Garden more than eight hundred times.

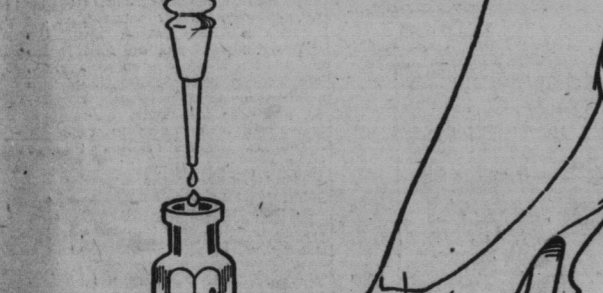
She hated acting in pictures at first; now she loves it. Working in the open air, in Florida, brought about the change. She is Diminutive Person.

By intelligent dieting, she has reduced her weight fifty pounds. Her eyes are bright blue. Her collection of furs exceeds in value \$150,000.

Her manner is straightforward, even blunt at times, though she is a snatcher for any diplomat.

Has Strong Likes. Roulette is a constant temptation. She is very lucky.

Lift Off Corns! "Freezone" is Magic! Lift any Corn or Callus right off with fingers—No pain!



Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. It doesn't hurt one bit. Yes, magic!

OUR SHORT STORY

AMONG THOSE MISSING

The facade's story members of Company K glowed with pardonable pride as they stood at attention and waited to see the medal of honor bestowed on their comrade, Private Dwindle.

It was perfect French weather. Overhead, little white clouds romped about the skies, and, although it was not yet noon, the sun had risen hours before.

And, before Private Dwindle knew what was up, the general had kissed him on the right cheek and was making a leap for his life.

TO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE

Makes Life Miserable

Headaches seem to be habitual with many people. Some are seldom, but others, from time to time, suffer continually with the dull throbbings, the intense pain, sometimes in one part, sometimes in another.

The varieties of headache most common are sick or bilious headache, nervous headache, headache from constipation, debility or indigestion and spasmodic headache, and undoubtedly the cause must be removed before permanent relief can be had.

CHEAP AND CHARMING CHEESE DISHES

Cheese seems to be a first favorite for its nutritive value, high percentage of protein, excellent flavor, the ease with which it may be prepared and its moderate price.

The suggested cheese dishes are easily made and inexpensive. Recipes for the stand-by macaroni and spaghetti dishes are too well known to be included in this list.

Cheese and Corn Souffle—Melt one tablespoonful of butter and saute in it one finely minced green pepper. Blend a quarter of a cupful of flour in two cupfuls of milk, when smooth and slightly thickened, add three beaten egg yolks and a cup of grated cheese.

Cheese and Walnut Roast—Saute two tablespoonfuls of minced onion in a tablespoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of water. Mix one cupful of bread crumbs, one cupful of grated cheese, one cupful of chopped English walnuts, add salt, pepper, juice of half a lemon and the onion, butter and water.

Cheese and Walnut Roast—Saute two tablespoonfuls of minced onion in a tablespoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of water. Mix one cupful of bread crumbs, one cupful of grated cheese, one cupful of chopped English walnuts, add salt, pepper, juice of half a lemon and the onion, butter and water.

When all is blended pour into a buttered baking dish and bake until delicately browned. If desired, a

VOGUES AND VANITIES

New scarfs are made of tulle, in brilliant shades, edged with apiques and beaded designs in bright colors. Sometimes the irregular border at each end of the scarf is as much as 18 inches deep in places.

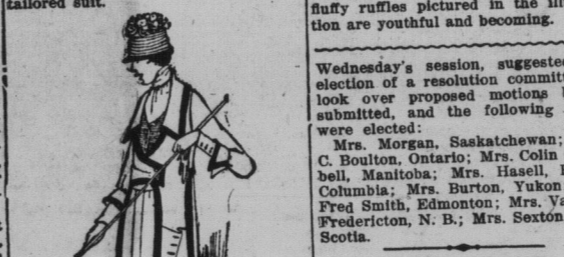
Parrots have a rather definite place in our decorative scheme nowadays. The narrow ribbon or cord girde covers the wider belt or girde of silk, satin or whatever the fabric of the frock, may be, is still a good note.



We have utilized them in interiors for months—to very good effect, too. And now we find them on hats and frocks. Sometimes a parrot made of colored fabric is applied to the brim and crown of a straw hat.

Dull jet beads heavily applied to the lower edge of flying panels or overskirts of this fabric, like Georgette or chiffon, give just the necessary weight to these wing-like parts of the skirt.

Some of the organdie gumpes are made as simple as possible—almost like men's shirt bosoms. They show of buttons—and that is all. These, of course, are for wear with the plain tailored suit.



The suit illustrated is far from severely tailored. It is however, most smooth tomato sauce may be served with the roast.

Cheese Pinne—Take two cupfuls of lima beans boiled very tender and put them through a puree sieve. Add to the pulp a teaspoonful of butter, pepper, salt and half a gill of cream, add three quarters of a cupful of grated cheese, three beaten eggs and a cupful of finely minced pineapple. Mix well and fill ramekins with the mixture and bake 15 minutes.

At a session of the Daughters of the Empire held in Toronto on Wednesday, it was suggested by Mrs. Vanwart, representing the New Brunswick Chapter, that the work of the daughters overseas be recorded.

Total Membership is Thirteen Hundred—Over \$40,000 Raised in a Year—Society in Existence Eighteen Years.

RELIEF AT LAST I want to help you if you are suffering from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding piles. I can tell you how, in your own home and without anyone's assistance, you can apply the best of all treatments.

PILES TREATED AT HOME I promise to send you a FREE trial of the new absorption treatment, and references from your own locality if you will but write and ask. I assure you of immediate relief. Send no money, but tell others of this offer.

Address MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 937 Windsor, Ont.

CAREFULLY SEALED IN GERM PROOF TUBES PURITY OATS BRINGS TO YOUR TABLE THE DELICIOUS NUT LIKE FLAVOUR OF THE FAMOUS ALBERTA OATS MANUFACTURED BY Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited

the lady with the manly baritone voice, and her fair, companion at the piano. These two sing duets and solos; one song, "The Devil's Bought Up All the Coal," making quite a hit. The pretty dresses of the couple are a feature of the act.

ITS LACK. My lettuce grows so lavishly. So eager 'tis and willing; Oh, what a pity it is not! A little bit more filling!

THREE MEN DROWNED Quebec, May 30.—Particulars on the drowning of three men in the Abitibi region, as reported yesterday by the Canadian Press, indicate that the men are all from Quebec province. They were employed by George Cote, land surveyor of Quebec city, and they drowned Tuesday morning, through the capsizing of their canoe on Lake Megiscan. The dead are: Albert Desrochers, student in land surveying, Quebec; Edmond Savole, from Bonaventure county; Pierre Tardif, of Matane county. One body has been recovered so far.

SIXTY-NINE SINN FEIN MEMBERS DEPORTED London, May 30.—Sixty nine Sinn Feiners have been deported from Ireland for internment in England, according to Edward Shortt, chief secretary for Ireland, who spoke in Commons today. The statement was made in reply to a question whether the deportees would be tried in England or in Ireland. Mr. Shortt said that the conditions under which they would be detained were being considered.

AT REGISTRAR'S OFFICE. A number of young men were seen in the military registrars' office yesterday. Some were filing exemptions for further leave from duty, others who had reached the age limit under the new draft order were registered.

IMPERIAL TODAY THOMAS H. HART in Blue Blazes Rawden

LYRIC PREPARE TO LAUGH RIGHT MERRILY NAT FARNUM IS HERE

THE BON TON MUSICAL COMEDY CO. Graceful Dancers, Pretty Girls Complete Change of Program Every Monday and Thursday

IMPERIAL THEATRE JUNE 4th Winsome Gelsas, Pompos Mandarins, a Bewildering Musical Melange

TWILIGHT IN AN ORIENTAL GARDEN A Fantasia of the Flowery East

UNIQUE Today CHARLIE CHAPLIN TODAY In One of His Biggest Screams "ONE A.M."

QUEEN SQUARE THEATRE FRIDAY-SATURDAY MAY ALLISON AND HAROLD LOCKWOOD IN "THE SECRETARY OF FRIVOLOUS AFFAIRS"

NOTE—Commencing to-morrow June 1st the admission to this house will be ten cents. Children five cents. We pay the tax.

the Kiddies

D. LATIMER, City. I've received your letter and your news has now disappeared. That you have tried in the past.

J. PATTON, Apohaqui, N. B. I imagine that your flower will look very pretty later on. I am interested to see picture.

V. SMITH, Sussex, N. B. I like for the letter and poetry, am publishing the latter this week.

R. COX, Young's Cove—Your letters arrived just in time. It table the number of designs submitted.

P. MCKAY, Little Shemogue, N. B.—I received your prize safely you liked same. I trust the suitable for you.

E. EVERETT, Burnt Land N. B.—You must have had a gathering of violets on April 1st. It was very kind of you to make candy with maple syrup. You should call to see time when in St. John.

C. SOMERVILLE, City—I am pleased to hear from you and particularly interested to see so many of your friends are of the Children's Corner. You are again soon, as you are member and your name has been added in the membership book.

STULZ, Steeve's Settlement—I am glad to know that you are in the Children's Corner. You may and I shall look for your work.

V. SHARPE, Salisbury, N. B.—A large number of splendid pictures sent in connection with "This" contest. You are a very clever to be only eight years old.

A. VON RICHTER, West St. I am glad to meet the book you prize turned out to be just what I desired. Hope your plan is a success.

TEST FOR KIDDIES A Camera, complete with lens, will be awarded to the boy or girl who can find the most clever and clear last line to the following riddle:

My family looked upon grand opera as an advanced inquiry. At fourteen she determined to be a singer. Her mother still has Mary's violin in its closed case.

My mother opposed her going on the operatic stage. Her father encouraged her. Her favorite role in opera is "This." Her ambition is to sing Meistersingers, transposed to mezzosoprano.

"This" has been sung by Mary Garden more than eight hundred times. She hated acting in pictures at first; now she loves it. Working in the open air, in Florida, brought about the change.

She is Diminutive Person. By intelligent dieting, she has reduced her weight fifty pounds. Her eyes are bright blue. Her collection of furs exceeds in value \$150,000.

Her manner is straightforward, even blunt at times, though she is a snatcher for any diplomat. Has Strong Likes. Roulette is a constant temptation. She is very lucky.

Lift Off Corns! "Freezone" is Magic! Lift any Corn or Callus right off with fingers—No pain!

—and the Worst is Yet to Come.



FASHIONS FOR CANADIANS

The sleeveless jacket shown in the sketch may either be a separate coat, as so many of them are, or it may be made to form a part of the dress, with which it is worn. It meant as a separate spring or summer sport jacket, wool jersey cloth, velveteen or light-weight velour may be selected for it. It may be made a part of the dress, of which it is an accompaniment, by using a checked gingham or voile for the major portions of the garment and making jacket and cuffs of plain color linen or crash. As here shown, the dress is a very simple, plain affair, waist and skirt being joined by an inch and a half or two inch wide plain belt at the normal waistline.

With the addition of the sleeveless jacket, however, the garment becomes a very chic sport frock. The little coat is cut quite plain in front, and the back is centred by a wide plain panel. The belt is set under this back panel, brought around to the front, crossed and then drawn to the back again, where it is looped to form a sort of sash. The collar arrangement of this jacket is worth observing. It really distinguishes the entire garment. It does more than this, however; it holds the jacket, of which it is a part, properly in place, and gives the neck a trig, ship-shape look that is not possible with the open rever type of jacket.

A review of all fabrics divulges the fact that plaids are to be very much in evidence next season, and the frock here shown might be very well developed in plaid worsted and plain color self fabrics or velveteen, as a school frock for a girl of high school or college age.

However, fall is some months distant as yet, and for present wear the materials previously suggested, voile or gingham and plain color linen or crash, would be very smart and serviceable.



Summer Sport Dress With Sleeveless Jacket.



IT'S ALL IN THE FLAG.

It's all in the Flag! The love for your lad. The dream for his future and days that are glad. The joy of your children, your hopes for the years. The laughter and sunshine to banish their tears. The plans you are building, your riches and all. Are wrapped in Old Glory. So don't let it fall. It's all in the Flag! There is nothing you own That you can defend or make sure of alone; You may bury your treasures down deep in a mine. May hoard in a vault your securities fine.

But they're not worth the trouble to carry them there Unless you are leaving Old Glory in the air!



"You have tire troubles?" "Yes; every time my alarm clock goes off mornings."

THE EVENING STORY

ZEKE RATHBUN'S BOY

"Herrin's re runnin'." "Be they?" Zeke Rathbun removed an ill colored clay pipe to put this half interested query. No one in Slabtown was ever enthusiastic. Physically and mentally colorless, the inhabitants of the treeless hamlet, perched like a bird of ill omen on a barren hillside, eked out a precarious livelihood in ways best known to the selves and officers of the law from the adjacent city, to whose peace of mind their actions were inimical.

Now the herrings were running. Presently the youth spoke again. "Ya as, I seen some comin' up this mornin'. And I seek the fish warden, too." "Did he say anythin' to you?" "Wa'al—nonchalantly—he tol' me to tell you to look out. That's all." "I be lookin' out," Zeke Rathbun raised his lank figure from the rickety fence post where it had been propped and indulged in a lazy laugh at his own pleasantry. "I be a lookin' out. I guess in about a week I'll be lookin' out for some herrin'."

The boy, apparently busy with the stick he was whittling, made no reply. But he understood. And when, a week later, the silvery scales of the fish—millions of them—scintillated in the sunlight as they swarmed from bank to bank of the river on the way to the fresh water ponds above, his heart beat high with anticipation. It was great sport evading the fish warden. To the inhabitants of Slabtown the law was a thing to be avoided, outwitted and ignored whenever possible.

The boy, Sander Rathbun, only followed in the footsteps of his forebears when he allowed himself those contraband thrills at the prospect of a midnight raid on the fishing grounds. In the daytime he had stolen down ostensibly to do some innocent fishing with hook and line from the shaded bank of the placid river. Under drooping branches of a tall chestnut tree, he lain, through sunny hours, idling away the time, his gleaming, light blue eyes fixed on darting squints of silver



Sander only followed in the footsteps of his forebears.

where the water swarmed with herrin'. Thousands of the finny beauties passed him momentarily, straggling, pushing, fighting in the swirling waters. Occasionally one would leap clear of the stream, sparkle a moment, showering crystal drops in brilliant sunlight, and fall with a splash back to its native element. By reaching out he might have grasped the sleek sides and spreading fins. But he had no such desire. It was not sportsmanlike, according to the tenets of his teaching.

Toward night he arose, stretched himself and clambered clumsily up the gravelly hillside to his home. On the doorstep his father lolled, indolent, un-kept and disinterested. From within came sounds of clattering dishes, crying children and a scolding woman. Sander dropped down beside his father. He lighted the little black pipe and puffed reflectively. "Wa'al, he turned listlessly at the greeting. "It's all right, I guess. There's plenty runnin'—millions—an'—he regarded the sky anxiously—"it'll be dark, I guess. Ain't no moon." The elder man shifted his loose jointed body as he continued. "You go in an' git your supper an' some sleep. We won't be goin' before midnight."

Presently the boy slouched within and his voice rose in aggravated discussion. Then all was silent. Zeke Rathbun smoked and dozed alternately on the doorstep. The night was mild for April. He could easily dispense with regularity in his sleeping hours, since he slumbered at intervals in the sun all day. A dense, misty shadow settled over Slabtown. When the slow boom of a distant bell over in the city apprised him of the hour he rose, straightening his stiffened limbs. Approaching the window, he tapped softly. "Sander."

"The boy stopped to the door, pipe in hand, his hat slouched over his eyes. "You ready?" "Wa'al—the boss ain't harnesssed. Calked that you'd help."

Together they went to the tottering shed and hitched the bony anatomy that served all the purposes of a horse, fastening the sections of broken harness with various wordy embellishments. When the rickety wagon had been drawn into the yard Zeke Rathbun picked up a heavy club with knotted end and placed it under the seat.

His son stared. "What at fer?" "Fer the fish warden," he replied. "You ain't never warred you before, an' I mean to be ready."

Conversation languished as they drove along the winding country road to the river. The steady puff-puff of the pipes marked an answering rhythm to the horse's hoofs. They heard the sound of soft lapping waves, and presently the dusky silver of the river's breast apprised them of their approach to the poaching ground. With hushed voices they consulted an instant, then tethered the horse to a distant tree. Net in one hand, the short club in the other, Zeke Rathbun made the way to the river bank. In the cool shadows he halted, throw one end of the net to the lank boy, and whispered, "Straighten that out."

Together they showed the great net and prepared to stretch it in the fish way. A little rift in the clouds showed their faces, indifferent almost in their disdain for law and order. Somewhere behind a tree, a man in a dark coat and cap dropped the net, standing motionless in looming shadows. The steady lap-lap of little waves came to their ears with rush and soft slapping of the hurrying herring against obbing tide. Zeke Rathbun opened his mouth to speak. Before the words had formed themselves, interruption came. A man stepped from behind heavy foliage into the wavering half light. "Hold on!" he commanded. "What are you doing here?"

There was an instant's pause. An ungainly figure stooped, a mere shadow stirring among formless shades. Something ponderous swung, poised, and descended. A stifled groan and all was still again.

An impulsive movement convulsed the boy standing mutely by—a movement which evoked the elder man. For he had stooped again, raising the inert mass that had been a human being and swung it far out into the fishing tide, where it swirled a moment, and settled among the silvery, shining scales that swarmed there. Something stirred the sluggish men-

talty of the boy, something that had lain dormant through long years of environment, heredity, and training. For an infinitesimal space he faced the man he had called father. "Murderer! Coward!" He breathed the words, thickly.

Abashed, cowed by something he did not understand, Zeke Rathbun turned and slunk into the rank growth at the side of the river. Then a dark object rose through flapping fins and silver scales. There was an instant splash, a pallid face upturned imploringly and then silence.

Presently emerged a dripping form, dragging painfully a heavy body. Then followed a deep, indrawn breath and a gasping sigh, and the prostrate man glanced up at an answering "You," he muttered unbelievably. "You!" The boy leaned down, regarding him curiously. "Yes, it's me," he replied, doggedly. "I ain't no murderer. If he kin take herrin' when I want 'em, but I can't kill a man when he ain't done nothin' to me. An'—fierce light crept now into lustreless eyes—"I ain't never goin' back no more." He indicated the barren hillside whereon the paintless nuts nestled under darkening skies.

The other man raised himself with an effort to his elbow. "I was only man glances he said thickly, "but I guess you saved my life, all right. Boy."



"Murderer! Coward!" he breathed, something in the eyes regarding him, some wistfulness, met an answering glance—"you can go with me, if you want to, down there." He pointed with one finger to the sleeping city. "The lank figure of the boy straightened itself and he shook himself free of clinging drops of water as he replied simply, "All right. I do."

Pointed Paragraphs.

Laugh at yourself and the world laughs with you. Overwork is apt to make a man sour on his job. He who is chased by a dog is apt to bark his shins.

This would be a thankless wife if we got what we deserve the older man. If a man has plenty of money he can get all the time he wants. Let's not complain if we lose our temper. We are probably better off without it.

Appearances are deceitful, but one can judge pretty accurately from dis-appearances. Probably nothing strikes a man more forcibly than the policeman who gathers them in, and all he does is immerse in thought and bathed in perspiration.

A girl can never understand why a man persists in staying in the bachelor class after having met her. A bachelor always looks at a woman's hat and shoes, but pays no attention to the rest of her wearing apparel.

Woman's curiosity has been doing a continuous performance ever since Mother Eve took a bite of that little apple.



Jinks—He's always itching for something big in life. We've seen, and all he does is manage to scratch along.

YOUR WAR GARDEN.

Have you a garden in which the soil becomes easily baked by the sun or packed by the rain? If so, make a practice of mixing radish seeds with the seeds of other vegetables at planting time. The reason is that it is difficult for most young plants to push their way through arid surface soil. The radish, however, is hard to keep down. It will almost invariably push its way to the light in a few days, thus breaking the crust and opening up the way, as it were, for other and less vigorous seedlings.

HORSE'S ANCESTOR WAS THE SIZE OF A SMALL FOX

The earliest known ancestor of the horse, called the Eohippus or "Dawn Horse," is believed to have existed more than 3,000,000 years ago, in what is known as the Eocene Age, hundreds of thousands of years before the coming of man. Fossil remains of that animal were found in certain rock strata in this country.

From the remains of a skeleton uncovered in New Mexico, J. W. Gidley, one of the scientists connected with the United States National museum, in Washington, D. C., reconstructed the interesting model of the horse ancestor which is pictured here. "This earliest known ancestor of the horse," says a writer in Popular Science Monthly, "was about the size of a small fox, standing a little more than 14 inches high at the shoulder. He had four toes on each of his front feet and three-toed hind feet. His teeth were small and short-crowned. He probably lived around the margins of lakes, where the ground was more or less soggy, and pastured on grass. "In the course of thousands of centuries, his physis developed as his needs required. His size increased and his skeleton underwent important changes in accordance with his altered living conditions and habits. "The horse of the Oligocene period, known as Mesohippus, was about the size of a sheep and had three toes on each foot. In the Miocene, a little la-

IT'S NO WONDER.



YOUR HEALTH

By ANDREW F. CURRIER, M. D.

RHEUMATISM, NO. 1. Rheumatism is a disease confined almost entirely to temperate climates; in the arctic and the tropics it is almost unknown.

There are few diseases which have more victims to their account, pain and deformity being principal symptoms. True rheumatism is an affection of the joints, according to medical standards; but people have become so accustomed to applying the term "rheumatism" to any painful condition of the muscles as well as to the joints, it is not worth while to try to separate them by giving them different names.

There are infectious or parasitic germs which are causes in both cases, some, though not all of them, identical for both; and there are plenty of other causes which are contributory. Acute rheumatism, or rheumatic fever, or inflammatory rheumatism, may attack any of the joints and the tissues adjacent to them, but it attacks by preference the hands, the elbows, the feet, the knees, and the shoulders.

It also frequently involves the membrane covering the heart, called the "pericardium," and the membrane forming the inner lining of the heart or endocardium, appearing in the forms of pericarditis and endocarditis, particularly in children and young people. Rheumatic disease, when it takes these forms, is not only very painful but often serious and dangerous. The ear is often painful before the joints are attacked, and in those who toll hard physically, the muscles of the arms may be first attacked and then the joints of the fingers and toes.

Rheumatism is also associated with nervous diseases, tonsillitis, scarlet fever, Bright's disease, and diseases of the breathing apparatus. After two or three days of general bad feeling, there are chills, fever and rapid pulse often perspiration, blisters and vesicles on the skin, and finally the joints get red, hot and swollen and very painful. Sometimes this lasts a few days and

Questions and Answers. B. 8.—Would you advise a daily emema? Wheat bran with the assistance of Mount Clemens biters water is required to keep my bowels open. Answer:—I do not approve of the emema. Ememas are useful occasionally; but if they are used daily, the time will soon come when the bowels will not respond without this stimulus, and after a while, this also will become ineffectual. The plan of using wheat bran and bitter water is better. Personally, I am a great believer in the continued use of castor oil.

SIDE TALKS

By RUTH CAMERON.

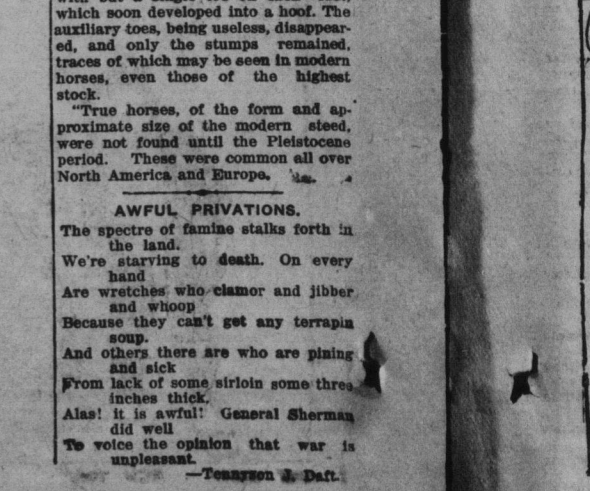
WORDS AS SOUNDS. In one of the most beautiful passages in Wordsworth, the word "glory" occurs: "Whither is fled that visionary gleam Where is it now, the glory and the dream." Was ever anything more musical, except music itself! And just see the "Ls" and "Rs."

One Reason Why We Love Certain Verses. Take, again, that passage in the Bible most of us love so well without having much idea what it means—the last chapter of Ecclesiastes. Look at the (to me) most beautiful verse: "Or over the silver chord be loosed or the golden bowl be broken."

What music! And what a gathering of Ls and Rs. Of course I do not mean to present this as an original notion. I realize that it is an understood linguistic principle. "L" and "R" are the liquids. I merely recall your attention to it as an interesting fact.

AWFUL PRIVATIONS. The spectre of famias stalks forth in the land. We're starving to death. On every hand are wretches who clamor and jibber and whoop. Because they can't get any terrapin soup. And other there are who are pining and sick. From lack of some sirlins some three inches thick. Alas! it is awful! General Sherman did well. To voice the opinion that war is unpleasant. —Tomson & Duff.

KEEPING UP WITH THE JONESES—It Looks Serious.



THAT REMINDS ME.



IN OUR SCHOOL

Today is Saturday & very pleasant. That not being any school at present. The Dog Confessed. While Torp Stobbins was going past the fence outside the new munition factory, this morning, where they are making shells to shoot the Germans with, one of the soldiers came out and there last night & stole a shoe out of the soldiers & if they didn't find out who it was they were likely to line up every fellow in the town & shoot him full of holes.

THE ROMANCE THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN LIKE CINDERELLA'S IF--

Her Prince Charming's Fifth Avenue Family Hadn't Been So Unable To Forgive His Bride For Having Been Born Mary Casey of Humble Third Avenue, That Even He At Last Said "Good Night, Mary" and Walked Out of Her Life.

Every one is interested in the story of Cinderella and her Prince, but every one is not certain that they lived happily ever after their romantic nuptials. Some cynics dare to indulge in conjecture as to what trouble the in-laws of the princely bridegroom and the poor relation with the tiny feet may have made between the originally loving pair.

LITTLE STORIES FOR BEDTIME

By THORNTON W. BURGESS. SAMMY JAY ACCUSES MRS. JAY

To accuse a person is to say that they have done a certain thing. If you know of a wrong act of some kind and you say that a certain person did it, you are accusing that person. In this story I am going to tell you how Sammy Jay accused Mrs. Jay of something.

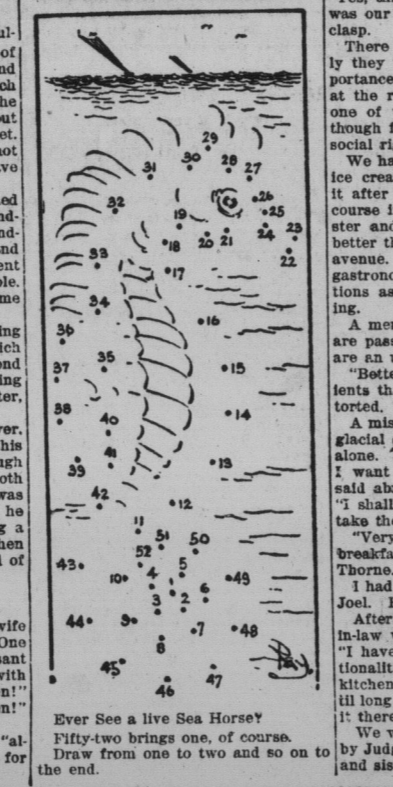


JIMMY COON STORIES

By DR. WARREN G. PARTRIDGE.

JIMMY COON INVITED TO A NICE PARTY. Jimmy Coon and Teddy Possum were invited to a nice party. It was held at the lovely Mirror Pond, one gorgeous moonlight night. None of the other little folk were invited to the party, and their feelings were terribly hurt.

THE DOT PUZZLE.



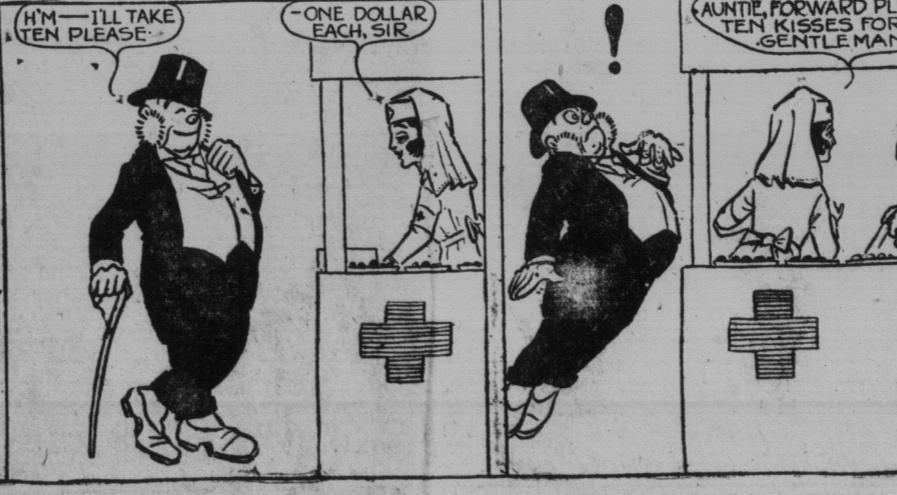
DID YOU EXPECT PRICE OF SHOES TO GO DOWN? IT WILL GO HIGHER

Shoes are not going to be lower in price for a long, long time, and that is probably the best news you have heard. This may not be comforting, but it is true.

MRS. RUMMAGE.



Obidiah Invests In a Few Bargains at the Bazaar.



By Hy. Gage.



WFUL PRIVATIONS.

WFUL PRIVATIONS. The picture of famine stalks forth in a land. Starving to death. On every side, the wailing of the poor and the cries of the dying.

THE ROMANCE THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN LIKE CINDERELLA'S IF--

Her Prince Charming's Fifth Avenue Family Hadn't Been So Unable To Forgive His Bride For Having Been Born Mary Casey of Humble Third Avenue, That Even He At Last Said "Good Night, Mary" and Walked Out of Her Life.

LITTLE STORIES FOR BEDTIME

By THORNTON W. BURGESS. SAMMY JAY ACCUSES MRS. JAY

RANDOM REELS

By HOWARD L. RANN

THE DRESSY HUSBAND.
The dressy husband is a masterpiece of nature who makes a hit with everybody but his wife.

Prior to the marriage morn the average suitor is a rare bird of brilliant plumage, changing neckties every day and wearing a pair of tan gloves peeping out from his upper left coat pocket, without going away and shedding tears?

Once in a while, however, we find a husband who insists upon dressing like the Queen of Sheba seven days in the week, but what does it get him? In a small, rural community, where the note shaver and the ickert fence still flourish, it is more dangerous for a sprightly husband to spring a blue shave and a pair of white, irremovable cuffs every day than it would be to rob a bank.

DEATH PREMONITIONS

By H. ADDINGTON BRUCE

Recently a strange story was telegraphed to the newspapers from a Michigan city.

It concerned a Mrs. Irene A. Benson, who had a premonition that she was soon to die.

So strong was this feeling, the news despatch stated, that Mrs. Benson went next day to an undertaker and ordered a coffin. Also she visited a cemetery and made arrangements for her grave.

The following day she actually died, a victim of sudden failure, and was buried in the coffin and grave she had herself selected.

Doubleless thousands have read this story with profound disbelief. Thousands more have probably seen in it an impressive proof of supernatural action.

But it is entirely possible for the story to be true, yet have in it nothing occult or uncanny. There are two ways by which the happening it narrates may be explained on naturalistic grounds.

In the first place, Mrs. Benson may have brought about her own death by self-suggestion.

The mind, as observation and experiment have thoroughly established, can have a most disturbing effect on the workings of the body. There are not a few cases in medical annals in which persons have clearly suggested themselves to death.

A striking instance is reported by Dr. A. T. Schofield, the case of a physician who undertook a cruel experiment to demonstrate to a colleague the power of the mind over the body.

The match shortage in England is used by the British press to recall a story of the well known firm of Bryant & May, match manufacturers.

One day which they were in the heyday of their prosperity the senior partner, Mr. Bryant, dressed in the height of fashion, drove a course.

speaking team on to the Ascot race "Hallo!" exclaimed a wit, pointing to the horses, "Bryant's got his match there."

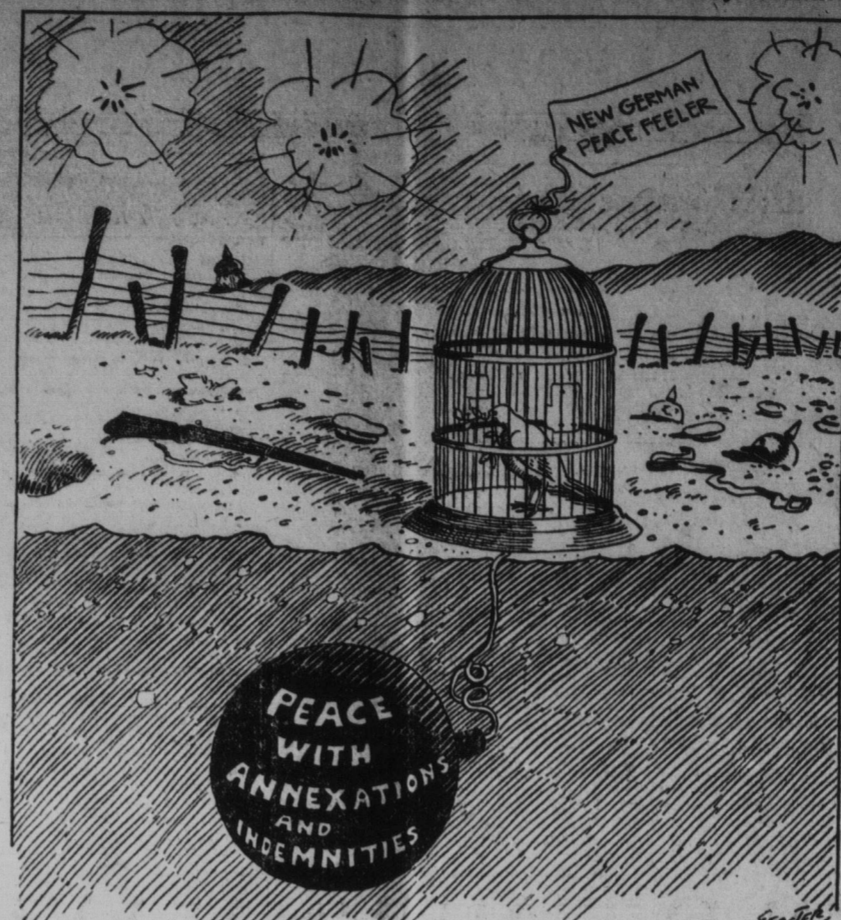
"Yes, and Bryant himself looks very striking on the box."

The lawyer was trying very hard for his client and was setting the points out in a logical manner. There was one thing he was not quite clear about and he accordingly said:

Now, sir, you state my client knocked you down and then disappeared in the darkness. What time of night was this?"

A Warning To Souvenir Hunters.

—By Webster.



Germans are stretching No Man's Land with all sorts of infernal devices. These consist of electric wires attached to belts, helmets, rifles, and other paraphernalia, connecting with concealed bombs.

HOW AIRPLANES ARE MAE READY FOR WAR SERVICE

Standardization is the First Requisite of Modern Building Programme—Many Delicate Instruments Are Needed for the Use of Aviator in a Service Plane.

Before an airplane can be put into military service it must be equipped with nine or more delicate aeronautic instruments, some of which are absolutely essential to exact flying, and all of which contribute to the successful operation of a plane. Without them a pilot would soon lose his location as to height and direction; he would not know his speed through the air, the speed of his propeller, the amount of gasoline in his tank, the temperature of his cooling water or if his oil was circulating. He could not tell whether he was banking properly on his turns. These comprise the necessary flying instruments, but an aviator could not fly to any great height without another valuable instrument, an oxygen supply apparatus, nor could he operate his guns, signal headquarters, release his bombs, or "shoot" his cameras without additional mechanisms.

All these instruments must be ready for installation on the airplane as soon as they are assembled, for no plane is complete without them. In some instances, particularly for the two-seaters and the heavy bombing machines, two and even three instruments of each sort are necessary, totalling sometimes as many as 23, but for ordinary work only about nine of them are needed. The average cost of a set of navigation instruments for a single plane is \$350.

For operation of actual combat planes such as observing, photographing, bombing and fighting planes, many other complicated and expensive instruments are necessary. Among them are: Machine guns, gun mounts, synchronizers, bomb racks, bomb dropping devices, bomb sights, radio, photographic and oxygen apparatus, electrically heated clothing, lights and flares. The cost of such additional accessories would bring the total cost of equipment for a plane to several thousand dollars each, depending upon the type of plane.

When the American air programme began to be developed, none of the instruments now so vital to the service was being produced in quantities, and some of them were not being produced at all. Over 60 per cent. of these instruments had to be developed from foreign models, and the remaining 40 per cent. was secured by modifying or modelling American automobile-type instruments. Numerous and serious difficulties were encountered in developing abroad almost daily, each new design carrying an improvement.

Most of the work in this connection was done by the Signal Corps in conjunction with manufacturers. All available information and data were collected, foreign and domestic models and types were carefully tested, designs were standardized and specifications prepared. Results show that types for every class of instruments have been adopted and put into production here. Far greater standardization has been reached than exists in Europe today, tending to increase quantity production materially and decrease the number of replacement parts necessary.

Quantity production on the scale necessary demanded the enlargement of all existing sources of supply and the creation of many new plants and factories. A certain amount of time was available before it was necessary to use these instruments on planes in service—the planes themselves had to be built. Accordingly, orders were placed from three to eight months ahead of requirements, but only in such quantities as would insure a steady production, owing to the certainty of improvements in the various designs. The early plans of the production department have developed from two to five finished both as a safety measure and as a means of placing future orders on a strictly competitive basis.

The tachometer, or revolution counter, is an instrument which indicates the number of revolutions per minute at which the engine is running. Unlike the speedometer on an automobile, it does not translate revolutions into miles per hour; another instrument gives the speed in relation to the air. When instrument matters were taken up last July, there were no tachometers manufactured in this country of the type which has proven most successful abroad, namely, the escapement or chromatic type. Two large manufacturing companies are now turning out these instruments in large quantities, one of them 100 a day, and a third company has also in production a new centrifugal type.

The air speed indicator is a pressure gauge for showing the speed of the plane in relation to the air, not the earth. This instrument includes what is known as a Venturi-Pitot tube, which is fastened to a strut and takes in the air from ahead. The air sets up a corresponding pressure in an auxiliary tube, which is calibrated and indicated on a dash-board recording pressure gauge.

The altimeter is an aneroid barometer graduated to read height above the earth instead of pressure. Under standard specifications a reduction in weight and size was effected in the manufacture of these instruments, which are now being produced in large quantities and of a quality equal to the best foreign make. Three standard types are made with ranges of twenty, twenty-five and thirty thousand feet. Production was up to 600 a week in April.

After much experimental work, this instrument has not yet reached the perfection desired. A new type having advantages over any present form of compass, especially as to compactness, is now used. In the development of this instrument effort has been made to reduce the weight to the safest possible minimum and to decrease the space required in the airplane. One concern is now turning out compasses at the rate of 200 a week.

Due to the development which had been made for automobiles, it was only necessary to standardize a design of mounting in order to adopt such clocks to airplanes. Sufficient quantities are now available for all needs.

Instrument-board pressure gauge were already manufactured here in large quantities, and as soon as standard specifications were developed production started. Two types are used; one to register the air pressure which forces the gasoline to the engine, and the other to show the pressure produced in the oiling system by the oil circulating pump.

The instrument is mounted on the instrument board, where it indicates the temperature of the cooling water in the engine. Under heating shows that the engine is not running properly or that more water is needed. Thermometers of this type made here were, and still are being submitted to extensive tests. Efforts were also made to stimulate the trade toward developing more accurate and reliable instruments and now a sufficient supply is available from two sources.

This is an instrument used to show when a plane is corrected banked in making a turn. Spirit level, balance and gyroscopic types are being used. The problem of indicating the extent to which a plane is inclined to the horizontal in the air is a very complicated one. No simple solution has yet been reached. Fortunately it is not often necessary to determine whether the plane is exactly horizontal, except in connection with bomb dropping. Development work is under way, which it is hoped will lead to improvement of devices already in use abroad.

PEPPER TALKS

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

THE PLEASURABLE THING.
The most pleasurable thing in all the world is the right thing. A million books, written by the brainiest men who ever lived, could not argue or prove a wrong thing right. On the other hand, the simplest thinking man is able to prove a thing right just by the way he feels.

And there is not another spur so inspiring as to have done something that you are sure is going to make the world better.

Happiness is a feeling. So that to give happiness away, you must first feel happiness in your life. And the more you give away, the more you feel that you have.

If you want to get into life, unwarpy yourself from the trappings that bind you from life.

Life keeps going. It stops for nothing. You are able to contribute only as you accumulate.

Youth, joy, beauty are the flowered affairs of a character built thru the doing of the pleasurable thing—the thing that makes you happy first, and everybody else thereafter who may come within your influence.

RIPPLING RHYMES

By WALT MASON

FRENCH NAMES.
I'd chant an ode to Joffre, with ardor and delight, but up there speaks a sufferer: "You don't pronounce it right; the name should rhyme with 'suffer.' O post and snuff and fat, and you're a dippy duffer, or you'd be wise to chat."

I raise my voice so mellow, not peevish, nor in a huff; then speaks another fellow: "The French pronounce it 'Juff.' I see there's no use flirring with such a shining name until I know for certain how to pronounce the same. And so I start a sonnet about the mighty Foch, whose name has laurels on it—I make it rhyme with 'yoke.' Then says a posted neighbor, "Your sonnet is a botch, and wasted is your labor—the hero's name is 'Foch.' I shall would sing of Tyres, and also of Amiens, by will one rhyme with emperors, and 'other one with beans? I even balk at Paris, for fear I get it wrong; all such breaks so embarrass the man who trills a song. I'd like to sing of Calais a martial, stirring lay, but then, so help me Allah, I fear it is Calay. Fair France, I'd like to bring you a wreath of deathless song! Oh, France, I'd like to sing you, but get the language wrong!"

PRIVATE DANNY'S WAR BOOK

By FRAZIER HUNT

Sandy and me got back to Camp Merritt yesterday, and I guess we got about all that means town that we wanted and of course it wasn't exactly New York's fault but if they want soldiers to stop and settle down there after the war is over they better cut down on their dances they give to soldiers and censor some of the dames that is giving them.

I suppose it don't sound very good for soldiers to criticize when people is trying to show them a good time but when a dame of 43 tries to get kitchin around a young buck private of 23 years difference is bound to tell in one way or another.

Well when Sandy and me woke up at that Service Club the morning after we drunk all them 20 gals. of ginger ale with them two U. S. sailors in New York we found that the Blue Jackets had already pulled anchor and we was left there high and dry without a tow—using nautical stuff like them sailors. So we started out on our own and spent the day seeing sights.

When evening come and we was suffering a little from enwey we saw a big sign that said: "Soldiers and Sailors welcome Free. All service men invited to a big dance tonight."

Well when Sandy and me was just looking at it when some dame jumped out and collared us and drug us in. Well there certainly was some specimens of the female gender there. Most of them was dressed up like they was just attending their coming out party, but I guess they must a borrowed their dresses from off their grand kids, for there wasn't hardly any of them that hadn't voted for old James G. Blaine.

Officers of this type made here were, and still are being submitted to extensive tests. Efforts were also made to stimulate the trade toward developing more accurate and reliable instruments and now a sufficient supply is available from two sources.

This is an instrument used to show when a plane is corrected banked in making a turn. Spirit level, balance and gyroscopic types are being used. The problem of indicating the extent to which a plane is inclined to the horizontal in the air is a very complicated one. No simple solution has yet been reached. Fortunately it is not often necessary to determine whether the plane is exactly horizontal, except in connection with bomb dropping. Development work is under way, which it is hoped will lead to improvement of devices already in use abroad.

Banking Indicator.
This is an instrument used to show when a plane is corrected banked in making a turn. Spirit level, balance and gyroscopic types are being used. The problem of indicating the extent to which a plane is inclined to the horizontal in the air is a very complicated one. No simple solution has yet been reached. Fortunately it is not often necessary to determine whether the plane is exactly horizontal, except in connection with bomb dropping. Development work is under way, which it is hoped will lead to improvement of devices already in use abroad.

Pressure Gauges.
Instrument-board pressure gauge were already manufactured here in large quantities, and as soon as standard specifications were developed production started. Two types are used; one to register the air pressure which forces the gasoline to the engine, and the other to show the pressure produced in the oiling system by the oil circulating pump.

Radiator Thermometers.
The instrument is mounted on the instrument board, where it indicates the temperature of the cooling water in the engine. Under heating shows that the engine is not running properly or that more water is needed. Thermometers of this type made here were, and still are being submitted to extensive tests. Efforts were also made to stimulate the trade toward developing more accurate and reliable instruments and now a sufficient supply is available from two sources.

Aldis Sight.
This sight, which is used in connection with fixed guns firing through the propeller, has been copied, as regards its optical features, from an English instrument; but the construction has been modified in such a way that the behavior of the instrument in actual use will probably be very much improved. After a number of tests and experiments satisfactory instruments are now available. The makers have been assisted in recomputing the lenses to suit the optical glass available in this country. The illumination of these sights for night operation is also being studied.

Standardization.
In connection with the design of the above instruments it has been found possible, without delaying production, to standardize them to a much greater extent than has been done abroad. In this way the number of necessary replacement parts has been considerably reduced, and a uniform type of dial has been adopted, which, as to legibility, will be equal to the best that has so far been used. All finished instruments are carefully tested before being mounted on the planes.

Among other things, safety belts for pilots, observers and gunners, have been designed and are now in production; radio and photographic apparatus, ordnance devices and oxygen apparatus have also been developed and put in course of manufacture.

LAUGH WITH US

"I can't say exactly," the complainant answered drily, "Your client had my watch."

"That seems to be a melancholy sort of chap you introduced me to yesterday, old man. What's the matter with him?"

"Oh, Billikin you mean! He was disappointed in love, I believe."

"Another case of 'loved and lost,' I suppose—what?"

"No, no; he loved and won."

"Will you give me a crust of bread and a cup of water, mum?"

"Certainly, I'll fix you up a nice lunch. But why didn't you ask for something substantial?"

"I'm a student of human nature, it's mighty seldom I see anybody strikes a mean enough to give me just a crust and a cup of water."

THE QUESTION.

Father—Tell me, child, has that young man who wants to marry you got any money?

Daughter—Money, father? Why he has just given me a cluster diamond ring studded with pearls.

Father—Yes, I know. Has he any money left?

DICKY DIPPY'S DI'ARY.

THURSDAY: CALLED ON J. P. BROWN & CO., TO APPLY FOR A POSITION. WHILE WAITING, A MAN CAME AND SLAMMED THE DOOR.

GOING TO THE TELEPHONE HE HOLLERED INTO IT FOR AWHILE.

ON HIS WAY OUT HE KNOCKED OVER A CHAIR. I SAID TO THE OFFICE BOY: "WHO IS HE? IS HE ONE OF THE FIRM?"

"YEP HE'S THE SILENT PARTNER."

—By SINNOTT.

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Among other things, safety belts for pilots, observers and gunners, have been designed and are now in production; radio and photographic apparatus, ordnance devices and oxygen apparatus have also been developed and put in course of manufacture.

BASEBALL

Statistics Comp—Research on Fields of Fatalities.

Baseball is the sports, according to Dr. Robert C. Couglin's investigation of fatalities in the real general impression or automobile racing productive of fatalities, being fracture of the skull, such a belief is Dr. Couglin's.

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BASEBALL THE DEADLIEST OF ALL ATHLETIC SPORTS

Statistics Compiled by Dr. Robert E. Coughlin of New York—Research of Ten Years Show Total of 943 Lives Lost on Fields of Sport—Baseball Heads List With 284 Fatalities.

Baseball is the deadliest of athletic sports, according to statistics compiled by Dr. Robert E. Coughlin of New York city, who has made an exhaustive investigation of the causes of fatalities in the realm of sports. The general impression is that football or automobile racing are far more productive of fatalities than baseball, but Dr. Coughlin's investigations show that such a belief is decidedly wrong. Dr. Coughlin extends his research over a period of ten years, during which time he found that a total of 943 were lost on the fields of athletic sport.

Photos of Heavyweight Champion Prove He Is Not Too Fat.



Stories that Jess Willard, heavyweight champion, is too fat to fight Fred Fulton to defend his title are disproved by this photograph of him taken during his light training at Chicago. He has hardly sufficient extra weight with which to begin a stage of training. Willard's own statement made during his training was that he was only fifteen pounds over his fighting weight. Were that true he would be far too light to begin hard work for a twenty-round contest. Big men like Willard work off much fat in their strenuous work of toughening themselves for a long contest. They must do the work to get into condition; and in doing it they lose their fat. If they

get down to real fighting weight before they have finished their training and must continue it, they grow stale. Many fighters have made this mistake. Jim Corbett, once champion of the world, made it in almost every fight he had. Jeffries whipped him at Coney Island many years ago because he was stale when he entered the ring, and he lost his speed as a result. While it is not yet known if Willard and Fulton will meet there is no fear that Willard will not be able to reduce by exercise to his proper fighting weight. He may be slow and weak from age, disease or extravagant living, but his fat does not bother him.

FEMALE AQUATIC RECORDS HELD BY MISS FANNY DURACK

Australia's Famous Woman Swimmer—Holder of Almost All the World's Records For Her Sex—Soon To Arrive in America—Will Rest and Train at St. Francisco—Her Eleven World's Records Compared With American.

New York, May 24—International sport competition, temporarily curtailed by the World war, will be revived, to some extent, by the arrival in this country early next month of Miss Fanny Durack, Australia's famous woman swimmer. The holder of almost all the world's female aquatic records, Miss Durack will depart at San Francisco within a few weeks and after a short rest and training period, proceed to meet the leading American women swimmers in a series of races and exhibition matches which will undoubtedly prove a great stimulus for water sports and contests among the women of the country.

No greater exponent of woman's ability to conquer the water and make it the stage for interesting exhibitions of skill, competition and pastime could be named than Miss Durack and no better site for her American debut selected than the open swimming courses and maturoiums of the Pacific Coast. This will be the first visit to the United States of this undefeated swimmer who holds every woman's world championship from 50 yards to one mile for which she has competed.

It only is within recent years that girls and women have come into prominence as swimmers and to this credit of Miss Durack, California has contributed one of its champions, there are scores of girls who are separated from these honors by a few seconds or fractions thereof. A few years ago the difficult swims across the Golden Gate, and around the Seal Rocks just outside the entrance to San Francisco harbor were considered feats which only the most would dare to undertake. The announcement that girls are to make these swims creates at present no more than a ripple of interest, other than as to whether or not the existing time records may be broken.

Much of this success is ascribed to the fact that the present day girl swimmer no longer is hampered by the heavy clinging skirt which the conventions of the past demanded. As far as the bathing beaches of California are concerned, the skirt has become the exception rather than the rule.

With the arrival of Miss Durack an unusual amount of interest attaches as to the showing the American girl swimmer will make against her in actual competition. While there are but few who believe that the product of this country will be able to prevail against the Australian champion, it generally is recognized that the comparison of actual time figures on paper often are set at naught in the physical test. The fact that Miss Durack will be subjected to a long sea voyage and will swim in strange waters may mitigate against her, although the hope is expressed that she will be at her best.

The comparison does not afford much consolation to American swimmers and swimming enthusiasts. It follows:

50 yards—29 sec., made at Sydney, Australia, May, 1913.
100 yards—1 min., 6 sec., made at Sydney, Australia, March 16, 1912.
150 yards—1 min., 53 sec., at Sydney, March, 1916.
200 yards—2 min., 39 1/2 sec., at Newcastle, Aus., Feb. 8, 1915.
250 yards—2 min., 53 sec., at Sydney, Feb. 14, 1916.
300 yards—4 min., 3 sec., at Sydney, Jan. 29, 1917.
400 yards—6 min., 3 sec., at Sydney, Feb. 1918.
500 yards—7 min., 8 1/2 sec., at Sydney, March 16, 1917.
600 yards—12 min., 42 sec., at Sydney, March 12, 1917.
One mile—26 min., 8 sec., at Sydney, Feb. 24, 1914.

HANK GOWDY DOES NOT LIKE THE GAS MASK

"It makes no difference how many years a fellow wears a catcher's mask, it doesn't give him one bit of training for wearing gas masks," writes Hank Gowdy, insisting that he is through with major league baseball for all time. Down at Chatham, Va., Nick Cullip, the other southpaw in the big deal, is living the life of a farmer and apparently is not concerned in any way over the only not concerned in any way over baseball. The St. Louis Club has made several efforts to coax Nick from the agricultural life, but Cullip refuses to sign a contract. The contracts thus far offered have not carried enough money to satisfy Cullip and Nick is a farmer at heart, so he just decided to quit the National pastime.

High School Track Team. At a meeting of the High School track team yesterday afternoon Donald McRae was elected captain. The team is putting in a good deal of practice and are coming along well. An all-doubt make a good showing at the Inter-scholastic Meet to be held shortly at Rothesay.



Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France. To Mrs. R. D. BAMBICK: The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S. Dear Mother:— I am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me. Have you any patriotic druggists that would give something for a girl overseas—if so do you know something that is good for everything? I do—Old MINARD'S Liniment. Your affectionate son, Rob. Manufactured by the Minard's Liniment Co. Ltd. Yarmouth, N.S.



BIG LEAGUE BASEBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE. Philadelphia, 2; Pittsburgh, 1. New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Philadelphia, May 31.—Young's single with the bases filled in the fifth on today's game from New York, 2 to 1, giving them two out of three for the series. The score: New York 00003000—2 10 3 Philadelphia 00000001—1 6 0 Sales and Madden; Hogg, Davis and E. Bruen.

Pittsburgh, 12; St. Louis, 7. Pittsburgh, May 31.—Six pitchers were used by Pittsburgh and St. Louis today the home team finally winning, 12 to 7. The score: St. Louis 40000003—7 10 4 Pittsburgh 0070302x—12 13 0 Sherdell, Horstman, May and Snyder; Jacobs, Steel, Sanders and Schmidt.

Postponed Games. At Brooklyn—Brooklyn-Boston game postponed, wet grounds. National League Standing. Won. Lost. P.C. New York 25 11 .694 Chicago 23 12 .657 Cincinnati 21 18 .536 Pittsburgh 17 17 .500 Boston 18 20 .474 Philadelphia 15 20 .429 St. Louis 13 23 .361 Brooklyn 13 23 .351

AMERICAN LEAGUE. Cleveland, 3; Cleveland, 2. Cleveland, May 31.—Chicago defeated Cleveland, 3 to 2, today, it being Chicago's first victory of the season. The score: Chicago 02000010—3 12 1 Cleveland 01000100—2 8 5 Williams, Ciolek and Schalk; Morton, Bagby and O'Neill.

St. Louis, 3; Detroit, 2. Detroit, May 31.—Detroit was able to hit Shocker safely but three times today and lost to St. Louis, 3 to 2. The score: St. Louis 00002100—3 6 2 Detroit 00200000—2 3 0 (Called and eighth to allow St. Louis to catch train).

Shocker and Nunamaker; Boland, C. Jones and Yelle, Spencer. Postponed Game. At Boston—Boston-Washington game postponed by agreement, Boston leaving early for series in Detroit. Other teams not scheduled. American League Standing. Won. Lost. P.C. Boston 25 14 .641 New York 22 15 .595 St. Louis 18 16 .529 Cleveland 21 19 .525 Chicago 17 18 .486 Washington 16 23 .410 Philadelphia 14 21 .400 Detroit 11 20 .355

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE. Syracuse, 6; Toronto, 3. At Syracuse— Toronto 01000011—3 2 5 Syracuse 1010001x—6 9 2 Thormahlen and Howley; Heck and Cobb.

OLD TIMERS HAVE THE RIGHT STUFF

Frank Slavin, the Veteran Prize Fighter, at Fifty-Six Was in Belgium With the Canadians—Went Into Big Fight Early in War—Was Wounded and Then Captured German Sharpshooter.

How Frank Slavin, the veteran prize-fighter, brother of Jack M. Slavin, a former Edmonton man, captured a German sharpshooter, who fired on him in the dark one night in the front-line trenches, in France, is an interesting story told by a returned soldier, who was in the same company with Slavin, and finally was sent home on the same hospital ship that carried the old lion of the prize ring.

When Slavin went to war he was 56 years of age, but he admitted only 41 today, and he was in his prime when John L. Sullivan was a youngster. In those days Slavin was one of the London prize ring's greatest heavyweights, a champion, and he captured close on Sullivan's trail for a year or more without getting a match. It is stated on the authority of no less noted a man than Prof. Mike Donovan, who was as close to Sullivan as anyone, that Slavin was the one white man Sullivan didn't care to fight.

In Hot Fighting. Slavin went to England with the 16th Canadian Scottish, and trained at Salisbury Plains for a time, and then feeling well satisfied with life and quite as much at home as ever he did under the Aurora Borealis.

They were working hard that night, strengthening that narrow, half-finished trench they had been sent forward to occupy. Slavin was at it with the rest, lifting bags of sand to build up the parapet. He'd lean over, grasp a heavy bag, never wearying, he did his share of the work.

Then, just as Slavin lifted a bag and straightened to full height in the darkness, someone struck a match to light a flag. Slavin's head was above the ground level or perhaps opposite a loop-hole. For an instant his lean face and white moustache stood out, strongly in the glow. There was the faintest, short, abrupt whizzing sound of a rifle bullet and the sound like that of a butcher's cleaver striking bone.

Slavin's bag of sand slipped from his hands and fell across his feet. He stood upright, motionless in the dark. And then one of the men stepped to his side. "What's the matter, Frank?" he asked. "Not hit, are you?" Slavin raised his right hand slowly. He wore heavy gauntlets, and, rubbing the back of it across his forehead, peered steadily at it in the dim starlight.

He didn't answer, but stood there swaying a little on his wide-spread feet. Then he took off his cap, brought the edge of it across his eyebrows, and jammed it on tightly. The whizzing bullet had struck him just in front of the left temple, and had plowed across his forehead, following the curve of the frontal bone, but not crashing through. It was a terrific stunning blow.

Slavin turned and began to climb out of the trench and over the parapet. Another man caught him by the shoulder only to be shaken off. "Either I'm not coming back, or I'll bring a pal with me," he growled. He crawled away into the darkness, out through the wire.

Brought One Back. Half an hour later there was a scuffling sound on the edge of the trench, and the men, leaping up, saw dim figures looming against the blue-black sky. Blows and a kick, and a man in German uniform fell headlong into the trench and Slavin leaped down after him. Without a word, he picked the German up by the neck, stood him against the trench wall, and knocked him down with a heavy blow on the jaw. Then, as if there was nothing more to be done, he walked away to re-treat to the dressing station.

The German was a sharpshooter, who had been up in a tree somewhere out in front of the British line. How

THE GUMPS—OLD ANDY IN BAD AGAIN.



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TALKS

W ADAMS. THING. The right thing. A man who ever lived could not find the simplest thing the way he feels. As to have done something better. The happiness you must give away, the more you are able to contribute only of a character built thru that at makes you happy first within your influence.

HYMES

delight, but up there speaks a name should rhyme with 'tuff', or you'd be wise to not in a huff; then speaks a name, but will one rhyme with 'back at Paris, for fear the man who trifles a song, I'd but then, so help me Alice, I'd give you a wraith of death's in the language wrong!

WAR BOOK

NT. women of this state was vol- untarily treated us. We were boys right out of these old days had to pull our girl stuff on us. Then to



one of 'em who could remember old Bill Bryan was going to old man and his wife. He didn't want to have a drink after them 20 gals. of ginger he night before I was willing to bet for one big drink. So he went to the bar and got the retreat and grabbed off escaped from that de-

rough now and I'm ready to

this type made here, and being submitted to extensive efforts were also made to stimulate toward developing more and reliable instruments and sufficient supply is available sources.

Banking Indicator. An instrument used to show plane is corrected banked in a turn. Spirit level, balance and other types are being used, of indicating the extent of the plane is inclined to the horizon in the air is a very complicated simple solution has yet been found. Fortunately it is not often necessary to determine whether the plane is horizontal, except in connection with bomb dropping. Data at work is under way, which will lead to improvement as already in use abroad.

Aldis Sight. Light, which is used in connection with fixed guns firing through the sky, has been copied, as regards all features, from an English instrument; but the construction has been modified in such a way that the instrument in actual use is probably very much improved. After a number of tests and satisfactory instruments available. The makers have been recomputing the lens and optical glass available in the country. The illumination of lights for night operation is also being improved.

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HELLO! TELL ALL HANDS TO COME TO THE BANQUET TONIGHT. I HEAR HOOLIGAN WANTS TO GO TO SWEDEN AND I'M GOING TO HAVE THE CHEF MAKE HIM INTO A POT PIE BEFORE HE HAS A CHANCE TO GET AWAY.

Happy Hooligan

It's Absolutely Necessary for Him to Get to Sweden—to Get Into More Trouble

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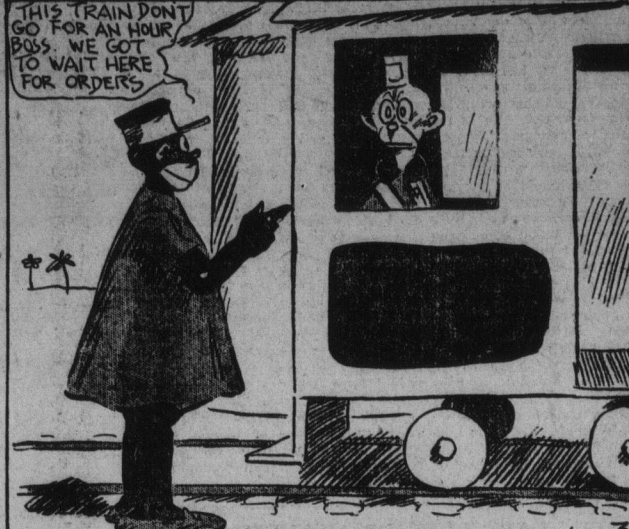
DEAR HAPPY. I HAD TO SAIL IN A HURRY FOR SWEDEN. JOIN ME THERE BY THE NEXT STEAMER MONTMORENCY

POSTMAN



I MUST CATCH THAT NINE THIRTY TRAIN FOR THE STEAMER

STATION



THIS TRAIN DONT GO FOR AN HOUR BOSS. WE GOT TO WAIT HERE FOR ORDERS



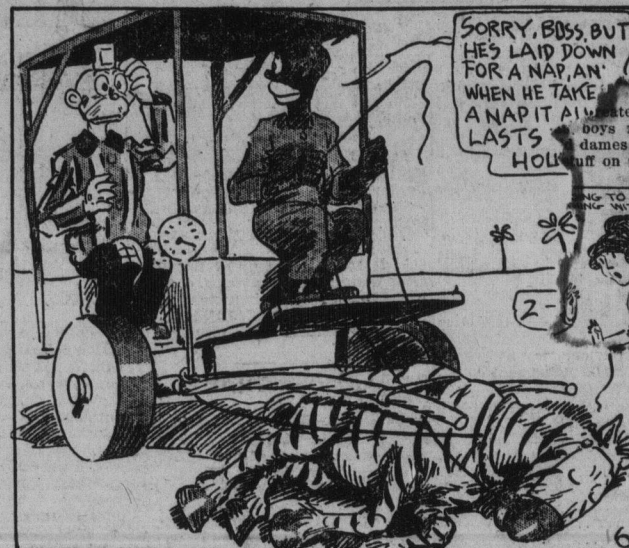
CAN YOUSE TAKE ME TO THE STEAMER IN A HURRY?

SURE JUMP IN




MY WIFE IS IN TOKEY AND I AINT HOID FROM HER LATELY, AND I'M GOING TO MAKE A JOINEY TO SWEDEN.

IS THAT SO? GIDDAP!



SORRY, BOSS, BUT HES LAID DOWN FOR A NAP. AN' WHEN HE TAKES A NAP IT ALWAYS LASTS HOURS



WILL YOUSE TAKE ME TO THE STEAMER?

SURE! HOP IN.

RIGHT-O!



YOU SEE I GOT WORD FROM MY BROTHER MONT MORENCY TO CATCH THE FOIST STEAMER FOR SWEDEN

ZAT SO?



THAT FIFTY DOLLAR BILL IS ALL IVE GOT

WELL GO AND CHANGE IT

YES, WELL CHANGE IT. COME ON, BILL!



I'VE WAITED TWO HOURS AND THOITY FIVE MINUTES AND THEY AINT COME BACK YET!

TO STEAMERS



POLICE STATION

I THOUGHT THEY WERE PERFECT GENTLEMEN!

YOU SAY YOU GAVE A FIFTY DOLLAR BILL TO A COUPLE OF GUYS WITH A PALANQUIN! THAT'S SLICK JOE AND HARRY THE DIP. YOU'LL NEVER SEE THAT FIFTY AGAIN



I'LL LOAN YOU TWENTY DOLLARS ON THE WATCH AND THE COAT

COULDNT YOUSE MAKE IT THOITY? I WANT TO GO TO SWEDEN AND SOICH FOR MY BROTHER



MAKING YOURSELF WELL AND

You can improve your physical Condition by the Blood Purifier

... with strong co...
 ... most of the min...
 ... miserable for oth...
 ... envy the friend who does...
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 ... were used by Pittabur...
 ... today, the home tea...
 ... 12 to 7.
 ... The score:
 ... St. Louis ... 40...
 ... Pittsburgh ... 00...
 ... SHAW

WINNING FAVOR

John A. Young, M. L., reports the farmers in the progressing most favorable farm work. A greater usual has been sown to Young has devoted six a

FR Would You Man's New M

Courage Never F...
 self for your ills and...
 please remember...
 therefore no...
 Boston or single, larg...
 New Y... may actually...
 St. Lo... or vigor...
 Cleve... to make yo...
 Chicago, you the real se...
 and just as thoroughl...
 blooded, most succes...
 The new self-trea...
 which I refer above, it...
 my invention, which...
 being used by men ev...
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 men-made would not...
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 it sends this marvelo...
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 is devoted to an expl...
 whole wonderful story...
 and elderly men ever

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 LIZER and tells how y...
 you decide you want...
 is free in plain seal...
 Satisfaction guarant...

A. F. SANDEN CO.,
 Dept. Six, Pittabur...



MAKING YOURSELF WELL AND STRONG

You Can Improve Your Physical Condition by Keeping the Blood Pure.

He with strong constitutions... How far do you come from this description? Have you ever made an earnest effort to strengthen your constitution, to build up your system, to ward off discomfort and disease?...

JOHN ROSS ROBERTSON, LEADING RESIDENT OF TORONTO, PASSES AWAY

Was Owner of Toronto Telegram, Former Member of Parliament, Author, Art Promoter and Philanthropist.

Toronto, May 21—John Ross Robertson, proprietor of the Evening Telegram, died this morning. He had been ill for two weeks. His illness began with an attack of pneumonia...

One of the outstanding figures in Canadian journalism, a man who refused knighthood, and one of the princely givers among the citizens of Toronto, his native city, J. Ross Robertson was in many ways a unique character...

BODY OF CHILD IN THE ST. JOHN IDENTIFIED

Young Daughter of Walter Gamblin of Three Brooks, Victoria County, Went Through Ice in April.

Woodstock, May 21—The decomposed remains of the child found in the stream drivers at Meductic this week were brought here. An inquest was held by Coroner Turner at Meductic...

STIMULATING FAVORABLE

John A. Young, M. L. A., Taymouth, reports the farmers in his section as progressing most favorably with their farm work. A greater acreage than usual has been sown to grain.

FREE TO MEN Would You Like to Be a Strong, Husky, Manly Fellow Once More? New Method Without Drugs



The attached coupon entitles you to one illustrated copy of my pocket compendium and guide for the self-restoration of lost strength. There is a new and marvelous method for restoring lost manly strength...

This is the Book You Get Free

My 86-page illustrated booklet (pocket size) was compiled by me to answer fully and correctly those questions which are asked privately by any man needing new strength and who seeks personal advice...

A. F. SANDEN CO., 140 Yonge Street Toronto, Ont. Dear Sir—Please forward me your book as advertised, free. Name Address

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES BEAUTIFULLY COOL AND SWEET SMOKING 15¢ PER PACKAGE

GRAND TRUNK STATION MEN GET A RAISE

Employees Will Get From Five to Twenty Per Cent. Additional Dating From January 1 Last.

Ottawa, May 21—The board of conciliation appointed by the minister of labor on April 19, to enquire into the dispute between the Grand Trunk Railway system and its railroad stationmen, has submitted its report to the minister.

Increases ranging from 20 per cent will be given those employees receiving from \$25 to \$50 a month. 5 per cent for those receiving over \$100 a month, were recommended.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE POPE

Made on Advice of Government and Strictly in Accordance With Precedent, Bonar Law Says.

London, May 21—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—Andrew Bonar Law, in the House of Commons, said in reply to a question that the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Pope was on the advice of the British government and strictly in accordance with precedent.

FREDERICTON DEATHS

Fredericton, May 21—James A. Logan, of Marysville, died today, aged 83 years, from paralysis. His wife, seven daughters and two sons survive.

HILLSBORO

Hillsboro, May 20—Miss Florence E. R. Steeves entertained at an afternoon tea on Wednesday in honor of Miss Emma Lewis. Those present were Misses Kathryn Thompson, Emma Kathleen Steeves, Eva Duffy, Della Steeves, Flora Peck, Dora Steeves, Kathleen McLatchey, Alice Thistle, and Mrs. E. Sherwood.

Miss Marthe Blake of the C. G. R. offices, Moncton, was home for the holiday. Miss Beattie Kilburn of Kilburn, N. B., is the guest of Mrs. G. Tilley.

leen Steeves, Marion Steeves, Mary O'Hanley, Miss Mary Robinson, Mrs. Mrs. J. W. Robinson, Lloyd West, Everett Irving, Lewis Steeves, Burtos Irving, Barry Blight, B. M. Govey. Mrs. A. M. Steeves of Ansonia, Conn., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. J. Steeves.

Under the auspices of the Girls' Sewing Club of the First Baptist Church, a minstrel show will be given in the

town hall, in the near future. Mrs. Walter Beaumont entertained at a chain tea last Wednesday. Those present were Mrs. Brooker, Mrs. C. Hill, Mrs. Fred Beaumont, Miss Abmeda Edgett, Mrs. Archie Beaumont, Miss Olo Beaumont, Mrs. Esler, Mrs. Moses Steeves.

Earle Lister of Peterboro, Ont., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Lister.

Bliss Duffy, Postmaster at Hillsboro, underwent an operation for appendicitis on Tuesday afternoon. Dr. Kirby and Dr. McNaughton performed the operation. Jennie Taylor, R. N., is in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lewis and Miss Martha Kenzie of Moncton, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Warnock on Sunday.

BUBONIC PLAGUE

London, May 21—When the steamer Somali arrived at Gravesend yesterday from Bombay it was found that three members of the crew were suffering from symptoms suggesting the bubonic plague. Two cases, one of which ended fatally, proved to be the plague.

HOW FOCH WILL WIN THE VICTORY The United States' Duty in Eastern Europe Germany Must Not Be Allowed To Carry Out Her Designs in Russia. Another Coal Shortage? Binding the Fetters on Austria Japan's Siberian Slip-up Germany's Stolen Chemistry Bill's Plans To Speed Up the Ships How Chinese Labor Would Keep Us From Starving

Various small advertisements and illustrations on the left margin, including a cartoon and a small ad for 'F. O. H. P.'.

WATCH FOR THE KATZENJAMMER KIDS AND HAPPY HOOLIGAN IN THE ST. JOHN STANDARD EACH SATURDAY



The St. John Standard

June 1, 1918

The Original Katzenjammer Kids

1 ISS DER LADDER FIXED TIGHT UND ISS CHULIUS UND KATRINA READY UND ISS DER DOOR VIDE OPEN?

2 SAY, IF I VASNT SO BIZZY MIT DISS JOB I VOULD BE POLITE UND HELP YOU HOLD UP DER RUG!

3 MIT DER DOOR LOCKED UND DER VINDOWS GE-SHUT I GET A GOOD NAP IN QVIET OR I'M A DING-BUSTED HERRING!

4 GAH-Z-Z-ZWEEZE-

5 SAY!

6 I DONT KNOW HOW YOU GOT IN BUT DISS ISS DER VAY QUID!

7 MAYBE YOU T'INK MY BED-ROOM ISS A DOD-GASTED BARN!

8 DERE ISS SOMETHING FISHY MIT DISS BIZNESS! DENMARK ISS ROTTEN!

9 MA-A-A!

10 SAY! WHO LET YOU IN, VOT?

11 MAYBE IN DER CLOSET ISS A LEAK!

12 QUACK! QUACK! TUCK! TUCK! MA-A! OINK! OINK!

13 SOME MONKEY-BIZNESS, I BET ME!

14 VOULD YOU MIND HELPING YOURSELF A LITTLE OR VOULD YOU LIKE A SWIFT KICK?

15 IF DERE ISS SOMETHING WRONG IN DOT ROOM UP-STAIRS, I'M A VITNESS WHO DONE IT!

16 AH-HA! NOW DER MYSTERY ISS QUID UP DER BAG!

17 SO YOU ISS DER DUM-GOOZLED SHRIMP VOT ISS GETTING FRESH MIT A OLD HORSE LIKE I'M!

18 MOO!

19 AAG-Z-Z-ZWEE-Z-Z-Z-Z!

20 VARE ISS DER BUM VOT STEPPED ON MY SILKER?

