FERGUSON DENIES RESIGNATION REPORT

BOMB WRECKS A TENEMENT

"SANE" FOURTH IS ORDER IN STATES

LAST EDITION

The London Advertiser

LAST EDITION

51st YEAR. No. 22075 Tomorrow's Weather—Generally Fine. THE LONDON ADVERTISER, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1914. TWENTY-FOUR PAGES Sun rises, 4:41; sun sets, 8:03. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Premier Asquith an Unwilling "Movie" Actor---Lambeth Man, Believed To Be Dead, Reported Alive in West---Bank Book Identtfies London Wreck Victim---Lunatic With Revolvers Sought to See King---Dominion Election Imminent.

Half-Century Curse of a Woman Hangs Over Head of Emperor Francis Joseph

Countess of Karolyi's Terrible Wish Against Ruler Who Caused Her Son To Be Slain Seems Fulfilled.

[Special to The Advertiser.

Vienna, July 4.—For over half a century a woman's malediction hung hatefully upon the House of Hapsburg.

With tragedy, heartbreak and death, the vindictive curse has pitilessly pursued the Emperor Francis Joseph, and the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife is the mysterious seventh in that fateful series of sorrows.

The curse of the Countess of Karolyi is fulfilled.

"May your life be stripped bare of all happiness, to the last shred; may suffering and misery untold strike upon those nearest and dearest to you; at the end, may you be crushed to earth in utter despair."

The Countess of Karolyi stood upon the very steps of the Emperor's throne when she uttered this malediction upon him. Behind it was all the tense hatred of a mother whose son had been put to death for taking part in the Hungarian revolt of that year, 1848.

Today, broken in health, bowed in sorrow by his beloved nephew's murder, the aged Emperor recalls that bitter curse of sixty-six years ago, and murmurs, "It is terrible! I am spared nothing!"

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

THE CURSE, THE EMPEROR AND SKETCHES OF TRAGEDIES IN HIS UNHAPPY LIFE

"May your life be stripped of happiness and may you be crushed to earth in utter despair" — Countess Karolyi to Emperor Francis Joseph.

APPLY PRINCIPLES OF DECLARATION TO BUSINESS LIFE

President Wilson Urges This on People in Speech at Philadelphia.

SYMPATHY FOR MEXICO

He Says Majority of People Have Never Had a Decent Chance.

[Special to the Advertiser.]

Philadelphia, July 4.—Advocating the modernizing of the declarotion of independence by applying its principles to the business, the politics and the foreign policies of America, President Wilson today thrilled a huge crowd assembled in Independence Square, within a few feet of where the original declaration was signed. The president touched on Mexico, the Panama tolls repeal controversy, his anti-trust program, business conditions and his ideas of modern patriotism. Pounding his fist on the table on which the declaration of independence was signed, he declared Americans today must manage their affairs in a way to do honor to the founders of the nation. There are men in Washington today, he declared, whose patriotism is not showy but who accomplish great patriotic things. They are staying in hot Washington, doing their duty, keeping a quorum in each house of congress to do business, "and I am mighty glad to stay there and stick by them," he added.

Facts That Don't Tally.

Touching on business conditions of the country, President Wilson said a great many allegations of facts were being made, but that a great many of these facts do not tally with each other. "Are these men trying to serve their country or something smaller than their country?" the President asked. "If they love America and there is anything wrong, it is their business to put their hands to the task and set it right."

Eighty-five per cent of the Mexican people, the President said in touching on the Mexican question, never have had a right to have a "look in" on their Government or how the other fifteen per cent were running it. I know the American people have a heart that beats for them, just as it beats for other millions.

Remember the People.

Mr. Wilson continued: "I hear a great deal about the property loss in Mexico, and I regret that with all my heart, but back of it all is a struggling people. Let us not forget that struggle in watching what is going on in front.

"I would be ashamed of the flag if we did anything outside this country which we would not do in it," the President declared.

Speaking on Panama tolls, the President said the treaty with England might be a mistake, but its meaning cannot be mistaken and he believed in keeping the nation's obligations. He believed in keeping the name of the United States unquestioned and unsullied.

BUILDERS AGAIN REFUSE TO ARBITRATE STRIKE

Meet Dominion Fair Wage Officer at Conference Friday Night.

E. N. Crompton, Dominion fair wage officer, met several local contractors and builders in the board of control room at the city hall last night to talk over matters relating to the local carpenters' strike. The meeting was not fruitful of any results. The only thing that anyone would say after the meeting was that Mr. Crompton had it impressed upon his mind that the contractors had nothing to arbitrate, that all their positions were filled and they were not affected one way or the other by the carpenters' recent action.

It was Mr. Crompton's idea to bring all parties together for a settlement and for this reason he pursued his inquiries. It is said he left for Hamilton after the meeting, somewhat disappointed at the outcome.

QUIET CELEBRATION OF 4TH OF JULY IN CITY

Majority of Local Americans Go to Detroit to Observe National Holiday.

The Fourth of July celebration, so famous in the States because of the noise, holidaying and fireworks that have gone with it in the past, was little felt in London, although many persons knew what the day meant for the Americans. In some places the American flag and the Canadian flag were used as interior decorations, and not a few Americans working in the city were made to feel that Canadians felt the kindliest of spirit toward them, even though the holiday wasn't celebrated in all its glory on this side.

There was no special observance in the city, many of the Americans in town having taken advantage of the excursion to Detroit, and left for that city to do their celebrating.

CALL OUT NAMES OF "WOULD-BE WEDS"

Secretary Joseph Sanders of the Children's Aid Society, is a great believer in calling out the names in church of people who are to be married. He believes that it would be good practice to call out the names for several Sundays preceding the marriage day.

His belief in the good results of this custom was strengthened recently when he was called on a case in which the parents of a family could not produce a marriage certificate. Investigation proved that they had adopted the primitive way of living together. After Mr. Sanders pointed out the seriousness of their mistake as it would affect their children they became properly married.

Mr. Sanders thinks the calling of names in the church of persons about to be married emphasizes the duties and responsibilities of married life.

GASOLINE EXPLOSION CALLS OUT FIREMEN

Wife of Clergyman Has Narrow Escape While Cooking Dinner.

When a gasoline stove exploded at the home of Rev. J. D. Scott, 45 Palace street at noon today, members of the family near the stove narrowly escaped serious burns and curtains and the carpet caught fire.

An alarm was sent in and apparatus from the central and east end stations responded.

Mrs. Scott was engaged in cooking dinner at the stove. It is thought that a draft from the open door caused the stove to explode. The fact that no person was burned is considered remarkable as Mrs. Scott was near the stove at the time and several other members of the family had just quitted the room.

Firemen had no difficulty in extinguishing the blaze with the chemical apparatus.

PREMIER ASQUITH AND THE NOBILITY AS MOVIE ARTISTS

Rich Joke Played Upon Them by Well-Known Dramatic Men.

UNCONSCIOUS OF THE PLOT

All Accepted Invitation to "Cinematograph Supper" and Were "Snapped."

[Canadian Press.]

London, July 4.—A colossal and brilliant hoax, whereby the Premier and Mrs. Asquith, the Duchess of Rutland, the Duchess of Sutherland, and 150 others prominent in the social and artistic life of London, were made to play roles as supers in a cinematograph film, was carried through successfully in the small hours of yesterday by those arch jokers, Samuel Barrie, Granville Barker (who will produce Barrie's new play in the fall) and George Bernard Shaw, who, when the proceedings were finished, let the cat out of the bag. The bait that lured the guests was an invitation from Barrie and Barker to a "cinematograph supper," in two acts at the Savoy Theatre, beginning at midnight. As the guests entered the foyer of the theatre, a moving picture apparatus was working all the time, and as they sat down to supper, which was served at small tables on the stage, the film operators still kept busy. The supper over, the guests moved into the auditorium and the stage was cleared of the supper tables. This ended the first act.

Act two consisted of a revue arranged by Frank Finney and made up of a number of playlets, in which several well-known actors and actresses appeared. The cinematograph worked occasionally during the performance of these playlets, the last of which was a burlesque version of Barrie's play "The Legend of Lenora," in which Marie Tempest played "She."

The guests filed out, laughing at the realization that they had been "caught."

Whether Barrie and Barker will be able to carry out their plan of incorporating the films in their autumn revue remains to be seen.

OFFICERS DENY RUMOR

Declare There Is Nothing To Story of Difficulty In Camp Recruiting.

The officers commanding the various city regiments deny emphatically, a suggestion which has been given voice that, as a result of the practical disbanding of the Sixth Field Battery, following the demand of the Minister of Militia for Major Leonard's resignation, difficulty is being encountered in enrolling men for the summer camp.

They declare that enthusiasm for the training camps is very high and that probably every battalion will be represented at full strength.

NEW YORK TENEMENT HOUSE WRECKED BY HIGH POWER BOMB

Three Deaths Known to Have Resulted, One Victim Being Arthur Caron, I. W. W. Man, Whose Record Is Being Investigated.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, July 4.—A bomb of terrific power exploded, either on the roof or on one of the upper floors of a six-story flathouse in Harlem today, wrecked a third of the building, killed at least three persons and injured others. One of the dead was Arthur Caron, a machinist. The two other known dead were women.

The explosion was at first attributed to dynamiting in a nearby subway excavation, and, in the excitement attendant upon the collapse of the building, estimates o fthe dead ran as high as fifty. Inspector Egan, of the police bureau of combustibles, said that the bomb was powerful enough to have wrecked the entire neighborhood if properly placed.

Blown From Beds.

Persons across the street were blown from their beds, and window glass was shattered for blocks.

Caron was found dead on a fire escape. Whether any occupants of the building were buried in the ruins it was at first impossible to determine. The police were inclined to believe, however, that three would cover the total dead. The building, a brick structure, was inhabited almost exclusively by Jewish families.

Investigating.

Caron's body was identified by means of cards in his pocket. He lived in the building where the explosion occurred.

Caron had been prominently identified with the Industrial Workers of the World, and was arrested during one of the Union Square demonstrations. The police began looking up his record today, on the theory that it might aid in clearing up the explosion.

BANK BOOK SHOWS WOMAN FOUND IS WIFE OF CHINESE

Mrs. Charles Cheu, Empress Victim, Had Another Chinaman's Property With Her.

SIX RINGS ON HER HAND

This Was the Number Husband Understood Her to Have When She Fled.

From evidence secured by The Advertiser today it would seem almost certain that one of the four bodies rescued from the Empress of Ireland on Thursday was that of Mrs. Charlie Cheu, the white wife of the Chinese proprietor of the City Cafe. Dispatches from Quebec to The Advertiser this morning contained the information that the woman had in her possession an Imperial Bank book, No. S.052. In company with Mr. Cheu, an Advertiser reporter went to the local branch of the Imperial Bank this morning and ascertained that the account corresponding to the bank book number had been in the name of Wong Sing. It is a closed out account.

Establishes Identity.

The fact that it was left by a Chinese and that the woman was the wife of another of the same race is regarded as conclusive evidence that the body recovered is that of Mrs. Cheu, who was fleeing to England from her husband in this city when disaster overtook the boat on which she was travelling.

The discovery of no less than six rings and a bracelet on the body of the woman bears out the supposition that it was that of Mrs. Cheu. She was known to possess a number of valuable rings and a bracelet.

Husband To Leave.

When the first dispatches concerning the discovery of the woman's body came over the wire yesterday, Mr. Cheu informed The Advertiser that he would likely go to Quebec to identify the remains. The additional evidence of the bank book this morning has strengthened his belief and it is likely that he will leave this afternoon.

ADVERTISER THERMOMETER.

10 a.m.	68
11 a.m.	72
12 noon	76
1 p.m.	80
2 p.m.	81
2:45 p.m.	81

LONG THOUGHT DEAD FRIENDS THINK HE LIVES IN THE WEST

Hospital Authorities Are Asked to Investigate a Most Peculiar Case.

IS RODGERS STILL LIVING?

Entry Says Lambeth Man Was Discharged as Cured—Many Thought He Was Buried.

The authorities at Victoria Hospital have just finished a search of the patients' record of eighteen years ago in an effort to establish whether or not John Rodgers, who lived near Lambeth many years ago, was dead or alive.

The request was made by Andrew Routledge of Westminster, who remembers the supposed death and burial of Rodgers, and who is supported by many other residents of the township.

Lived With Mother.

Rodgers, a bachelor, lived near the village with his mother, and according to many of those who are discussing the case, died after a serious illness.

Recently Mr. Routledge's nephew, John Crinklaw, returned from a trip to the west, and reported that he had met Rodgers, and that he was residing near Moose Jaw. He was now over 80 years of age, and recalled many persons and events that made it plain to Mr. Crinklaw that he was the man.

The Hospital Records.

Mr. Routledge asked the hospital authorities to investigate the case, as he and many others claimed that Rodgers was supposed to have been buried at Byron. It was shown that John Rodgers was in the hospital from October 10 to January 11. The entry made it apparent that he was discharged as cured. But his old friends still claim that a man of his name was buried at Byron, and they intend to make further investigations.

One resident of Westminster stated that he knew a man had been buried at Byron as John Rodgers, and that the funeral was in charge of the Misses Flint, relatives of Rodgers.

Boy Killed by Log Rolling on to Him

[Canadian Press.]

Pembroke, July 4.—Joseph Wagner, aged 01, son of Henry Wagner, Pembroke, was killed instantly this morning by a log rolling on him, while out picking berries in the woods.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY WOULD MAKE M. P. OF SIR WM. OSLER

If He Accepts Invitation to Run He Will Probably Have Acclamation.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, July 4—A London cable says: Everybody is hoping that Sir William Osler will yield to strong and influential representations made to him to go to the House of Commons as member for Oxford University, the seat made vacant by the death of Sir William Anson. If he decides to do so, it is altogether likely that it will be an election by acclamation.

"RIDICULOUS" SAYS HOWARD FERGUSON

Denies Absolutely That He Will Hand Over Seat to Dr. Reaume.

[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, July 4.—Howard G. Ferguson, M. P. P. for Grenville, was asked over the long-distance telephone today about the statement made in the morning newspapers that he was willing to yield up his riding for Hon. Dr. Reaume, minister of public works, who was defeated at Windsor. Mr. Ferguson said: "I never heard of the proposition until I was called up by Ottawa this morning, when they told me a Toronto dispatch asserted that I would hand over my riding to Dr. Reaume. "The story is absolutely ridiculous on the face of it."

ROOSEVELT TO GIVE HIS TIME TO POLITICS

Reason For Resignation From Staff of The Outlook.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, July 4.—Col. Roosevelt has resigned his place as contributing editor of the Outlook, in order to devote all his time to politics. This announcement will be made in the Outlook's next issue, together with the correspondence between Col. Roosevelt and Dr. Lyman.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to eight o'clock last night: Highest, 97; lowest, 54.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 73; lowest, 48.

TOMORROW—GENERALLY FINE.

Toronto, July 4—8 a.m.

Forecasts.

Light to moderate variable winds; generally fine today and on Sunday, with a few scattered thunder showers.

Temperatures.

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

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	....	50	Cloudy
Calgary	92	62	Clear
Winnipeg	86	56	Clear
Port Arthur	70	50	Clear
Parry Sound	74	52	Cloudy
Toronto	74	52	Clear
Ottawa	74	56	Clear
Montreal	70	54	Clear
Quebec	78	50	Clear
Father Point	64	50	Clear

Weather Notes.

Fine weather prevails everywhere except that a few heavy local thunderstorms have occurred in Northern Alberta, and some local showers in the far northern portion of Ontario.

Great heat obtains in the West.

ENGLISHMAN WILL HAVE FAIR TRIAL

Mexicans Give Assurance and U. S. Consul Is Working for Release of George St. C. Douglas.

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, July 4.—Assurance has been given to the British embassy here that George St. Clair Douglas, the Englishman condemned to death as spy by Constitutionalists, will have a fair trial. United States Consul Hamm left Durango at the order of the State Department of Zacatecas, where Douglas is confined, to use his influence in securing the Englishman's release.

N. W. ROWELL TO SPEAK AT LEAGUE CONVENTION

Great Demonstration Planned by Epworth Delegates Now in Buffalo.

[Canadian Press.]

Buffalo, N.Y., July 4.—A patriotic demonstration and a parade were planned for the last day of the ninth annual international Epworth League convention. Charles W. Fairbanks, former vice-president, and N. W. Rowell, M.P.P. of Toronto, were to be the speakers at the demonstration. The singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" by a chorus of 15,000 voices massed around McKinley monument was a feature.

CITIES OF U. S. A. AIMING TO HOLD SANE GLORIOUS FOURTH

No Permits for Fireworks Issued in New York—Washington on Holiday, With Government Idle.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, July 4.—A sunrise meeting in Central Park, at which patriotic addresses were delivered, marked the opening of the official celebration of Independence Day in New York City. Except for the display of flags from almost every building and house there was nothing to distinguish the day from any other holiday. An occasional pop of a firecracker or blank cartridge recalled other fourths, before the ban was placed on powder-producing noisemakers.

Fire Commissioner Adamson early in the day asked the aid of the police to make it a fireless holiday as well. Not a single fireworks permit has been issued by the fire department.

Eight airmen entered for a mixed aeroplane and flying boat race over an all-water course above the Hudson River and New York Bay provided the most sensational feature of the day's offerings.

Government on Holiday.

Washington, July 4.—The wheels of the Government practically were at a standstill today, while the national capital joined in with other cities and hamlets of the nation in celebration of Independence Day. There were no sessions of Congress, the White House virtually was deserted, and the executive departments were closed.

Canadians Join.

St. Albans, Vt., July 4.—Canadian and United States troops joined in a dual celebration of Independence Day and the centennial peace between Great Britain and the United States, held here today. A feature of the exercises was a parade, in which a squadron of the second United States cavalry from Fort Ethan Allen and a detachment of the second brigade heavy artillery, of Montreal, had a part. The parade was three miles in length and included many local features.

The program included a public meeting in the afternoon with Governor Allan M. Fletcher and Congressman Francis Plumley and Frank L. Greene, of Vermont, and the Hon. Mackenzie King, of Canada, as speakers, and an illumination and other attractions in the evening.

ANOTHER HINDU SHIPMENT SAID TO BE ON WAY HERE

Three Hundred and Fifty From Calcutta Are Due to Reach Vancouver in Three Weeks.

[Canadian Press.]

VANCOUVER, B.C., July 3.—From a semi-official source, which has on other occasions been correct, it was learned today that a second steamer with 350 Hindus aboard, left Hong Kong yesterday. A cable, which came through private sources at London, was received to this effect.

The second steamer is bringing all her passengers from Calcutta, so that they may fulfil all requirements that immigrants must come from the land of their origin. It will be more than three weeks before the party can reach Vancouver.

The coming of the second party—that is, figuring that today's information is correct—leads Vancouver officials to make all possible inquiries regarding the source of the information.

Some people in Vancouver go so far as to assert that German money has been putting spirit into the movement towards British Columbia for the purpose of fomenting trouble for the British Empire in India.

D. A. GORDON, M. P., HEADS IMMENSE SUGAR COMPANY

Million-Dollar Louisiana Corporation to Use the Gordon Process in Making White Sugar.

WALLACEBURG, July 3.—It has been announced here that Dr. D. G. Gordon, M.P., of Wallaceburg, will head a million-dollar Louisiana sugar concern.

The company, which is capitalized largely by Canadian magnates, will begin operations very shortly, and will use what is known as the Gordon process in making white sugar.

The Canadian Sugar Refining Co., will be located on the Kenilworth plantation, near New Orleans, La., which will itself remain under the control of Samuel Gibbs, of London, England, as agent for an English syndicate.

Those interested in the Canadian-American corporation are: D. G. Gordon, M.P., of Wallaceburg, president; D. P. Burgwiers, T. J. Lipscomb, R. E. Gordon, all of Wallaceburg, and J. G. Pharr, M. H. Hazeldon and Samuel Gibbs, of London, England.

BRITISH SUBJECT HELD AS PRISONER BY MEXICAN REBELS

Scotsman About To Be Subjected to Court Martial—Complication Arises.

[Canadian Press.]

EL PASO, Texas, July 3.—While the warring factions of the Constitutionalists are attempting to adjust their differences, the arrest and possible execution of a British subject in Constitutionalist territory has developed a new complication.

James Caldwell, the British consular agent at Zacatecas, reported today that George St. Clair Douglas, a Scotsman, was under arrest and about to be subjected to a courtmartial at Zacatecas on a charge of having assisted the Federals in the recent fighting incident to the capture of the city by Villa's troops.

H. C. Miles, the British vice-consul at El Paso, after consulting with both Carranza and Villa agents here today finally secured assurances that no disposition of the Douglas case would be made until Theodore Hamm, American consul at Durango, reached Zacatecas and investigated the affair on behalf of the Washington State Department and the British Foreign Office.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, July 4.—Arrived: steamer La Lorraine, Havre

AUSTRIAN ROYALTIES IN LAST RESTING PLACE

Simple Ceremonies Mark the Actual Burial at Artstetten, Beneath Chapel.

[Canadian Press.]

Artstetten, Austria, July 4. — The bodies of the assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort, the Duchess of Hohenberg, arrived here today and were interred beneath the castle chapel with very simple ceremonies.

The funeral procession had crossed the ferry over the Danube at Poechlarn at dawn, in the presence of many people and the cortege reached the end of its journey at 5 o'clock. The coffins were immediately placed in the chapel of Artstetten Castle, where priests and nuns said prayers at the side of the catafalque for several hours.

Later in the morning two trains arrived from Vienna with the late archduke's children and other members of the imperial family, who were to assist at the berial.

After the final rite had been given by the clergy, the coffins were carried through lines of army veterans and firemen to the family vaults and were placed in their final resting place in the presence of the new heir apparent, Archduke Charles Francis Joseph and a number of other members of the imperial family.

Two Men in Prison For the Same Crime

President Wilson Frees One After Serving Ten Years For Murder.

Washington, July 3.—A case of two men serving sentences for the same crime was revealed today when President Wilson signed a commutation which will open the doors of Leavenworth prison to Samuel Coltrane, doing a life sentence there for a murder for which another had been sentenced.

Coltrane has been confined for more than ten years for the crime which a jury decided last September Tom Watson, now in the Oklahoma prison, committed. He has been in Leavenworth since February, 1907, when he was convicted, but was in jail also for nearly four years previously awaiting trial.

The crime was the killing of Cicero Coltrane, a cousin of Sam.

NATIONALIST TROOPS LACK TRAINED OFFICERS

Have Only One Experienced Leader for Twelve Dublin Battalions.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, July 4.—A London cable says: It transpires that, besides being unarmed, the Nationalist Volunteers are practically without trained officers, twelve battalions in County Dublin having only one with previous military experience of any kind. Recruiting has been checked, owing to Redmond having gained control.

ENGLISHWOMAN APPEALS TO CANADA TO BAR HINDUS

"God Help You To Be Firm," She Asks in Denunciation of Orientalism—A Menace to Women and Children.

Addressed to the president of the city council, Vancouver, the following letter has been received at the city hall from India. It is dated May 29, 1914. For obvious reasons the writer, evidently a lady from the handwriting, has not named the town at the heading of the communication.

The letter is as follows:

"India, May 29, 1914.

"May Canada be firm and able to hold her own against all Orientals is the earnest wish and prayer of every English woman and man who knows India and its inhabitants. Here in India we can only exclaim, in the face of the policy of the present Government, 'God help the European.' If Canada and Australia are not determined, no matter what the loss to the Empire, to keep all Orientals out of their domains, within five years, if not a less period, there will not be a corner of the globe for the white man or woman to exist in. And it will be the white woman who will be insulted and dishonored, for the Oriental has no respect whatsoever for women, in fact to him all women are no better than dogs. If English women knew of all their own sisters have to endure in the native states their blood would boil; it is a disgrace that the Government of India should allow English women and girls to serve in native states, where they only meet with insults, and the worst state in this respect is the very one we would expect to uphold all women. And it will be our women and girls the Oriental will get at first, for he knows this will madden us more than anything.

"Though it is only an Englishwomen who pens this, she writes from the depths of her heart, and repeats again, and yet again, Canada, be firm; Australia, be firm.

"The consequences will be terrible if you give in to the Oriental. What is going on all around us in this degraded land is hidden from us, and most often by the Government, but we know too much, after having served in a native state. Read the Standard Book on the Mutiny of 1857, and if what you read does not make you determined, nothing will, and what the Oriental did to our women and children in 1857 he will do again any day.

"I refrain from giving my name for political reasons, but you may depend on my knowing what I am writing about. I, myself, with my husband, am looking forward to visiting British Columbia again, perhaps there to retire after having one's life worn to a shred dealing with the Oriental for 20 years now. But we shall keep far from it if we find it is "India transported" we are going to. When we leave India, we want to leave the Oriental behind, too, for ever.

"May God help you to be firm to the bitter end. Britain's policy toward Indians has ruined India for the white race. Take no heed of Britain's advice now.

"Ask those of us who are living out here, and know—not the tin-gods and heaven-born, living in Simla, but those who have to go through untold discomfort on the plains of India, living in a temperature which registers 106 degrees in the room at 7 p.m. after sunset. We'll tell of things which will make you stand aghast.

"For God's sake, be firm.

"Think of your women and children, and remember the writer is an

"ENGLISHWOMAN IN INDIA."

Also there arrived at the city hall this morning the subjoined letter, signed "Nanaimo Citizen."

Dear Mayor Baxter—Go ahead in your splendid efforts to prevent the influx of Hindus The people are behind you. Stand for no landing. Public opinion here is solidly with you."

Make Up Your Mind
that the next pair of shoes will be ASTORIAS—the shoes with the Goodness Built In.
The first cost is not any more, and you gain in long service, good appearance and comfort.
J.P.COOK CO
LIMITED
THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST
b

WILD MAN MAY BE MISSING MERCHANT, MALCOLM JOHNSON

St. Thomas Police Search for Mysterious Stranger—Disappeared Suddenly.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

ST. THOMAS, July 3.—J. Lake, his wife and Miss Sadie, his daughter, residing at the corner of Woodward avenue and Edward streets, and George Locke and his wife, living across the road, report having encountered a wild man about a half-mile from the city limits, on Thursday evening. They were approaching an old, uninhabited house, a short distance from where the Grand Trunk crosses the C. P. R. tracks, when a man appeared at one of the windows and, with a wild cry, jumped to the ground and ran like a deer towards the woods in the rear.

They describe the man as having extremely broad shoulders, long, shaggy hair, and a waving beard.

Resembles Johnson.

The description is not unlike that of M. P. Johnson, the well-known shoe merchant, who has been missing since April 14.

A search of the house showed no signs of habitation, with the exception of an old shoe and a gray sock lying in a corner. Some barns at the back, however, showed signs of recent occupation. In one of the sheds some bricks had been placed together and a fire had recently been burning. On a nail was found an old shirt, a dirty towel, a pail and a tin vessel, apparently used for cooking tea or coffee.

A table with some bread crumbs on it and two old chairs were also found.

Thought House Haunted.

The Lakes and Lockes visited the place through curiosity, their children having brought home stories lately that the house was haunted. No trace was ever found of the man they claim to have seen leap from the window.

Mr. McCormick, the missing shoe man's partner, immediately formed a search party.

Two police went out with the searchers, but no traces could be discovered of the man.

LIBERALS IN THE EAST EXPECT EARLY ELECTION

Word Sent Out to Complete Organization—Meetings Being Held.

[Canadian Press.]

Sherbrooke, Que., July 4.—The Liberals of the Eastern Townships anticipate an early Dominion election. Word has been sent out from headquarters to get the organization in the various counties completed. Hon. Sydney Fisher has taken a hand in this work in Compton County. A. B. Hunt, who defeated Senator Pope in 1900 and went down to defeat himself in 1911, is accompanying the ex-minister. The whole country will be covered by meetings.

COL. MAYBERRY TO ASK FOR RECOUNT IN OXFORD

Expected That Judge Will Go Over Ballots Next Week.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

INGERSOLL, July 3.—Announcement was made today by Mr. T. R. Mayberry that it was his intention to ask for a recount of the ballots in South Oxford. A move in this direction will be made at once, and it is likely the recount will take place next week before the county judge.

OFFICIAL MAJORITY FOR ROWELL GIVEN AT 113

[Special to The Advertiser.]

WOODSTOCK, July 3.—The actual figures for North Oxford as given out by W. S. West returning officer are as follows:—Rowell 3048, Butler 2935; majority for Rowell 113.

The actual vote polled in this election was the largest in the history of North Oxford.

The actual number of votes cast exceeded 6,000, as is shown by the fact that in Woodstock alone there were 39 spoiled ballots, besides quite a number from the other municipalities.

BRITTON WON MYSTIC CUP.

BOSTON, July 3.—Ralph Britton, of the Gananoque Canoe and Boat Club, of Ontario, won the Mystic cup, but was eliminated in one of the preliminary heats for the Inter-City trophy, in sailing canoe races on the St. Charles River basin today.

HON. A. L. SIFTON—A new picture of Alberta's Premier from a very recent photograph.

STORE CLOSES TODAY--SATURDAY--AT SIX O'CLOCK

Merchandise Going, Prices Dropping In July Clearance Sale

As a whole, the general market conditions have enabled us to bring to our customers greater economies so far during 1914 than for many seasons past, and every indication points to the July Clearance Sales setting a new record, both in quantities and in a lower average of prices. The point at this time for the individual and the heads of families to consider is one of economy.

There are a great many lines of merchandise which you will certainly need, if not now, then in the future, which can be bought now much more favorably than at any time of the year. This page will give you valuable hints from day to day—and here are a few for Monday.

July Sale---Ready-Made Sheets

We have made special preparation for a great sale of Sheets, to begin Monday morning. The demand for made-up bedding is growing more and more each season, and we are prepared for heavy selling in this department next week. Now is the time to replenish your bedding supplies in view of the great crowds expected during the old boys' reunion in August, and the Western Fair in September. Anticipate your needs now and save by the special July sales in cotton and linen sections.

Hemstitched Sheets, $1.98 Pair

These are all ready for immediate use, washed and laundered and made from exceptionally good English Sheeting with 3-inch spoke hemstitched hem, evenly worked, two sizes, 72x90 and 80x99. July Sale, pair..... **$1.98** and **$2.49**

Also fine twill bleached, hemmed Sheets, size 72x90. July Sale, pair **$1.69**

Room Rugs of Character

Distinctive designs, excellent wearing qualities and perfection in weave, are noteworthy features in our Rugs.

The remarkable variety of color combinations at once tell of the excellent taste displayed in their selection, which is quickly appreciated by knowing buyers. Some very new and attractive designs are now being shown for the living-room, dining-room, library, hall or bedroom, in Wilton, Axminster and Brussels. All are imported.

Wilton Rugs

4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft.	$ 8.50	to	$15.00
4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.	$10.00	to	$25.00
4 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft.	$12.50	to	$25.00
6 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft.	$15.00	to	$37.50
9 ft. x 9 ft.	$20.00	to	$40.00
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$23.00	to	$47.50
9 ft. x 12 ft.	$30.00	to	$75.00
11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft.	$37.50	to	$85.00
11 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.	$45.00	to	$75.00

Axminster Rugs

4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.			$10.50
7 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft.			$20.00
9 ft. x 9 ft.			$25.00
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$25.00	to	$45.00
9 ft. x 12 ft.	$27.50	to	$55.00
10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft.	$28.00	to	$65.00
10 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.	$35.00	to	$85.00

Brussels Rugs

4 ft. 6 in. x 7 ft. 6 in.			$ 7.50
6 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft.	$12.50	to	$15.00
9 ft. x 9 ft.	$13.00	to	$21.00
9 ft. x 10 ft. 6 in.	$17.00	to	$25.00
9 ft. x 12 ft.	$20.00	to	$30.00
11 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft.	$25.00	to	$35.00
11 ft. 3 in. x 13 ft. 6 in.	$30.00	to	$37.50

Kildare Hand-Tufted Rugs, woven specially to your order in about six weeks, in Ireland. These Rugs have the same wearing qualities as the Oriental Rug, but have a charm in design and coloring that cannot be equalled by any other make. Can be woven to fit any room in any combination of colors.

Extra Quality Hemmed Sheets, $1.75 Pair

One case only of these extra quality Sheets, made from good heavy Sheeting, washed finish, for immediate use. Just the Sheet for general wear. Large bed size, 74x90. July Sale, pair **$1.75**

Also a limited number of good wearing Sheets, made from good stout English Sheeting, size 70x90. July Sale, pr., **$1.49**

Factory Sheets, $1.29 Pair

Extra good Sheets, made from English cotton, all nicely hemmed, ready for use. Will bleach out quickly. July Sale, pair **$1.29**

Bath Towels

We have just opened a large importation of Bath Towels, imported and specially priced for the July Sale. Splendid variety of Turkish Towels in plain white and colored. Get your supply in early.

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS—Fringed, good large Towels. Special value. Each .....**20¢** and **25¢**

Also white with red borders, each **25¢** and **30¢**

White Turkish Towels, extra large size, Each **35¢** and **50¢**

Hemstitched White Turkish Towels, very heavy and extra large size. Each ..... **50¢**

Also special hemmed ends, large heavy Towels. Each **75¢**

COLORED TOWELS—Special—Excellent Towel for general use, very firm made Towel. Each .....**18¢**

Also large size Towel, in fawn and blue, red and white; excellent value. Each ..... **25¢**

BROWN LINEN BATH TOWELS — Special values in Brown Turkish Towels, all linen. Each ..... **40¢, 59¢, 75¢, 85¢** and **$1.00**

BATH MATS—Two specials, large size Bath Mats. Each ..... **85¢** and **$1.25**

West Aisle—Main Floor.

CANTALOUPE SUNDAE, 3 to 5:30—15c In Restaurant.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

ROOM MOULDINGS AND BURLAPS. Half Price and Less. Third Floor.

BODY OF MRS. NUTT FOUND BY BROTHER IN A TANK

[Special to The Advertiser.]

LAKESIDE, July 3.—Mrs. William Nutt was found dead in a tank at her home north of Lakeside, last night, about ten o'clock, by her brother. She had evidently been in the tank since early in the evening as she had been dead for some little time.

Mrs. Nutt was about 35 years of age, and left her home early last evening. When she did not return a few hours later a searching party went out.

Among the party was her brother, who discovered her in the tank which is well back on the farm, and is used as a supply receptacle for the hydraulic pump. Here he found his sister's dead body barely submerged in a little over two feet of water.

Dr. Murray, of Lakeside, was called and Dr. McKay, of Woodstock, came out this afternoon.

Dr. Murray decided that an inquest was not necessary as the cause of her death was apparent suicide. Deceased leaves no family.

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

SCHOOL REPORTS.

WESTMINSTER.

Report of June examinations held in S. S. No. 5, Westminster (Byron.)

Names in order of merit.

Jr. IV to Sr. IV.—Evelyn Webber, Merril Logan, George Atkins, Milton McNiece, Mae Morden.

III to IV.—Della Grove, Roland Talbot, Harold Campbell.

Promoted on Trial to IV.—Clifford Seabrook.

Jr. III to Sr. III.—Arnold Logan, Tom McCormick.

II to III.—Helen Seabrooke, Kathleen Herrington, Oliver Goldsmith.

Jr. II to Sr. II.—Vona Smith, Grace Campbell, Ernest McCormick.

Absent From Examination—Gladys Bowern, Charles Bycroft, Roy Bowern, Reginald Smith.

Winnifred M. Pearson, teacher.

Jr. II A—Class I—Dorothy Wickerson.

Class II.—Gerald Shore, Kathleen Seabrooke, Marjorie Webber.

Class III.—Charles White, Alex Marshall, Norman England.

Unclassified.—Elsie Nye.

Jr. II B—Class I.—Gordon Logan, Nellie Torrance, Freeman Talbot, Harper Morden.

Class II.—Wesley Bowern, Wesley Dunn, Agnes Wickerson, Maggie Bowern, John Campbell.

Unclassified.—Beatrice White.

Part II.—Class I.—Rachael White.

Class II.—Edwin Atkins, Kenneth Campbell, Walter Tadgett.

Class III.—Sadie Ford.

Unclassified.—Louis Nye.

Sr. I—Class I.—George Torrance, Jean Griffeth, Charles McCormick, Helen Griffeth, Helen Bycroft, Ross Adair, Oscar Wickerson, George Thompson, Mattie Morden.

Class II.—Harry Wadsworth. Clifford Ford.

Class III.—Pearl Logan, Marion Dunn, Cecil McCrae.

Unclassified.—Ruth Sanderson.

Jr. I — Class I. — Annie Ormond, Frances Bycroft, Lizzie Dunn, Jack Sharp.

Class II.—Theodore Smith, Jennie White.

Class III.—Willie Shearme.

Unclassified.—Hazel Keays, Allan Ford, Willie Atkins, Fred Smith.

S. S. NO. 2, LONDON TOWNSHIP.

Junior IV. to Senior IV.—Mabel Liddell. Rebecca O'Neil, Joe Ferguson.

Senior III. to Junior IV.—Clarence O'Neil, Russell Turner.

Junior III. to Senior III.—Gwendoline Hodgins, Ina Stanley.

Senior II. to Junior III.—Willie Hodgins. Doris O'Neil, Elva Roberts.

Junior II. to Senior II.—Fred Stanley. Henry Ferguson, Chester Turner.

Jart II. to Junior III.—Murray Shoebottom, Clarence Stanley, Winnifred Roberts. Myrtle O'Neil.

Junior Part II. to Senior Part II.—Gladys O'Neil, Frank Stanley, Margaret Turner.

Class I. to Part II.—Dora McDonald

N. A. Jackson, teacher.

WALL PAPER
Large selection and cheapest place in the city to buy. Come and let us prove it.
OPEN EVENINGS.
Hartman &Co.,
300 Dundas St. Phone 3357
ywt

LAMBETH.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

LAMBETH, July 4.—Mr. George Westlake and her daughter, Mrs. Welsh, were visitors with Fred Westlake in Chatham for a few days this week.

Lavid Loun, of Lillsonburg, visited his father for the holiday.

John Carley, of Grand Rapids, arrived on Thursday to attend the funeral of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and family were visitors with Mr. Earl on Wednesday.

Miss Edna Routledge has been quite ill for a few days.

Mrs. J. C. Ross and Mrs. Ludlow, of Toronto, came to attend the funeral of Mrs. T Carley and will remain for a short time.

Mrs. Edward Robinson left today to visit Mrs. John Baker at Dresden.

Miss Gladys McKinnon, of London, spent Thursday and Friday with Miss Eva Williams.

Looks Like Horse on Humane Society

Officer Likely to Take It Back and Tie It Up Where It Was Found.

Humane Officer Adam McGuire walked up and down Victoria Park today with his hands clasped behind his back. Mr. McGuire was thinking. A week ago he seized a horse on the ground of cruelty and took it to the Queen's Hotel stables. The animal was teh subject of a horse deal, and none of the parties to the deal will claim the horse. The feed bill is mounting higher and higher, and the Humane Society will have to pay eventually, as Mr. McGuire says none of the parties is willing to pay the "demurrage" up to date.

Both Refused It.

The history of the case is unique. About eight days ago, William Fox, of 793 Nelson street, "swapped" two horses with ames McCartney, of Bathurst and Richmond street, for one horse and $145 in cash. When McCartney received the two horses from Fox, and the deal was otherwise consummated, he sold one horse and then concluded he wouldn't accept the other. He took the horse back to Fox's place and tied it to a post and left it saying he wouldn't take it at any price. Fox later took the horse back to McCartney and tied it in the yard, saying it was part of the deal, and that the ownership was in McCartney.

Animal Was Not Fedo.

McCartney said Fox could leave the horse if he wanted to, but he, McCartney would not feed it or go near it. Fox left the horse. Neighbors afterward complained to the police, and the Humane Society seeing that no one was going to feed the animal had it taken to the Queen's Hotel stable.

Both McCartney and Fox were haled into court this week to account for the strange case. They are no nearer a solution than they were before. Fox says it was a straight deal, and he is through with it. McCartney says the horse is not a regular horse and won't take it.

No Place for It.

Mr. McGuire, who thought the court would surely determine who owned the horse, and make the owner take care of it, and also make him pay the feed bill at the hotel, was surprised at the turn of events. He was of the opinion this morning that he ought to take the horse back where he found it, and leave it there, no matter what happened. This, however, would be cruelty to animals, and that is what his society is organized to prevent. He thought this morning he might take it to the pound, but only animals that roam the streets can be taken to the pound.

And so, Mr. McGuire is walking in Victoria Park, with his hands clasped behind him. He is thinking.

SUMMER PASTIME INTEREST CONTINUING TO GROW

Rebus Contest of The Advertiser Attracting Attention of Everyone --- Fascination of Solving Pictures and Possibility of Cash Awards Irresistible.

Interest in the Summer Pastime Rebus contest of The Advertiser continues to grow. From the outset the fascination in finding the hidden name, the rebus pictures represented, attracted hundreds, but now the contest has thousands of eager Advertiser readers watching for the pictures every day and solving the names.

Who is not interested in baseball? The category of the fan includes practically every member of the family and every fan is eager and anxious to participate in the interesting summer pastime. But the best part of the whole contest is the fact that it is by no means confined to the fans alone. All that has to be done is to study the rebus pictures and see how it will apply to a name of a ball player, a hockey player of a football player. Of course it adds zest to the contest to be able to work out the rebus picture into the name of one of your favorite stars of the diamond or the rink, but the mere outsider in the world of sport has as much chance to win one of the 85 cash awards that have been offered by The Advertiser as the most ardent fan in existence.

To those who have not yet started there is a way to do it, as explained on the sporting page. Get in the game everyone and enjoy the summer evenings by the fascinating sport of solving the rebus pictures.

NEW FACTORY FOR BERLIN

[Special to The Advertiser.]

BERLIN, July 3.—Ratepayers of Waterloo today put the stamp of approval on the Doering Trunk Company bylaw for the town to grant a loan of fifteen thousand dollars for a number of years. The vote in favor of the bylaw was 373 against 126, the required 40 over the two thirds majority. The company will employ about fifty hands.

AMERICAN WOMAN RENTS GREAT GHOST OF ENGLAND

MRS. HENRY W. MARSH TAKES WARWICK CASTLE, WHERE EARL OF WARWICK CLANKS THROUGH HALLS IN ARMOR.

Mrs. Henry W. Marsh

BY NIXOLA GREELEY-SMITH.

Staff Special—

New York, July 3.—Rented—one ghost, a real, genuine, historic ghost—one of the most exclusive ghosts in all tradition—none other than the ghost of Warwick Castle, which, with all other appurtances of that famous mansion, has just become the property for a term of years of Mrs. Henry W. Marsh, of New York and Chicago.

Mrs Marsh hasn't seen the ghost yet! But she believes in him absolutely! She has lived in English castles before, and she declares they are nearly all haunted, and that she has actually seen one of these ghostly inhabitants with HER OWN EYES!

According to tradition, the great Earl of Warwick, who was known as the "kingmaker," is still uneasy in his mind because of the part he took in the dethronement of his former friend, Edward IV., whom he had made king. So at night, when all the castle is asleep, the ghost of Richard Neville stalks through the great armory, takes down its buckler and its sword and, with martial tread and clanging armor, walks up and down till dawn!

In addition to this distinguished ghost and the castle where it makes its home, the Marshes have leased the 3,500-acre estate which includes three miles of Shakespeare's river, the Avon.

"I haven't seen the Warwick ghost yet," Mrs. Marsh said the other day, "but I am looking forward to my first meeting with him in Knebworth House, Hertfordshire, the last castle we occupied before leasing Warwick, there was a haunted room. That ghost was a woman.

"I had looked for her in vain, for a long time, and had finally given her up, when, one evening, when I was not thinking of her at all, she swept into the room. She seemed to materialize suddenly from the tapestries that lined the walls, and, standing directly in front of me, looked at me searchingly for an instant, and then faded into the dim background of woven foliage whence she had emerged.

"Some people may say this was merely the effect of my imagination, but when you live in England in an old castle a ghost seems the most natural thing in the world to you, and you just have to believe in them. Really, I am so used to renting a ghost that I really wouldn't consider an English castle complete without one.

"But I never expect any of my friends to sleep in the haunted rooms. They are not so ghost-broken as I am."

New Heir to Throne of Austria: Archduke Charles Francis and Wife

Archduke Charles Francis Joseph and Archduchess

A nephew of the slain Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria becomes heir-apparent to the throne and will undoubtedly soon succeed his aged grandfather, Emperor Francis Joseph. He is Archduke Charles Francis Joseph and his wife was the Princess Zita. Their married life has not been entirely happy and following frequent quarrels, in which slapping, biting and scratching were a part, the princess returned to her parents. They were reconciled shortly and their son was born.

ADVISE SUBWAY FOR RIDOUT STREET

Special Committee Will Urge Its Construction in Report to Council.

MAYOR IN FAVOR OF PLAN

Estimated Cost Will Be Reduced by Govt. Grant and Railways Assessment.

The special subway committee of the city council, of which Alderman W. A. Wilson is chairman, held a meeting in the office of Alderman Merryfield yesterday afternoon and after looking over the plans of the city engineer on the Ridout street subway, decided to recommend to the council next Monday night that this work proceed at once.

It is understood that Mayor Graham is now in favor of the Ridout street plan and it will go before the council with the support of many members. The estimate of cost is in the neighborhood of $45,000. There is a Government grant available amounting to $5,000 and it is probable that the estimate will be further reduced by the share assessed the Grand Trunk and the street railway.

The plans were amended to a minimum depth of 14 feet and this will further reduce the cost it is stated.

The Ridout street subway will be the first step for the abolition of crossings at grade in London and its success will aid to a great extent the work of building other subways in the city.

COMING IN FORCE

Cleveland Old Boys Arranging Big Party For Reunion.

Almost every day brings news of a fresh contingent of London Old Boys who have made arrangements to renew old acquaintances in the city during reunion week. Word has just been received that a London Old Boys' party has been organized in Cleveland, and that it will be here on August 2.

According to advices, the Clevelanders expect to bring a big crowd. They have secured special boat rates, which will allow them to stay over in London from August 2 to August 11.

Next Tuesday the decoration committee of the Old Boys' Association will meet to make final arrangements for decorating the city during the reunion. On the day following the sports committee will meet, and, in conjunction with representatives of the various city lodges, draw up a sports' program, while on Thursday a joint meeting of the executive and members of the local clergy will complete the arrangements for a go-to-church Sunday.

STRICKEN UNEXPECTEDLY

[Special to The Advertiser.]

ST. THOMAS, July 3.—Word was received in the city today, of the death at Essex last night of Wm. Gascoyne, formerly a resident of this city, and a son of Mr. Everett Gascoyne, 42 St. George street. He was 25 years of age, and left St. Thomas only two weeks ago and was in splendid health. Deceased was a cigarmaker and worked in Honsinger's factory here for seven years, was well and favorably known. He was a member of the Court Maple I. O. F.

CONAN DOYLE'S SAIL.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, July 4.—Sir Arthur and Lady Conan Doyle sailed today for Liverpool on the White Star liner Megantic, after a tour of Canada and the United States.

SIR JAMES' BROWBEATING DOESN'T WORRY PREACHERS

Some of Them Will Refer to His Childish Remarks—All Still Take Same Stand.

"We regard the incident as closed. We have said all we will say about the matter." This was the answer of many of the ministers of the city, regarding the assertions of Sir James Whitney, following the provincial elections, when he described those ministers who preached for the abolition of the bar, as "a few demagogic clergymen, anxious, above all things, for the success of Mr. Rowell. They were not ashamed to make use of the so-called temperance question as a scourge to drive us out of office and their friends into power."

"This is not a true indication of what he ought to say," said Rev. Frank Harper, "I must say that Sir James is getting very old. When persons become childish, they are sometimes right, more often wrong."

"I intended to mention the attack of Sir James Whitney upon the ministers, which includes myself, in the "demagogic clergymen," said Rev. H. H. Bingham, who preached strongly in favor of wiping out the bar. "I believe, however, that by referring to this, it would only stir up more arguments, which is unnecessary." "I don't think that Whitney's statement will change the attitude of the ministers in what they believe to be their duty," said Mr. Bingham.

"I do not think we can gain anything by answering Sir James Whitney's assertions about the clergymen," said Rev. J. H. Boyd.

"None of us regret what we did in speaking for the abolition of the bar. If necessary, I would do it over again. The result of the election is strong evidence, too, that the liquor traffic in Ontario, has a terrible grip upon the province."

TRANSATLANTIC FLIGHT TO BEGIN ON JULY 28

Lieutenant Porte Delayed by Changes to His Machine, America.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, July 4.—Lieutenant John C. Porte, who is in New York, making final arrangements for his transatlantic flight, said today that he expected to start on his perilous journey about July 28. Lieutenant Porte had hoped to get away earlier, but the addition of hydroplane boards to the America and the suspension of work on the flying boat at Hammondsport until Monday resulted in his change of plans.

FUNERAL OF MRS. FISCHER

[Special to The Advertiser.]

SARNIA, July 3.—The funeral of Mrs. George Fischer, who died in the hospital here yesterday morning, after suffering for two days from burns received in a gasoline explosion was held today, from the undertaking parlors of Phippen and Simpson to the Grand Trunk depot, hence to Petrolia where the remains were laid at rest in Hillsdale cemetery.

LEASE PARK PRIVILEGES

[Special to The Advertiser.]

ST. THOMAS, July 3.—The park committee of the city council has leased the amusement privileges of Pinafore Park to R. M. Betts, of the Mount Clemens and Detroit Summers Park and Carnival Co. The company expect to have their equipment here next Thursday ready for business.

INJURY HELPS TO FORCE TY COBB TO HEAD OF AVERAGES

Rivals Slumped While He Was Out of Game—Charlie Carr, of Federals, Is High Man With .419.

[Canadian Press.]

Chicago, Ills., July 4.—"Ty" Cobb's idleness, forced on him by a broken thumb, while his rivals slumped, put him in first place among the batters of the American League, according to averages published here today. His percentage is .349. The next six batters in the American League are C. Walker, St. Louis, 348; Baker, Philadelphia, .329; Crawford, Deroit, .324; Jackson, Cleveland, .323; E. Collins, Philadelphia, .314; Speaker, Boston, .301. The Athletics lead in club batting with .261, and Detroit is second with .246.

Burns in National.

E. Burns, of Philadelphia, is leading batter in the National League. His average for 24 games is .395. Next come Hummel, Brooklyn, .352; Dalton, Brooklyn, .339; Grant, New York, .337; Byrne, Philadelphia, .327; Becker, Philadelphia, .320; G. Burns, New York, .312. Philadelphia leads in team hitting with .267 and New York is next with .266.

Carr is High Man.

In the Federal League, Charlie Carr, Indianapolis, continues the leader with .419. Indianapolis with .296, and Baltimore .278 lead the batting.

International League batters are following the pace set by Kritchell, Buffalo, who is hitting at a rate of .370. Next to him are Walsh, Rochester, .348; Cree, Baltimore, .345; Reynolds, Jersey City, 338; Derrick, Baltimore, 322; Gilhooly, Buffalo, .319; Schultz, Rochester, .318; Platte, Providence, .318; McIntyre, Providence, .317; Whitman, Montreal, .313.

Leading Clubs.

Baltimore, with .376, and Providence with .269, are leading in club batting. With twenty stolen bases, Gilhooley leads the baserunners. Wagner, Toronto: and Britton, Newark; are pitchers credited wtih three wins and no defeats, and Bently, Providence; has won four and lost one.

ACCEPTS DONATIONS TO EMPRESS FUND

Major Morris Has Received Number From London People Anxious to Help.

Major Morris, of the Salvation Army, is the only person in London who is receiving subscriptions to an Empress of Ireland fund. A number of people have written Mayor Graham, asking to whom such contributions could be sent, and he has referred them to Major Morris.

Toronto has appropriated $25,000 to help the destitute, and altogether a fund of nearly $200,000 has been raised, outside of the Salvation Army, and for purposes from which the army will receive no benefit. None of this money has as yet been paid out, and the movement under which it will be paid out lacks definite purpose.

As yet no appeals for help has come from anyone left destitute by the disaster.

CARRANZA TRIES TO ASSURE POSSESSION OF MONEY ON WAY

Agent, Evidently Suspicious of Villa, Brings Action to Hold Up Shipment From Washington.

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, July 4.—With next moves in the attempt to restore peace in Mexico by mediation still awaiting Carranza's decision on the invitation to enter into negotiations with Huerta, Administration officials today keenly watched development at Torreon, where a military commission was trying to patch up differences among the Constitutionalist leaders. Messages from the border, expressing confidence that at least a temporary compromise between Villa and Carranza would be effected, encouraged President Wilson and his advisers and the Washington agents of the revolutionaries.

Carranza Brings Action.

Court proceedings over the delivery of some currency, engraved in Washington for the Constitutionalists, were interpreted as one development of the dissension among leaders of the northern faction. Attorneys for Felicitas Villareal, Carranza's secretary of the treasury, applied in the district supreme court for an order to compel three express companies to show cause why they should not be enjoined from delivering notes of a face value of several million pesos, now en route to the border. Justice Anderson signed the order, which is returnable on Monday. In his petition, Villareal charged that Santiago S. Winfield had not forwarded from Washington "in the proper manner" a final consignment of new money, but had addressed it to himself or a confederate on the border. The petition declared there was danger that the money would be "diverted from the Constitutionalist cause."

None of the Constitutionalist agents in Washington would discuss the proceedings. It was said, however, that Winfield was an adherent of Villa's.

Various Opinions.

Differences of opinion over Carranza's probable action on the invitation to send envoys to discuss Mexico's internal complications with Huerta's agents caused much dissension here today. Fernando Iglesias, a personal friend of Carranza, authorized the statement that the Constitutionalist leader would not enter a conference except upon terms of surrender. Rafael Zubaran, head of the Constitutionalist junta in Washington, and Louis Cabrara, a member of the agency, still clung to the hope that Carranza would make a favorable reply to the mediators. That was not expected for some time, however, because Carranza's canvas of his military leaders on the proposition was said to be far from complete.

Injunction at El Paso.

El Paso, Texas, July 4.—Further evidence of the completeness of the Carranza-Villa split was found in an injunction on file in the state district court here today, which prevented the entry into Villa territory of 400,000 pesos in Constitutionalist currency recently printed by an American company. The action was taken by Curranza agents here.

The money arrived here consigned to national treasury officers at Juarez.

The money of the regular national Constitutionalist fiat issue will be held until disposition of the case can be made.

The First Trouble.

The first public demonstration of the trouble between the Constitutionalists' chief and his northern commander resulted in the confiscation at Juarez of funds of the national Constitutionalist treasury and the arrest of Carranza's treasury-general and other employees. El Paso has been a distributing point for the national currency. Carranza recently ordered the issue of 400,000 pesos in his fiat currency, which was intended to dissolve the various state issues. Villa, as representing the Chihuahua State Government, was to have received his proportion of this new issue, which was represented in the consignment seized here.

WEDDING BELLS

WATSON—WHITELY.

Sombra, Ont., July 3.—A quiet wedding was solemnized at the home of Mrs. E. Whitely on Wednesday, June 24, at 8:30 p.m., when her youngest daughter, Claire Blanche, was united in marriage to George Watson, also of Sombra. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Schofield, only the immediate relatives being present.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson left later in the evening for Sarnia, Toronto and Belleville on their wedding trip.

PICKARD—REIVE.

The marriage was solemnized at Birkhill Farm, Churchill, Ontario, on Tuesday, June 30, of Miss Emily Irene, youngest daughter of Robert G. Reive, and Dr. T. Reginald Pickard, elder son of J. F. Pickard and Mrs. Pickard, of St. Marys, Rev. Donald A. MacKenzie, B.A., officiating.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of white silk crepe de chine and lace, with tulle veil and orange blossoms.

The only attendant, Miss Annie Reive, New York, sister of the bride, was gowned in white silk, with hat of Leghorn and lace.

Miss Gladys Pickard, St. Marys, cousin of the groom, played the wedding march.

Among the many guests from a distance was the aged grandmother of the bride, Mrs. Wellington Willson, of Aurora, Ont.

After the wedding breakfast Dr. and Mrs. Pickard left for Montreal and Quebec, and on their return will reside in Churchill.

CLARK—MURRAY.

A quiet wedding was solemnized at St. Michael's church. When Miss Gertrude Murray, was united in marriage to John Clark, by Rev. Father Hanlon. The young couple were unattended and left after the ceremony on a trip to points West. On their return they will reside in Guelph.

CARD OF THANKS.

The family of the late Mrs. Margaret Hickey wish to express sincere thanks to the many friends for their kind expression of sympathy during their recent bereavement. b

T. R. LEAVES THE OUTLOOK.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Theodore Roosevelt has resigned from the editorial staff of The Outlook, it was learned tonight.

TALBOT STREET TOTS ENJOY THEIR PICNIC

Primary Department and Mission Band Hold Annual Outing at Springbank.

The members of the primary and beginners' departments of the Talbot Street Baptist Sunday school, under the leadership of Mrs. J. B. Campbell and Miss Grace Claypole, and the Mission Band, under the leadership of Miss M. Egelton and Mrs. Griffith, held a most enjoyable picnic at Springbank Park on Friday. Baseball and other games were greatly enjoyed by the children. The following were successful in winning prizes in the various sports contests.

Girls' Races.

Beginners, under 5 years—Rosa Croly 1, Ruth Bingham 2, Ola Van Tassel 3.

Beginners, over 5 years—Helen Bryant 1, Doris Thorn 2, Doris Bingham 3.

Miss Jarvis's class—Ruth Dean 1, Margaret Graham 2, Mary Tichbourne 3.

Miss Plant's class—Margaret Bryant 1, Annie Cookson 2, Lillian Croly 3.

Spoon and peanut race—Pearl Webber 1, Gertrude Miller 2, Ethel Crawford 3.

Mission Band girls—Elsie Van Tassel 1, Margaret Bryant 2, Muriel Graham 3.

Mission Band girls—Alma Bryant 1, Madeline Maker 2.

Mothers' race—Mrs. Bingham 1, Mrs. Bryant 2, Mrs. McGill 3.

Baby contest—Helen McGill 1, Margery Tozer 2.

Ladies' race—Miss Jeffrey 1, Miss Plant 2, Miss Claypole 3.

Boys' Races.

Beginners, over 5 years—Norman Graham 1, Ralph Tomlin 2, Hadley Tomlin 3.

Beginners, under 5 years—Norman Graham 1, James McGill 2, Erle Crawford 3.

Mrs. Burtch's class—Lorne Longman 1, Charlie Marsh 2, William Foulkes 3.

Miss Wilson's class—Douglas Dean 1, Kenneth Graham 2, Ben Foulkes 3.

Boys' obstacle race—Jack McGill 1, Kenneth Marsh 2.

Mission Band boys—James Holmes 1, Harold Porter 2, Horace Honeyset 3.

Men's race—Mr. Bingham 1, Mr. Todd 2.

The sports were looked after by Mr. McGill, assisted by Mesdames Bingham, Porter and Greenslade.

PASTOR RUSSELL'S PHOTO DRAMA OF CREATION

Pastor Russell's sublime photo-drama of Creation, the most wonderful production of talking moving pictures and slides of Bible scenes ever presented, costing $500,000, will be presented at the Grand Opera House for two weeks, opening Sunday, July 5 (tomorrow), at 2:30 p.m. and 8, and running twice daily.

These pictures comprise all features of religion, from the beginning of creation, showing the earth without form and void, showing the Deluge, the Great Pyramid of Egypt, with its prophetic significance, the crucifixion of Christ, signs of the times in which we live, and showing the finished work, the earth as Paradise restored.

The admission to these pictures is free, it being Pastor Russell's desire that all should see them.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURE FILMS AND VAUDEVILLE.

The Princess Theatre will, next week, present special films and in addition have secured Ritter and Weis as a vaudeville attraction.

The Princess are showing one of the most varied programmes in the city. It comprises photo plays, vaudeville and special orchestra music. The theatre is specially cool and a pleasant afternoon or evening will be enjoyed by all who attend.

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TORONTO REPRESENTATIVE.
F. W. Thompson, 56 Mail Building.

The London Advertiser Company Limited.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 4.

CHAMBERLAIN.

THE Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain had closed his active career long before death claimed his life. The wear and tear of a passionate public experience marked him for breakdown as far back as 1901, when at the Queen Victoria Memorial service, W. T. Stead looked upon the great Radical, and remarked, "He's done!" He had lived in a fierce gale of politics, a gale almost of his own blowing, and his career was undermined when he was within reaching distance of dominancy. His break from Gladstone, over Home Rule, his formation of the present Unionist party, his stirring advocacy of tariff reform, his astuteness as a politician, and his oratory won for him the name of being one of the strongest men of British political history. A professing Radical to the end, he never fully won his Tory allies to complete sympathy. They found it hard to forget his vitriolic denunciation of the House of Lords. He had the distrust of the Conservatives, and the hatred of the Liberals. He himself believed in Chamberlain,—and Birmingham shared his faith. His friendly critics always believed that his heart was with the people, rather than with himself as a manufacturer, when he sought to build a British tariff wall. At any rate, in his declining years, he has had a full measure of sympathy, if his following has dwindled. There was only one Chamberlain. He could not have succeeded without having failed so gloriously.

IN MEXICO.

THE very latest and most startling development of the situation in Mexico is the possibility of General Huerta taking to the mountains with a number of regiments. The report has come through Sir Reginald Carden, the British representative, and according to him is from a reliable source. It will be recalled that some time ago Huerta declared that rather than surrender he would desert the capital and take to guerilla warfare. At the time the statement was considered in the nature of a boast or bluff, but the bulldog tenacity with which he has hung on to the presidency under the severest pressure, shows him quite capable of almost any conceivable "forlorn hope." Should he carry out his threat it would greatly complicate a situation that is already an exasperating and dangerous tangle. At the bandit game Huerta is a past master He knows every foot of the mountain fastnesses. He would attract a large following of fighters, as those with him could expect no mercy from Villa, and under his banner would gather the discontented in the camps of Carranza and Villa. According to United States army reports he has plenty of ammunition, and could carry on bandit warfare for many months. And should Zapata join hands with him, Villa, when he reigns at Mexico City may have the same task that has proved too much for Huerta. The prospects for an early ending to the strife in Mexico seem very dark. The United States Government may have to take a still greater step towards the pacification of the land.

THE MIDDLEMAN AND THE EXPRESSMAN.

ONE of the principal objects in view in starting a parcel post system was to facilitate exchange between producer and consumer—thus reducing the cost of living. So far it does not seem to have had much effect in the United States, where it has been in operation for some time; and still less in Canada. The difficulty has been that neither of the two parties interested in this exchange could be assured of the responsibility of the other. The city consumer could not be sure of the quality of the goods sent him by the farmer; and the latter was not sure of the prompt remittance of the money due him.

Now, it seems, a rather novel idea is to be carried out by the Adams Express Company across the lines. According to a report in a New York paper, the company proposes to become:

"A clearing-house for excess production, disposing of fruits, berries, butter, eggs, poultry, fish, meats, and other food articles at a minimum of expense to seller and buyer. The company is responsible to both, delivering the commodities to the buyer's door and the money to the seller, without any intervening agency. The rate on the class of merchandise for which the bureau is designed is 25 per cent below the commercial rate fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission and is no higher than parcel post charges. To the cost of carrying must be added the money-order charge, ranging from 3 cents for $2.50 to 15 cents for $40."

By this method there will be a prompt delivery of perishable goods anywhere within a radius of two hundred miles, on the same day they are shipped; and the cash will be remitted by the next delivery. Nor will the exchange be confined to farm produce, the company will buy and transmit for customers all manner of merchandise.

One will watch with some degree of interest the progress of this experiment. There is no doubt that the company will do its share, and push the business with characteristic energy. The express has always been in competition with the postoffice, and has done very much to get the latter out of the rut of officialism, and to loosen some of the red tape by which government operations are always hampered. There was a time when the issuance of a postal money order was a matter of most tedious routine; the express companies changed that, and set an example of simplicity and promptness which the postoffice had to follow. Then the government always refuses to acknowledge any responsibility for safe delivery, even for registered mail, The express company did not hesitate to assume all risks as a public carrier and found that it paid well. So the postoffice had to follow suit to a limited extent, on the payment by the remitter of an increased fee. By the parcel post system it made an original step in advance by reducing rates for packages in many cases below the express charges; though for long distances there is no improvement. Now the express counters with a proposition to act as agent for its patrons.

If the farmers will be satisfied to accept through the medium of the express company prices not much in advance of what the commission dealer offers, there is little doubt that the experiment will be a success. And if it succeeds in the United States it will be tried in Canada. We are not sure that the company would have the necessary power, without additional legislation. But it is hardly likely that any government would refuse its help in carrying out what promises to be a help to both buyer and seller.

Politically, Joseph Chamberlain was a brilliant failure.

Ontario yelled for the bottle with all the lustiness and unreasonableness of an infant.

Of the writing of books there is no end. And a lot of them are never read to the end.

The surgeons long ago discovered that the vermiform appendix was useless—except to them.

Huerta now talks of taking to the mountains. Madera's wine cellar must be petering out.

Villa, being half Indian, probably explains his hanging the "Indian Sign" on the Federals.

Without a title, Chamberlain was nevertheless a social lion, a dashing figure that appealed for its adventure seeking.

"Every day is a poem, and it has its lines of woe," sings the poet. Yes, and every day sees another liner aground in a fog.

Lineman, spare that tree,
Touch not a single bough!
Keep off with axe and wire,
Or there will be a row.

It is definitely known that most every delicate thing in Eastern Ontario has been touched with frost. Western Ontario should worry.

Corliolanus, Act 1, Scene:
Where go you with bats and clubs?
So the great American national pastime is really English. Well! well!

Every year sees the western wheat crop the "biggest on record." At this rate, ten years from now the farmer will have to cart his coin to the bank on a dray.

Wheeling, W. V., closed its bars with a bargain sale. On the other hand the Whitney government bargained with the bars and sold the province to John Barleycorn.

TOO COMMON.

[Toronto News.]

We hear of the beautiful, brilliant
Stenogs,
Who marry their Bosses for larks.
But we pay no attention to those who
prefer
To cling to the Bookkeeping "Clarks."

MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD.

[Kansas City Journal.]

"It seems out of place to confer knighthood on a poet by tapping him on the shoulder with a sword."

"What do you suggest?"

"They ought to use a fountain pen."

TWO REGRETS.

[Pearson's Weekly.]

"I s'pose John is still takin' life easy?" said the woman in the train.

"Yes," answered the woman who was carrying a bundle of clothes. "John has only got two regrets in life. One is that he has to wake up and eat, an' the other is that he has to give up eatin' to sleep."

ONCE IN A WHILE.

[Grace Abi Allen in New York Times.]

I stepped in a home I did not know,
And there, on a chair and all below,
Scattered around were blocks and
strings
And the floor was littered with various
things—
A rubber ball, a horse on wheels,
A mule with upward-kicking heels,
A festive rooster winged with blue,
That laid an egg and flapped and crew,
And other right bewitching toys
Athrill with satisfying joys.

"A real home this, I plainly see,"
Quoth I to one who bent her knee
To pick the things up one by one,
"Where is the baby? Daughter or son?"
She laid them each in proper place
And turned to me a wistful face—
A face whose lips had learned their part,
Lest they too plain betray the heart,
"He has just gone home," said her
lips to me;
"I borrow him once in a while, you see."

CANADA'S WATCHFUL WAITER.

[Montreal Herald-Telegraph.]

President Wilson does not do all the "watchful waiting." In Canada Premier Borden is watchfully waiting over the Georgian Bay Canal project, over the high cost of living, over his promise to repeal the Laurier navy act, over his promise to consult the people on a permanent naval policy, over his promise to take measures to prevent corruption at elections, over his promise to hand over to the prairie provinces the control of their natural resources, over his promise to institute thorough reform of the civil service, and over the appointment of a High Commissioner in London. He is also watchfully waiting for the results of the provincial elections in Manitoba and Ontario.

CORRECT.

[Tit-Bits.]

Judge—What is your occupation, my man?

Prisoner—I am a bus-driver, my lord.

Judge—You mean you are the driver of horses attached thereto?

Prisoner—Yes, sir.

Judge—You are charged with hitting this man on the face. Did you do it?

Prisoner—Certainly not!

Judge—What did you do, then?

Prisoner—I hit him on the nasal organ attached thereto?

THE STIRRUP-CUP.

[Louis Untermeyer.]

Your eyes—and a thousand stars
Leap from the night to aid me;
I scale the impossible bars,
I laugh at a world that dismayed me.

Your voice—and the thundering skies
Tremble and cease to appal me—
Coward no longer, I rise
Spurred for what battles may call me.
Your arms—and my purpose grows
strong;

Your lips—and high passions complete me . . .
For your love, it is armor and song—
And where is the thing to defeat me!

ROUGH ON GUS.

[Pearson's Weekly.]

Yvette Guilbert, the charming French actress, now speaks English well enough to joke in it.

At a tea given in her honor by a London women's club, she said:

"English is not difficult. But one word may have so many different meanings. That is sometimes vexing.

"A mother said to her daughter:

"'Don't you find Gus rather rough?'

"The daughter answered, with a faint blush:

"'Yes, mamma, and yet he shaves every day.'"

LOAFING.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

A newspaper paragraph is going the rounds stating that the bankers of Portland, Ore., have started a new kind of trust, its purpose being to give the consumer "a larger loaf of better bread." As any individual banker who wishes to, can do that without the aid of a trust, it is not hard to infer that the combination must have some other purpose.

POLITICAL.

[Springfield Republican.]

The President's appointment of a woman as federal receiver of public moneys in San Francisco is just a reminder that in California women vote.

HER ARMAMENT OF ARGUMENTS.

[Montreal Star.]

The militant suffraget captured at Nottingham was carrying in her dressing-bag four quarter pounds of high explosive detonators, twenty-three fuses, a bottle of benzine, chisels, pliers and glass-cutter. In fact she seems to have carried every argument in favor of woman suffrage except a hatpin.

From Western Ontario Press

NEW USE FOR ATHLETES.

[St. Thomas Journal.]

A bunch of youthful athletes in this field day season are developing good leg muscles which should prove mighty good behind cultivators a little later.

EVERYBODY TICKLED.

[Windsor Record.]

Funny how everybody was satisfied over the election. Fleming men were pleased that Reaume was beaten; Reaume supporters were comforted because Fleming was licked, and the Tolmie crowd was tickled because both Fleming and Reaume were trimmed.

SIGNIFICANT.

[Stratford Beacon.]

There was not one drunk in the Toronto police court on Tuesday morning. The bars were all closed on Sunday and Monday. Is not that pretty good evidence that closing of the bars has a salutary effect in curtailing excessive drinking of liquor?

FAILS IN AMERICA.

[Guelph Mercury.]

A man in Mississippi sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, resorted to a hunger strike and died from starvation. Contrary to the theory of the suffragettes the American nation does not appear to be unduly excited over the event.

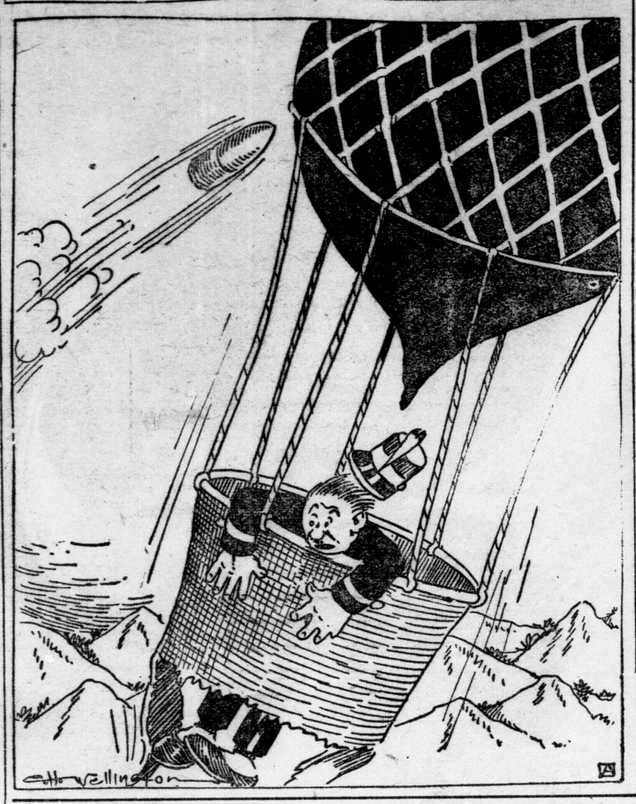
LARGE GAINS BY LIBERALS.

[Toronto Star.]

It is a remarkable fact that the Liberals gained more in Toronto than throughout the province. They did not succeed in capturing a seat, but they polled three times as many votes as in the election of 1911. They polled 20,000 more votes than in that election, while the Conservatives increased their vote by only 5,000.

The C. P. R. "better farming" special trains, operated in connection with the Manitoba Government, went on duty this month in the interest of intelligent and scientific farming in the West. These trains will contain specimens of noxious weeds, most troublesome in the province, and lectures will be given to teach the effectual methods of eradication. There will be models of weed seeds, so that identification will be easy; Manitoba birds, with instructions as to their habits, whether destructive or beneficial; injurious insects will be illustrated on the moving films; a car with cattle, sheep and hogs in connection with which lectures will be given to young men, especially a car devoted to home economics for women, where lady demonstrators will teach nursing, sewing and so forth. To show how thorough and real and close this instruction is meant to be by the Canadian Pacific and the Government, it may be stated that field crops and miniature lay-outs of farm buildings will be shown in two cars for the purpose—while instruction will be given as to the protection of such buildings. Saskatchewan is in need of mixed farming, and there will be special features on two large cars, which will be devoted to stock. On the Saskatchewan train, lecturers will accompany; and instruction will be given in everything practically appertaining to the life of the farm. This idea is intended, of course, chiefly for the new settlers, who may have but a hazy idea of farming. The object both of the company and the Government is that the people should farm to the best of their knowledge and ability, so as to extract from the soil what nature is ready to give, if she be properly coaxed. In carrying out this idea the Canadian Pacific is willing to spend money, knowing that good farming anywhere in the Northwest will mean, ultimately, better and more profitable business for itself. b

---and the Worst Is Yet to Come



European Dogs-in-the-Manger

Germany and Russia are intensely national, but they dislike other people to be equally patriotic. Hence angry bowwows when a Dane says he is a Dane, or a Pole that he is a Pole, or a Finn that he is a Finn, under whichever kingly umbrella he may live for the moment.

Here are some recent exhibitions of this dog-in-the-manger temper:

German v. Dane.

"Germany has addressed a grave warning to Denmark regarding the Danish agitation in the province of Schleswig, which was annexed from Denmark 50 years ago.

"The German Imperial Chancellor has declared that the continuation of the agitation 'would lead to disturbed relations between the two countries.'

"The Chancellor concluded with the emphatic warning to all who might still dream of a reunion of Southern Jutland to Denmark that that was a dream which would never be realized."

"During the last month 20 Danes were expelled from Schleswig," says the Chronicle. "A society was recently formed for the preservation of Danish Nationality in South Jutland. A Dutch committee has also been formed in Holland to assist the Danish elements against 'Prussianizing' methods. Fourteen Dutch professors a few days ago expressed approval of the movement.

Petty Persecution.

"Bitter feelings are entertained by the Schleswig people of Danish stock at the Prussian efforts to stamp out national feeling. It was recently complained in the Reichstag that:

"'Restrictions had been placed on religious services.

"'A sacred concert was forbidden because a Danish song was on the program.

"'A lecture on Christian missions was forbidden because it was to be delivered in Norwegian.

"'A temporay ban was placed on a lecture by Captain Amundsen.'

"Danes from across the frontier were forbidden to go to Danish meeting-houses in Prussian territory. The minister added that the German Government might well ask the Danish Government to forbid officials to attent anti-German demonstrations.

"In 1912 the Danish Foreign Minister, referring to Schleswig, declared:—'The preservation of the Danish language and culture touches the sentiment of the whole Danish nation profoundly.'"

Repressing the Poles.

A remarkable scene in a Berlin church has recently called attention to the struggle of the Poles for their own nationality.

"The efforts of Prussia to crush the national spirit of Poland have proved no more effectual than those of England against Ireland. Although private schools for the teaching of the Polish language and literature and of Polish history are outlawed, the Poles discover means to teach these forbidden subjects at home to their sons and daughters. Despite all the difficulties put in their way by the Government, the Poles of Prussian Poland are growing in power economically, and politically also they are becoming little by little a factor to be reckoned with.

"That the treatment of her Polish subjects by Prussia is beginning to disgust the Germans themselves, is apparent from an increasing number of voices raised in Germany in protest. The most recent and most remarkable enunciation of this kind," says the American Review, "is a brochure under the title 'Die Misserfolge in der Polenpolitik' (The Failures in the Polish Policy), by Baron Charles Puttkamer, former landrath of Moglino. That one who has been a high Prussian official should, in bold language and with the force of conviction, rise against the policy applied by the Prussian Government to the Polish community is an unusual thing in Prussia.

"In this brochure Baron Puttkamer sees no other way of settling the Polish question than—

"'By the abolition of the Government's Colonization Commission and all the anti-Polish statutes; the removal of all oppression; and the restoration of all the rights that belong to the Polish nationality on the basis of the constitution.'

Prussian v. Pole.

"Bismarks' law of colonization, which was adopted in 1886 and which provided for the buying up of Polish estates and the settling on them of German colonists, Puttkamer calls the 'greatest affront that could meet the Poles on the side of the Government,' as it robbed the Pole, who paid the taxes, who in all the wars of Prussia and Germany had offered up his blood in sacrifice, and who was obedient to the direction of the law, of the ability to become a settler on his native soil and constrained him to leave his fatherland. 'Hate was sown and today the Government is reaping the hate.'

"Of this German enunciation marked by impartiality and the knowledge of the relations between the Germans and the Poles, the Dziennik Poznanski (Posen Daily) observes that Puttkamer has spoken words of truth so frankly and has illuminated the relations so clearly, that if there only were on the side of the Government but a whit of good will, the Government would have to reflect deeply upon his deductions."

"There are about 80,000 Poles in Berlin, and only in one city on the continent—Warsaw—are there more," says the Morning Post. "The majority of them are small shopkeepers, artisans, and laborers. They all keep together and adhere strenuously to their mother tongue and the usages and customs of their nation."

To these it is refused to administer the first Communion in the Polish tongue and they have therefore resolved that:—"We promise and swear that we will never permit our children to receive Holy Communion unless the service is conducted in our mother tongue."

No Finns To Be Athletes.

A particularly peevish attempt to crush Finnish nationality has just been made. Kolehmainen, the well-known Finnish runner, has just returned to his native country after a visit of two years' duration to the United States, Kolhemainen, the only man who won three gold medals at the Olympic games at Stockholm, broke about forty American records, his last triumph being a race through New York City, which he won, a couple of weeks ago. He was accorded a great welcome at Abo and Helsingfors, where tens of thousands lined the quays.

On the day after Kolehmainen's arrival the Russian Government notified from St. Petersburg that Finland would not be allowed to participate under her own name in the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1916, and the Finnish Olympic committee will probably very soon be dissolved by command of General Seyn.

It is noteworthy that the Russian Government has already approached the International Olympic Committee, and its president, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, in this matter; but that body refused to exclude the Finns or the member for Finland, Baron von Willebrand, or otherwise to place the Finnish athletes under Russian control.

After this failure M. Isvolsky, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, reported to St. Petersburg the unyielding position maintained by the International Central Committee, and intimated that measures must be taken in Finland to prevent athletes from being sent to Berlin under Finnish leadership. If the Berlin committee directing the games takes up an attitude similar to that of the Central Committee in Paris towards what is here called Russian jealousy, it is difficult to see how the Finnish men can be prevented from going to Berlin except by imprisoning them in a fortress and confiscating the money of the Finnish Olympic Committee.

The Turkish Woman of Today

It is generally thought that Turkish women are far behind their western sisters in intelligent and independent thinking.

This, however, is not the case, for during the last few years, the Turk's womenfolk have made great progress in learning. In fact, the educated Turkish woman, the writer of the article continues, is in many ways far ahead of her western sisters, for she is generally al inguist, and while we allow our daughters to spend most of their time in sport, the Turkish girl is kept as a rule more strictly to her studies, and as a result she can discuss politics and most other subjects of general interest with an ease that would astonish the average English girl.

It is obvious, therefore, that the Turkish woman should assert herself and emerge from her seclusion—not by discarding the "Charchaff," but by seriously taking up some work that will either help her financially or give her some more wide and general interest than she can possibly find if she remains at home hiding her talents behind the "kafess."

Europeans are too apt to imagine, says a Turkish correspondent, the Turkish woman as someone clad in diaphanous draperies and completely shut off from the world. It is for the Turkish woman to prove that she is, if anything, more capable and able to take her part in life than many of her European sisters.

Turkish Women in Business.

There are many large companies and institutions in Constantinople that would be only too willing to employ women clerks could they but find good and accurate workers. Why, therefore, should not Turkish girls apply for such employment, especially as several are already employed in the new telephone company?

The Turkish woman has again an important part to play in her country's history (she did great things in ancient times). I am quite convinced, and I believe that she can only begin to play that part by associating herself more closely with the business and public side of life, and by doing so she will not only help herself, but her country also in a very real and efficient manner.

I think I am right in saying that there are many Turkish women today who would like to take up some serious occupation, either from pecuniary motive or merely as a matter of interest outside the home life. For obvious reasons this was impossible in the past, but now, with the constitution and its happy relaxation of many of the old restrictions that so handicapped the Turkish woman, things have changed somewhat, and the time is right for her to take a part in the outside world."

SAFETY FIRST.

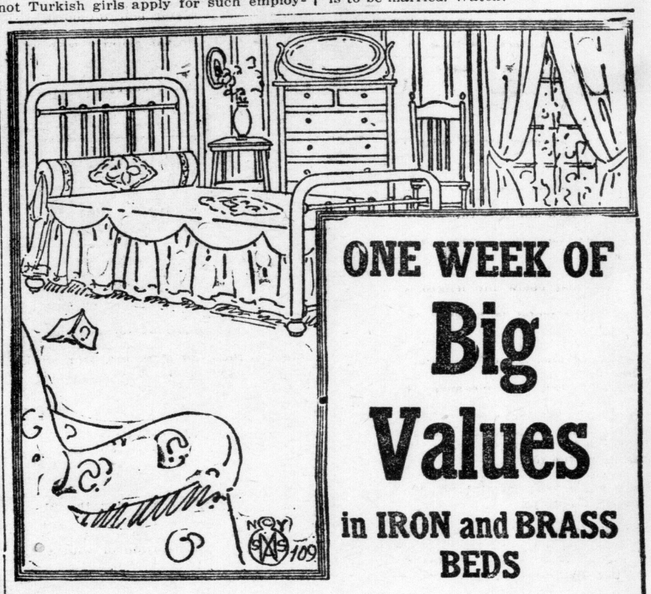
[Highgate Monitor.]

One of our learned professors says that "if the earth was flattened out the sea would be two miles deep and more all over the world." If any man is caught flattening out the earth shoot him on the spot, and do not be too blamed particular what spot. There is a whole lot of us in Oxford that cannot swim.

CARSON'S BLUNDER.

[Montreal Evening News.]

Sir Edward Carson shouts: "We won't have home rule," and then we hear he is to be married. Watch!



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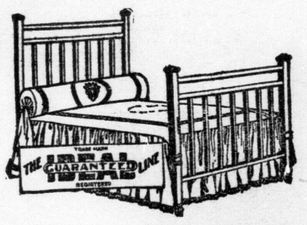

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That is, if you want to sell anything—it does not matter what. If you want to buy anything; if you want to rent your rooms, your house, your barn or garage; if you want to buy anything, from a house to a handsaw; if you want to hire an expert mechanic, a traveller, a salesman, an office girl or boy, a stenographer, a bookkeeper, a clerk, a laborer, a maid, a cook; want to swap anything, from a chicken to a horse; or are seeking employment, telephone your wants to our Want Ad. Department. It is maintained for your convenience. Or, if you live in the outskirts of the city and cannot conveniently reach a telephone, call at any of the following stores, where your advertisement will be received and turned over to The Advertiser:

CONNOR BROS., Richmond and Oxford.
BRUCE & SON, Dundas and Egerton.
WAIDE, grocer, Mt. Pleasant avenue, West London.
SMITH, grocer, Wortley and Craig, South London.
MRS. DARVILLE, Dundas and Adelaide.
SUMMERS, Hamilton road and Rectory.

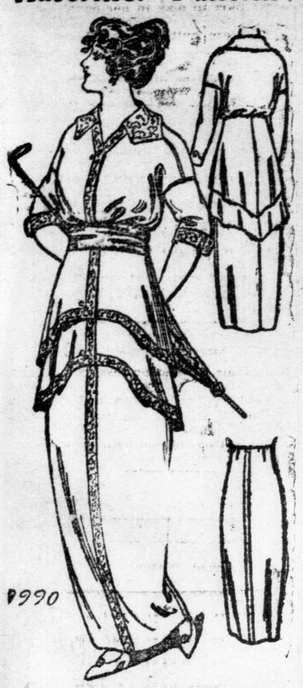
REMEMBER, THE WANT AD. WAY IS THE MODERN WAY.

Think It Over and Call 3670

70c-zwt

PAGE FOR ADVERTISER WOMEN READERS

Advertiser Patterns.



8990—A Charming Gown for Home or Calling—Ladies' Dress With Long or Short Sleeve, and With or Without Flounce or Tunic.

French linen, in a new rose shade, with braiding in self color, is here shown. The design offers much in the way of variety. The sleeve may be long or short, with a neat cuff trimming. The skirt may be finished in plain outline with a tuck lap at the centre front. It may have a flounce just below hip length, or be finished with a tunic and flounce, or a tunic only. The waist is finished in the now so popular blouse style, with set-in sleeve. The design is also good for linen, ratine, duvetyn, voile, crepe or taffeta. The pattern is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches, bust measure. It requires 6¾ yards of 44-inch material for the dress in a 36-inch size. If tunic and flounce are omitted it will require 4¾ yards. The skirt measures about 1¾ yards at the foot.

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

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

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

Name .....

Town .....

Province .....

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

Measurement—Bust..... Waist.....

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

REPENTANCE POSTPONED.

An old negro parson in a Southern church was denouncing theft to his congregation, when he said:

"If there is any member of this congregation who is guilty of theft he had better repent at once and be saved."

On his way home he was stopped by old Rastus, who had listened to the sermon intently.

"Don't you think, parson, that next Sunday will do just as well as tonight to repent?"

"But, Rastus, why not repent tonight and be saved, man?"

"Well, parson, it's this way," explained Rastus. "I want just one mo' chicken fo' tomorrow's dinner, and I know wha I can get dat chicken widout bein' caught tonight."

"Well," said the parson, hesitating, "I don't know what to say, so I think I will take dinner with you tomorrow, and then talk the matter over with you."

The handkerchief linens are so smart and fresh-looking, they deserve the popularity which is being given them.

YOUR MITE NEEDED FOR KIDDIES' VACATION

No Sum Too Big and None Too Little to Add to Fresh Air Fund.

Have you planned to give in your little donation, young man, or young woman, towards the Advertiser's plan for giving some of the poor little city kiddies a good time in the country?

Have you ever known what it is to be cooped up with no front yard, no back yard, no place to play but the street? Have you ever lived in a grimy house, situated so near the railway or a big smoke-belching factory that the mother of the house got utterly discouraged trying to keep herself and house and children clean?

If you have, then you will know all about it, and just how much of a treat it will be for children living amid such surroundings to exchange them for a fortnight of green fields, orchards, a big clean yard, and all the rest of the delights of the country.

Or on the other hand, if you have never experienced living in a smoke and dust choked atmosphere, in a dingy house on a dingier street—sit down a minute and count your blessings, then follow up your thankfulness in a practical way by a contribution towards the "Fresh Air" fund.

It may mean a bit of self-denial, a new book not purchased, or a cheaper necktie bought than you had intended, but think what it will mean to the little chap or girl who gets to the country with your donation. It need not be much from any one, but if we alll work together, we can make it a happy, happy vacation for some of London's forlorn little folks of whom there are indeed, a-plenty.

THE HOROSCOPE

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1914.

Evil influences mingle with the good today, but still astrologers read it as a fortunate time for dealing with men in places of power. Mars is in benefic aspect, while Jupiter, Venus and Uranus are all mildly adverse.

The rule is propitious for business associated with large enterprises. Engineering contracts for structural iron work, and buildings of complex architecture are subject to a favorable sway of the stars.

Whatever is connected with surgery, medicine, pharmacy, assaying and chemistry should benefit today. It is a good time for dental work and severe operations.

Soldiers and policemen, all who guard life and property, are under the kindly sway of Mars. The influences tend to make men brave, energetic and resolute. There is a prognostication of widespread changes in the organization of certain branches of the military.

The rule tends to success and promotion through resourcefulness and enterprise. It is most encouraging for all line of publicity and promotion.

Women should be cautious while this configuration prevails. Their judgment is likely to be poor, either in choosing friends or in making business plans.

There is a prophecy that lives will be lost in large numbers on battlefields and in accidents, from time to time, in the next few months. Warnings concerning railway disasters are repeated.

Agriculture is still under a beneficient sway. Large crops will be harvested. The West will be especially fruitful, the seers predict;

Care of the health is enjoined most earnestly by the seers. Children may be especially liable to disease.

Exceedingly warm weather may cause much suffering at the end of this month. The old should be careful.

Persons whose birthdate it is may have an anxious year. They should not speculate or remove from their business location. Danger of illness in the family is foreshadowed.

Children born on this day may have changeable, unsettled dispositions, but they are likely to be gifted. They may be rather eccentric in manner, but they will progress in any art or profession, which they may adopt.

(Copyright, 1914, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"PIE THAT'S PIE" IS CHERRY PIE.

Line a medium-sized pie pan with a crust of rich pastry. To two cups of cherries, after pitting, add two-thirds cup of sugar, one teaspoonful of cornstarch, and a pinch of salt. Put in the crust and dot with a little butter. Wet the edges of the bottom crust. Pinch down tightly, brush the top with a little milk, and bake in a quick oven twenty minutes. Take from the oven, sift powdered sugar over the top, and serve warm.

"Mis' Rogers," said Belle, wiping her hands on her apron, "yo' jist got to git rid o' that trifling Jim Johnson or I leave yoh."

"What's the trouble, Belle?"

"Why, that colored trash is stealin' from me same as if I was white!"

SAYS CAREFUL EATING IS THE BEST COSMETIC.

ACTRESS' BEAUTY SECRET TOLD—FAIR OF FACE IF "FADDY" ON FOOD.

THREE OF AMERICA'S FAIREST WOMEN WHO ATTRIBUTE THEIR BEAUTY TO CAREFUL DIET.

BY IDAH McGLONE GIBSON.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson said about five years that the greatest cosmetics were red beef, golden butter, white bread and other meats, fruits and vegetables.

He was right in his intimation; "what one eats has an effect upon one's complexion," and he could have gone further and said that our food not only affects the coloring of our skins but it changes our boney structures and our curving flesh.

The woman is one of the old-fashioned novels who insisted when her daughter went to boarding school she should only eat corn bread, milk and New Orleans molasses for fear that anything else would ruin her complexion had the theory but the wrong practice.

However, "what is one man's meat is another's poison," and we cannot all eat the same things.

There is no class of women that are more "faddy" in their eating than the women of the stage, and those society women who are called professional beauties. These women are as careful of what they eat as they are of every other act of their waking days.

You will find no pampered appetites among beautiful women who are over thirty.

"Did you ever stop to think what effect your food has upon you?" said Maxine Elliot once to me, during an interview on beauty. "You take drugs and expect that they will have immediate effect upon you, but you don't realize that everything you eat must have some effect as well."

"If we would regulate our diet we would have no use for drugs," said Florence Reed to me at another time. Miss Reed pins her faith to raw vegetables; a salad of thin slices of raw carrot, cabbage and green peppers is a daily dish with her in the spring.

Maxine Elliot believes in the "grape cure" and each year she lives on the luscious fruit for at least ten days.

Beautiful Jane Cowl is fond of tomatoes for her spring diet each year.

All these women are dark-haired, dark-eyed beauties with complexions of Spanish hue.

They can eat and should eat things which are active upon the liver as dark-complexioned people are more apt to have sluggish livers than blondes.

It will be seen that each of these beauties has hit upon some one of the fruits or vegetables that is a splendid "liver twister."

If you are a dark beauty go and do likewise, for all the creams and powders in the world will not help your skin if your liver or stomach is out of order.

Songs We Used to Whistle and Sing

TA-TA, MY BONNIE MAGGIE DARLING.

Drums were beating loudly,
Highlanders were marching proudly,
To embark upon the ship bound for the war,
The pipers pipes were skirling,
When I left the toon o' Stirling
And the lass I vowed to love for evermore.
On the quay the reg'ment halted,
O'er the barrier I vaulted,
And with eager heart rushed to my Maggie's side,
Her bonnie blue e'en glinted,
As a fond kiss I imprinted on her cheek,
Then when I got on board I cried:

Chorus:
Ta-ta, my Bonnie Maggie, darling.
You are my guiding star,
Don't forget your sojer laddie,
When he's fighting in the war.
Duty calls and I must leave you,
But I know that you'll be true,
But if I survive the battle,
And the cannon's deadly rattle,
When I come back again I'll marry you.

Against the foe engaging,
When the fight was fiercely raging,
And the bullets swishing around me just like hail,
Wi' grim determination,
I fought with desperation,
The Scotch Brigade had sworn that they'd prevail.
I mowed them down in batches;
I was mentioned in dispatches,
My deeds have gained an everlasting fame,
It was one fond heart that fired me,
'Twas a bonnie lass inspired me,
And the parting words I uttered leaving hame:

Now the fighting's ended,
And my country I've defended,
When we meet we'll be a happy pair,
To my bosom I'll enfold her,
She'll rest upon this shoulder,
And I'll tie this wee bit ribbon on her hair,
And I'll promise no' to leave her,
Cause the parting it would grieve her,
But yet I'm still a sojer of the king.
And though I love her dearly,
Wi' my heart and soul sincerely.
Should another war break oot, she'd hear me sing

(Copy sent by "J. A. G.")

RUSSIAN TUNIC OF STRIPED AND SOLID SHADES

It looks as though the popularity of the long Russian tunic would be its undoing as a long worn mode.

This one is of cotton awning stripe for the underskirt and a pleated plain gingham for the tunic. The awning stripe forms the belt and the tunic on the bodice.

VEGETABLES
"Fresh From the Garden"

Wax Beans, per lb.....20c
Green Peas, in pod, lb., 10c
Green Peas..3 lbs. for 25c
Bunch of Mint gratis with above.

New Beets, per bunch 4c
New Beets, 3 bunches for 10c
New Carrots, per bunch 5c
Tomatoes, hothouse, per lb. .. 20c
Tomatoes, imported, per lb. ..16c
Cucumbers, large, each 10c
Cucumbers, medium, each 8c
Lettuce, head, each 8c
Lettuce, leaf, large 6c
Lettuce, leaf, medium 4c
New Cabbage, small each 5c
New Cabbage, medium, each ... 8c
New Cabbage, large, each 10c
White Onions, Dutch sets, bunch 4c
White Onions, 3 bunches for .. 10c
Watercress, bunch 4c
Mint, bunch 4c
Parsley, moss curled, bunch ... 5c
Radishes, choice, per bunch .. 4c
Radishes, 3 bunches for 10c
Gooseberries, per box 10c
Red Currants, per box 10c

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Wightman and Von Schilroth
440 Park Avenue,
will sell, while they last, a few pieces of imported embroidered robed patterns at 10c each.

New Flowered Crepes, 15c
White grounds, with floral effects, in white, sky and mauve, 27 inches wide, suitable for waists, dresses or trimming.
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LONDON EAST zxt PHONE 3513

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Notice the laundry work we send back to you from our establishment. It is always
CLEAN, ATTRACTIVE, WELL FINISHED.
If you want quality of work, care of your linen and attention of your best interests, send your bundle here.
We darn your hosiery free.
Parisian Laundry
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J. CHIERA, Manager.
ywt

Attend Our Mid-Summer Clearing Sale
Everything in our Ladies' Wear Department going at from one-third to one-half off.
H. WOLF & SONS
263—265 Dundas St. South side.
Near Wellington.

Cynthia Grey's Mail-Box

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

Washing Voile Dress.

Dear Miss Grey,—1. Please tell me the proper way to launder flowered voiles, etc., to keep them from fading.

2. What is the proper pronunciation of "Nemesis."

Yours respectfully,
R. C.

Ans.—It is possible to "set" the various colors by soaking the dresses in water containing different agents. If your voile is flowered in pink, the color may be set by soaking for an hour in soft water containing baking soda, about two tablespoons to a pail of water; vinegar is also good for pink and green. Another way is to add common salt to the water. Afterwards wash the dress carefully in tepid water, using white soap. Handle quickly, rinse twice, and dry in the shade. Do not starch.

2. Just "Nem-e-sis," the principal accent being on the first syllable, and the central "e" being very short. Take a glance at Webster, and you'll see how I mean.

Constant Reader,—But—

Dear Miss Grey,—I am a constant reader of your column, and come to you for a bit of advice; therefore, I ask would you to be so kind as to answer the following questions:

1. Can you give me a recipe for a "Rose Jar." A few hints, which might give you an idea of what I mean, are: The rose petals are dried and ground, spices or some thing of the sort are mixed with it. It turns out a lovely smelling powder, the smell of which lasts forever. It is used to give stuffy rooms a pleasant odor. As roses are now so plentiful, I would like to make the above, and hope you will be able to help me with it.

2. I have mislaid the recipe for salt and cornstarch beads, and if it is not too much trouble I wish you would print same once more.

3. How long should a girl of fourteen wear her dresses?

4. What finger is a signet ring worn on?

5. Are the pretty girl series to be discontinued?

Miss Grey, I would be much obliged, if you would answer this in a few days, if possible, and thanking you in advance for your kindness, I remain, yours very truly,
BLUE BELL.

Ans.—1. I never can understand how it is that my "constant readers" ask the same queries over and over. It was just last week that I printed the rose jar formula, yet it must have escaped your notice entirely. Once more, here it is, but this is positively the last appearance:

Spread the rose petals on paper, so that each one will be exposed to the air. Then mix a teaspoonful of crushed cloves, a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg and a half a teaspoonful of allspice and two teaspoonfuls of orris root.

Put a layer of rose leaves on the bottom of vase and sprinkle with spice, then another layer of rose leaves until the vase is full. Cover tightly for four days. Turn out and carefully take out any leaves that may be moldy, as some will be if you have not dried them carefully.

It is better to dry the leaves that are gathered each day by themselves, as in mixing some dry too much and others not enough. If in your old-fashioned garden you have rose geraniums and lemon plant use the leaves of these with those of the roses.

2. Sorry, but the formula has appeared three times already, and I really haven't space to publish it again. Send a stamped, addressed envelope and I shall mail you a copy.

3. To within two inches of her shoetops.

4. Usually on the little finger of either hand.

5. For the present, yes.

Going to the Country.

Dear Miss Grey,—Well, here I am again to trouble you.

1. Would a black serge skirt and white silk waist with peplum look nice together?

2. Would a little boy of two years look nice with white canvas slippers?

3. Are there any watch factories in Canada? If so, what make are they?

4. As I intend going to the country very soon what clothes would I need for myself and little boy of two years. I will be away two weeks; not expensive. Print as soon as possible. Thanking you. I remain,
SHADYSIDE.

Ans.—It is all a matter of taste. Black and white combinations were never worn more than this season. Personally, I do not care for the light peplums over a dark skirt; would you like a loose blouse made with a yoke and drop shoulders, the waistline of the skirt to be just slightly high, or else made normal and worn with a black silk girdle.

2. Yes, and they would be nice and cool for summer, too.

3. I think there are two such places, at least, but I cannot give addresses here. If you send a stamped, addressed envelope I will give you the names.

4. I suppose you will be able to do a little washing for the child while away, and this would lessen the necessity of taking so many clothes. For hot days nothing is better than little "knickers" worn with a sleeveless shirt and cotton sweater. Little "Tommy Tinker" or "Buster" suits are admirable. Three of these outfits, in dark blue or gray, would be fine for daily wear, and have a white or light-colored one for the small man to dress up in.

For yourself, take a plain kimono, or dressing-sacque, dark skirt, not too heavy, two or three shirtwaists, cotton wash dress for afternoons, and one dress for special wear.

Then, of course, you will need "nighties" for both, a change of underwear for yourself, a coat of some sort, and something warm for the little chap to wear on chilly days.

Developing Snapshots.

Dear Miss Grey,—I read your page with very much interest, and am going to ask you a few questions.

1. My scalp is covered with dandruff and itches very bad. What will relieve this condition? I do not care for too oily a treatment.

2. I have a No. 2 Brownie Camera, and have been getting the snapshots developed and printed at the drug stores. Do you think I could develop and print them cheaper myself? I am inexperienced in this work, but think I could manage by following instructions given with outfit. Do you think I could?

3. What will remove coffee stains from a saxe blue san toy dress?

Hoping I have not taken up to much space, I remains, "BLUE EYES."

Ans.—1. This is a fine tonic for dandruff and dry scalp: Olive oil, 1-2 ounce; tincture of cantharides, 1-4 ounce; bay rum, 21-2 ounces. Apply to the scalp three nights a week.

2. Yes. I am sure you would be able to do the developing and printing at home. You would doubtless have some failures and mishaps at first, but experience is a fine teacher. Follow instructions carefully—and here's good luck to you.

3. Try this: Mix 5 parts glycerine with 5 parts water and one-quarter part of ammonia. Sponge the coffee stain on the wrong side of the dress, press between cloths, and hold for a few minutes before the steam of a tea kettle. The stain should be quite removed.

Handbag for Norma.

Dear Miss Grey,—This is the first time I have written to you, and hope that you will find time to answer my questions. I am very much interested in your column.

1. Are purses crochetted with silkeen crochet cotton; if so, what is the fashionable color, and are they used very much this summer?

2. My eyes are blue, and my hair is fair; what are my colors?

3. What will remove tan from the arms?

4. What will remove paint stains from woollen material?

Wishing you every success.
NORMA.

Ans.—One sees a number of crocheted bags in white, but they have not the vogue of a year ago. The bead bags, those of silver mesh, and the flat, book-like purses of silver, are most in use.

2. Shades of blue are invariably becoming to a blonde, and pink, gray and mauve are also favorable shades.

3. Applications of lemon juice diluted with a little water; afterwards rub with cold cream.

4. First apply turpentine, then scrub with a clean handbrush dipped into hot, soapy water; sponge then with clear water, and press between cotton cloths.

CAROLINE COE'S RECIPES

Cheese Straws.

Roll out plain or puff pasts until one-fourth of an inch thick. Spread one-half of it with grated cheese. Fold over the other half and roll out again. Repeat the process three or four times. Cut into strips and bake. Serve with soup or salad.

Salad Biscuit.

One-half pound of cheese, two cups of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt, one cup of water. Mix as for cheese biscuits.

Cheese Gingerbread.

One cup of molasses, four ounces of cheese, one teaspoonful of soda, one-half cupful of water, two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, one-half teaspoonful salt. Heat the molasses and the cheese in a double boiler until the cheese is melted. Add the soda and stir vigorously. Mix and sift dry ingredients and add them to the molasses and cheese alternately with the water. Bake fifteen minutes in small buttered tins.

Science Is Camping on Trail of Roach

Here are Some Ways to Swat Him.

BY CAROLINE COE.

Cockroaches carry diseases.

They are almost as dangerous as the house fly, to which medical research has traced the spread of germ diseases, and through a campaign of publicity has educated the public to wage merciless war upon.

Now science is camping upon the trail of the roach, having pronounced it a death-dealing agent.

'Ware the cockroach! Kill him at sight. He is a menace to your life and the lives of your children.

Evidence as to roaches spreading other diseases is less direct, but there is no doubt they play an important part in the dissemination of diphtheria, tonsilitis and tuberculosis, carrying the organisms on their feet and in their intestinal canals.

Cockroaches overrun kitchens, pantries, garbage heaps and decaying matter, picking up particles with their feet, or feelers, and dropping them later in another place. When hundreds and thousands of cockroaches do this, the amount of matter they carry from place to place is larger than the average housewife considers possible.

Flourid of sodium will exterminate the cockroach.

It is a dry, white powder, employed medicinally in doses of one grain. It is stated that a dose of 100 grains is fatal to human beings.

As an experiment, a test was made with sodium flourid and it completely freed a ship of roaches. But 36 pounds of the powder was used, as against 400 pounds of the exterminator which did not exterminate.

Sodium flourid costs 15 cents a pound, and can be bought from your druggist.

It should be so distributed that the roaches will walk in it. A small quantity adhere to their feet or antenae, and the insect cleanses them with its mouth.

The powder, placed about in small heaps, has no value. It should be spread in thin layers in runways where it will remain dry and powdery. With a blower it should be forced into cracks, pipe holes, spaces behind molding, pantry shelves, cupboards and wherever cockroaches are noticed traveling about.

A whisk broom will be found adaptable when spreading the powder over shelves and in drawers. In small quantities the powder is not dangerous, although when it is used in pantries it is always best to scald dishes and pans before using them to wash off any particles of the powder, which might make one sick.

When Answering Invitations

SOME TIPS UPON ACCEPTANCES AND REFUSALS.

In answering invitations there is a wide margin for expressing pleasure or regret, and no two persons probably use the same set of words, but vary them according to the circumstances which actuate refusals or acceptances.

It is a matter of some uncertainty with not a few as to whether an answer should be written in the third or first person, and whether the fact of its being given in the former obliges the recipients to be equally formal in the answers given. There is a for and against this.

First and Third.

Take a wedding invitation, for instance. It is issued in the third person, because some hundreds of invitations are probably issued, but it does not follow that those to whom these invitations are given are bound to reply in a like manner. Between slight acquaintances this rule would be followed, and "Mrs. A." would signify her "pleasure in accepting Mr. and Mrs. B.'s invitation to the marriage of their daughter, Eve, with Mr. Claude Blank at St. James' Church on Wednesday, the 21st of June." This reply embodies the invitation, and it is necessary that it should do so, for were it not written in this way, and the word "invitation" only was written, it might leave it uncertain as to the event referred to in the note.

When formal invitations are sent to intimate friends, their number obliges them to be issued in the third person; but the answers to such, when given by them, are written in the first person, it being considered over-formal to make use of the third person under such conditions. Consequently the acceptances are written in the familiar and friendly style that is in use between friends in ordinary intercourse, and to do otherwise would be almost to ignore the friendship existing, and would be quite out of order under these conditions.

How to Decline.

It is a recognized fact that to decline invitations offers more difficulties than to accept them; but this is not quite so, at least in every case. The phrase "Mrs. Blank accepts with pleasure Mr. A.'s invitation," etc., is a phrase much fancied; but it should be instead, "Mrs Blank has much pleasure in accepting Mr. A.'s invitation," etc.

As regards refusals. They offer a wide margin for mistakes to be made, and no little judgment is required as to what should or should not be said. The general reason for declining is a prior engagement, but when this is pleaded without the nature of it being stated it sounds rather ungracious.

On the other hand, there may be good reason for its not being stated. For instance, if it is a dinner engagement, and those with whom it is made are of better social position than those to whom the letter of excuse is written, there is a notion that perhaps a refusal sounds rather uncomplimentary to those whose dinner invitation has to be declined, and therefore the previous engagement, without its nature being disclosed, is after all the safest excuse upon which to rely between acquaintances.

THE ADVERTISER'S BIG DOUBLE SPORT PAGE

SHAUGHNESSY'S DRIVE BEAT HECK IN THRILLING TEN-INNING BATTLE

Senators Took First Game From London by Score of 2 to 1 Kubat Held Locals to Four Hits—Bullock Scores Winning Run After Having His Finger Dislocated by One of Bobby Heck's Fast Ones.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, July 3.—After ten innings of the fiercest battling ever witnessed at Lansdowne Park, Ottawa beat London 2—1 in the first game of the big series here this afternoon, tying the Cockneys for first place in the league race. The struggle was featured by elegant pitching, sharp fielding, and lots of inside baseball. Bobbie Heck, London's best bet, was on the rubber for the Cockneys, and pitched good enough to win eight out of ten times. Frank Kubat, another Southpaw, opposed him and never showed to better advantage. Kubat has been London's jinx for a couple of years, and with a wonderful breaking curve ball, had the visitors well in hand most of the way. He did not permit a man to reach first till the fifth innings. Four bingles in all were collected from his offerings. The Senators hit Heck sharply from the outset, but he was backed by good fielding and very tight with men on. The Champions got six swats off him.

Shaughnessy's Hit Scores Winning Run.

The winning count came with one man out, in the tenth, when Heck hit Bullock, the first man up, on the hand, dislocating his finger. Nill sacrificed him to second. Shaughnessy then cut a vicious drive between Bierbauer and Linneborn, which went to right field, Bullock beating Reidy's throw to the plate by an eyelash.

The champions got a man on every inning of the game, with the exception of the fifth and seventh, only three men facing Kubat each round. In the fifth, London got a man on third and first, with none out, but failed to score. Lamy opened this round with a two-bagger to left, the first hit off Kubat. Reidy beat out a swinging bunt, which sent Lamy to third. Whitcraft hit to short, and with the infield playing in, Smykal held Lamy on third, and got the runner at first. Kubat whiffed Snyder, and purposely walked Mullin, filling the bases. He then put three balls on Heck before getting over a strike, and it looked certain he would force in a run. However, he got the count, three and two, and made the pitcher hoist one to Powers in left, for the third out.

Powers Stole Home With First Run.

Ottawa's first run was counted in the fifth. Powers opened with a hit to right, and Dolan advanced him to second. Wager flew out to centre. Powers then stole third when Heck walked Kubat. While trying to pick Kubat off first, Powers stole home.

In the sixth, it looked like another run for the champions, when Shag walked with one gone, but on a hit and run play, was forced at second by a close decision, by Smykal. Smykal stole and went to third on a passed ball. Lage walked and stole second, but Powers fanned.

London's first run came in the seventh. Lamy fanned, but Reidy singled through short. Whitcraft went out to right. Snyder then drove a line ball, which Powers attempted to take off his shoelaces, and it went through him for two bases, Reidy scoring. Kubat purposely walked Mullin again to get Heck, and Bobby grounded out Nill to Dolan.

London got a man on in the eighth, but he was run down between first and second. The other innings they went down one, two, three.

Linneborn's Fielding a Feature.

A fine one-handed stab by Linneborn off Nill's line drive, in the fourth, was one of the brilliant fielding stunts. Kubat fanned eight, and did not walk a man outside of the two times he purposely passed Mullin.

A double-header is billed for tomorrow afternoon, when "Lefty" Rogers will be sent in to pitch for the first time since he was injured a month ago. Reisling and Beebe are expected to be London's gunners. As the weather conditions call for the best, an enormous crowd will be on hand to see the battle for first place. Nearly two thousand took in today's game.

	A.B	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Bullock, 3b.	4	1	0	0	2	1
Nill, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	0
Shaughnessy, cf.	4	0	3	1	0	0
Smykal, ss.	4	0	0	1	4	0
Lage, c.	3	0	0	8	0	0
Powers, lf.	4	1	2	2	0	0
Dolan, 1b.	2	0	0	13	3	0
Wager, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Kubat, p.	2	0	0	2	3	0
Totals	30	2	6	30	15	1
London.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Dunn, lf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Linneborn, 2b.	4	0	1	3	6	0
Bierbauer, 1b.	4	0	0	15	1	0
Lamy, cf.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Reidy, rf.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Whitcraft, ss.	4	0	0	1	3	1
Snyder, c.	4	0	0	1	5	0
Mullin, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Heck, p.	4	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	34	1	4	x28	18	1

xOne out when winning run was scored.

Score by Innings— R.H.E.
London .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 4 1
Ottawa .....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2 6 1

Summary—Stolen bases—Shaughnessy 2, Smykal 2, Lage, Powers, Kubat. Sacrifice hits—Nill, Dolan. Two-base hits—Lamy, Snyder. Struck out—By Heck 5, Kubat 8. Base on balls—Off Heck 5, Kubat 2. Passed ball—Snyder. Hit by pitcher—By Heck (Bullock). Left on bases—London 5, Ottawa 9. Time, 1:54. Umpire, Freeman. Attendance, 1,200.

LAUTENSCHLAGER WON GRAND PRIX AT LYONS

Lyons, July 4.—The grand prize of the Automobile Club of France was won today by Lautenschlager, driving a German machine. Louis Wagner, with a French machine, was second; Salzer, also with a French machine, third, and Jules Goux, another Frenchman, fourth. The winner's time for the course of 467 6-10 miles was 7 hours, 1 minute and 18 1-5 seconds.

Buck Herzog probably would be sent to jail for life for contempt if the court heard what he said when it wished Chief Johnson back onto him.

TOM L. HAYGARTH SAYS:

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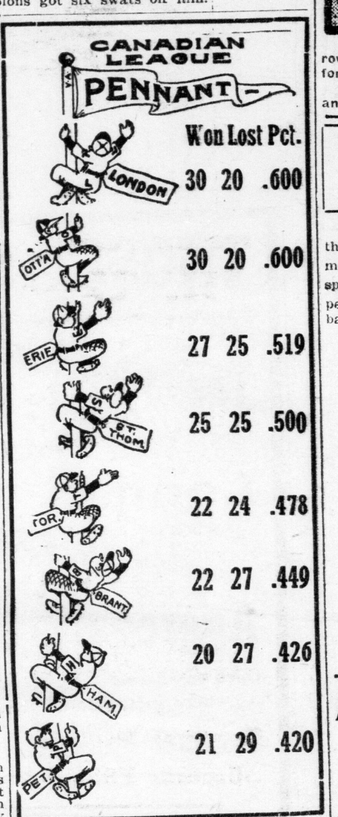

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Ottawa	2	London	1
St. Thomas	16	Toronto	7
Hamilton	3	Brantford	2
Peterboro	10	Erie	4

GAMES TODAY.

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

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Philadelphia	41	28	.594	Boston	38	33	.535
Detroit	41	31	.569	Chicago	35	33	.515
Washington	37	32	.536	New York	23	42	.354
St. Louis	37	33	.529	Cleveland	24	44	.353

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Detroit	8	Cleveland	2
Boston	3-0	Washington	1-12
Chicago	3	St. Louis	2
Philadelphia	1-2	New York	0-0

TODAY'S GAMES.

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

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
New York	38	24	.613	Pittsburg	31	32	.492
Chicago	37	32	.536	Philadelphia	30	32	.484
St. Louis	35	35	.500	Boston	26	28	.481
Cincinnati	34	34	.500	Brooklyn	29	33	.468

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Brooklyn	6	Boston	5
New York	6	Philadelphia	3
Pittsburg	2	Chicago	1
Cincinnati	5	St. Louis	3

GAMES TODAY.

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

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Baltimore	45	22	.672	Toronto	33	32	.508
Rochester	40	27	.597	Newark	28	34	.452
Buffalo	37	29	.561	Montreal	23	44	.343
Providence	36	30	.545	Jersey City	22	44	.333

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Buffalo	5	Toronto	1
Rochester	5	Montreal	0
Newark	3	Providence	2

GAMES TODAY.

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

FEDERAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	P. C.		W.	L.	P. C.
Chicago	38	26	.594	Kansas City	32	36	.471
Indianapolis	35	28	.556	Brooklyn	28	32	.467
Baltimore	34	29	.540	Pittsburg	28	32	.476
Buffalo	31	28	.525	St. Louis	27	40	.403

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Brooklyn	9	Buffalo	1
Chicago	5	Indianapolis	2
Baltimore	7-0	Pittsburg	9-4

GAMES TODAY.

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

YANKEES BLANK PETES IN MORNING STRUGGLE

Blountmen Could Only Get Four Safe Singles Off "Lefty" Dorbeck.

Erie, July 4.—The Peterboro Club could only get four safe hits off Dorbeck this morning and the Yanks had no trouble in shutting them out by the score of 4 to 0. Tracey was touched up pretty hard in the first two innigs during which Erie made all its runs. The game developed into a fine exhibition of pitching after the third inning. A big crowd witnessed the contest. The score:

Peterboro . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 1
Erie 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 10 1

Batteries—Tracey and Miller; Dorbeck and Carney. Umpire—McPartlin.

One of the Leading Clubs In the Wobbly League Race

The Galt Wobbly League team—Reading from left to right those in the back row are: Broomfield, pitcher; Broadbent, short stop; Hawkins, pitcher; Danford, catcher; Murphy, second base; Munn, left field.

Front row—O'Hara, physical director; McGraw, third base; Burridge, captain and first base; Atkins, centre field; Pickard, utility; Johnston, right field.

A FEW "BOUQUETS" FROM ONE OF OUR ST. THOMAS "ADMIRERS"

Clarence, the chesty sport writer on the St. Thomas Journal, is a fine admirer of the London team. After spending the holiday, watching the Saints perform at Tecumseh Park, he goes back to he burg and writes thusly.

Some day there is going to be a loud splash and the Cockneys will slip so fast they will find themselves in fourth or fifth place before they stop.

The secret is out. When the London scribes are blowing about Thirdbaseman Mullin making so few errors, do they take into account the fact that he doesn't cover more than an acre of ground? He is apparently taking care of his fielding average regardless of the team.

Manager Reisling is a pretty wise guy at that. When the team is winning in the home lot he is the busiest man about the park, giving advice and standing out for the applause of the fans, but when the team is losing, his head is never seen out of the dugout.

After Wednesday morning's game it looked as if the Cockneys would make it three out of four. It was a great surprise when Craven sent Howick back for the afternoon fixture.

The fans of London are surely happy when their ball club is winning, and especially when they are fortunate to be beating the Saints.

If the Cockneys had to play the Saints very often they would be nearer the bottom than the top.

Too much boosting seems to have swelled the Snyder gent's head. He is a pretty fair receiver but not a young wonder as the London scribes would like everyone to believe. He is especially fine on foul flies when he doesn't attempt to balance them on the end of his nose

Harvard Won Challenge Cup; Sinigaglia Took Diamond Sculls

Boston Crew Gave Collegians Quite a Battle for Rowing Event---Italian Had Easy Time Winning From Stuart, Who Collapsed in Final Heat.

Henley-on-Thames, July 4.—The fourth and last day of the Royal Regatta attracted a very large attendance, and among the spectators were many from abroad who had come to witness the final heat of the grand challenge cup in which the Union Boat Club of Boston and the Harvard University eight were to fight for possession of the trophy.

Other finals to be rowed off today comprised the Ladies' Challenge Plate for eights, the Thames Challenge Cup for eights, the Stewards' Challenge Cup for fours, Visitors' Challenge Cup for fours, the Wyfold Challenge Cup for fours, the Silver Goblets for pairs and the Diamond Sculls for singles.

Two of the other events besides the Grand had an international flavor, as Giuseppe Sinigaglia, the Italian, was left in the final of the Diamonds and Mayence Rowing Club in the final of the Stewards' Cup.

Leaned Club saved the Stewards' Challenge Cup for England by defeating the Mayence Rowing Club in today's finals.

The German oarsmen stopped, leaving Leander to finish alone in 7 minutes 52 seconds.

Harvard captured the Grand Challenge Cup by beating the Union Boat Club of Boston in the final heat.

Harvard crossed the finishing line a length and a quarter ahead, in 7 minutes and 2 seconds. It was a magnificent race throughout.

Sinigaglia, of the Lario Rowing Club, Como, Italy, carried off the Diamond Sculls by beating C. M. Stuart, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in the final heat.

The Italian sculler finished alone in 9 minutes, as Stuart had stopped dead beat just after passing the mile post. The Cambridge man had to be lifted out of the boat and taken on board the umpires' launch.

Henley-on-Thames, July 4.—The two leading trophies contested for at the Henley regatta were won by foreigners today, the grand challenge cup falling into the hands of the Harvard second eight, and the diamond sculls being taken to Italy.

The crowd was a record one, and the weather was perfect.

In the race for the grand challenge cup, the Union Boat Club, of Boston, went off in the lead, and was half a length in front at the quarter mile. Harvard then spurted, and the shells were level at the half mile. Harvard then drew away and led by a third of a length at three-quarters of a mile. At the mile post Harvard had increased their advantage to three-quarters of a length, and from there to the finish line widened the distance to a length and a quarter.

In the final for the diamond sculls, C. M. Stuart, of Cambridge, led all the way to within 300 yards of the finish line, where he gave up, the pace being too strong for him.

England was slightly compensated for the loss of the grand challenge cup by the victory of Leander over the Mayence Rowing Club of Germany in the Stewards' challenge cup, and by the successful defence of the Thames challenge cup by Caius College, Cambridge, against the attack of the Royal Nautical Club of Ghent, Belgium.

THE BEST THERE IS—

ARAB

CIGARS AT ALL STORES.

TORONTO CRICKET CLUB DEFEATED ASYLUM TEAM

Game Had To Be Called During Asylum's Second Inning So Toronto Team Could Catch Train.

The London Asylum Cricket team was beaten by the Toronto Cricket Club at the asylum yesterday afternoon by the score of 123 to 61. Owing to the fact that the Toronto club had to catch a train for Guelph, where it plays today, the Asylum second inning was unfinished and the score reverted back to the first inning. Evans, of the Asylum, hit up 44 in his second inning before being caught out in long field, falling just five short of his century, as he made 51, not out, in the first inning. He hit 16 boundaries altogether. When stumps were pulled the score was 81 for six wickets. The scores:

Toronto C. C.—First Inning.

Cordner, c O'Brien, b Evans	11
Wolfenden, c May, b Evans	10
Inglis, I b w, b May	9
Rathbury, b Evans	53
Dresser, b Evans	0
Saunders, Dyce, h w, b May	25
Saunders, T. B., b May	0
Brown, b May	1
Banks, b Evans	4
Venables, c Neely, b Evans	2
Muchamp, not out	2
Extras	2
	123

Bowling—J. May, 5 wickets for 56 runs; F. C. Evans, 5 wickets for 32 runs.

Asylum—First Inning.

F. C. Evans, not out	51
Whitaker, b Rathburn	0
Richardson, h w, b Brown	1
Boyd, b Brown	0
Grindley, b Rathburn	0
Smyth, b Rathburn	0
J. May, b Rathburn	0
Dr. Neeley, b Brown	0
Gadman, b Rathburn	5
O'Brien, b T. Saunders	0
Rollason, b Rathburn	0
Extras	4
	61

Bowling—Rathburn, 6 wickets for 24 runs; Brown, 3 wickets for 32 runs; Saunders, 1 wicket for 1 run.

A New York ball player died after making a home run, but most of the White Sox died at third.

Most Horrible Thought—Suppose Cincinnati and Washington win, Imagine what we'll have to ride over during the world's series.

Baseball must be in a bad way. Ex-President Taft outdrew the Indianapolis Feds.

OTHER SPORT ON PAGE 11.

London Y. M. C. A. Carries Off the Senior Hexathlon Honors

The London Y. M. C. A. carried off the premier prize of the Hexathlon contests held in every Y. M. C. A. in the Dominion recently, and Vince Adams, the local sprinter, proved to be the best all-round athlete. The London record is a good one. This is the second time that it has won the Hexathlon contest. The juniors were third in their events, Quebec and Brantford juniors finishing ahead of them.

The scores and points are as follows:

SENIOR EVENTS.

	60 yard potato race.	220 yard potato race.	Running high jump.	Fence vault.	Standing broad jump.	12 lb. shot.	1914. Total.
London	295	345	248	290	251	223¾	1651¾
Orillia	215	212	228	229	212	209½	1305½
Guelph	245	257	219	180	221	169	1291
Westmount Branch	200	249	212	185	207	187½	1248
Galt	205	225	202	175	196	164	1179
Fort William	175	252	180	150	231	178	1166
Brantford	175	215	188	148	210	197	1133
Montreal North Branch	155	198	220	157½	199½	172½	1102¾
Stratford	65	—	146	60	67	150½	488½

JUNIOR EVENTS.

Quebec	310	291	230	275	234	269¼	1659¼
Brantford	280	292	212½	345	210	218	1657½
London	290	325	290	255	259	232	1651
Westmount	250	254	262½	310	264	259	1599½
Orillia	280	259	235	295	240½	261	1570½
Galt	250	283	261	285	255	206	1540
Guelph	255	290	220	305	215	178	1463
Montreal North Branch	270	280	235	280	221	171	1457
Calgary	250	286	247	232½	238	198½	1452
Fort William	180	268	265	260	236	243	1452
Montreal R. R. Branch	260	275	213	260	207	161	1376
Stratford	160	—	302½	180	185	225½	1053

SENIORS 1914 RECORDS.

66 yard potato race, 14 sec.—London (2), R. Burridge and W. Dutton.

220 yard potato race, 56 sec.—London, R. Burridge.

Running high jump, 5 feet 6 inches—Toronto W. E. and Stratford, E. E. Archibald and H. Gillies.

Fence vault, 6 feet 8 inches—London, G. Renton.

Standing broad jump, 10 feet 1½ inches—Toronto Central and Toronto W. E., T. A. James and J. Burns.

Standing broad jump, 13 feet 22 inches—Toronto W. E., E. E. Archibald.

JUNIORS.

60 yard potato race, 14 2-5 sec.—Quebec, E. Amaron.
60 yard potato race, 14 3-5 sec.—Quebec, E. Wiggs.
160 yard potato race, 41 2-5 sec.—London, G. Pelton.
Running high jump, 5 feet 6 inches—Stratford, H. Gillies.
Fence vault, 6 feet 4½ inches—Toronto Central, R. Mitchener.
Standing broad jump, 9 feet 4½ inches—Toronto W. E., C. Brierley.
Shot put, 42 feet 11 inches—Quebec, E. Wiggs.

The individuals scoring the highest number of points in all six events, were as follows:

SENIORS.

Vince Adams	London	501
Jack Bainbridge	Toronto W. E.	482½
J. Simpson	Guelph	444
Rumford	Fort William	435
Z. A. B. Cameron	Montreal Central	426
R. C. French	Toronto Central	433
Sid Brennan	Orillia	418½
Allen Davis	Westmount Branch	388
W. S. Parke	Montreal N. Branch	371½
E. Simpson	Brantford	351
W. Blain	Galt	236
H. Gillies	Stratford	214

JUNIORS.

A. C. Ameron	Quebec	595¾
George Brierly	Toronto W. E.	590½
C. Pelton	London	568½
Wm. M'Brien	Orillia	556½
Gordon Colvin	Galt	519
Howard Glover	Calgary	518½
Harry Sloan	Montreal N. Branch	510
B. M'Kenzie	Fort William	505
R. Smith	Brantford	501½
J. Bonns	Westmount	500½
Roy Witchener	Toronto Central	468
H. Gillies	Stratford	461
J. Goldie	Guelph	440½
Wm. S. Antliff	Montreal Central	429
J. Bowden	Montreal R. R. Branch	401

Toronto W. End wins class A senior and junior trophies.

London wins class B. senior, and Quebec wins class B. junior trophies.

190 different men competed in the senior events, of which 106 qualified on teams,

317 different boys competed in the junior events, of which 117 qualified.

SAINTS POUND THREE BEAVER PITCHERS AND EASILY WIN

Got Fifteen Safeties, But None of Them Went for Extra Bases—Craven Again Ejected.

TORONTO, July 3. — It is not an uncommon thing for a team to get sixteen hits in one game, but for a team to secure fifteen safeties for the same number of bases, is somewhat an unusual occurrence. This happened today at the Motordrome in the opening game of the series between St. Thomas and the Beavers. Incidentally the visitors won by 16 to 7. Free hitting was specialized in by both teams, but the visitors used their bingles to better advantage than the locals.

Wilkinson went the entire route for the winners, but Manager Lee was forced to use three twirlers, namely, Roberts, Graham and Schaeffer. The latter was the only one of the trio who could do anything with the Saints, and retired them in order in the eighth and ninth.

The second, sixth and seventh innings were marked by the heavy hitting of the winners. They collected fifteen of their sixteen runs in these innings. In the eighth the locals got to Wilkinson for five runs on the same number of hits. Manager Craven, of the visitors, was ejected from the game in the second inning for disputing a decision. Umpire Miller handled the game alone. The box score:

ST. THOMAS.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	TORONTO.						
Kopp, lf	5	3	2	4	0		Burrill, rf	4	0	1	3	0	
Craven, rf.	1	0	0	0	0		Ort, 2b	5	0	0	2	1	
Inker, rf	4	2	3	1	0		Killilea, ss	5	1	2	0	4	
Hadley, s.	5	0	1	0	1		Trout, lf.	5	3	2	1	0	
Kustus, cf.	5	1	1	2	0		Isaacs, 3b.	4	1	1	2	3	
Kading, 1b.	6	1	1	12	0		Schultz, 1b	3	1	1	9	2	
McNellis, 2b	4	1	0	4	7		Harkins, c	3	0	0	4	0	
Gillespie 3b	5	3	4	1	2		Burns, c.	1	1	1	1	0	
Neritt, c..	4	3	2	3	0		Roberts, p	2	0	0	2	1	
Wilk'son, p	4	2	1	0	4		Graham, p	0	0	0	0	0	
							Schf'er, p.	1	0	0	0	0	
Totals.	43	16	15	27	14		Totals.	36	7	12	27	11	

By innings— R. H. E.
St. Thomas .. 0 4 0 1 0 4 7 0 0—16 15 2
Toronto . . . . 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 5 0— 7 12 4

Errors—Hadley, Kading, Kroy, Burrill, Ort, Harkins.

Summary: Two-base hits — Burrill, Trout, Kroy, Schultz. Stolen bases — Kopp, Inker 2. Sacrifice hits—Wilkinson, Burrill, Schultz. Sacrifice flies — Craven, Schaeffer. Double plays—Gillespie to McNellis to Kading; McNellis to Kading. Innings pitched — By Roberts 5 1-3, by Graham 1, by Schaeffer 2 2-3. Hits—Off Roberts 9, off Graham 5, off Schaeffer 1. Runs—Off Roberts 9, off Graham 5, off Schaeffer 2. Struck out—By Wilkinson 2, by Roberts 2, by Graham 1, by Schaeffer 2. Bases on balls—Off Wilkinson 3, off Roberts 3, off Graham 2. Wild pitches—Graham 2, Wilkinson. Hit by pitched ball—By Roberts 1 (McNellis). Left on bases—St. Thomas 8, Toronto 8. Umpire—Miller. Time of game—Two hours.

Mike Donlin celebrated his 36th birthday on Decoration Day. That accounts for the towns he used to decorate.

CANADIAN LEAGUE NOTES.

Bobby Heck Lost Yesterday, so to even up matters the Tecumsehs ought to go out today and beat "Lefty" Rogers.

Reisling and Beebe May be London's pitchers this afternoon. "Doc" has been going good lately, and with good support should beat the Shagmen.

Mike Mullin Is Still Slumping.—Mike bats periodically. He is due for a big day and it is just as liable to happen in Ottawa as any place else. Erie is climbing a little nearer and it would not be surprising to see a three-cornered fight for top place pretty soon.

Gil. Forgue Is the Original hard luck gent of the Canadian League. He spent nearly three months in the hospital during the winter and now he is back again with a broken bone in his ankle. Two years ago he was out of the game nearly all season as a result of a spike wound.

Frank Long, the former London outfielder, is being panned by the Brantford papers for his lack of headwork. They claim he is a good hitter and good fielder, but shy of baseball brains. Frank never demonstrated that here. In fact, it was just the contrary. He looked to have more baseball brains than hitting and fielding ability. Had he not slumped in his hitting he would still be with the London club.

Jack White, the new Hamilton leader, may be a better man than "Doc" Yates, but you cannot put him in the same class with "Doc" Reisling and Frank Shaughnessy. What the Hams need more than anything else is a manager of the type of these two.

Talking about manager, though, "Midge" Craven promises to be the sensation of the Canadian League season. It is a pleasant surprise to those who know Midge to see how well he is doing, despite the predictions early in the season that he would not be able to live up to that peculiar contract of his.

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CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS THAT IS NEWS

Even a Boy Has to Have a Name, Hasn't He? ∴ ∴ ∴ By "Bud" Fisher

PIRATES BEAT CUBS IN PITCHERS' BATTLE

O'Toole and Lavender Allowed But Four Hits Each.

GIANTS BEAT PHILLIES

Five Errors Cost the Braves a Contest—Lucky Hits Gave the Reds a Victory.

PITTSBURG, July 3.—It was a pitchers' battle that Pittsburg won from Chicago today by a score of 2 to 1. O'Toole was in the box for Pittsburg and Lavender for Chicago, and each man allowed but four hits. Chicago scored in the second inning on Schulte's double and two infield hits. Pittsburg did not score until the seventh, when Konetchy singled, Zimmerman fumbled Kelly's grounder, Mitchell sacrificed, scoring Konetchy and advancing Kelly, who also scored when Coleman hit safe. The score:

CHICAGO.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	PITTSBURG.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Leach, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	Carey, lf ..	4	0	0	1	0
Goode, rf.	4	0	1	1	0	Wagner, ss	3	0	0	2	1
Saier, 1b ..	4	0	0	11	0	Viox, 2b ..	4	0	1	1	4
Zim'an, 3b	4	0	0	1	3	Mowrey, 3b	4	0	1	0	2
Schulte, lf	4	1	1	1	0	Kone'y, 1b	2	1	1	10	0
Sweeney, 2b	2	0	0	5	2	Kelly, cf.	3	1	0	2	0
Corriden, ss	2	0	0	2	2	Mitchell, rf	1	0	0	4	1
Bresn'n, c.	3	0	0	1	3	Co'man, c	3	0	1	6	0
Lavender, p	2	0	1	0	4	O'Toole, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Totals.	29	1	4	24	14	Totals.	27	2	4	27	16

R.H.E.
Chicago .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 2
Pittsburg .....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 x—2 4 0

Summary—Errors—Zimmerman, Corridon. Stolen bases—Goode, Mitchell. Sacrifice hits—Corriden, Mitchell. Two-baggers—Schulte, Lavender. First on balls—Off Lavender 3, O'Toole 3. Struck out—By Lavender 1, O'Toole 4. Left on bases—Chicago 5, Pittsburg 5. Double-play—Mitchell to Konetchy. Passed ball—Bresnahan. First on errors—Pittsburg 2. Time, 1:46. Umpires—Eason and Quigley.

PHILLIES WERE EASY FOR GIANTS.

NEW YORK, July 3.—New York easily defeated Philadelphia in the opening game of their series today, the score being 6 to 3. Demaree pitched his best game for several weeks and held the visitors to three hits, until he weakened in the ninth, when Philadelphia scored three runs on two doubles.

R.H.E.
Philadelphia ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3 6 0
New York .....1 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 x—6 10 0

FIVE ERRORS LOST THIS ONE.

BOSTON, July 3.—Five errors by the local fielders offset the efforts of three Boston pitchers today and Brooklyn won, 6 to 5.

By innings— R.H.E.
Brooklyn ..... 2 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—6 9 1
Boston ..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—5 8 5

REDS 5, CARDINALS 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—Cincinnati was more fortunate in placing its hits than St. Louis, and won the opening game of the series, 5 to 3. Schneider pitched fine ball until the seventh, when he was relieved by Ames. The score:

R.H.E.
Cincinnati .....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 1—5 7 1
St. Louis .....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3 6 0

"GLAD" GRANEY IS AGAIN ON THE HOSPITAL LIST

[Special to The Advertiser.]

ST. THOMAS, July 3.—Jack Gladstone Graney, the left fielder of the Cleveland American League club, arrived home tonight, and will stay here for a week. "Glad" is suffering from a bad stomach, caused by drinking water in St. Louis. He states that there are no less than seven of the Naps on the hospital list.

RAY CLEMENTS, OF SAINTS, IS RELEASED BY CRAVEN

Was a Good Pitcher Last Year, But His Showing This Season is a Decidedly Poor One.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

ST. THOMAS, July 3.—Ray Clements, who has been a member of the Saints' pitching staff for three seasons, was released after the game in Brantford Thursday. Ray has only won two games this season, and has been a terrible disappointment to the management. He was counted on as one of the St. Thomas club's winning twirlers, and was always looked upon as one of the leaguer's best pitchers.

President Johnson and the umpires decided that Joe Benz's one-hit game was a no-hit game. Probably hereafter the National Commission will decide when an error is made.

The Black Tulip, having at last been developed, there still remains a hope that some day the White Sox may find an outfielder who can hit.

SPIRITED RACING MARKS CLOSING DAY OF MEET

Record Crowd Attends Wind-up at Queen's Park.

MONARCHIAL LADY WON

Nat Ray's Plato Was Winner of Only Other Race on Card—Running Race Called Off.

(BY SCOTTY.)

Spirited racing, bang-up finishes and a record crowd were the predominating features yesterday afternoon that brought to a close the most successful four-day meet the London Turf Association has ever held on the Queen's Park race track.

Monarchial Lady, who carried a ton of money and was a 3 to 10 favorite in every heat of the 2:18 trot, after blowing up in the first two, came back strong in the three final heats, winning them and the $1,000 purse. The time set in this race was fast, the field making the winner step the distance in 2:14. Jay Worthy, with Ray up, looked like the dangerous horse, but when he had the race cinched he broke and finished third. The third heat of this race was the best of the event. Jay Worthy, off in the lead, with the field following at his heels, broke, and Monarchial Lady jumped to first position, with Magnetto fighting to beat her out. These two raced around the track, but the latter tired, and the former won by inches.

Nat Ray Again a Winner.

Nat Ray, driving his own horse, Plato, repeated his Thursday's performance, and in a come-back stunt won three straight and the 2:25 pace. Pedro was the only beast in the race to give Plato a battle, and he failed in stretch-racing. The Moose showed a burst of speed that brought the fans to their feet, but it was short-lived, and the best he could do was to win third money. Eel Jr., driven by Smith, won the tail end of the purse, running fourth.

Owing to the few entrants in the running race, the judges decided to call off this event.

Horsemen who participated in the local meet left last night for the Listowel and Port Huron tracks. The summary:

2:18 Class, Trotting, Stake, Purse $1,000.

Monarchial Lady, ch.m., by Monarchial (Neville).....	4	5	1	1	1
Margot Leonard, b.m., by Oro Wilkes (Dennis).....	1	2	2	2	4
Jay Worthy, b.h., by Axworthy (Ray)	5	1	3	3	3
Magnetto, b.g., by Alliewood (Martin).....	2	3	4	4	2
Bonnie, ch.m., by Mainsheet (Myer)	3	6	5	w	w
Lettie Lee, b.m., by Moko (White)	6	4	6	w	w

Time—2:15¼, 2:14¼, 2:15¼, 2:14¼, 2:14¼.

2:25 Class, Pacing, Purse $400.

Plato, b.g., by Directly (Ray) ..	1	1	1
Pedro, b.g., by Axminster (Martin)	2	5	2
The Moose, b.g., by Online (Lewis)	3	2	4
Eel, Jr., gr.h., by The Eel (Smith)	6	3	3
Roxalana, b.m., by Rex Americus (Walsworth)	5	4	5
Patchen Wilkes II., by Patchen Wilkes (Hodgins)	4	6	6

Time—2:17¼, 2:15¼, 2:16¼.

"JOSH" DEVORE IS TRADED TO BOSTON NATIONALS

Eight Members of Braves, Including Johnny Evers Have Signed Two-Year Contracts.

BOSTON, July 3.—"Josh" Devore, formerly of the New York Giants, will join the Boston Nationals as a result of a trade by which the Philadelphia Nationals, of which he is now a member, will receive John Martin, a third-baseman, in exchange, according to an announcement by Manager Stallings, of the Boston team, tonight. Martin played with the Rochester International League club last season.

President Gaffney, of the Boston club, announced tonight that the following players have signed contracts for two or more seasons: Evers, Maransville, Schmidt, Gowdy, Gilbert, Rudolph, James and Strand.

JIMMY CLABBY BEAT McGOORTY ON A FOUL

American Middleweights Go Eight Fast Rounds in Sydney, Australia, For World's Title.

Sydney, N.S.W., July 4. — Jimmy Clabby, of Hammond, Ind., won tonight on a foul from Eddie McGoorty, of Oshkosh, Wis., the title of world's middleweight champion. The foul occurred in the tighth round. The battle was hard fought from the beginning.

SINGLE G. HAS NOT YET BEEN BEATEN THIS YEAR

Four-Year-Old Pacing Colt Keeps Up His Fine Record by Winning at Jackson and Equalling Track Record.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—The champion, four-year-old pacing colt, Single G., undefeated this season on the Michigan circuit, kept his record in the stake for 2:13 pacers at Keeley Park this afternoon. He met the Detroit mare, Flaxey B., and the Kansas gelding, Charley C., neither of which had been beaten this season. Single G. was easily the best in straight heats, equalling the track record of 2:09¼ in the second round.

It was a favorite's day, Bordelon, a winner at Detroit, and Munroe, repeating in the 2:18 trot, while Lucy Patchen had it very easy in the 2:16 trot.

2:18, 3 in 5, purse $500—

Bordelon, b. h., by Pingara (Whitehead)	1	1	1
Alta Coast, b. m., (Dempsey)..	2	2	2
Helen Wilstar, b. m., (Ritchley)	2	8	8
Lulu S., b. m., (Cunningham)..	3	3	5
Miss Cresceus, b. m., (Gray)...	4	7	3
Edgar N., b. g., (Earing)	6	4	4
Cricket, blk. f., (Hoffman)	5	5	6
Fritzie Lohbeck, b. m., (Erwin)	8	6	7
Adansel, ch. h., (Whitney)	7	dis	

Time, 2:17¼, 2:15¼, 2:13¼.

2:13 pace, 3 in 5, stake $1,000—

Single G., b.c., by Anderson Wilkes (Gosnell)....	1	1	1
Flaxey B., m., (Cares)	2	2	2
Cheerful Charley, ch. g., (Kine)	3	4	3
Charley C., ch. g., (Seeley)	5	3	4
Northern Spy, g. g., (Tarif) ...	4	5	5
Gentry Boy, b. h., (Whitehead)	6	6	dis
Dan B., b. g., (Mallow)	7	dis	

Time, 2:09½, 2:09¼, 2:10¾.

2:16 trot, 3 in 5, purse $500—

Lucy Patchen, b. m., by The Patchen Boy, (Nickerson)	1	1	1
F. A. L., b. g., (Gosnell)	2	2	4
Cupid Maid, b. m., (Whitehead)	4	3	2
Salstiles, ro. g., (Earing)	3	4	3

Time, 2:16¾, 2:17¼, 2:19¼.

2:18 pace, 3 in 5, purse $500—

Axtelline, br. h., by Axtell (Gosnell)	1	2	1
Alma Girl, blk. m., (McNabb).....	4	3	3
Harry Wilkes, ch. g., (Miley)	2	4	4
Lee Stewart, b. g., (Cunningham)	6	6	6
Kitty Russell, ch. m., (Stine)	3	1	2
Patches, blk., m. (Miller) ...	5	5	5

Time, 2:14¾, 2:14¾, 2:15¼, 2:14¾.

BRANTFORD LACROSSE TEAM IS HERE TODAY

Will Play Local Club on Queen's Park Oval.

GOOD GAME IS EXPECTED

London Has Fine Chance to Cop Championship of Group by Winning Today.

That London has one of the best lacrosse teams this season that ever represented this city has been amply proven by the showing of the locals in their past two games, and the interest in today's contest with the Brantford club, which is bringing a strong team.

The London club is at present leading the district, and a win from Brantford here today will go a long way toward winning the group honors. This afternoon's game in Queen's Park should provide one of the best exhibitions of Canada's national game ever seen in this city. Although London managed to beat the Brants in the Telephone City, the Brantford team went to St. Mary's and beat the club there by 15 to 10, while London was beaten badly in that town. The visitors will bring a strong team today, and threaten to even up matters by winning today.

Hawkins Boys Will Play.

Manager Mike Collins will present his strongest line-up. The Hawkins boys will be on hand, and the team will be about the same as it lined up against St. Marys here. All the boys report themselves in good condition, and they have been practicing hard all the week in preparation for this game.

The Standing.

The standing of the district as present is as follows:

	W.	L.	Goals F.	A.
London	2	1	22	19
Brantford	1	1	16	50
St. Marys	1	2	30	32

JACK DILLON GIVEN DECISION OVER PETROSKEY

Indianapolis Middleweight Had Better of Ten Round Bout in Kansas City Last Night.

Kansas City, July 4.—Jack Dillon, of Indianapolis, was awarded the decision over Ed. Petroskey (sailor), of California at the end of a ten round bout last night. The middleweights battled with even honors until the seventh round, when Dillon scored a knockout. Petroskey was up quickly, but the Indianapolis boy had the better of the fight from then on.

TOO MUCH COVELESKIE NAPS WERE BEATEN

Tigers Pounded Three Cleveland Pitchers for 12 Hits.

YANKEES LOST A PAIR

Senators and Red Sox Divide a Double-Header—A. Johnson's Stay Was Short.

DETROIT, July 3.—Covaleskie allowed Cleveland but four hits today while his team-mates were pounding three visiting pitchers for twelve hits, the Tigers winning, 8 to 2. The Score:

CLEVELAND.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	DETROIT.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Liebold cf.	4	0	0	2	0	Bush, ss ..	3	1	1	0	6
Turner, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3	Vitt, 2b ..	3	1	1	3	4
Chapman, ss	3	1	1	1	0	High, cf ..	4	1	1	3	1
Lajoie, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4	Crawf'd, rf	4	2	2	0	0
Kirke, 1b.	3	1	1	12	1	Veach, lf	5	0	2	3	0
Olson, lf..	3	0	0	4	0	Kav'h, 2b.	4	1	1	2	2
Birm'm, cf	3	0	1	0	1	Burns, 1b..	3	2	1	14	0
O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	3	1	McKee cc.	4	0	1	2	0
Col'more, p	1	0	0	0	2	Cova'e, p	4	0	2	0	2
James, p.	1	0	0	0	1						
Morton, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
1Reilly ...	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals.	29	2	4	24	14	Totals.	34	8	10	27	15

1Batted for James in eighth.

R.H.E.
Cleveland .....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2 4 2
Detroit .....2 0 1 1 0 0 4 0 x—8 12 1

Summary—Errors—Leibold, Chapman, Bush. Stolen bases—Crawford, Lajoie. Sacrifice hit—Vitt. Two-baggers—Crawford, Vitt. Hits—Off Collamore 6 in 3 2-3, James 5 in 3 1-3, Morton 1 in 1. First on balls—Off Collamore 3, James 3, Covaleskie 3. Struck out—By Collamore 1, James 1, Morton 1, Covaleskie 2. Double-plays—Vitt to Burns; Kavanaugh to Burns.. Hit by pitcher—By Covaleskie (Kirke). Time, 1:42. Umpires—Evans and Egan.

YANKEES LOST A PAIR.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—Errors were responsible for all the runs scored in today's double-header here, Philadelphia defeating New York twice by 2 to 0 and 1 to 0. In the first contest, which was a duel between Bender and Warhop, the score was:

By innings— R.H.E.
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 3
Philadelphia .. 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 x—2 4 0

SOX WON IN THIRTEENTH.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Berger's hit, after two men were out in the thirteenth inning, gave Chicago a 3 to 2 victory over St. Louis today.

By innings— R.H.E.
St. Louis ..... 000 000 200 000 0—2 5 3
Chicago ..... 000 200 000 000 1—3 9 0

RED SOX AND SENATORS BREAK EVEN.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Boston and Washington divided a double header here today, the locals winning the first game 12 to 0, and the Red Sox taking the second, 3 to 1. A. Johnson opposed W. Johnson in the opening game, but his offerings were hit to all parts of the field.

By innings— R.H.E.
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 2
Washington .. 1 0 2 2 0 4 0 3 x—12 13 2

Batteries: Boston—Johnson and Cooper; Thomas and Cady.
Washington—W. Johnson and Harper; Henry and Ainsmith.

Second game— R. H. E.
Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2—3 6 1
Washington .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 1

Batteries—Wood and Cady; Boehling and Henry.

GEORGE CHIP IS FAVORITE IN BOUT WITH MURRAY

Odds of 10 to 6½ Are Offered On Him For Tonight's Twenty Round Battle.

San Francisco, July 4.—Odds of 10 to 6½ that George Chip, the Pennsylvania middleweight, would defeat "Fighting" Billy Murray, of California, prevailed for the 20 rounds fight here this afternoon. The men are to enter the ring at 2:45 p.m.

Betting on this contest has overturned San Francisco's traditional practice of supporting a local man against a newcomes, where the match is looked upon in many quarters as fairly even.

LYON, OF LAMBTON, WON SEMI-FINALS AT OTTAWA

OTTAWA, July 3.—George Lyon, of Lambton, and Brice Evans, of the Country Club, Waverly, Mass, were the winners today in the semi-finals at the championship tournament of the Royal Canadian Golf Association. Both the matches went 36 holes, and were played in magnificent summer weather.

After being one down at the turn, George Lyon came back to his game in the afternoon, and beat Fritz Martin by 4 and 3. Of the last fourteen holes, Lyon won nine, lost three and halved two.

HAMS, UNDER NEW MANAGER, WIN FROM DENEAU'S CLUB

With Jack White in Charge They Win Out in the Ninth—Shortstop Forgue, of Brants, Breaks His Ankle Sliding to Plate.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

HAMILTON, July 3.—With "Bob" Yates deposed as manager, and Jack White at the helm, the Athletics won another ball game when they today defeated Brantford, 3 to 2. Yates left Hamilton last night after sending in his resignation, in so doing beating out the directors who, at a meeting just previously, had decided to ask the Hamilton pilot to quit. The fans are right with White and believe that the team will be up in the first division inside of a month. White was given a rousing reception when he appeared on the field.

Hamilton scored first today, when Barrett, a new man, connected for three bags. Cunningham singled and the run was across. The visitors tied it up in the sixth, Burns being passed, as was Deneau, and Roth's single scored Burns. In the seventh, the Telephone City aggregation got out in front, Lamond, batting for Forgue, getting a single. He was sacrificed to second and scored on Lecroix's bingle. Hamilton tied it up in their half of this session, when, with two out, Haeffner was safe on an error to Deneau; was advanced to second when Donohue was passed, and scored on Dudley's single. In the ninth, Baldwin singled, reached second on Ivor's error, and Haeffner's long drive to centre field scored the Hamilton third-sacker. In the seventh Forgue, in sliding home, broke a small bone in his ankle. He was taken to the hospital, where the injury was attended. Forgue will be out of the game for some time and will be confined to the hospital here for a week or ten days.

BRANTFORD.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	HAMILTON.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Long, lf ..	4	0	1	2	0	Dudley, 1b	4	0	1	8	1
Burns, rf.	3	1	0	2	0	Barrett, rf	4	1	1	0	0
Deneau, cf	3	0	0	1	0	Cun'am, 2b	3	0	2	6	0
Ivers, 1b..	4	0	0	8	0	Corns, cf ..	4	0	0	2	0
Roth 2b ..	4	0	1	3	2	McG'ty, ss	4	0	1	1	3
Forgue, ss.	2	1	1	2	1	White, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Hamond, cf	1	0	0	0	0	Bald'n, 3b	3	1	1	0	4
Nelson, 3b.	1	0	0	1	1	Haeffner, c	4	1	1	8	0
Lecrix, c	4	0	2	5	3	Donohue, p	2	0	0	0	2
Taylor, p.	4	0	0	1	3						
Totals.	36	2	5*	25	10	Totals.	32	3	8	27	13

*One out when winning run scored.
Replaced Forgue in eighth.

By innings— R.H.E.
Brantford ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2 5 4
Hamilton ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3 8 0

Summary — Errors — Deneau, Ivers. Forgue (2). Left on bases—Brantford 7, Hamilton 7. First on errors—Hamilton 3. Stolen base—Nelson. Two-base hit—Cunningham. Three-base hit—Barrett. Sacrifice hits—Nelson (2). Struck out—By Donohue 8, Taylor 4. bases on balls—Off Donohue 4, Taylor 2. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor (Cunningham). Passed ball—Haeffner. Umpires—Bedford and Halligan. Time—1:55. Attendance—500.

PETES BAT FITZPATRICK OUT OF BOX AND BEAT YANKEES

ERIE, Pa., July 3.—Loule Schettler was on the hill for Peterboro this afternoon, and he took ample revenge on his former team. The visitors won the afternoon's match by a score of 10 to 4, and the way they hit the pill behind Schettler was ghastly.

Six big, juicy errors were chalked up against the Yanks, and with sixteen safe ones made by Peterboro, Gygli's men were never in the race. In the early part of the game, the locals gave Fitzpatrick good support, as the first men up landed against the horse-hide for doubles, and then came a single, but none of these got over the pan. But the visitors had their hitting clothes on, and they were not to be denied their pound of flesh. In the seventh, Fitz did the Lincoln Beachey stunt, and Manager Gygli unblanketed Close, who finished the battle. The score:

ERIE.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	PETERBORO	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Dawson, cfc	5	1	2	5	1	Blount, cf	5	2	2	1	0
Wiltse, 1b	5	1	2	9	0	Welsh, lf.	5	3	2	2	0
Scott, 3b..	4	0	1	2	1	Dolan, 1b.	6	2	2	4	1
Colligan, lf	4	1	2	2	0	Stewart, rf	5	1	3	2	0
Harris, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	Behan, 3b	5		2	1	1
Patton, 2b.	4	0	1	5	4	King, 2b ..	3	0	0	2	2
Behan, ss.	4	0	0	0	5	Fox, ss ..	5	0	2	0	0
McNeil, c.	3	1	0	4	2	Miller, c.	5	0	1	14	0
Fitz'k, p..	1	0	0	0	2	Schl'er, p	5	0	1	1	3
Close, p .	1	0	0	0	0						
1Dorbeck .	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals.	36	4	9	27	13	Totals.	44	10	15	27	7

1Batted for Close in ninth.

By innings— R.
Erie ..... 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1— 4
Peterboro ..... 0 1 2 0 3 3 1 0 0—10

Summary—Errors—Dawson, Wiltse (2), Scott (2), King, Patton. Stolen bases—Welsh (3), Dolan, Blount. Sacrifice hits—Fitzpatrick, Welsh. Two-base hits—Wiltse, Scott. Blount, Welsh, Stewart, Dolan (2). Home run—Dawson. Hits—Off Fitzpatrick 13 in 6, Close 2 in 3. Struck out—By Fitzpatrick 1, Close 1, Schettler 14. Bases on balls—Off Fitzpatrick 2, Schettler 3. Wild pitch—Schettler. Hit by pitcher—By Fitzpatrick (King), Schettler (Colligan). Left on bases—Erie 9, Peterboro 11. First base on errors—Erie 1, Peterboro 6. Time—1:54. Umpire—McPartlin.

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The name of the player represented by the picture is

.....

Name of PARTICIPANT .....

Address .....

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SUMMER PASTIME HANDBOOK—This is a wonderful aid toward solving the rebus pictures. It contains a list of 2,500 names, including those used in this Pastime; therefore, by study, success may be made certain. The book also carries 75 free additional Answer Forms. Price 25 cents at our office; or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price.

START NOW—You may begin with today's rebus picture, and if you have missed those already published, you may get all the preceding set free by obtaining the Summer Pastime Handbook. With the aid of this book it is possible for you to gain as many as four prizes.

SPECIAL OFFER—Any regular subscriber who induces another person to subscribe for this newspaper three months on trial, will receive a copy of the Summer Pastime Handbook free. The subscription is to be paid at this office and the handbook is to be requested at the same time.

Ah, we have been expecting it. The Federal League "directors" can't keep their hands off their teams, either. They give Brown a mess of tripe, and kick because he can't make fruit salad out of it.

We are confident that we will get a vacation this summer, but remembering how confident Johnny Coulon was and what happened, we haven't reserved any berths as yet.

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS
If you feel "OUT of SORTS" "RUN DOWN" "GOT the BLUES" SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE, CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No 1 No 2 No 3 **THERAPION** and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No 'follow up' circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENG.
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Sublime Photo Drama of
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Pastor Russell's $500,000 Production
Opens Sunday 2.30 p.m.
FREE EXHIBITION
NO COLLECTIONS

PRINCESS THEATRE
Photo Plays Vaudeville
EXCLUSIVE FEATURE FILMS.
Vaudeville Presented By
Ritter and Weis
Theatre always kept cool and comfortable.
Admission—Matinee, 5c and 10c; evening, 10c. b

HOLIDAY TRIPS

$3.45—Special ten-day trip, Saturday, July 11, London, Ont., to Detroit and return. Good to return for ten days, via boat.

MONTREAL

and intermediate ports, via the St. Lawrence, running all the rapids; also to Quebec, the Saguenay, Halifax, Newfoundland, New York, etc.

DULUTH,

Fort William, Port Arthur, Soo, Georgian Bay.

CLEVELAND.

Take the Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company from Detroit. Big ships, palatial appointments, splendid service. Special excursion Saturday, July 11. Get rates.

OCEAN TICKETS,

All lines.

F. B. CLARKE
416 Richmond Street, next Bank of Commerce, London, Ont. b

ALL DAY SUNDAY IN
CLEVELAND
ROUND TRIP FROM LONDON.
$2.75
Steamer State of Ohio, from Port Stanley, 12 midnight Saturday, July 4th. Home Monday, 5:30 a.m. 74u

OCEAN TICKETS

via New York and Montreal Ships to or from the Old Country or all parts of the World, all lines obtain rates.

F. B. CLARKE
416 Richmond Street, Next Bank of Commerce, London. ywt

BUILDERS' EXCURSION—C. P. R., TO Toronto, July 11. The great event of the season. Return fare, $2.95, good for three days. b

THE OLD RELIABLE CHOSEN Friends' Excursion to Detroit, via Grand Trunk Railway, Saturday, July 18. 71g ywtzxvt

EXCURSION TO DETROIT

Berlin Telegraph Annual Excursion to Windsor and Detroit, Saturday, August 8th. Do not miss it. 69l t

DETROIT EXCURSION.

$2.80, London to Detroit and return, every Saturday and Sunday. $3.45, special ten-day excursion, London to Detroit and return, Saturday, July 11th. Return limit not later than ten days. Via boat, low rate daily. F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce. Phone 658. No. 2

LACROSSE MATCH
Brantford vs. London
Saturday, July 4th
At 3:30 p.m., at
FAIR GROUNDS OVAL,
Quebec Street Gate.
Admission, 25 cents. Seats free. Boys under 16, free. 73c

WATER TRIPS
OCEAN, LAKE AND RIVER.
Montreal, Quebec, Lower St. Lawrence, Halifax, Newfoundland, New York, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Duluth.
EXCURSION RATES.
E. De La Hooke
422 Park Avenue (London Loan Block).

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES.

Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

DANCING — PRIVATE LESSONS ANY time. Learn the new dances—Tango, One-Step, Gaiety, Hesitation Waltz. Learn to dance them properly. Phone Dayton & McCormick.

SWIMMING PLUNGE AND MINERAL baths open every day, Sunday included. Dundas street west. Phone 2198. George Haylock, proprietor.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARTIES, balls, banquets. Phone 1265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

TONY CORTESE & SONS' ORCHESTRA —Original London Harpers. 161 Maple street. Phone 1570. 19tf

LONDON LADY HARPERS—ENGAGEMENTS accepted for concert and social events. Address Miss Ella Topping, Tambling's Corners. Phone 91, Ring 3, Byron. 52tf

BORN, MARRIED, DIED.

BORN.

JANES—To Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Janes, 703 York street, on Monday, June 29, 1914, a son, Charles Morley. b

KNOX—At Victoria Hospital, July 2, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Knox, of Galt, a daughter, Grace Margaret Louise. b

PHIPPS—At West Suburban Hospital, Chicago, Ill., on Sunday, June 28, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Phipps, a daughter, Eleanor Mary. b

RANDALL—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Randall wish to announce the birth of a daughter (Helen Lorraine), on June 27, 1914. b

SMITH—At St. Joseph's Hospital, on Thursday, July 2, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Frank Smith, a daughter, Janet. 75u

DIED.

BRYAN—At the residence of her brother, Thomas Bryan, 31 King street, on Friday, July 3, 1914, Sarah Bryan, aged 76. Funeral private, on Monday, at 2 p.m. b

FORTNER—On July 1, 1914, Alem W., dearly-beloved husband of Mary Fortner, aged 60 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 487 Pall Mall street, on Saturday, July 4, 1914, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. b

HICKS—At his late residence, 178 Bruce street, on July 3, 1914, Adolph Hicks, dearly-beloved husband of Mary Elizabeth Hicks.
Funeral from above address on Monday, July 6. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. 74u

LABATT.—At Montreal, on Wednesday, July 1, Ismena K. Labatt, daughter of the late John K. Labatt, Esq., in her 59th year. 73c

MEETINGS.

There will be a special meeting of Harmony Encampment, No. 3, I. O. O. F., tomorrow evening, the 4th inst., at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of conferring the Royal Purple Degree. George Shaw, C. T.; W. G. R. Bartram, R. F. 74u

MALE HELP WANTED.

Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

WANTED—RELIABLE, SOBER MAN as porter. Queen's Hotel, Hespeler, Ont. 75c

TWO SHEET METAL WORKERS AND two bronze workers; top wages to good men; ideal working conditions; cool, well-lighted shop. A. B. Ormsby Company, Limited, King and Dufferin strets, Toronto. 75c

WANTED AT ONCE — FIRST-CLASS blacksmith and woodworker, in a small village, good locality; no opposition Address Box 269, Wanstead, 75k

NO. 16 COMPANY, CANADIAN ARMY Service Corps — Wanted, men and teams, with drivers and wagons, to go to camp for two weeks, commencing 15th August; also a few bakers and butchers. Apply any Thursday evening, between 8 and 10 o'clock, at company headquarters, Armories, London. tzx, Aug 1

BRICKLAYERS WANTED — APPLY J. MacDonald, Strathroy; phone 9B. Union wage. 731

WE WILL TRAIN YOU AT HOME FOR a Government position. Civil service examinations are easy with our assistance; all departments; experienced instructor; information and terms free on request. Petrolea Correspondence Schools, Petrolea, Ont. 47tf-t

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

MAID WANTED FOR LIGHT HOUSEWORK. Apply at once, 538 Waterloo street. 75c

WANTED—YOUNG LADY FOR CLERICAL work. Must be good at figures. Knowledge of stenography preferred. Apply H. J. Jones-Sons, Limited, Dundas street east. 75c

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK. Apply Mrs. O'Neil, 334 Princess. 74c

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS. APPLY AT Aged People's Home, Richmond street north. 74c

WANTED — EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girl, at once. Dominion House. J. J. Cox. 74c

EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID WANTED. Apply before 10 a.m. or after 6. Mrs. Beattie, 73 Wortley road. 73c

EXPERIENCED COOK GENERAL; other help kept; no washing; $20 per month. Box 81, Advertiser. 40tf

WOMEN TO KNOW HUNT'S DIAMOND Flour makes perfect biscuits.

OLD MIRRORS MADE NEW—FOREST City Glass Company, 74 Fullarton street. Phone 3891.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ENGLISH BRINDLE BULLDOG. Reward at 559 Piccadilly street. 75u

LOST—AN AUTOMOBILE PUMP AND inner tube between London, Springbank and Port Stanley. Call phone 636. 75c

IMPOUNDED AT QUEEN'S PARK—Bay mare, with mane cut short, and appears sore in front. If not redeemed by July 6, will be sold at 4 p.m. B. McLeod. 74u

AMERICAN FOXHOUND BITCH PUP, three months old, black and tan head, with white stripe in face, body nearly all white, black spot on back near centre of body, also black spot on root of tail. Reward. J. Hughes, 639 King street. 74c

LOST, WEDNESDAY, ON ADELAIDE north or third concession—Handbag, containing purse, glasses. Reward at this office. 73c

A REWARD OF FIVE DOLLARS IS offered for information that will locate George Denman, aged 10; slender build, fair, brown eyes, wore brown knickers, black and white striped shirt; left home June 5. Phone or write Mrs. C. Denman, Lucan. 73c

HOUSES, ROOMS TO LET.

Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, TWO months; seven rooms, use of phone and garage. Box 275, Advertiser. 75c

TO LET—EIGHT-ROOMED STORY AND half brick house, electric light, gas, bathroom and barn; immediate possession; good locality. Phone 275. Apply 380 Queen's avenue. 75c

BOARDING BY DAY OR WEEK—CENTRALLY located, five minutes' walk from car. Apply 10 Oxford street. 75n

COTTAGE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. 98 Bruce street. 75u

HOUSE TO LET, 238 KING STREET, modern, etc. Apply 240 King street. 75a

TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS. APPLY evenings, 5 to 7, 416 York street. b

TO RENT, BY SEPTEMBER 1—DOCTOR'S residence, 402 Dundas street, corner Colborne. Inquire 393 William street. 74c

TO RENT—COTTAGE AT PORT STANLEY for August. Apply Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street. 74n

TO RENT—DWELLING, No. 803 CENTRAL avenue. Sydney Smythe, insurance agent, Talbot street. Phone 1889.

DOUBLE PARLOR, UNFURNISHED, modern; steam heated. Telephone 683. Apply 377 Wellington street. 74c

WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, ELECTRIC light, water, etc., close to beach. Terms reasonable. Apply Box 214, Port Stanley. 74u

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS, housekeeping privileges; private cottage, Port Stanley. Phone 2993 city. 73c

TO LET—WELL-FURNISHED COTTAGE on Hillcrest, Port Stanley. Apply G. A. McGillivray, 91 Mount Pleasant avenue. 71n

TO LET — LARGE CEMENT BLOCK cottage, furnished; boat; 7 rooms, cellar; Lake Huron's choice resort; Ipperwash Beach; terms easy. Apply A. E. Hannahson, Thorndale. 68h

BIGGS' FURNITURE STORAGE—Clean and dry. Prices reasonable. The Forest City Moving Vans. Phone 1162, 97 Carling street.

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING VANS —Largest in city. Good storage. 700 Talbot street. Phone 1724.

ON MOVING DAY REMEMBER "DAY the Mover." Moving vans and electric vacuum cleaners. Phone 2887. H. F. Day. Office, 92 King.

UP-TO-DATE MOVING VANS—FURNITURE and pianos packed, crated and carefully handled. 863½ Colborne street. Phone 2636. Flowers & Taylor.

QUICK DRAYING—PHONE 2839. GOOD service and reasonable charges. Dixon & Son.

PATENTS.

P. J. EDMUNDS, REGISTERED ATTORNEY and Solicitor of Patents, Central avenue, London, Ontario, Canada. Phone.

PERSONAL.

GREENWOOD PLACE — PRIVATE Hospital. Rice & Millard, Hale street, London. Phone 1705.

ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING—OUR SPECIALTY IS slate blackboards. J. Whittaker, 551 King street.

ROOFING
Contracts executed in any part of the country. Prepared Roofing for sale, wholesale or retail.
S. L. DAVIS,
363 Richmond Street. Phones 4281, 3628. ywt

SLATE, GRAVEL AND CEMENT roofer. Paint for gravel roofs. Walter Scott, 506 York street.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 11, Westminster; duties to commence September 1. Apply, stating salary, experience and qualifications, to John Crinklaw Jun., R. R. No. 2, Wilton Grove. 75o

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 7, Stephen Township, holding second class certificate; salary, $550 to $600, according to experience and qualifications; duties to commence September 1. Apply to Fred Gaiser, R. R. No. 2, Dashwood, Ont. 75n

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 2, London Township, duties to commence September 1. Apply, stating salary and qualifications, to Angus Ferguson, Denfield, R. R. No. 2, secretary-treasurer. 75c-tyt

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 12, North Dorchester; experienced, Protestant. Apply, stating experience, qualifications and salary expected, to A. E. Gee, R. R. No. 2, Dorchester, Ont. 75c-txt

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 4, Lobo; duties to commence September 1. Write, stating salary and qualifications, to Wm. Chapman, R. R. No. 3, Denfield, Ont. 74c

WANTED — FULLY - QUALIFIED teacher for S. S. No. 4, Caradoc; duties to commence September 1st. Apply Russel Corcoran, secretary-treasurer, R. R. No. 1, Mount Brydges. 74i

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 1, Delaware. Apply, stating experience and qualifications; personal application preferred. F. M. Woodhull, R. R. No. 2, Lambeth. 73n

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 5 school, Enniskillen. Apply Sam Mater, secretary, Oil Springs P. O., Ont. 73m

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 2, Mosa; duties to begin Septeember 1. Apply, stating salary and qualifications, to Thomas Gardiner, Glencoe, Ont. 70n

TEACHER WANTED, S. S. NO. 8, Westminster. Apply Robert Willis, secretary, R. R. No. 1, London. 70n

WANTED—TEACHER FOR S. S. NO. 21, Brooke. Duties to commence September; state qualifications and experience, also salary. Address, A. C. Walker, R. R. No. 2., Alvinston, Ont. 69bu

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MARRIED MAN SEEKS FARM WORK by the year; three years' experience. Box 261, Advertiser. 73c

BUTCHER—FIRST-CLASS MEAT CUTTER and salesman; best of references. Box 263, Advertiser. 73c

GARMENT CUTTING.

DRESSMAKERS AND LADIES' TAILORS strive persistently to excel in designing accurate patterns. Our graduates fear no competitor. Study for advancement. Cutting School, 227 Dundas street.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

FOR SALE — ORGAN AND COUCH, good condition, cheap. Apply Box 274, Advertiser. 75c

WANTED — WELL-BRED AIREDALE or wire-haired foxterrier pup. Apply N. G. Johnson, Bank of Montreal. b

NICE COTTAGE ON CRAIG STREET—Will exchange for larger house, or house with some land; pay cash difference. Box 273, Advertiser. 75u-ty

PIANO FOR SALE—GOOD UPRIGHT piano, used only a few years, good as new; must be sold. Apply to 338 Maitland street. 75n

HOT-AIR FURNACE, FIRST-CLASS condition; sell cheap if taken at once. Apply D. H. McLeod, 75 Stanley street. b

MAHOGANY 4-POST BEDSTEADS AT Keene's Antique Store, 342 Talbot street.

PRIVATE SALE OF FURNITURE AT 771 Waterloo street, Monday, July 6, 1914, from 4 to 6 and 8 to 9, consisting of Standard sewing machine, three wash stands, single mattress, carpet sweeper, clock. b

A NUMBER OF CATCHY ADVERTISING phrases in electrotypes, single column, in black and white. Box 268, Advertiser. 74c

FOR SALE — BASEBURNER, WITH oven, cheap. 15 Wyatt street. 74c

FOR SALE—YOUNG HORSE, DELIVERY wagon, buggy, cutter, two sets of harness; very cheap. Box 252, Advertiser. 74c

REO TOURING CAR, CAN BE CONVERTED into delivery; just been overhauled, tires in first-class condition. Price $200. Apply Box 265, Advertiser. 74c

LATE CABBAGE AND CAULIFLOWER plants. Main & Collyer, South London, Telephone 2831. 73n

UPRIGHT PIANO — GOOD AS NEW — Must be sold this month. Apply Box 254, Advertiser. 711

PLAIN, PRACTICAL, COMPLETE Treatise of Modern Locomotives and Air Brakes. Hamilton's, 338 Richmond street.

AIREDALE PUPPIES, READY TO ship; grandly bred. Apply C. Russell, R. R. 6, London. 63k-t

KEEP COOL!
We have a large assortment of Coal Oil Stoves from 65c each to $18. Gas Plates, 3-burner, $3.50 and $5.00 each. Gas Ovens at all prices.
THE LOVE HARDWARE CO.
Phone 588 111 Dundas Street.

FOR SALE — THRESHING OUTFIT — Cutting box, separator, 25-horsepower engine, in good condition; run one season. Box 221, Advertiser. 65o ytt

COUCH, ORGAN, CHAIRS, OFFICE desk for sale. MacKellar, 645 Dundas.

DON'T MONKEY WITH BEDBUGS, ants, insects, lice on poultry. Try Deoxide. At Darch & Hunters. ywt

IF YOU WANT HELP, SITUATIONS, want to buy or sell real estate, etc., insert an advertisement in the Hamilton Herald, the recognized want medium of the city. Rate, 1c a word, or three consecutive insertions for 2c a word with cash order. Subscriptions: Daily, 25c a month, $2 yearly; Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample copy sent on application.

FIRST CLASS SHOE REPAIR
296 RICHMOND STREET. PHONE 1898.
Old shoes made to look like new, and every job guaranteed. Parcels called for and delivered same day. Give us a trial. ywt

Watson's Two Markets
Fresh Meat and Provision Market, 246 Dundas Street, and Stalls 1 and 2 Market House. Hotels and restaurants supplied at the lowest prices.
Dundas—Phone 4796. Market—Phone 4520 zyxwt

Band Instruments
We carry a complete stock.
W. McPHILLIPS
189 Dundas Street, London.

WOOD
CHOICE DRY, MIXED WOOD,
$2.00 Per Large Load.
ALEX. POLLARD
495 York Street. Phone 1391. ywt

DELIVERY WAGONS BUILT TO ORDER. See our second-hand wagons. Abbott's Carriage Factory.

Window Shades to Order
Best Grade Cloth, Guaranteed Rollers. Estimates Given.
Trafford Furniture Co.
129 Dundas Street. Phone 864

BARGAINS IN
SECOND-HAND CARS.
All Newly Painted
Overland 40 Car. Bargain. Regal 30 Car. Line Roadster. New Ford Tires $13.
CENTRAL GARAGE. ywt

Silverwood's Market
CHOICE DAIRY:
In Prints, 25c; in Crocks, 24c.
141 KING ST. PHONES 3121, 3122.
STALLS 10, 11, 12, MARKET HOUSE. tf-zyxwt

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR LIVE CALVES.
JACKSON BROS.
87 Wellington St. Phones 1057, 2859. zyxwt

RAPID MESSENGER — NIGHT AND day services. Dray for hire. Phone 2845. K. Griffith, 244 Horton street.

40 and 72-Foot Extension Ladders.
Offered cheap for quick clearance. See them at my Rectory street yard. GEO. H. BELTON, two yards, corner Pall Mall and Richmond, Rectory and York streets. xt

FOR SALE—OAK CASKS, BARRELS and packing cases; city delivery. Gorman, Eckert & Co. 74tf-xt

YOUR OLD BICYCLE.
will run this season for little cost. Let us send for it. Phone 2976.
WILLIAM A. WALKER.
OPEN EVENINGS. 757 DUNDAS.
All Work Guaranteed. zxt

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

FOR SALE—WORK HORSE, IN GOOD condition. 755 Dundas street. 73c

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE, Apply 761 Dundas street. 73c

BIG SIX-CYLINDER ROADSTER, 1912 model, driven only 7,000 miles; complete equipment, including eight tires; built on seven-passenger chassis; 125-inches wheel base; would make elegant commercial vehicle; owner must sell. Box 260, Advertiser. 73n

IMPERIAL FLOUR GIVES BEST RESULTS. Hookway & Son, King street. Phone 1335.

WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE latest styles. See our samples. The Advertiser Job Department.

BEST MIXED HARDWOOD, $1.50 PER load. Marcel Hoehn (phone 1716), 695 York.

TWO ROSEWOOD MELODEONS, three walnut bureaus, china cabinet, steamer trunks, dressers and stand, and all kinds of household goods, at T. McKim's auction rooms, Talbot street, near market. Phone 4820.

FOR SALE — HOWARD NEW IDEA and Summit Hot Air Furnaces, at Rutherford's. Phone 2613. 179 Kent.

FIRST MORTGAGES FOR SALE, TO pay you good interest. Address Box 79, Advertiser, for particulars.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC—BLANCHARD'S Fish Market, moved to 525 Richmond street, opposite St. Peter's Hall. Fresh fish daily. Phone 1510.

GO TO ROBERTSON'S, RICHMOND and Kent streets, for school books and school supplies.

SHAFTING, HANGERS, PULLEY belting supplied and installed. Superior Machine Company, Limited, city.

CONSULT US ABOUT UPHOLSTERING —We are experts. Estimates furnished. Charles M. Quick. Phone. 31tf

ONN'S FISH MARKET—FISH OF ALL kinds. 143 King, opposite market. Phone 1296.

FEATHER PILLOWS, MATTRESSES, renovated and re-covered. Hunt & Sons, mattress factory, 593 Richmond. Phone 997.

BULBS
Import your bulbs direct at a half to one-quarter of regular store prices Orders must be in at once. Get catalogue at MORGAN'S, 100 DUNDAS STREET.

Automobile Accessories
Presto Head and Searchlights. Gas tanks refilled and exchanged. We are prompt shippers. Try us.
LONDON ENGINE SUPPLY CO., LTD., 85 Dundas Street. ywt

2 in. Plank
Good and Sound
Suitable for rough work, $16.00 per thousand. ALEX. POLLARD, 495 York street. Phone 1391. ywt

Blacksmithing Department
We have now enlarged our blacksmithing department and are in a position to turn out all your requirements in this line. Give us a call and be convinced.
London Machinery Repair Company
Rear 187 Queen's Avenue. Phone 4284. ywt

ONE THREE-SPRING WAGON, LIGHT. ONE LIGHT PLATFORM WAGON, WITH TOP,
Suitable for small grocer; been used. A full line of delivery, baggage, express wagons and drays.
L. W. CRAWFORD,
343 Talbot Street. ywt

SOUTHCOTT COAL COMPANY
Hard and soft coal and wood dealers. Phone 1083. 276 Clarence street. Prompt delivery and courteous treatment. ywt

Furniture and Household Supplies
Cash or credit. Prices most reasonable in city. Open evenings. BARNES & CO., 364 Hamilton Road. Phone 2065. ywt

ELECTRIC IRONS
With a life guarantee. Complete, with cord and stand. Weight, six pounds. They are easily operated. Price, $5.00. We let them out on trial.
WANLESS HARDWARE & ELECTRIC
Phone 1801. 866 Dundas Street. ywt

CORNWALL'S HEALING BALM.
Highly recommended by those who have used it. Cures cuts, old sores and swellings. Good for man and beast. Once used, always used. Sold at Taylors and Mitchell's, 114 Dundas street. Agents wanted in every town. Manufactured by P. Cornwall, 207 Rectory street, London, Ont. ywt

GASOLINE ENGINES
AND OUTFITS.
See us before buying.
LONDON GAS POWER CO.
Corner Interswitching and Laura Streets. ywt

Buy Lehigh Coal
Large size Pea Coal, well screened.
G. R. KETTLE & SON.
Phones 299, 2758. Yards, G.T.R.-Maitland. ywt

$100—$3 A MONTH—Beautiful Rosewood Piano, 7 1-3 octaves, full iron plate, fully guaranteed for 5 years. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street. 57tf-ywt

Do You Need a Truss?
We sell a truss that is guaranteed
Come and see
Anderson & Nelles, Druggists.
268 DUNDAS STREET., LONDON

CEMENT BLOCKS FOR SALE, 4, 8, 10 and 12 inches. Prompt delivery. Concrete Walls and Sidewalks put in. R. H. Smith, 191 Wharncliffe Road. Phone 2998. ywt

S. LEWIS & SON, 447 TALBOT STREET, the well-known horseshoers—Particular attention paid to lame and interfering horses. All work guaranteed.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

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SOLID HALF INCH THICK
WHY NOT GET THREE MONTHS
Extra use of your summer cottage? Line with Fibre Wall Board. Coolest in summer, warmest in winter.
J. S. FERGUSON,
New Address, 384 Richmond Street. xt

LADIES — WHEN DELAYED OR IRREGULAR use Triumph Pills; always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. tf-t

MEN'S DONGOLA SHOES, $2. LADIES' DONGOLA SHOES, Lace or Button, $2.
PAXMAN
210 King Street. t Phone 4595.

MASSEY-HARRIS BICYCLES
CANADA'S BEST,
FULLY EQUIPPED, $40.00.
F. BENSON & CO.
615 DUNDAS ST. EAST LONDON t

RELIANCE MACHINE WORKS.
Phone 3168. 665 Dundas Street.
Expert Auto Repairing—We have the most complete equipment in London for overhauling and repairing Automobiles, including an oxygen-carbon remover. This is the cheapest and best carbon remover known. Charges are reasonable. xt

Have Your Automobile Painted
Tops recovered and your slip-covers made by
GOULD & MOHAN
346-348 Wellington Street. Phone 1750. zxt

xt

Blank Books
MADE TO YOUR ORDER.
Charles Chapman Co.
91 DUNDAS ST. xt PHONE 370.

McLEOD & GRAY, REAR ADVERTISER—First-class livery and boarding. Bus parties our specialty. Phone 1277.

5 Cents
Buys a large-sized package of
Matchless Ammonia
at any store.
IT CAN'T BE BEATEN. ywt

Large Line of Steamer Trunks
Just Arrived $4.00 to $8.50.
Jas. McCormick
395 Talbot Street. Phone 2038. zxt

ONE STAR KNITTING MACHINE, nearly new, with lesson book, complete; Angelus, with about 200 pieces of music; three rosewood chairs, good design; one rosewood melodeon, walnut tables, etc., at auction prices. Phone 4820. McKim's auction rooms.

BEST FLOUR AND FEED—SLOBASKY, 212 Hamilton road. Prompt delivery. Phone 4130.

WANTED.

Say you saw it in The Advertiser.

WANTED TO RENT—SMALL BRICK cottage, with modern conveniences, central. Apply Box 276, Advertiser. 75o

BOARDERS WANTED; FIRST-CLASS boarding house. Apply or write Ayr Cottage, Grimmond Beach, Port Stanley. 75u

WANTED! 1,000 LIVE HENS
TOP PRICES.
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.
MANN, LAURIE & CO.
YORK AND RIDOUT STREETS.
PHONE 1577. LONDON, ONT. ywt

WANTED, BY EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS—Work by day; best of references. Apply Box 267, Advertiser. 74c

WANTED TO PURCHASE — GOOD, gentle horse, for lady to drive. Apply Box 256, Advertiser. 73c

LOAN OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS wanted; good security and good interest. Reply Box 253, Advertiser. 70n

WANTED.—LOAN OF $2,500 ON CITY property worth $4,500. Interest six per cent. J. W. G. Winnett, Barrister, Talbot street. ywt

DR. MAHAN'S COMPASS OIL REMOVES inflammation from ulcerated teeth. Rub it into that sore bunion and find quick relief. t

WANTED — DEAD HORSES AND cattle; phone 638, will go twelve miles; no animal removed without its hide on. London Fertilizer company.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT Hunt's Diamond Flour makes a perfect bread.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—CHOIRLEADER FOR GRACE Methodist Church, St. Thomas, Ont. Apply stating salary required, etc., to R. Sutton, 9 Verna street, St. Thomas, Ont. 74c

MAN AND WIFE WANTED TO WORK on farm. Apply Phone 269. 74a

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAY mail clerk examinations in London soon. Sample coaching lessons free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 916 N, Rochester, N. Y. July4

AUCTIONEERS.

SERVICES OF JOSEPH BROWN, auctioneer—Moved to 101 King street. Phone 3223. 67c-wtt

INSURANCE.

J. A. Nelles & Son
Fire, Life, Accident, Marine, Plate Glass. Rent and Automobile Insurance.
380 Richmond St. Phone 343 xt

G. M. GUNN & SON (GEORGE C. Gunn)—Established 1859. Fire, life, accident and automobile insurance.

POPE MOTORCYCLES
The standard by which every other make must now be judged.
BICYCLE & MOTOR SALES CO.
397 CLARENCE ST., DISTRIBUTORS.

DERMATOLOGY.

MARINELLO SYSTEM FOR FACE, scalp, chiropody. Removal of superfluous hair permanently. Miss Beattie corner Talbot and Fullarton. Phone 3027.

AGENTS WANTED.

HUSTLING MAN, UNDER 50 EACH locality. Introduce our memberships. $50 to $500 monthly. The I-L-U 2053, Covington, Ky. b

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN. —BEST selling household article. Start at once. Large demand for goods. Stones Specialty Co., 356 Aberdeen Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 69ct

PAWNBROKERS.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-HAND clothing. Julius Siskind, pawnbroker, 338 Richmond street.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WE WILL PAY YOU $120 TO DISTRIBUTE religious literature in your community; sixty days' work; experience not required; man or woman; opportunity for promotion; spare time may be used. International Bible Press, 182 Spadina avenue, Toronto. July1,4,8,11

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PICTURE THEATRE IN TOWN FIVE thousand people for sale; no opposition; also one in town two thousand population, no opposition; snap prices. Write John A. Moody, London. b

SEVENTEEN - TABLE POOLROOM, bowling alleys, barbar shop, cigar and tobacco, fixtures, city location, for sale; price and terms right. John A. Moody, London. b

GENERAL COUNTRY STOCK, THOUSAND dollars, property fifteen hundred; postoffice salary, hundred; for sale or exchange, or will rent property. John A. Moody, London. b

HOTEL—BAR AND HOUSE AVERAGE sixty dollars daily; price, three thousand dollars. John A. Moody, London. b

GROCERY STOCK, THOUSAND DOLLARS; fixtures and chattels, thousand dollars; turnover, eighteen thousand yearly; for sale, city location. John A. Moody, 179 Dundas, London. b

OIL HAS BEEN FOUND IN CANADA and causing intense excitement. Great sums are being made quickly. It looks even bigger than California or Pennsylvania. Conservative Corporation with choice holdings present opportunity for those wishing to invest $20 or more. Prospectus mailed free. Write quick. D. M. MacGregor, 739 Hastings street, Vancouver, B. C., Canada. b

FOR SALE—TEA, COFFEE AND SPICE business; complete roasting and grinding plant; premises for sale or to rent. Apply P. O. Box 531, London.

TENDERS
Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned until noon, Monday, July 13, 1914, for the erection of a
Reinforced Concrete Factory
for the
Advertiser Job Printing Company
to be erected at corner of Wellington and York streets, London.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the architects.
Watt & Blackwell
Architects
London and Hamilton
95-k-tywt

TENDERS
Will be received up to July 6 for the purchase of two $2,500 4½-per-cent debentures of the London Loan Company due January 9 and 21, 1918. Address box 337, London, Ont. 74n

TWO KILLED AT PICNIC BY A THUNDERBOLT

Fifteen Others in the Building Injured By Shock.

SALLISAW, Okla., July 3.—Two persons were killed and fifteen injured, several seriously, late today when lightning struck a building at a picnic ground here. Several hundred people who were attending a political rally were in the building.

PICNICKED AT FAIRMOUNT

[Special to The Advertiser.]

WOODSTOCK, July 3.—The annual picnic and outing of the Old St. Paul's Anglican Sunday School was held at Fairmount Park, near Beachville, this afternoon and was largely attended.

A very enjoyable time was spent in boating and games of all description.

NAVAL VETERAN AGED 105

Hundred and Fifty American Ex-Fighters in London.

LONDON, July 3. — The American residents of London are entertaining the civil war veterans who live in this country, with an outing tomorrow. It is not likely that all of the 150 old sailors and soldiers who draw their pensions through the American consulate-general in London will be able to attend, for many of them are feeble, but already over a score have accepted the invitation, some with the rather pathetic appeal that "there will have to be tickets for two, as I must have somebody to look after me."

One of the first to accept was George Monroe, a naval veteran, who is 105 years old, but is still as active at many of the youngsters of 70 or more, and takes part in all of their monthly gatherings.

CADETS TO LEAVE MONDAY

[Special to The Advertiser.]

SARNIA, July 3.—On Monday morning next the local cadet company of the Collegiate Institute will leave for the annual cadet camp, which is being held on Carling Heights, London. It is expected that a good number of the lads will take in the outing and a great deal of interest

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THOS. C. KNOTT

350, RICHMOND ST., OVER THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPANY OFFICE, PHONE 650.

REAL ESTATE BROKER, VALUATOR, ARBITRATOR, OPTIONS OBTAINED, MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, PROPERTIES RENTED AND RENTS COLLECTED.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—I HAVE MOVED TO THE ADDRESS ABOVE, WHICH IS DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MY FORMER OFFICE, WHERE I WILL BE PLEASED TO SEE YOU AT ANY TIME.

WE WILL CLOSE OUR OFFICE AT ONE O'CLOCK SATURDAY AFTERNOONS DURING JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST.

GOWER PARK—A NEW SURVEY HAS BEEN MADE OF THIS PROPERTY, WHICH IS SITUATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF OXFORD STREET, ABOUT ONE BLOCK WEST OF THE WHARNCLIFFE ROAD. LOTS CAN BE PURCHASED AT FROM $6 TO $10 PER FOOT. $5 DOWN AND $5 PER MONTH WILL BUY A LOT. CALL NOW AND PURCHASE A LOT BEFORE THE BEST ARE SOLD. CALL AND SEE PLAN.

ADELAIDE STREET, SALISBURY STREET, RATTLE STREET AND ELIZABETH STREET—YOU CAN PURCHASE SPLENDID LARGE LOTS IN THIS SURVEY AT FROM $17 TO $20 PER FOOT. THESE LOTS WILL ADVANCE IN PRICE SOON, SO BUY AT ONCE AND GET THE BENEFIT OF THE RAISE. CALL AND SEE PLANS.

28¾ ACRES, CLOSE TO THE CITY LIMITS, TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, MODERN, BARNS, ETC. THIS PROPERTY IS IN A FIRST-CLASS LOCALITY, AND THE LAND ALONE IS WORTH MORE THAN THE PRICE ASKED. THIS PROPERTY CAN BE NICELY SUBDIVIDED, AS IT FACES ON FOUR STREETS. CALL AND SEE PLAN. PRICE, $9,000.

ORCHARD HILL—I HAVE STILL NINE LOTS FOR SALE IN THIS BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY. YOU CAN BUY THEM NOW, BUT THEY MAY BE SOLD IN A VERY SHORT TIME. I CAN SELL YOU SEVEN LOTS ON PATRICIA STREET AT $12.00 PER FOOT AND TWO LOTS FACING ON HURON STREET AT $18.00 PER FOOT. DO NOT DELAY, AS OTHERS DID AND THEN HAD TO PAY A IHGHER PRICE.

I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF VACANT LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY FOR SALE. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS.

SOUTH LONDON — Two-story and attic brick, five bedrooms, bathroom complete, hot-water heated, gas, electric light and fixtures; lot 93x216 feet, garage. Price, $5,500.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Two-story and attic red pressed brick, three bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas, dumb waiter, oak mantel; lot 33x150 feet. Price, $4,000.

CENTRAL—1½-story frame, three bedrooms, gas, electric light and fixtures. This is a bargain, and the price has been reduced from $2,300 to $2,000 for a quick sale.

MAITLAND STREET — Two-story frame, four bedrooms, electric light; lot 62x130 feet. $400 cash, and balance on easy terms. Price, $1,650.

HILL STREET—Red brick cottage, three bedrooms, electric light; lot 40x127 feet, stable, fruit trees and chicken house. $400 cash, and balance on easy terms. Price, $1,550.

NORTHEAST LONDON — 1¾-brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, electric light and fixtures, lot 30x115 feet. Price $2,200.

Confectionery and ice cream parlor, in splendid locality, for sale. Price $1,500. Call for particulars.

Summer cottage at Port Stanley for rent in first-class locality. Call for further particulars.

SOUTH LONDON—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, W.C., lot 56x86 feet. Price $1,500.00.

WEST LONDON—Vacant lot, 66x148 feet, in a splendid locality. Price only $9 per foot. Call for particulars.

WEST LONDON—Frame cottage, two bedrooms, gas, electric light and fixtures; lot 30x112 feet. Price, $1,450.

CENTRAL AVENUE—2½ story brick, slate roof, four bedrooms, bathroom complete, gas, lot 100x86 feet. Price $4,500.00

SOUTH LONDON—Two-story brick veneer, three bedrooms, all modern conveniences, gas, electric light and fixtures; lot 40x117 feet. Price, $3,300.

BELLEVUE AVENUE—Two-story and attic red pressed brick, three bedrooms and den, bathroom complete, furnace, hot water in bathroom, gas, electric light and fixtures, mantel and grate; verandah; lot 45.6x120 feet. Price reduced from $3,600 to $3,500 for quick sale.

EAST LONDON—Brick veneer cottage, three bedrooms, electric light and gas; lot 40x167 feet. Price, $2,350.

SOUTH LONDON—Two-story brick veneer, three bedrooms, modern; lot 84x259.6. Price $4,000 or with lot. 42x259.6; $3,200.

NORTH LONDON — Frame cottage, three bedrooms, gas and fixtures; lot 60x120 feet. Price only $2,300.

PORT STANLEY—Summer cottages in splendid localities. Prices range from $900 to $1,500.

RIDOUT STREET, South London—I have several splendid large lots that you can buy from $17 to $20 per foot. I consider these lots a good buy. Call and see plans.

TECUMSEH AVENUE, near the Wharncliffe road, vacant lots, with sidewalk, sewer and water laid. Price only $7 per foot.

SOUTH LONDON — 1½-story brick, three bedrooms, bathroom complete, hot water heated, gas and fixtures; lot 40x129.6. Price only $3,500.

NORTH LONDON—1¾-story brick veneer, four bedrooms, modern, gas and fixtures; lot 50x69.6. Price, $3,500.

TWO SPLENDID LOTS on Orchard Hill at $12 per foot.

DUNDAS STREET—Central, three-story brick store, well situated, good building; lot 53x100 feet and right-of-way in rear. Call and get particulars.

EAST LONDON—Two-story and attic brick veneer, four bedrooms, modern, electric light and fixtures; lot 33x120 feet. Price, $3,500.

WATERLOO STREET NORTH—One of the best lots on the street, 60x151 feet. Price only $18 for a quick sale.

CENTRAL, south of G. T. R., splendid brick cottage, three bedrooms; lot 40x95 feet. $300 cash and balance on easy terms. Price, $2,000.

SOUTH LONDON—Two-story, two-family house, modern, should rent for $60 per month; lot 104.6x116 feet. Price, $6,700.

SOUTH LONDON—1¾-story red pressed brick, three bedrooms, modern, gas, electric light and fixtures, laundry tubs, oak mantel; lot 40x240 feet. Price only $4,500.

RICHMOND STREET—Vacant lot between Maple and Kent streets, 82x270 feet and right-of-way from Maple street, or lot 82x150 feet. Call and get particulars.

CENTRAL—Two-story and attic semi-detached brick, three bedrooms, modern, gas, electric light and fixtures; lot 42x80 feet. A cheap property at $5,800. A good chance for an investment. Rent $50 a month.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. IF YOU HAVE ANY REAL ESTATE YOU WISH SOLD WE CAN SELL IT FOR YOU, AND WILL NOT CHARGE IF THE PROPERTY IS NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH US. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

THE PROPERTIES ON THIS LIST ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE PROPERTIES THAT WE HAVE FOR SALE. CALL AND SEE US.

Losing But Not Lost

ARE YOU LOSING YOUR HEALTH AND YOUR INTEREST IN LIFE? THERE IS NO BETTER WAY TO REGAIN YOUR HEALTH AND REFILL YOUR PURSE THAN TO PURCHASE A WESTERN ONTARIO FARM.

No. 6685—100 acres township of Brook, county of Lambton, clay loam, 95 acres cleared, 5 acres timber, 85 acres meadow and pasture, all drained, half acre orchard, 1 spring well, well in stable and pasture, also well and cistern at house, 2-story brick house on stone foundation, cellar under house, frame barn 48x60, implement shed 38x70, all buildings in good repair, cement floors in cow stable, quarter mile to school, 4 miles to Napier church, 4½ miles to Alvinston market and station, rural mail delivery. Price $6,100. Terms cash.

No. 4455—100 acres Kent County, all cleared, 14 acres pasture, clay soil, all drained, 12 acres meadow, 4 acres orchard, rock well and creek, frame house 14x26, frame kitchen 12x18, wood shed 10x13, barn 36x52, stable and shed 24x53, granary, implement shed and corn crib, fences all in good repair, 1 mile to school and church, 4 miles to market and station. Price $6,000.

No. 5023—50 acres, Lambton County, 25 acres cleared, 23 acres pasture, 7 acres mixed timber, 5 acres meadow, 25 acres drained by open drains, 2 wells, 1 acre orchard, 1½-story frame house 16x22, summer kitchen, log stable. Price $2,000.

No. 6950—100 acres, Middlesex County, clay loam, all cleared, 85 acres plowed, well drained, 2 acres orchard, spring in pasture, well at house, rail fences in good repair, 1½-story brick house, 1 story kitchen, good cellar under house, frame barn on cement foundation 36x80, water in stable, cement water cooling tank for milk, 1 mile to school and church, 2½ miles to butter factory, ¾ mile to proposed electric railway, telephone in house.

No. 6958—25 acres, Lambton County, clay loam, 15 acres cleared and plowed, 10 acres timber, drained by open ditch, 1 gas well, wire fences in good condition, ½ mile to school, church and postoffice, 2½ miles to station. Price $1,000.

No. 6963—200 acres, Kent County, clay and sandy loam, 175 acres cleared and plowed, 25 acres meadow and pasture, 75 acres tile drained, 1 acre orchard, 2 good wells and running stream, wire fences in good repair, 1½-story frame house 28x32, cellar under house, 3 frame barns 40x45, 50x80, 38x40 respectively, stabling in barn, 2 miles to school, church and postoffice, 3 miles to station and market.

FOR FURTHER LISTS OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, SEE TODAY'S FREE PRESS OR SEND FOR COUNTY CATALOGUES.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON FIRST MORTGAGES ON FARM PROPERTY.

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited

78 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Office Phone, 696. C. A. FOULGER. House Phone, 3665

PROPERTY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

100 acres in the Township of East Nissouri; good land and buildings. Will exchange for a house in London. Price, $9,000.

100 acres, in the County of Elgin, two miles to West Lorne. A good farm, all under grass. Will exchange for a house in London. Price, $4,200.

Nine acres of land, brick chopping-house and barn, good orchard, all in good condition. Will exchange for a 100-acre farm.

Apply to T. K. Brown, 455 Dufferin avenue, London, phone 2573. t

FOR SALE, $1,700—NEW BRICK COTTAGE, 1173 Laura street, opposite new McCormick factory. Apply 493 Adelaide street. 69g

TIME TO PLANT SHRUBS — OVER 1,000 trees and shrubs dug up and trenched in for late planting. Vines, border plants, spruce trees. Charles Baker, nurseryman. Phone 2223.

LOT FOR SALE, CHEAP, BEAUTIFUL property, 103 Bruce street, South London. b

FOR SALE—MODERN STORY-AND-HALF frame, good order, seven rooms, $2,000; easy terms. 86 Rectory street. b

FOR SALE

Two-story frame, West side; three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, hall, kitchen, summer kitchen; $1,650, part cash. Solid brick, four bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, veranda, large lot; price, $1,700; $500 cash, balance at 6 per cent. Nice cottage, in good repair, Southeast; $1,000, terms. Contents of ten-room rooming house, central; rooms fully occupied; cheap for quick sale. Fully modern house, West London; three bedrooms; $2,600; $200 cash, balance easy. Good building lots in different parts of the city. We have houses in all parts of the city. Call, phone or write.

THOS. J. CARNEY

OFFICE, 59 DUNDAS STREET.

Phones 907, 4268. Robinson Hall Chambers 74tf

TALBOT STREET—1½-STORY FRAME, 8 bedrooms, gas, electric light and fixtures; price reduced from $2,300 to $2,000 for a quick sale. Jubilee Cottage, Erie Rest, Port Stanley, will rent by the month or for the season. Thos. C. Knott, 350 Richmond street, over London and Western Trust Office. 72k

A GOOD FARM, GOOD LOCATION, good soil, fair buildings; terms easy. Box 271, Advertiser 75bu

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ANDERSON & CO.

SUITE FOUR, COOTE BLOCK, MARKET LANE.

$1,350—Laura street, frame cottage, six rooms. Terms.

$1,500—Hamilton road, brick cottage. Terms to suit.

$1,600—East side, frame cottage, seven rooms, large lot.

$1,550—London Junction, frame cottage, nine rooms, hard and soft water; lot 60x135 feet. Terms $500, balance $15 per month.

$2,000—South side, 1½-story brick, four bedrooms, room for bath, first-class shape.

$2,000—New frame cottage, four bedrooms, good well, small fruits, half an acre of land. Terms, $400.

$2,000—North side, 1½-story frame, four bedrooms; lot 60x125; good stable.

$2,000—Red pressed brick cottage, eight rooms. Terms, $500.

$2,200—Grey street, frame cottage, five bedrooms, large stable and lot.

$2,400—Mary street, two-story brick, eight rooms.

$2,500—Brick cottage, six rooms, gas, city and soft water, electric light, furnace, stable for four horses, carriage shed; five minutes' walk from car line, seven minutes' walk from market. Township taxes.

$2,500—Wortley road, two-story brick, five bedrooms, stable and chicken house, half-acre of fruit.

$2,800—North side, 1½-story brick, four bedrooms, modern.

$2,850—Lorne avenue, 1½-story brick, modern conveniences. On easy terms of payment.

$3,000—Piccadilly street, 1½-story red pressed brick, four bedrooms, modern conveniences.

$3,200—Two-story red pressed brick, eight rooms, thoroughly modern, grate and mantel; house newly decorated.

$3,300—Central, two-story brick, nine rooms, modern conveniences. Terms, $500.

$3,500—2½-story red pressed brick, hardwood floors, hall, front stairs, parlor, sitting-room with grate and mantel, four bedrooms, modern conveniences; good lot.

$3,600—North side, 1½-story brick, modern; deep lot.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Grocery store, brick dwelling in connection, wareroom, stable, carriage house and butcher shop; butcher shop rents for $12 per month. Cash sales for last Saturday alone, $128. Books open for inspection, showing daily sales for a number of years. Stock and fixtures amount to about $1,400. Terms cash. For the property the price is $5,500. Terms, half cash.

$4,000—General stock, store and dwelling at valuation.

$2,500—General stock, store and dwelling, stable and one acre land. $1,500.

$5,000—General stock, store, dwelling, etc. $4,500.

$2,000—General stock, two-story frame house, barn, three-quarters acre land. $1,700.

$3,200—Frame store, two-story brick dwelling, ten rooms, five acres orchard. $2,000—City grocery.

Money to loan, insurance effected and lots in all parts of the city for sale from $5 per foot up, and on easy terms of payment.

ANDERSON & CO.

THE SELLOGRAMS

$3,000—Dandy new 2-story red pressed Milton brick, 8 rooms, fully modern, large double deck veranda, nice lot, beautiful view, elegant suburban home, 1 mile from Dundas and Richmond streets. Easy terms.

$9,000—Dundas street, 2 stores, central lot 34x198 feet, stairway. Terms.

$2,500—East End, near Dundas street, 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, all modern. Terms.

$15 per foot—Splendid lot, Blackfriars street.

$5,500—Colborne street north, nice red pressed brick, 2½-story, fully modern, 10 rooms, lot 42x165 feet, fruit trees. Terms.

$1,400—William street, central, frame cottage, 6 rooms. Terms.

$50 per foot—Splendid lot, central William street, 40x132 feet.

$5,000—South London, elegant, all modern, 2½-story red pressed brick, 9 rooms, 2 mantels, laundry, clothes chutes, etc. Terms.

$1,500—West End, nice solid brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, etc., large lot.

$3,500—South London, 2-story brick, all modern, 9 rooms, good lot. $1,000 down.

$22 per foot—Richmond street north, dandy building lot, 40 foot frontage.

$3,500—North End, nice 1½-story brick, 9 rooms, strictly modern, lot 50x150. $1,000 down.

$2,600—West End, new 1½-story hip roof cottage, 8 rooms, strictly modern, nice corner lot. $200 down.

POCOCK BROS.

Estate and Insurance Office
No. 2 London Loan Building
Corner Dundas and Clarence streets.
Phones—747, 4097. t

$3,000 will buy a new, up-to-date brick house, with every modern convenience, on a nice street, two minutes' to the street car; $500 will handle it.

$2,500 will buy a frame house, two blocks to market, newly decorated, with all conveniences; seven rooms and bath. $900 will handle.

$3,000 will buy a brick house on a paved street, all conveniences; three blocks to market. $1,000 cash.

Story and a half brick, on car line, South London; newly decorated inside, being painted outside; has gas for cooking, electric light all through, cellar, two rooms, full size of house; first-class furnace, toilet, bath and basin, in large bathroom; four bedrooms and parlor, hall, dining-room, kitchen and well-built summer kitchen, hot and cold water, lot 35 by 120; $2,300. A good house at a low price.

Len. G. Westland

61 Dundas Street, London, Ont. b

WAY'S REAL ESTATE

Room 14, Dominion Bank Building, City.

Half a dozen real good cottages, with good large lots and fruit, and nearly all of them in best locations in city. Just listed this week. $1,500 to $2,500, with easy terms.

Phones 2696, 1230.

75tf-t

$2,000

will buy semi-modern cottage, seven rooms, on Oxford street, rents for $15 per month; nice lot.

E. G. FITZGERALD & CO.,

185 Dundas street, upstairs. Phone 3827. Opposite Strong's Drug Store. zxt

BUILDING LOT, NORTH WATERLOO, 36x86. Eight hundred; half cash, balance six per cent. Apply owner, Box 270, Advertiser. b

CHOICE LOT ON CATHCART STREET —Between Duchess and Tecumseh; $12 per foot. Apply 199 Bathurst. b

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BRICK residence; very central; will be sold at a bargain if sold at once. This is a splendid home. Currie & Co., 418 Talbot street.

FARM FOR SALE—CLAY LOAM. GOOD buildings; would consider exchange for business. Apply Box 272, Advertiser b

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

NORTH END—Lots are still in demand. You can still select a choice lot in any of the following streets:

Piccadilly, Maitland, Cheapside, William, Victoria and Richmond streets; also on Renwick and Harrison avenue, and Seminary avenue. Get our prices. We have the best lots in West London, north of Oxford street, for $8 per foot. Several lots in East London and South London.

TALBOT STREET—A handsome two-story red pressed brick house, 9 rooms, decorated in style, oak floors, hot water, good lot. Price $6,500.

KNOLLWOOD PARK—Two cottages, with good lots. Look them up if you want a cheap home.

GROSVENOR STREET, near Wellington street, 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, decorated in style, all modern improvements, verandah, lot 40x140 feet. Price, $3,500. Inspect at once.

JOHN STREET—1½-story brick house, stone foundation, 8 rooms, modern improvements, veranda, lot 40x140 feet. Price, $3,400.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new frame cottage on brick foundation, 7 rooms, hot water heating, bathroom furnished, electric light and gas, veranda, large lot, a perfect home. Inspect at once.

GROSVENOR STREET—Frame cottage 6 rooms, lot 57x110 feet, one of the best locations in the North End, being close to Waterloo street.

SOUTH OF HAMILTON ROAD — A new 1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, and bathroom, electric light and gas, lot 35x105 feet. Price $2,500.

WATERLOO STREET—Grocery store and dwelling, 7 rooms and bathroom, corner lot. Price, $2,400.

DUCHESS AVENUE, A new 2½-story red pressed brick house, 9 rooms, decorated in style, hot water heating, up-to-date plumbing, oak floors, laundry, large veranda, good lot. A perfect home for $5,000.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, South London—1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, hot water heating and all other improvements; good lot. Price $3,250. Owner out of town.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—1¼-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good order, frame barn, lot 33x203 feet. Price $2,200.

BURWELL STREET, near Dundas street, 1¾-story brick house, nine rooms, in good order, all modern improvements, large veranda, lot 35x112 feet, splendid location. Call for price.

MAITLAND STREET—1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, in good order. Nice lot. Price $2,200.

RIDOUT STREET—Two-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, close to the business centre. Price $2,000.

WILLIAM STREET—A splendid brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, gas, lot 36x101 feet. Price $1,650, easy terms.

TALBOT STREET — 3-story and basement brick house, six bedrooms, double parlors, etc., all modern improvements; suitable for a rooming house. Price, $3,800.

If you want a quick sale list your property with us. No charge except sold through us.

P. WALSH

PHONE 358—425 RICHMOND STREET. t

Buyers' and Sellers' Exchange

You want to sell, and another party wants to buy, but the difficulty is for you to get together. Our office affords you that channel—a meeting-place. No trouble to give information or show properties. Your business solicited. A. A. Campbell, No. 428 Richmond street, London, Ont. Alex. Stewart, Valuator. 75u

New Red Pressed Brick

North End—Contains 7 rooms, thoroughly modern and up-to-date; good-sized lot. Price $3,300. A. A. Campbell, No. 428 Richmond street, London, Ont. Aex. Stewart, Valuator. 75u ty

$4,500

For a two-story brick, Princess avenue, central, all modern conveniences, 9 rooms, splendid value. Lot 42x98. Get particulars. A. A. Campbell, No. 428 Richmond street, London, Ont. Alex. Stewart, valuator. 75u ty

IF YOU WANT

Good building lots in any part of the city, I can supply your needs.

Edward Schweitzer

London Junction—Spruce Street. ywt

BRICK COTTAGE — SIX ROOMS, clothes-closets, city and soft water. Sacrifice for quick sale, $150 cash; balance easy. Box 259, Advertiser. 73c

Mr. Wealthy Man.—Looking for a magnificent building site in London? See 518 Dufferin avenue. Good hot water heated house and excellent stable now on premises

JAMES CONNOR.

59 Dundas Street, or 341 Waterloo St. Phone 907. zxt

CONTRACTOR WILL BUILD HOME for you on your lot. Box 26, Advertiser

PORT STANLEY — COTTAGE, FOUR bedrooms, with furniture, for sale, at bargain price. Apply John A. Moody, 179 Dundas, London. b

LONDON WEST—COTTAGE FOR SALE; requires three hundred fifty cash, balance easy. John A. Moody, London. b

REELY HAS FARMS, STORES AND PROPERTIES

on easy terms. List them with him. Collect your rents, and also rent your properties. English, reduced $2,650. Phone 3893. 795 York street. t

SOUTH LONDON — NEW 2-STORY solid brick; all modern, good barn. Price reduced to $2,800 for quick sale. $2,000—South London, 1½-story house, all modern, gas, furnace, lot 30x180, with nice fruit trees. I have a nice list of property for sale in all parts of the city. W. B. Reid, Real Estate, office 176 Dundas street. b

CHOICE CORNER LOT ON WORTLEY road, corner Wreay street, South London. Apply 134 Wreay. 74c

MODERN RED BRICK EIGHT-ROOMED house, North End. Would take good automobile part payment. Apply Box 264, Advertiser. 74u

ASKIN STREET—$2,050 BUYS A GOOD story-and-half house, four nice bedrooms, and partly modern; lot 40x150. $300 down will handle this property. W. B. Reid, 176 Dundas street. 74u

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, PROPERTY of the late George Carrie, London Township, lot 7, con. 7, seven miles to London, half mile to school and church; solid clay loam, thoroughly drained, 1½ story brick house, good outbuildings. Apply to W. J. Carrie, Ballymote, Ont. 65n-yt

TWO NICE COTTAGES — CLOSE TO McCormick's new factory. Currie & Co., 418 Talbot street. 74u

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

WILLIAM McDONALD, VETERINARY surgeon, 137 King street. Residence, phone 1786. Phone 688.

C. S. TAMLIN, V.S. — OFFICE AND hospital, 153 Talbot. Phone 685, residence 768.

WILLIAM J. WILSON, VETERINARY—Horse and dog hospital, 84 King street. Phone 788.

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This property is situated within half-a-minute's walk of three street car lines, and easy walking distance from centre of city. Sidewalks, sewers and water laid. An opportunity to secure a good building lot in a high-class district at a price less than is being asked for lots twice the distance out. There are building restrictions of $1,800 on these lots, and you therefore run no risk of shacks being built. Prices $11 to $15 per foot.

SOUTH LONDON, 2-story and attic, red pressed brick, 3 bedrooms and den, complete bathroom, furnace, hardwood floors, newly decorated. Price $4,000.

CENTRAL, 2-story solid brick, 3 bedrooms, complete bathroom, furnace, electric light, gas, veranda. Price $2,750.

HIGH CLASS RESIDENTIAL LOTS, Adelaide street, near Piccadilly. Call for particulars.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—1½-story frame, 4 bedrooms, complete bathroom, electric light, gas, veranda, large lot. Price $2,900.

SOUTH LONDON—2-story red brick, 3 bedrooms and den, complete bathroom, W. C., separate, (hot and cold water,) furnace, mantel and grate, veranda. Price $3,600.

NORTH—Two-story frame, 4 bedrooms, complete bathroom, furnace, gas, wired for electric light, newly decorated. Call for price and particulars.

NORTH — Best residential district, frame cottage on large lot. Price $2,300.

SOUTH LONDON—Finest locality, 2½-story red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms, complete bathroom, furnace, electric light and fixtures, hardwood floors downstairs, music room, large veranda. Call for full particulars.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, complete bathroom, furnace, gas, large lot; $3,500.

TO LET—Large flat, suitable for light manufacturing, steam heat. Only $15 per month.

BEST RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT—2½-story red pressed brick residence, hot water heating, hardwood floors and finished throughout. Call at office for full particulars.

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MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. A. DUNCAN—OFFICE, 857 DUNDAS. Phone 4836. July31

DR. GEORGE A. RAMSAY, 22 HYMAN Court, Queen's avenue (next Wellington). Telephone 4804. 42tf

DR. WEEKES, 436 WATERLOO street—Office closed during July.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh)—Diseases women, children. 461 Waterloo. Phone 258.

DR. HOLMES, 344 RICHMOND STREET —Specialty, medical electricity and diseases of skin and lungs.

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Specialist Surgery and Genito-Urinary Diseases of Men and Women.

DR. GEORGE McNEIL—OFFICE AND residence, 245 Queen's avenue. Specialty, diseases of women and surgery.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D.—SPECIALTY, diseases stomach. Hours, 2—4, 7—8, and appointment.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 389 DUNDAS street—Specialty, diseases of women and surgery. Phone 510.

DR. HUGH A. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street. Special attention X-rays.

DR. GEORGE HALE HAS REMOVED to Hayman Court Apartments, Wellington street. Phone 4150. Night calls, 30.

DR. CLIFFORD H. REASON, DUNDAS, corner William—Hours, 9 to 10, 2 to 3, 7 to 8. Sundays by appointment.

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 443 PARK avenue, corner Queen's — Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS—HOURS, 11 to 3, 7 to 8. Note change.

DR. MEEK, 330 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 to 2.

DR. F. P. DRAKE—SPECIALTY, DISEASES of stomach and digestive system. Office, 371 Wellington street.

DR. ECCLES HAS REMOVED TO 283 Princess avenue. 33tf

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, CORNER Park and Dufferin. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

R. H. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. and M.R. C.S. (England)—397 King. Phone 839.

DR. PINGEL, LONDON—ELECTRICAL treatment of diseases a specialty.

DR. J. S. SCHRAM—CORNER KENT and Talbot streets. Phone 2250.

DR. W. M. SHOEBOTHAM, CORNER Richmond and John streets. Specialty, surgery and diseases of women.

DR. G. L. CLARKE—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. 394 Dundas street.

CHIROPRACTIC.

W. E. DEMPSTER, D. C.

Graduate of the Ross College of Chiropractic. No pain, no drugs, no knife. Let me prove to you the cause of your ill-health. Office hours, 10 to 12, 2 to 5, and 7 to 8. 4 London Loan Block. Phone 4526.

A. W. MACFIE, CHIROPRACTOR, graduate Ross College of Chiropractic, 269 Piccadilly street. Lady attendant. Phone 4710.

MISS CLARA KILBOURNE, A. B. KILBOURNE, Universal College of Chiropractic graduates. Office, 321 Queen's avenue. Telephone 3353.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

JAMES CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House. Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 498 King street.

J. L. McALPINE, CONCERT PIANIST—Late of Leipzic, Germany. Special terms to beginners. Studio, 870 Wellington. Phone 2899. ywt

MISS JEAN WALKER, TEACHER OF elocution. Concert engagements accepted. Studio, 242 Dundas street. t

GWENDOLYN ANTHISTLE, TEACHER of reading and dramatic art. Studio, 246½ Dundas street. Concerts accepted. Phone 698.

BERT WEIR, ORGANIST CENTENNIAL Methodist Church, teaches piano and organ. 498 Adelaide street.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. R. C. BARKLIE, OSTEOPATH AND chiropractor, graduate and post-graduate, modern electrical treatments. Tenth year in London. 226 Central avenue. 'Phone 2565.

DR. H. V. CATON WILL BE ON VACATION, July to middle August. P. O. Box 316.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

How London Grows

BUILDING PERMITS, JUNE, $187,165.

AN INCREASE OVER JUNE, 1913, OF $32,000.

FIRST 6 MONTHS, 1913, $1,063,867.

FIRST 6 MONTHS, 1914, $1,128,715.

While London Grows

You should be owning some property that will be growing in value. Take ARGYLE PARK—it is right in the line of London's growth, and in a few months you will not be able to get the bargains you can today.

See Argyle Park Saturday Afternoon

Our man on the ground all day. Take Dundas car to East End and seven minutes' walk brings you there.

Lots $110 Up. Easy Payments

ARGYLE LAND CO.

173 DUNDAS STREET. OPEN EVENINGS.

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W. G. R. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, notary, etc., 59 Dundas street.

J. H. A. BEATTIE, BARRISTER, ETC., 169½ Dundas street. Money to loan on real estate.

CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE—Frederick P. Betts, K.C.; Thomas Coleridge.

GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, BARRISTERS, etc., corner Richmond and Carling. Sir George Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper; George S. Gibbons.

M. P. McDONAGH, BARRISTER, ETC., 425 Richmond street. Money to loan.

GRAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, 413 Talbot street. N. Park Graydon; A. H. Marshall Graydon.

J. M. McEVOY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.

D. H. TENNENT, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary public. Money to loan. 78 Dundas.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

F. W. SCANDRETT, BARRISTER, solicitor, notary. Money to loan. 98 Dundas street.

McKILLOP, MURPHY & GUNN—OAK HALL BUILDING.

J. A. BUCHNER, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, corner Talbot and Carling. Phone 99. Money to loan.

F. HARRY GREENLEES, 53 B, BANK of Toronto, barrister, etc. Funds to loan.

BLACKBURN & WEEKES, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 124 Carling street. G. N. Weekes; H. S.

NURSES.

MRS. ROBINSON, MASSAGE, SWEDISH movement, hydrotherapy treatment. Specialty, nervous cases. Phone 1425.

MRS. BEDWORTH, MATERNITY nurse. Graduate Queen Charlotte Hospital, London, England. 276 Adelaide.

PRACTICAL NURSE — MATERNITY cases a specialty. 423 Pall Mall street. Phone 4204.

SURVEYORS.

F. W. FARNCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER, surveyor—Edge block. Phone 262.

ARCHITECTS.

ARTHUR E. NUTTER, ARCHITECT—Rooms 15, 16, Dominion Bank Chambers, Dundas and Richmond. Telephone 656.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT. Greene-Swift building. Phone 1557.

WATT & BLACKWELL, MEMBERS Ontario Association of Architects. Bank of Toronto building, London. Lister Chambers, Hamilton.

McBRIDE & GILBERT, MEMBERS ONTARIO Association of Architects, etc., Edge block. Phone 262.

JOHN M. MOORE, Architect and Civil Engineer, 425 RICHMOND STREET.

SIGNS.

MARLEY & WEEKES, THE SIGNRY—Signs of all kinds. 340 Richmond street, London. Phone 1845.

GLEN BROS — SIGNS. 420 TALBOT street. Designs and estimates free.

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CEMENT SIDEWALKS, STEPS, ETC., built right. A. J. Clark, 66 Walnut street.

Let Me Save You Money On Your

Plumbing and Heating

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A. GATECLIFFE,

Phone 4206. tzx 38 Charles St.

INSTALL A HECLA FURNACE FOR best results. For prices phone Dyson, 758 Dundas.

Troubled With Cancer

Before it's too late you ought to try the plaster method of the late Henry Edwards that has cured so many. Write J. LEVITT, 388½ Ridout street, for particulars. Successor to Henry Edwards. ywt

HECLA FURNACES, TINSMITHING, plumbing. George E. Gilmour, 392 Simcoe street. Phone 2291.

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all kinds, books or magazines, phone 2792.

W. Left & Co., 555 Bathurst St.

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NOTICE — HEADLEY & WEIR, PROFESSIONAL horseshoers, have opened business at 70 Maple street. All work guaranteed.

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FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED. Phone 3675, or call at 761 Dundas Street

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THE BELTZ PLATING WORKS—ALL kinds of plating. 94 Carling street. Phone 2777.

ROBERT MOWAT, PRACTICAL horseshoer. Special attention given lame and interfering horses, also diseases of leg and foot. 339 Talbot.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES. Thomas C. Knott, real estate broker, London and Western Trusts building.

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO loan on farm and city property; lowest rates; amount and terms to suit; no commission charge. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE on real estate. Macpherson & Perrin, 67 Dundas street.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. U. A. Buchner, corner Talbot and Carling.

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DR. R. D. JARVIS.

Corner Dundas and Clarence Streets.

DR. J. M. FREZELL, DENTIST, ABOVE 390 Richmond, opposite old city hall.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 632 Dundas.

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MADE IN LONDON.

Relieves the housewife of drudgery, makes cleaning easy, reaches the corners.

AT GROCERS AND HARDWARES $1.50 b

Souvenirs, Pennants and View Books

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RARE VALUES IN NEW DRESSES

A new shipment of Dresses has just been received. Ratines, of light weight, in tan, brown, white, alice, navy, mauve, etc. Two styles, with tier effects, fancy buttons and lace trimmings. All sizes.

SPECIALS AT $4.50 AND $5.45.

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Etchings, Newest Enclosures
Pleasing Pictures of Children.
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London Loan Building, Dundas street and Park avenue. ywt

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It is the most nutritious and most economical of all foods. The best bread is made with
Fleischmann's Yeast

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STANDARD DRUG LIMITED
the modern idea drug store of Western Ontario. We lead, others attempt to follow. We cut the prices every day, and have real stores.

PANSHINE
KITCHEN MAGIC
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LARGE SIFTER
TOP TINS
10c

ICE CREAM BRICKS, 20c PINT
Bricks cut and wrapped ready to serve, 25c. Bulk Ice Cream, 20c a pint; 35c a quart.
Ice Cool Buttermilk, 5c a Glass
J. M. CHIVAS
117 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 443
ywt

Your troublesome timekeepers are easy for us to fix up. We are experts.
S. K. MILROY & CO
Maker to wearer Jewelery shop
260 Dundas Street. ywt

FATHER AND SON GET INTO COURT TOGETHER

The Magistrate Severely Reprimands Parent Who Was Drunk With His Boy.

James Daniels and Walter Daniels, father and son, appeared in police court this morning charged with being drunk. The son was out on suspended sentence and this was his first appearance since he was last arraigned before the magistrate.

"You're a nice kind of a father, aren't you," said Magistrate J. C. Judd to the elder man. "Why did you go out with your son and get drunk?"

Young Daniels was told that he was in imminent danger of going to the Central on the charge that was still hanging fire. He was only let go on the promise of future good conduct, the court told him. Both were allowed to go with a warning.

George Dawson was on his way to Woodstock. While en route he found it necessary to get drunk in London. He was told to hasten on his way towards the Industrial City.

Joseph Liggotte, charged with a breach of the liquor license act was fined $10 and costs or 21 days.

William Proctor, who has been a member of the "go without" brigade, but who had been taken off the list, was charged with being drunk. He was advised not to resume his old methods. If he does there is 21 days awaiting him on his next appearance.

Thomas Murray, when he answered to his name, admitted that he had been drinking. He voluably explained that he had fallen by the wayside after keeping the narrow path for some time. He was let go.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Adelaide Street Baptist Church.
Rev. James H. Boyd, Pastor.

11:00—Subject, "Some Obligations of Church Membership." Communion at close. Reception of new members. Short address to boys and girls.

7:00—Subject, "The Wreck of a Soul, and How to Avert It."

Seats free. Good music. A cordial welcome.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Harvey, B.A., pastor. Morning, "By Dying Brooks"; evening, "Echo from Sermon on Mount." Fellowship meeting at 10 a.m. All welcome.

BIBLE CLASS, 2:45, SUNDAY AFTERNOON—"Class Welcome," First Methodist Sunday school. Visitors always welcome. W. J. Underwood, leader.

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S—HOLY COMMUNION, 8:30 a.m. and at morning service. Morning service, 11; evening service, 7; preacher at both services, the rector.

Centennial Methodist Church.
Rev. H. A. Graham, Pastor.

9:45—Monthly fellowship.
11 a.m.—Pastor; subject, "The Moslem World."
3 p.m.—Sunday school.
7 p.m.—"The Day of the Lord."

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—REV. H. B. Ashby, rector. Services as usual.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church — Pastor, D. N. McCamus. Monthly fellowship at 10 a.m. Public worship at 11. Subject, "Courage." Evening subject, "Not Stubborn, But Strong." The choir will be assisted by Miss Gwendolyn Ware.

CHRISTADELPHIANS—CASTLE HALL—Sunday, July 5. The Old Testament Scriptures, consisting of Moses and the Prophets. "Are They Essential for Salvation?"

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Morning, Rev. Frank Harper, B. D. Evening, Rev. J. G. Stuart, B. A., of Knox Church. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER WELLINGTON and Hill streets—C. R. Gunne, rector. Services as usual Sunday.

CRONYN MEMORIAL CHURCH.
The Rector, REV. R. W. NORWOOD, will preach at both services.
Holy Communion, 11 a.m.
Matins, 7 p.m.

Dundas Centre Methodist Church
Rev. A. J. Thomas, M.A.
Pastor

Will preach morning and evening. Sunday school at 2:45. Music by full choir and soloist. Parnell Morris, organist and choirmaster.

New Egerton St. Baptist Church
Pastor, Rev. W. C. Riddiford.

11 a.m., "Lost Opportunities"; 3 p.m., Bible School; 7 p.m., "Indulgences." All seats free to all. Come.

Empress Ave. Methodist Church
Rev. T. Wesley Cosens, Minister.

11 a.m., reception service; pastor's subject, "Divine Requirements." 7 p.m., Sunday School rally; address by Rev. Aquila Lucas. Special music by choir and orchestra.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Minister, Rev. H. D'Arcy Whitmore.
Services as Usual

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST), corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues—Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "God." Sunday school at 11 o'clock a.m. Wednesday testimonial meetings at 8 p.m. Free reading rooms open every weekday, 2 to 4:30. Everybody welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
PARK AVENUE.
Rev. W. J. Knox, M. A., Minister.
Services: 11 a.m., Rev. A. W. Lochead, B. A., B. D., Weihwei, Fu, Honan, China. 7 p.m.—Rev. W. R. McIntosh.

First Methodist Church
11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Rev. Hugh Johnston, M.A., D.D.

Morning—Soprano solo, "For God Alone" ..... Liddle
Mrs. Wyatt.
Evening—Tenor solo, "I Will Give You Rest" ..... Cowen
Mr. Alderson.

GOSPEL HALL, HAMILTON ROAD—Mr. George R. Murrain, African missionary, preaches at Gospel meeting, 7 p.m. All welcome. Come. b

Hyatt Ave. Methodist Church
Rev. J. E. J. Millyard, Pastor.

11 a.m., Rev. G. N. Hazen; 7 p.m., the pastor; subject, "The Gospel of the Second Chance." You will be welcome. Come.

HAMILTON ROAD PRESBYTERIAN—Special services. Morning, Dr. McCrae. Evening, Rev. Mr. Crawford, Westminster. Sunday school picnic, Wednesday. Come. All welcome.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.
Princess Theatre
154 DUNDAS STREET.

3 p.m.—Address by Pastor W. M. Hersee. Subject, "The Key of Knowledge." All welcome. No collection.

KNOX CHURCH, LONDON SOUTH. Pastor: Rev. J. G. Stuart.
Services as Usual

KENSALL PARK BAPTIST MISSION—11, Brotherhood services; 3, Sunday School; 7 Gospel services. Mr. Buck will preach. You are cordially invited to these services. b

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—11 a.m., Rev. W. R. McIntosh, B.A., B.D. 7 p.m., Rev. A. W. Lochead, B.A., B.D.

Maitland Street Baptist Church
Rev. J. E. J. Hawkings, B.A., Pastor.
Services as Usual

NEW ST. JAMES'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. W. M. Hay, of Elora, will conduct services morning and evening.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, W. M. Walker. Morning, Rev. A. S. Woodbourne, B. A., will preach. Evening, Rev. J. E. Pettit. All welcome.

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL Church—Usual services tomorrow.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. R. G. MacBeth, of Paris, Ontario, will preach both morning and evening.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON Morning, Preacher, Rev. A. S. H. Cree. Evening, the rector.

Talbot Street Baptist Church.
Rev. H. H. Bingham, B. A., Pastor.

11:00—"The Holy Spirit as Teacher." Five-minute sermon to boys and girls. Communion.
3:00—Sunday school. Men's class.
7:00—"A Prayer From Hades." Baptism at close. All welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor,
Services as Usual

MR. W. J. McLAREN, OF SEATTLE, Wash., will preach in the W. C. T. U. Hall, Park avenue, Sunday, 7 p.m. Subject, "The Butler and the Baker." b

York St. Mission Hall
Services as Usual

NO. 43—TWO-THIRD VOTE

TAKE NOTICE.

1. That the Council of the Corporation of the City of London intends to construct as a local improvement a cement walk on the north side of York street, from Waterloo to Colborne streets, and intends to specially assess a part of the cost upon the land abutting directly on the work.
2. The estimated cost of the work is $665.40, of which $277.20 is to be paid by the corporation. The estimated special rate per foot frontage is 92 cents. The special assessment is to be paid in ten annual installments.
3. A petition against the work will not avail to prevent its construction.
4. A bylaw to undertake the work will be considered by the council on the 6th day of July, 1914.

Dated this 4th day of July, 1914.
S. BAKER,
b Clerk.

CITY OF LONDON
TENDERS FOR CONCRETE MIXER

Sealed proposals, addressed to the "Chairman and Members of the Board of Control," will be received at the office of the City Clerk up to 9 a.m. on Friday, the 10th of July, 1914, for the supply of one mechanical concrete mixer, delivered f. o. b. London, Ontario.

Further particulars can be obtained from the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. M. R. GRAHAM, Mayor.
WM. N. ASHPLANT,
J4,7,9 City Engineer.

THE CORNELL FAMILY FOUNDED UNIVERSITY

Interesting History Recalled by Family Reunion Near Burgessville—U. S. Loyalists.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Burgessville, July 3.—The fourth Cornell reunion was held on Dominion Day at the home of Daniel Hutchinson, near Burgessville. At noon 112 relatives sat down to a sumptuous dinner on the lawn near a beautiful hedge of evergreens. After dinner the young people enjoyed games and races. Then came the program with S. C. Cornell, of Norwich, in the chair. Mrs. John Cornell, secretary, read the minutes of the last gathering. Music and readings interspersed the addresses by J. F. Madden, of London; John Cornell, of Somerville; Rouen Cornell, of Tillsonburg, and Mrs. Denys Thompson, of Aylmer. The latter was the oldest person present and she spoke of the delight it gave her to meet again so many relatives.

After singing The Maple Leaf Forever, tea was served and the friends separated, hoping to meet next year at Otter Park, Otterville.

The Cornell family is of English origin, coming to England in the Norman period from Brittany in France.

Two brothers and a cousin emigrated to New England in 1635. One of the brothers, Thomas Cornell, was the ancestor of Ezra, who became the most famous of the Cornell family. Ezra was born in 1807, of the numerous seventh generation. His education was only in a public school, but his patience and talent made him one of the greatest scholars of the country. He designed and constructed a tunnel at Fall Creek, N. Y., for utilizing waterpower, the first of its kind in the United States. He superintended the erection of the first telegraph line between Washington and Baltimore in 1844. He became associated with Morse and soon amassed a great fortune. His monument is Cornell University, founded in 1868. It enrolls 3,000 students, has a library of 250,000 volumes and an endowment of $800,000.

While the Cornell family has thrived more in New York State, yet it has prospered in Canada.

The first branch of the New York family to come to Canada settled in Flamboro in 1776, and, it is claimed, built the first grist-mill in Western Canada. The second contingent came in 1800, settling in Waterloo. The members were U. E. Loyalists. One of them, the Rev. John Cornell, was the founder of the United Brethren Church at Sheffield.

IN THE COUNTY COURT

Judgment For One Hundred Dollars Is Awarded Edward Jenner.

Judgment for $100 was given Edward Jenner this morning in his counterclaim for that amount in the case of John Moody vs. John Murray, argued before Judge Macbeth at the non-jury sittings of the June County Court.

The action itself was dismissed with costs, the judge holding that Moody was not entitled to $200 for bringing about the sale of John Murray's sodawater works.

Murray must take steps to indemnify the plaintiff against further claim by Jenner, who had advanced $100 to Mr. Moody to bind the contract for the sale of the sodawater works.

Mr. Murray finally decided not to sell, and Moody promptly issued a writ for $200 commission for trying to make the sale and held on to the $100 deposit by Jenner.

REPRESENTATIVES OF OLD FAMILIES TO WED

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, July 4.—A London cable says Baroness Beaumont, who is not yet out of her teens, has become engaged to the Hon. Bernard-Fibealan Howard, heir to Lord Howard, of Glossop.

This announcement heralds a union between two of the oldest families in the country. Lady Beaumont has been a peeress in her own right since the age of awo, when the title, which fell into abeyance on the death of her father, was continued by Queen Victoria.

Austria's Royal Orphans

Princess Sophie is the eldest of the children of Archduke Francis Ferdinanad's family, orphaned by an assassin's bullet, which killed both parents. The boys are Prince Maximilian, the first son, and Prince Ernest.

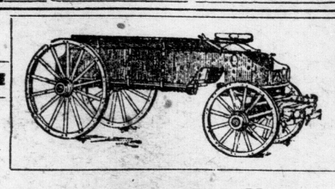
The Value of Credit

As confidence is the basic principle upon which the great fabric of commercial credits is reared, it is of first importance to you that other people should have confidence in you. If you deposite regularly with the IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, and always keep your credit good at the bank, you will be surprised to find that the business community will accept you at the bank's valuation. You cannot link your fortress with a sounder or more progressive institution than the

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
SOLID AS THE EMPIRE

Capital and Surplus.....$15,265,919.00
Total Assets $78,863,251.00

COL. D. R. WILKIE, President. HON ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.
OFFICE: CORNER RICHMOND AND KING STREETS.
A. J. GOODALL, Manager.



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You cannot afford to be without a STUDEBAKER
Dump Wagon
They are the strongest built, easiest loaders, and save hours a day in unloading.
Write us for catalogue and prices.
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Recent discoveries mean long life and tremendous earnings for this property. Write for our Market Letter containing the story. It's free.
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23 Melinda Street, Toronto
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Main Office, 41 Broad St., New York.
tf-t

FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL

POTATOES NOW SELLING UP TO $1.75 PER BAG

Old Ones Scarce and New Ones Late—Butter Also Jumps in Price.

A great advance in the price of potatoes was made on the Saturday market. The vegetables were scarce and sold for $1.60 to $1.75 a bag. This is an increase of 80 and 90 cents a bag in the last ten days. The cause of the jump in price is due to the scarcity of the old potatoes and the lateness of the new crop. A few new potatoes were on the market this morning, but were all sold early in the day.

Butter increased two and three cents a pound for all qualities this morning. Farmers are sending much of their cream to the dairy produce firms, and milk to cheese makers, at this season. Creamery sold for 24 cents a pound, rolls for 22 and 23 cents a pound, and crocks brought 21 and 22 cents a pound. Eggs were not plentiful, but prices remained about the same as they have been the last week.

Small vegetables were a feature of the market today, which was attended by large crowds of shoppers, as early as 9 o'clock in the morning. Prices, with the exception of potatoes, butter and wheat, remain steady.

Wheat took a drop of 5 and 10 cents a bushel, selling this morning for 95 cents and $1.00 per bushel. The supply was small.

Cherries were on sale in larger quantities than they have been before this season. They sold for 7 and 8 cents a box, and 60 and 65 cents for 8 quart baskets.

Strawberries were scarce, although there were many scattered boxes amongst the farmers on the square. Berries sold for 15 and 16 cents a box.

Vegetables and small produce remain as quoted below.

Hides and wool are steady at quoted prices.

Grain, Per Cwt.			
Wheat, per cwt	1 65	to	1 66
Oats, per cwt	1 30	to	1 32
Grain Per Bushel.			
Wheat, per bu	95	to	1 00
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, bag, wholesale	1 50	to	1 60
Potatoes, bag, retail	1 65	to	1 75
Beets, per doz	30	to	30
Onions, per doz	20	to	20
Lettuce, per doz	20	to	20
Rhubarb, per doz	20	to	20
Beans, per quart	15	to	15
Peas, per quart	25	to	30
Cucumbers, each	2½	to	5
Cabbage, each	5	to	10
Fruits.			
Apples, per bu	1 00	to	1 25
Apples, per bbl	2 50	to	3 00
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	11 00	to	14 00
Straw, per load	6 00	to	6 00
Straw, per ton	7 00	to	8 00
Dairy Products.			
Butter, rolls, per lb	22	to	23
Butter, fancy, retail, lb	22	to	23
Butter, store lots, lb	18	to	19
Butter, creamery, lb	23	to	24
Butter, crocks, lb	21	to	22
Eggs, crate, wholesale	19	to	20
Eggs, retail, doz	22	to	23
Eggs, per basket	20	to	21
Maple syrup, gallon	1 35	to	1 50
Honey, strained, 10 lbs.	1 00	to	1 00
Honey, sections, doz	1 75	to	2 25
Live Stock.			
Hogs, per cwt	7 60	to	7 60
Fat sows, per cwt	7 00	to	7 00
Small pigs, per pair	8 00	to	14 00
Export cattle, cwt	6 00	to	6 50
Milch cows, each	60 00	to	90 00
Poultry, Alive.			
Old fowl, per lb	12	to	14
Young chickens, lb	22	to	22
Ducks, per lb	10	to	11
Turkeys, per lb	20	to	22
Poultry, Dressed.			
Old fowl, per lb	13	to	14
Chickens, spring, lb	25	to	25
Ducks, per lb	15	to	16
Butchers' Meats.			
Dressed hogs, choice	11 00	to	11 25
Veal, per cwt	10 00	to	13 00
Beef cows, per lb	10	to	10½
Mutton, per cwt	9 00	to	10 00
Vegetable Plants.			
Tomatoes, per box	20	to	20
Onions, per box	25	to	25
Cabbages, per box	20	to	20

Hides, Wool, etc.			
Cow hides, No. 1, lb	13	to	13
Cow hides, No. 2, lb	12	to	12
Wool, washed, lb	25	to	26
Wool, unwashed, lb	17	to	17½

PRODUCE.

Liverpool, July 4.—Wheat—Spot steady; No. 1 Manitoba, 7s 3d; futures steady; October, 6s 7⅝d.

Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, 6s 7d. Futures, La Plata, steady; September, 4s 9⅝d; October, 4s 9½d.

Flour—Winter patents, 27s 6d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast, £3 10s to £5.

Beef—Extra India mess, 112s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess western, 105s.

Hams—Short cut, 14-to 16 lbs, 70s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, 63s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, 67s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 66s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, 67s 6d; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, 66s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, 63s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, 58s 6d.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, old terms, 51s; do, new terms, 59s 6d; American refined, in pails, 52s.

Butter—Good United States, 88s.

Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, 62s; do, colored, new, 63s.

Tallow—Prime city, 29s 6d; Australian (in London), 33s 1½d.

Turpentine Spirits—34s 6d.

Rosin—Common, 9s 7½d.

Petroleum—Refined, 8½d.

Linseed Oil—27s 3d.

Cottonseed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot, 27s 6d.

Winnipeg, July 3.—The weather map was concerned, very light showers occurwas again disappointing so far as rain ring in Manitoba, and predictions were fine and decidedly warm today and Saturday. Liverpool cables were higher, and with American markets, the home market advanced ½c to ⅝c with the opening in sympathy.

At noon the market was easier, the advance of the last two days being apparently enough in the meantime to sustain a good enquiry for export for future delivery, while the cash demand was somewhat indifferent, No. 1 northern wheat being the only grade in particular request. Winnipeg wheat closed ⅛c higher to ⅜c lower. Cash wheat and oats closed unchanged, while cash flax closed ⅛c to 1⅛c lower. Oats and flax were dull and lifeless in options.

Inspections, 409 cars, against 136 last year; in sight, 130 cars.

Cash Grain: Wheat—No. 1 northern, 89¾c; No. 2 northern, 88½c; No. 3 northern, 86½c.

Oats—No. 2 Canadian western, 39¼c.

Barley—No. 3, 62¾c.

Flax—No. 1 N. W. C., $1.38⅞; No. 2 Canadian western, $1.35⅞; No. 3 Canadian western, $1.22⅞.

SUGAR.

London, July 4.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 10s 1½d; Muscovado, 8s 6d.

OIL.

London, July 4.—Calcutta linseed—July and August, 50s.

Sperm Oil—£26.

Turpentine Spirits—34s.

Rosin—American strained, 9s 6d; do, fine, 14s 9d.

THE EXCHANGES.

London, July 4.—Money and discount rates were easy. The stock market, influenced by cheap money and more favorable Mexican news, maintained a steady undertone. Consols rose a quarter of a point, despite the announcement of the Indian railway loan. Home rails, Kaffirs and Diamonds held steady, while Mexican rails closed from 1 to 3 points higher, but Brazilians were easy. Trading in American securities was light, with a good tone. The closing was quiet, with prices ranging from unchanged to three-eighths higher than yesterday's New York closing.

London, July 4.—Consols, for money, 75 9-16; do, for account, 75 11-16; Amalgamated Copper, 72; Atchison, 101¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 92¾; Canadian Pacific, 198¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53⅜; Chicago Great Western, 14½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 102¼; De Beers, 16⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 11¼; Erie, first preferred, 44½; Grand Trunk, 16½; Illinois Central, 115; Louisville and Nashville, 142; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 17⅝; New York Central, 91⅜; Norfolk and Western, 107½; Ontario and Western, 23¾; Pennsylvania, 57; Rand Mines, 6⅛; Reading, 84; Southern Railway, 25⅛; Southern Pacific, 99⅝; Union Pacific, 159⅛; United States Steel, 63⅛; Wabash, ¾.

Bar silver quiet, 26d per ounce.

Money, 1 to 1½ per cent.

Discont rates—Short bills, 1 13-16 per cent; three months' bills, 1 15-16 to 2 per cent.

London, July 4.—Bullion amounting to £8,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England today for shipment to the continent.

Berlin, July 4.—Trading was dull, but prices improved slightly on the bourse today. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs for checks; money, 2½ per cent; private rate of discount, 2½ per cent.

Paris, July 4.—Prices were firm on the bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 83 francs 10 centimes for the account; exchange on London, 25 francs 13½ centimes for checks; private discount rate, 2¾ per cent.

THE MINING MARKET

Toronto, July 3.—Edward Cronyn & Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, report fluctuations in Cobalt stocks as follows:

	Ask.	Bid.
Beaver	26	25½
Buffalo	102	87
Can. Gold Fields	6¾	6
Chambers-Fer.	17½	17
Cobalt Lake	45	40
Con. Smelters	92	89
Foster Cobalt	6	4
Great Northern	6¾	6¼
Kerr Lake	505	495
McKinley-Dar.	66	64
Peterson Lake	35	34½
Temiskaming	15	14½
Porcupine—		
Dome Extension	8	7½
Dome Mines	900	850
Foley O'Brien	25	22
Jupiter Mines	6	5
McIntyre	25	23
Pearl Lake	3½	3
La Rose	104	..
Nipissing	620	..

COTTON

New York, July 3. — Cotton—Futures closed steady. Closing bids: July, 12.45c; August, 12.42c; September, 12.18c; October, 12.18c; November, 12.12c; January, 12.17c; March, 12.21c; April, 12.36c; May, 12.39c; spot, closed quiet and unchanged; middling upwards, 13.25c; do., Gulf, 13.50c; sales, none.

Liverpool, July 3.—Cotton—Spot, moderate business; prices, easier; American middling, fair, 8.44d; good middling, 7.98d; middling, 7.46d; low middling, 6.98d; good ordinary, 6.02d; ordinary, 5.38d; sales, 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,500 American; receipts, none. Futures closed barely steady. Closing bids: July, 7.11½d; July and August, 7.11½d; August and September, 6.49½d; September and October, 6.70d; October and November, 6.62½d; November and December, 6.62½d; December and January, 6.55½d; January and February, 6.52½d; February and March, 6.55½d; March and April, 6.56½d; April and May, 6.56½d; May and June, 6.57d; June and July, 6.54d; July and August, 6.52d.

Cheese Relish.

Spread bread which has been toasted or fried in deep fat with grated cheese, or with grated cheese mixed with a little mustard, then heat in the oven until the cheese is melted. This may be served with salad, or as a relish to give flavor to some dish such as boiled rice or hominy, which has no very marked flavor.

EDWARD CRONYN AND CO.
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.
WILL ADVISE ON INVESTMENTS.
CRONYN BLDG., Toronto

J. M. YOUNG, Broker
3 London Loan Bldg.,
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.
Phone 707. Private Wires.

TO CELEBRATE 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF SHAKESPEARE

Scheme for World-Wide Notice of Event Is Indorsed by Representatives.

[Canadian Press.]

London, July 4.—A meeting, presided over by Viscount Bryce yesterday, discussed a world-wide scheme to celebrate in 1916 the three hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's death. Those present included Arthur J. Balfour, the Earl of Plymouth, Sir Squire Bancroft, Sir Herbert Tree and Ambassador Page of the United States.

Acceptance of membership on the general committee was received from diplomatic representatives of Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Holland, Greece, Persia, China, Argentina, Chile, and from the high commissioners of the British dominions.

The meeting appointed an executive committee to consider the best means of carrying out the celebration.

WANTED TO SEE KING; CARRIED TWO REVOLVERS

Woman Arrested at Palace Gates a Demented Australian.

[Canadian Press.]

London, July 4.—The woman who was arrested late last night at the gates of Buckingham Palace, where she demanded entrance and insisted on seeing King George, was identified today as an Australian, who was suffering hallucinations. She carried two revolvers in her pockets at the time of her arrest.

Thames Boating Fine, Hydraulics at Work

Extra Foot Added to Dam Disproved Several Pet Theories.

Two great delusions have been blasted. Score for the Thames River and the hydraulic pumping machinery at Springbank. Both are working finely.

Since the four-foot splashboards were put on the dam, the boating has been better than in years before. And since the four-foot splashboards were placed on the dam the hydraulic pumps have been working right merrily all through June, in order to keep London's peak load down. Some people maintained for a long time that the hydraulic pumps were not fit to work. But when it became necessary to make them work, they responded, and have been keeping it up ever since.

As for the Thames, there are those who never believed that boating was good until an extra foot of water was provided through the raising of the boards.

Now all that the boaters ask is to have the practice of placing factory refuse in the river stopped. There are acids dumped in at intervals that kill all fish, and generally mar the stream.

DISTRICT COMMANDING OFFICER IS HOPEFUL OF SETTLEMENT

Believes Sixth Field Battery Fiasco Can Be Smoothed Over.

That the Sixth Field Battery may yet be saved from dissolution, and that some way of reaching an amicable "settlement" of the liquor seizure incident at the Petawawa camp may be effected, was the opinion expressed today by the officer commanding the First Militia Division.

"The resignations of the officers of the battery have not been dealt with yet," he said, "and they will not be until I have done everything in my power to effect a settlement. The affair was very unfortunate, but I do not think it is beyond remedy.

"London is very proud of the Sixth Battery," he continued, "and it would be a great pity if it should cease to exist as a result of the camp incident. I believe that Colonel Hughes is a reasonable man and the officers also are fine men and, I think, would be willing to see reason too. Time is a great healer of wounds and I have every hope that matters will be arranged satisfactorily."

The officers, on the other hand, have not the same confidence in the reasonableness of the Minister of Militia. One of them expressed the opinion that Colonel Hughes was too "bull-headed" to recede from the position he took up and to give them an opportunity of reconsidering their resignations and at the same time maintain their dignity.

Major Wood Leonard, the officer commanding the battery, does not believe a settlement of the present difficulty is possible. He thinks matters have gone too far now to admit of any compromise.

The officer commanding the division, however, is more optimistic. There would have to be some "give and take," he said, but he believes this can be arranged.

OLD POTATOES EXHAUSTED NEW ONES ARE SCARCE

Prices Double in Week and There Are Prospects of Short-Lived Famine.

Potatoes doubled in price in the last two weeks. They sold this morning on the market square for $1 60 and $1 75 a bag. Two weeks ago the price for the finest quality was 80c and 85c a bag. The reason for the immense increase in the price is due to the lateness of the new crop and the scarcity of old potatoes.

In the opinion of the farmers there will be almost a famine in potatoes for a week or two, and they say that it will begin now. There were only a few bags of potatoes on sale this morning, and all had been sold before 10 o'clock.

Although a few new potatoes were on the market this morning, they will not be plentiful for a couple of weeks, farmers say, being much later this year than usual. Farmers were delayed in planting them, on account of a long period of wet weather.

In the opinion of farmers, the price will increase considerably in the next week.

OFFICIAL FIGURES FOR ELECTION IN LONDON

Returning Officer's Report Shows Conservative Majority To Be 1,496

The official count of the ballots cast in London for the provincial election tallies with The Advertiser's bulletin service given out on election night. Sir Adam Beck gets a majority of 1,496 over Dr. W. J. Stevenson, while John D. Jacobs polled 417, giving Beck a plurality of 1,079.

The official count of the votes polled in East Middlesex in the recent election gives McFarlan an increased majority of 10, making it 408.

The mistake occurred in division No. 6, North Dorchester, where McFarlan received 65 votes instead of the 55 reported.

The majorities by townships now are:

	McFarlan.	Laidlaw.
London Township	329	...
North Dorchester	130	...
Westminster	...	250
West Nissouri	...	61
London City	260	...
Totals	719	311

Majority for McFarlan, 408.

FORMER P.O. INSPECTOR HERE DIES AT TORONTO

Henry G. Hopkirk Was Private Secretary to Sir Alexander Campbell.

Henry Glassford Hopkirk, for several years inspector of postoffices in the London district, died in Toronto this week.

Mr. Hopkirk was known to a great many Londoners, and was generally respected. He entered the postoffice department as secretary to Sir Alexander Campbell, postmaster-general in the Macdonald Government, and remained in it until his superannuation by the Laurier Government. When Stratford was made the centre of a postoffice district, he was made inspector, and upon the amalgamation of the London and Stratford districts he came to London. He was a member of the session of St. Andrew's Church.

The funeral took place on Thursday evening to Kingston, the family home.

TELLS OF FAILURE

Dominion Fair Wage Officer Informs Carpenters of Contractors' Refusal.

E. N. Crompton, Dominion fair wage officer, who was in the city to try and settle the carpenters' strike, held a meeting with the carpenters' representatives today and told them of the result of his conference last night with the contractors. He said the contractors refused to arbitrate, and for that reason he could do nothing towards settling their grievances.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Cleanliness, Etc.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Since reading your little item on the neat appearance of our storemen, I believe it has had a good influence, for soon after our baker came to the house with a nice white coat and apron on. I complimented him on his appearance, and he said all their help is now wearing them, and his employer bought them all new panama hats to encourage the boys to fix up and keep neater.

The Old Boys will notice a big difference in our stores this year.

Thanking you for your interest, I am,

A CONSTANT READER.

LOCAL RABBI SUPPORTS USE OF SCHOOL BIBLE

Declares Resolutions Against It Are Not Representative of Jewish Feeling.

Rabbi A. L. Kardushin, of Horton Street Synagogue does not take kindly to the resolutions against the use of the Bible in the public schools passed by the central conference of American rabbis, meeting in Temple Beth El in Detroit this week. The conference is made up of rabbis of Reformed Hebrew congregations and Rabbi Kardushin stated that the Orthodox rabbis at their convention in New York in September would very likely pass counter resolutions indorsing the use and teaching of the Bible in the schools.

The Orthodox Jews are generally in favor of the use of the Bible in the schools, and Rabbi Kardushin stated that the Reformed Hebrew rabbis are not representative of the great majority of the Jewish people of the United States and Canada. Rabbi Kardushin has been in charge of the Horton Street Synagogue for three months past, coming here from New York.

Practically all the Jews in London are orthodox. The Reformed Hebrew faith has no following at all. One of their number stated this morning that there were perhaps 40 who do not attend the synagogues at all out of a total Jewish population of about 700.

This Cop Is Strong For Water Wagon

About 200 persons near the corner of King and Richmond streets at 1 o'clock this afternoon, had the privilege of laughing at a traffic cop.

Officer William Burdick, stationed at King and Richmond streets, says the life of a traffic officer is not a happy one at all, especially when there is a water wagon amongst the traffic.

Harry Wallace, who is known for his strict attendance to duty in watering every inch of the pavement, no matter who gets wet in the operation, was driving water wagon number 18 north, on Richmond street. A street car was coming south, and Burdick got in between. The 200 persons laughed in anticipation, and then laughed some more, when the cop tried to jump the spray. He jumped right into it. He laughed too, and remarked that it was a good thing the day was warm. The water wagon still kept on going.

CHOIR AT SPRINGBANK.

Adelaide Street Baptist Church choir held its annual picnic this afternoon at Springbank. The members of the choir and their friends, about fifty in number, rode to the park in a special car at 2:30. The afternoon was spent in games, sports and events. A supper was served in the open, in the late afternoon.

Legal Queries.

How much interest can a person have on a mortgage before he has to pay an income tax on the mortgage?

Ans.—Exemption on all income including interest from mortgages up to $1,500, where such a person is resident in a city or town or amount of $1,200 where person is resident in any other municipality.

WEDDING BELLS

PORTER—WALDHOF.

On Wednesday Arthur A. Porter, of this city, and Nellie Irene Waldhof, of Hamilton, were married at the parsonage of the Hill Street Methodist Church, by Rev. A. McKibbin. Mr. and Mrs. Porter will reside at 529 Ottaway avenue.

HAS NOT YET DEFINED "NEEDY RELATIVES" CAUSE

High Court Judge Reserves Decision on Strathroy Will Case.

No judicial decision has yet been handed down to determine the meaning of "needy relatives" in the will of Mrs. Sarah Cowthorte, of Strathroy. When the case came before Chief Justice of the Common Pleas R. M. Meredith in weekly high court today, judgment was reserved.

The case came before the court three weeks ago, when the executors of the will applied for advice on the words "relations who are needy." Mrs. Cawthorte making bequests to her needy relatives.

When the case was called this morning a number of relatives were present. W. C. Fitzgerald, acting for Mrs. Ida Calder and Mrs. Macey Chapman, of Moose Jaw, grandnieces of Mrs. Cawthorte; Duncan C. Ross, of Strathroy, acting for the executors, and C. J. Jarvis, for other relatives, were also present.

PORT STANLEY BOARD LETS MORE CONTRACTS

Statement Given Out as to Business After Closed Session Was Held.

The London and Port Stanley Railway board held a meeting in camera this morning and awarded a number of contracts for roadbed construction. It was announced after the meeting by Commissioner Spittal that work on the roadbed would commence almost immediately, although it has not been definitely decided to whom the work be given.

The contract for castiron culvert was given to the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Company, of Toronto.

The contract for white oak ties to suppliment the cedar ties ordered before, was let to W. J. Macbeth & Co., of Toronto.

The rails for the roadbed will be shipped from the Algoma Steel Company's plant and will arrive in Port Stanley on July 26.

FIREBUG NOT SPARKING SEARCH IS GIVEN UP

Spectacular Chase by Regular Posse With Rifles Comes to an End.

The county constables have given up the search for Clarence Thompson, the alleged firebug, who is suspected by the police of firing David Robson's barns in London Township over a week ago.

The county constables have been working continuously on the case and arrested several suspects.

County Constable W. J. Heath and his two sons, Edward and Leslie, scoured the Komoka district yesterday in an automobile without avail and decided to give up the chase for the time being. "We will be wide awake just the same," said Mr. Heath this morning. "He can't get away from us, and I expect to land him in the near future."

BIG LEAGUE GAMES PLAYED THIS MORNING

The following are the results of the morning games played in the big leagues today:

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Philadelphia—	R.	H.	E.
New York .. ..0 1 0 0 1 0 0 4 1—7	10	0	
Philadelphia .. ..1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1—5	9	2	

Keating, Cole and Sweeney; Wyckoff, Plank and Lapp.

At Washington—	R.	H.	E.
Boston .. ..0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	1	
Washington. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	1	

Engle and Henry; Collins and Carrigan.

At Chicago—	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis .....000 120 000—3	9	1	
Chicago .....200 110 00x—4	5	3	

Leverenz, Baumgardner and Agnew; Scott, Russell, Benz and Mayer.

At Detroit—	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland .....031 411 000—10	13	2	
Detroit .....300 040 001— 8	10	4	

Gregg, Mitchell and O'Neill and Carisch; Dubuc, Cavet and Stanage.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At New York—	R.	H.	E.
New York.. .. ..3 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 x—5	15	2	
Philadelphia .. ..1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—4	5	2	

Rixey and Killifer; Tesreau, Marquard and Myers.

At Pittsburg—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago.. .. .. ..0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	6	0	
Pittsburg .. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	5	1	

Vaughan and Bresnahan; Adams and Gibson.

At Boston—	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn .....002 001 010 03—7	17	2	
Boston .....001 000 003 01—5	14	5	

Brown, Ragon and Fisher; James and Whaling and Gowdy.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

At Brooklyn—	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo.. .. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	6	2	
Brooklyn .. .. ..1 0 1 0 0 1 0 3 x—6	11	2	

Moore, Brown and Blair; Finneran and Owens.

At Pittsburg—	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore .. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1	8	0	
Pittsburg .. .. ..3 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 x—5	8	0	

Wilhelm, Conley and Jacklitsch; Barger and Barry.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Morning Games.

At Buffalo—	R.	H.	E.
Toronto .....1 0 0 1 1 1 4 0 0—8	11	3	
Buffalo .....0 1 0 2 1 0 0 1 1—6	10	4	

Batteries—Rogge and Kelly; Jamieson and Stephens.

At Rochester—			
Montreal ..0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4	10	1	
Rochester .0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—5	8	2	

Batteries—Miller and Howley; Hoff, Upham and Williams.

At Baltimore—			
Providence ...2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3	7	1	
Baltimore ..0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 *—4	9	2	

Batteries—Schultz and J. Onslow; Ruth, Egan and McAvoy.

At Newark—			
Jersey City...0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2	3	0	
Newark .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1	5	0	

Batteries—Frill and Reynolds; Enzman and Smith.

DIAMOND HALL

Removal Sale

We must soon move to our new store, and are sacrificing our entire stock.

HALF PRICE

Many choice Wedding Gifts, Opera Glasses and Ebony at half regular prices.

20% OFF. Special Sale CUT GLASS 20% OFF.

WATER SETS, complete, $6.00, $6.75, $7.50, up to $15.00.
BERRY BOWLS, $2.90, $3.50, up to $15.00.

SPECIAL SALE. **WATCHES** SPECIAL SALE.

Gents' 15-jewel gold-filled, sale price, $10.00
Gents' 17-jewel gold-filled, sale price, $12.00.
Ladies' Waltham Watches, sale price, $10.00.

SPECIAL SALE. **CLOCKS** SPECIAL SALE.

Fancy Alarm Clocks, half price.
Eight-Day Six-Pillar Mantel Clocks, sale price, $5.00.

W. G. YOUNG

OFFICIAL WATCH INSPECTOR, C. P. R. AND G. T. R.
214 Dundas St.—674 Dundas St.
ywt

HALF-CENTURY CURSE

Continued from Page One.

True it is that nothing of that curse has been spared him. He has thrice been the victim of attempted assassinations. He has been utterly defeated in war and diplomacy alike. And his family tragedies have been terrible.

His young brother, Maximilian, was made Emperor of Mexico, only to be shot to death by Mexican soldiers, when the French troops who had put him on the throne were withdrawn. Maximilian's wife, the Empress Carlotta, went insane.

Francis Joseph's only son, Crown Prince Rudolph of Myerling, was the second victim of the Hapsburg curse. Prince Rodolph was found dead one night in a lonely hunting lodge, beside the dead body of the beautiful Baroness Vetsera, whom he had loved, and whom he had been forbidden to marry.

The Emperor's wife, whom he dearly loved, became the victim of strange eccentricities, left his court, lived solitarily in a beautiful palace on the Island of Corfu, and was later assassinated by an Itallan anarchist. Francis Joseph's sister-in-law, the Duchess d'Alencon, was burned to death in a charity bazaar in Paris. His granddaughter deserted her husband and eloped with an army officer. One of his nephews married an actress, and later deserted her to marry a servant girl.

Another nephew, the Archduke Johann Salvatore, fell in love with a beautiful Viennese dancer, renounced his right of succession to the throne, took the name of John Orth, and left for Australia on a ship which was wrecked.

And now, as culmination comes, in the Emperor's last years, when he is failing in mind, and ill in body, the assassination of the heir-apparent to his throne, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, for years his counsellor, his faithful aid, and minister to him in his sickness.

BOAT CLUB TO HAVE MOTOR BOAT RACES

Will Conclude Afternoon Enjoyment by Springbank Outing.

Motor-boat races will be held on the Thames this afternoon under the auspices of the Thames Motor-Boat Club. Three races for the various speeds of boats will be run off. This evening at Springbank an outing of the boatmen will be held. The club members will meet at 7 o'clock and go down the river to some spot above the pumphouse in their launches. A program, followed by refreshments, will be features of the evening's entertainment.

FORGUE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO PLAY AGAIN THIS YEAR

Hard Luck Player of Canadian League Has Sibula Bone in His Ankle Broken.

Brantford, July 4.—Gil. Forgue, the shortstop of the Brants, will be out of the game for the next two months. Examination of his leg, injured when sliding into the home plate at Hamilton yesterday, showed that the sibula bone, near the right ankle, had been broken. Forgue is known as the hard-luck player of the Canadian League.

FORT ERIE ENTRIES

Fort Erie, Ont., July 4.—Entries for Monday, July 6—First race, purse $500, for maiden two-year-olds. 5 furlongs—Argent 100, Celebrity 100, Grey Squirrel 103, Ed Weiss 103, Uncle Fitz 105, Fly Home 105, Vogue 105, U Tell Us 108, Star Cress 108, Haberdash 109, Redland 112.

Second race, purse $500, for two-year olds and upwards, foaled in Canada. Selling. 5½ furlongs—xBurwood 95, xTie Pine 102, xGerthelma 103, xAunt Josie 103, xHeenan 108, Ken 111.

Third race, purse $600, for three-year-olds and upwards foaled in Canada. 6 furlongs. Selling—xTom Flanagan 95, Cobourg Belle 96, Oakland Lad 100, xOndramida 104, xSlipper Day 105, Caper Sauce 106, xBursar 106, Mausolus 106.

Fourth race, purse $600, for three-year-olds. Selling. Mile and a sixteenth—Polly H, 105, Recoil 100, Privet Petal 105, Runway 110, Netmaker 105, Ray o' Light 105.

Fifth race, purse $800, three-year-olds and upwards. Mile and seventy yards—Little Nephem 99, Water Bass 107, Night Stick 111.

Sixth race, purse $600, three-year-olds and up. Selling. 6 furlongs—xMiss Jayle 92, xGalaxy 92, xSqueeler 100, xBrookfield 101, xCrowl 102, xMarjorie A 103.

Seventh race, purse $600, for four-year-olds and upwards. Selling. Mile and a furlong—Lady Rankin 101, Azo 103, xRavenal 104, xSepulveda 105, xDynamite 105, Husky Lad 106, Jim Caffrey 107, Cliff Stream 110, Cogs 114.

X—Apprentice allowance claimed of five pounds.

Weather fine, track fast.

LOCAL NEWS

Hermits' Dance.—The Hermits will give an informal dance at the Springbank pavilion on Friday evening, July 10.

To Sing at St. Luke's.—Fred Manning and Mrs. Rosabelle Bell will sing at the evening service of St. Luke's Church, Broughdale, tomorrow evening.

Johnston Cummings Recovering.—Johnston Cummings, of East London, the C.P.R. railwayman who was struck and injured seriously by an engine at Ingersoll Junction on Wednesday, is rapidly recovering in St. Joseph's Hospital.

Empress Avenue Church.—On Sunday evening a Sunday school mass meeting will be held in Empress Avenue Methodist Church. Rev. Aquila Lucas, one of the field secretaries of the International Sunday School Association, will give an address on the convention recently held in Chicago. Special music will be furnished by the choir and orchestra.

Suing For Possession.—Thos. Escott, through Gibbons, Harper & Gibbons, has issued a writ against Chas. J. Mills and the Canada Trust Company for possession of parts of lots 14 and 15, concession 3, London Township, and for the carrying out of an agreement made between the plaintiff and Mills last August.

Thomas Rodway Recovered.—Thomas Rodway, 373 Hamilton road, who suffered a slight concussion of the brain when he fainted and struck his head on the sidewalk at Dundas and Richmond streets yesterday morning, was freatly improved this afternoon. He was taken to Victoria Hospital after the accident, but was removed to his home yesterday afternoon.

Still Uncertain.—The affairs of the Rice Cigar Box Company, the assets of which recently were assigned, are still in a condition of uncertainty. A meeting of the creditors was called for yesterday, and it was hoped that some arrangement might be made for carrying on the business, but the meeting, for some reason, did not materialize, and it now is proposed to call the creditors together some time next week.

Crop Prospects Bright.—London reports to Bradstreet's say that with prospects for a good crop in the surrounding districts, the general feeling among commercial houses continues cheerful. Business in many of the tributary rural centres is even ahead of last year's.

Building Permits.—William Cater, of Eleanor street has taken out a permit to build a frame house on Eleanor street, to cost $1,000. There have been fifteen permits taken out this month so far, amounting to $80,875.

Inspect Local Incinerator.—Dan. Alton, superintendent of the Edmonton street and scavenger department, with his engineer, C. V. Stewart, was in London yesterday giving the local incinerator plant an inspection. Mr. Alton and his engineer are travelling on a $1,000 letter of credit issued by the city of Edmonton. They are getting all the knowledge they can on the garbage question and when Alton gets back they will build an incinerator plant in the city city of Alberta. Before returning to Edmonton they will visit all the principal cities in the east including those in the United States.

Gone to the Country—Dr. T. V. Hutchinson, M.H.O. of London, has gone on his holidays and is now chasing the fair typhoid fever bacillus around Port Stanley, according to the last reports heard from him by his colleagues on the board of health. At the last meeting of the board two weeks holidays was voted to Dr. Hutchinson. It is reported that he will stay in the country with the cows and chickens for a couple of months and while he is away his place is being taken by Dr. C. D. Sparks.

Leamington Produce Here Again.—Akin & Bee, the Leamington market gardeners arrived in London today with a truckload of cabbages that were sold at wholesale almost as soon as the truck arrived. The cabbages are of an unusually large size and two of them were left at The Advertiser office, to demonstrate the excellent intensive farming at Leamington. Mr. Akin said this morning that the roads were in excellent shape and the London market was one of the best in Western Ontario. This is the third trip of the Leamington gardeners.

MEXICAN DELEGATES GIVE THANKS TO CANADA

For Hospitality Tendered to Them During Conference at Niagara Falls.

Niagara Falls, Ont., July 4—The Mexican delegation to the mediation conference sent the following telegrams today:

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, governor-general of Canada, Ottawa: The Mexican delgation to the peace conference, on leaving the Canadian soil which gave it hospitality for its labors, begs to present to your royal highness the expression of its deepest gratitude and profound respect."

Sir Robert L. Borden, premier of the Dominion Parliament, Ottawa: "At the conclusion of the peace conference and on the eve of the departure, the Mexican delegation desires to express to the Dominion Government its gratitude for the many courteous attentions with which it has been honored, and its most sincere vows for the happiness and prosperity of this beautiful land."

Lord Brassey

LORD BRASSEY, who was mistaken for a spy while rowing alone at Kiel and arrested by the German police.

THE DOMINION BANK

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C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

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You Can Start a Savings Account with $1.00. It is not necessary for you to wait until you have a large sum of money. An account can be opened with $1.00 and more on which interest is compounded twice a year.

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xt

2,000 BRITISHERS HAVE SETTLED IN GALT IN FIVE YEARS

All Are Doing Well and Like Conditions in Canada.

MANY SKILLED MECHANICS

Not a Few Have Become Owners of Valuable Homes and Property.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Galt, July 3.—The population of Galt has been largely increased within the past five years by arrivals from the British Isles, of whom there are approximately two thousand.

The majority are skilled mechanics, machinists, bricklayers, carpenters, stonemasons, tailors and possessors of other trades, which are thoroughly learned in the old land and fit the immigrant at once for a good position at highest pay.

Not one of these newcomers but has made good in Galt, and their success is even a surprise to themselves. The Advertiser talked to three of these men today, who may be taken as types of a pretty large class.

One man, in five years, has acquired ownership, in full, of a property assessed at $2,500. Another in his off days has built a fine brick house, worth $3,000. The third has gone into market gardening at leisure hours, and now owns a two-acre lot, the vegetables and fruit from which nearly pay household expenses.

Chances Are Better.

"The chances in this country for an industrious man, with a trade and some ambition," said the last, "are so far ahead of those that offer at home that they are not to be mentioned in the same breath. Wages in the old land give a man a bare living. Here they afford a chance to save and to secure a good home. I am going to take a trip with my wife and family to England this summer, but as to going back to stay, the idea never entered my mind. It is the general feeling among us old country people that once we get settled here, we are so content that we wouldn't leave Canada for our homeland or for any other land in the world."

Pleaded Not Guilty.

A peculiar case was heard before the police magistrate today. Mr. Lloyd Janney, one of the best known and most popular of young men of Galt, was charged with the theft of an automobile.

He was arrested by Chief Gorman, at the instance of the division court bailiff, who claims that the car was under seizure, and that the accused took possession of it and refused to give it up. M. A. Secord, K.C., appeared for the crown; J. M. Jamieson for the defence.

The plea was "not guilty," and the election for trial before the county judge. The magistrate committed the accused for trial, but accepted bail, his mother, Mrs. Janney, and W. A. Hunter going his securities. The trial will take place on Thursday, July 9.

The case is one involving some nice points of law, and will possess interest for the autoist community as concerning the rights of a car buyer in respect of full ownership of his machine.

Trespassers Fined.

To see a ball game from a forbidden vantage point was essayed by two men, J. Thompson and Edward Pessenger, on Dominion Day, when the sport was on in Dickson Park. The offence charged against these two at the police court today was that of trespassing on the Grand Trunk property, which adjoins the park.

Constable Bryan laid the information, having arrested the two while on the outside looking in. In one instance a fine of $4.50 was imposed. In the other the defendant established that he was not on the railway property.

Mr. Langdon Wilkes has sailed on the Aquitania for the continent.

Will Go to Toronto.

A. F. Smith, B.A., late of the Galt Collegiate Institute, has been made master of English and history at Harbord Collegiate Institute, Toronto.

The death took place last night at the family residence of Mrs. Thomas Vair, wife of ex-Mayar Vair, aged 63. Deceased was well-known and universally respected. The funeral will be held on Saturday morning.

June building permits show a decrease as compared with the same month last year of about thirteen thousand dollars. The custom returns are less by about ten thousand than June, 1913.

David McLeod, for many years a prominent North Dumfries farmer, is dead, aged 76 years. He has lately been a resident of Galt.

LITERARY NOTES.

Canadian Magazine.

"The Last of the Ungas," a tragic narrative of Bering Strait, by M. Grattan O'Leary, is one of the features of the July Canadian Magazine. It is the story of the massacre and absolute obliteration of a whole race of people, and is in this instance told for the first time. Other contributions of unusual interest to this number are: "Musical Currents in Canada," by J. D. Logan; "Mount Robson: A Canadian Giant," by P. W. Wallace; "Rare Old Canadian Books," by Janet Carnochan; "The Gael and the Sea," by S. P. Macdonald, with excellent short stories by Madge Macbeth, Sax Rohmer, J. J. Bell, Lewis Hopkins Rodgers and others.

PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. F. Bonney, Bellevue Avenue, and little daughter, Dorothy are spending July with Mr. and Mrs. Bob Bonney, Lima, Ohio, and Dr. and Mrs. Moore, Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. John St. Lawrence, of Talbot street, left yesterday on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. John St. Lawrence Jr., of Erie, Pa.

Miss Ethel and Gladys Jackson, of Pond Mills, are spending the holidays with their aunts, Mrs. Boice and Mrs. Blair, of Detroit.

Miss Bert Legg, of Detroit, is visiting in the city.

Miss Lillian Jackson, 261 Ottaway avenue, left on Wednesday last to spend the summer months with her sister, Mrs. H. E. Roe, Winnipeg, Man.

Charles Le Sueur, of Hamilton, is spending a few days with his mother, Mrs. B. Le Sueur, at their summer cottage, Hypoint, Port Stanley.

Mr. and Mrs. John McFarlane, 132 John street, are leaving on an extended trip to the western provinces and the Pacific coast.

Misses Vera and Isabell McKenzie and Everett McKenzie have left for a two-months' trip to Candiac, Sask., where they will be the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Scott. They will travel from there to Banff, stopping off at Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary, and will return home in September.

Master Clair Durkin, of Hill street, is spending his summer holidays with Mr George Forbes, at Coldstream, Ont.

Dr. Alexander McTaggart, who for many years practiced medicine in London, but of late years has been practicing in Toronto, underwent a serious operation a month ago, and is now dangerously ill at his home, Queen's avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Wright, of 37 Aberdeen avenue, will leave this evening for Winnipeg and the Western provinces, where they will visit friends and relatives throughout the month of July.

GARDEN PARTY AT BELMONT

[Special to The Advertiser.]

BELMONT, July 3.—The garden party held this evening, under the auspices of the public library, was attended by a large crowd from all over the district. The First Hussars Band of London, under the leadership of Mr. Roselle Pocock, rendered a program which delighted everyone. The proceeds will go towards the purchase of new books. The party tonight was held in the public school grounds.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Iroquois, July 3.—At the regular meeting of the Iroquois cheese board, held here today, 847 colored cheese were boarded. All sold at 12 13-16c. On the corresponding date last year, 1,160 cheese were boarded, and were sold at 12⅞c. Buyers present were Johnson, McMaster, Ault, Smith and Edwards.

Napanee, July 3.—750 white and 1,380 colored cheese were offered; 480 sold at 12⅞c, and balance at 12 13-16c.

Perth, July 3.—There were 450 boxes of white cheese, and 400 colored boarded here today. All sold, the ruling prices being 12⅞c to 13c.

Montreal, July 3.—Cheese and butter sold to Lovell, Chritmas; cheese, 12¼c; butter, 22⅝c.

Victoriaville, July 3.—2,500 boxes of cheese sold here today, at 11 13-16c.

Cornwall, July 3.—On the Cornwall Cheese Board today, 1,944 cheese were boarded, of which 1,884 were colored, and 60 white; all sold at 12¾c, with the exception of one factory, for which 12 13-16c was paid, it being cool-cured. The sales for the same week last year were, 2,136, at 13¾c.

Perth, July 3.—There were 450 boxes of white cheese, and 400 colored boarded here today. All were sold at the ruling price of 12⅞c and 13c.

On His Holidays.—E. V. Buchanan, electrical engineer with the public utilities commission, left for Montreal this morning, where he will meet his sister, who is coming over from Scotland. They will return to London by the latter part of next week. After a few months' visit in Canada, Miss Buchanan will return to Scotland.

He Bit Off More Than He Could Chaw

John Claflin

JOHN CLIFLIN, head of the biggest dry goods concern in the world, The H. B. Claflin Company, which has just gone into the hands of a receiver.

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THE INCREASED NUTRITIOUS VALUE OF BREAD MADE IN THE HOME WITH ROYAL YEAST CAKES SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT INCENTIVE TO THE CAREFUL HOUSEWIFE TO GIVE THIS IMPORTANT FOOD ITEM THE ATTENTION TO WHICH IT IS JUSTLY ENTITLED.

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Your daughter's talents will be carefully developed in our music course, which is conducted under the supervision of A. S. Vogt, Mus. Doc., who has fourteen competent assistants.

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A residential school for girls and young women.

Courses — Matriculation, English, Music, Art.

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The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

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For illustrated calendars and prospectus apply to the Bursar.

R. MILLICHAMP, Hon. Sec.-Treas.

PARROT & CO.

BY HAROLD MACGRATH.

Author of "The Man on the Box," "The Carpet From Bagdad," "The Plan of Honeymoons," etc.

Squatted in the dust before the door of a first-class carriage was a solemn brown man, in turban and clout, exhibiting performing parrots. It was Rajah's turn. He fired a cannon, turned somersaults through a little steel hoop, opened a tiny chest, took our a four-anna piece, carried it to his master, and in exchange received some seed. Thereupon he waddled resentfully back to the iron cage, opened the door, closed it behind him, and began to mutter belligerently. Warrington hagged for two straight hours. When he returned to his sordid, evil-smelling lodgings that night, he possessed the parrot and four rupees, and sat up the greater part of the night trying to make the bird perform his tricks. The idea of suicide no longer bothered him; trifling though it was, he had found an interest in life. And on the morrow came the Eurasian, who trustfully loaned Warrington every coin that he could scrape together.

Often, in the dreary, heart-achy days that followed, when weeks passed ere he saw the face of a white man, when he had to combat opium and bhang and laziness in the natives under him, the bird and his funny tricks had saved him from whisky or worse. In camp he gave Rajah much freedom, its wings being clipped; and nothing pleased the little rebel so much as to claw its way up to his master's shoulder, sit there and watch the progress of the razor, with intermittent "jawing" at his own reflection in the cracked hand mirror.

Up and down the Irrawaddy, at the rest-houses, on the boats, to those of a jocular turn of mind the three were known as "Parrot & Co." Warrington's amiability often misled the various scoundrels with whom he was at times forced to associate. A man who smiled most of the time and talked Hindustani to a parrot was not to be accorded much courtesy; until one day Warrington had settled all distinctions, finally and primordially, with the square of his fists. After that he went his way unmolested, having soundly trounced one of the biggest bullies in the teak timber yards at Rangoon.

He made no friends; he had no confidences to exchange; nor did he offer to become the repository of other men's pasts. But he would share his bread and his rupees, when he had them, with any who asked. Many tried to dig into his past, but he was as unresponsive as granite. It takes a woman to find out what a man is and has been, and Warrington went about women in a wide circle. In a way he was the most baffling kind of a mystery to those who knew him; he frequented the haunts of man, took a friendly drink, played cards for small sums, laughed and jested like any other anchorless man. In the East men are given curious names. They become known by phrases, such as The Man Who Talks, Mr. Once Upon a Time, The One-Rupee Man, and the like. As Warrington never received any mail, as he never entered a hotel, nor spoke of the past, he Became The Man Who Never Talked of Home.

"I say, James, old sport, no more going up and down this bally old river. We'll go on to Rangoon tonight, if we can find a berth."

"Yes, Sahib; this business very piffle," replied the Eurasian, without turning his head. Two things he dearly loved to acquire—a bit of American slang and a bit of English silver. He was invariably changing his rupees into shillings, and Warrington could not convince him that he was always losing in the transactions.

They tramped on through the dust. The sun dropped. A sudden chill began to penetrate the haze. The white man puffed his cheroot, its wrapper dangling; the servant hummed an Urdu lullaby; the parrot complained unceasingly.

"How much money have you got, James?"

"Three annas."

Warrington laughed and shook the dust from his beard. "It's a great world, James, a great and wonderful world. I've just two rupees myself. In other words, we are busted."

"Two rupees!" James paused and turned. "Why, Sahib, you have three hundred thousand rupees in your pocket."

"But not worth an anna until I get to Rangoon. Didn't those duffers give you anything for handling their luggage the other day?"

"Not a ice, Sahib."

"Rotters! It takes an Englishman to turn a small trick like that. Well, well; there were extenuating circumstances. They had sore heads. No man like to pay three hundred thousand for something he could have bought for ten thousand. And I made them come to me, James, to me. I made them come to this forsaken hole, just because it pleased my fancy. When you have the skewer in, always be sure to turn it around. I believe I'm heaven-born, after all. The Lord hates a quitter, and so do I. I nearly quit myself once, eh, Rajah, old top? But I made them come to me. That's the milk in the cocoa-nut, the curry on the rice. They almost had me. Two rupees! It truly is a great world."

"Jah, jah, jah! Jah — jah — jah — ja-a-a-h!" screamed the parrot. "Chaloo!"

"Go on! That's the ticket. If I were a praying man, this would be the time for it. Three hundred thousand rupees! The man looked at the far horizon, as if he would force his gaze beyond, into the delectable land, the Eden out of which he had been driven. "Caviar and truffles, and Romonee Conti and Partagas!"

"Chicken and curry and Scotch whisky."

"Bah! You've the imagination of a he-goat."

"All right, Sahib."

"James, I owe you three hundred rupees, and I am going to add seven hundred more. We've been fighting this old top for six years together, and you've been a good servant and a good friend; and I'll take you with me as far as this fortune will go, if you say the word."

"Ah, Sahib, I am much sorry. But Delhi calls, and I go. A thousand rupees will make much business for me in the Chandney Chowk."

"Just as you say."

Presently they became purple shades in a brown world.

CHAPTER II.
A Man With a Past.

The moonless Oriental night, spangled with large and brilliant stars, brilliant yet mellow, unlike the crisp scintillating presentment in northern latitudes, might have served as an illustration of an air-tight bowl, flung down relentlessly upon this part of the world. Inside this figurative bowl it was chill, yet the air was stirless. It was without refreshment; it became a labor and not an exhilaration to breathe it. A pall of suffocating dust rolled above and about the Irrawaddy flotilla boat, which, buffeted by the strong, irregular current, strained at its cables, now at the bow, now at the stern, not dissimilar to the last rocking of a deserted swing. This sensation was quite perceptible to the girl who leaned over the bow-rail, her handkerchief pressed to her nose, and gazed interestedly at the steep bank, up and down which the sweatig coolies swarmed like Gargantuan rats. They clawed and scrambled up and slid and shuffled down; and always the bank threatened to slip and carry them all into the swirling murk below. A dozen torches were stuck into the ground above the crumbling ledge; she saw the flames as one sees a burning match cupped in a smoker's hands, shedding light upon nothing save that which stands immediately behind it.

She choked a little. Her eyes smarted. Her lips were slightly cracked, and cold-cream seemed only to provide a surer resting-place for a impalpable dust. It had penetrated her clothes; it had percolated through wool and linen and silk, intimately, until three baths a day had become a welcome routine, providing it was possible to obtain water. Water! Her tongue ran across her lips. Oh, for a drink from the old cold spring at home! Tea, coffee and bottled soda; nothing that ever touched the thirsty spots in her throat.

She looked up at the stars and they looked down upon her, but what she asked they could not, would not, answer. Night after night she had asked, and night after night they had only twinkled as of old. She had travelled now for four months, and the doubt beset her. It was to be a leap in the dark, with no one to tell her what was on the other side. But why this insistent doubt? Why could she not take the leap gladly, as a woman should who had given the affirmative to a man? With him she was certain that she loved him, away from him she did not know what sentiment really abided in her heart. She was wise enough to realize that something was wrong; and there were but three months between her and the inevitable decision. Never before had she known other than momentary indecision; and it irked her to find that her clarity of vision was fallible and human like the rest of her. The truth was, she didn't know her mind. She shrugged, and the movement stirred the dust that had gathered upon her shoulders.

(To Be Continued.)

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

Cooling and refreshing Sodas and Ice Cream; just as you like them, at Peters' Shop round the corner. ywt

Now is the time to prepare for spraying. Sharman & Baker can supply you with materials at lowest prices. Lime, Sulphur, Soluble Sulphur, Arsenate of Lead, etc. Sharman & Baker, London R. R. No. 4. Office, corner King and Talbot ywt

POISON-PEN PROVES PERIL OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE

Favorite Method of Police Dealt Blow in London Case When Alienist Declares Demented Girl Wrote Accusing Letters to Herself; Trial Shows Man Has No Chance Against Woman in Court.

Kathleen O'Brien

Miss Kathleen O'Brien, the girl who wrote poison-pen letters to herself and didn't know it.

BY MARY BOYLE O'REILLY.

LONDON, Eng., July 4.—A poison-pen case has just startled England into a realization of the untrustworthiness of circumstantial evidence and of handwriting evidence. From April 28 to May 9 anonymous and malicious letters fairly rained into a house at Brunswick Place, Hove. The occupants were Col. Gardiner, an elderly army man living alone, and his tenant, Mrs. Woodward, who occupied the ground floor.

Col. Charles Henry Gardiner, retired, a well-preserved man of 70, has lived in Hove for several years. He is highly respected and the author of several books. Mrs. Woodward is living apart from her husband with her little daughter. The only other person in the house, except the servants, was Miss Kathleen O'Brien, the child's governess.

Miss O'Brien is a pretty girl of 22 with blue eyes and yellow hair. The daughter of a naval officer who died eighteen years ago, she lived until recently with her widowed mother at Plymouth. There Mrs. Woodward met and engaged the gently-mannered girl. Some weeks later Miss O'Brien became ill and went home to recuperate, returning in March.

Two weeks later the anonymous letters began to arrive. Their character prevents publication. Libellous and salacious, they grew threatening. The first, addressed to the unhappy girl, read:

Miss O'Brien had better be advised to leave Brighton. Notice of her character, thieving, drunkenness and other vilenesses has been sent to her friends in Brighton and Hove.

Other letters followed, all vile in character, many of them pushed beneath the door of the flat or left on the hall floor.

That fact focussed the suspicions of the police on Col. Gardiner. Investigation indicated that several circumstances pointed to his guilt. The colonel exhibited a fixed antipathy toward Miss O'Brien. On the advise of postoffice inspectors, Miss O'Brien wrote the suspected man a trap letter:

Col. Gardiner. Sir: Surely Miss O'Brien is not living in your house. Should not Mrs. Woodward be informed she is a demi-mondamaine?

That letter, posted in the presence of a detective inspector, was answered within six hours by a communication which referred to Miss O'Brien as a demi-mondaine. On a warrant sworn by the governess, Col. Gardiner was taken into custody charged with maliciously publishing a defamatory libel.

The colonel vehemently protested the proceedings as a nefarious plot.

Circumstantial evidence and handwriting evidence were against him. The Hove police court sat for three sessions taking testimony. Miss O'Brien in the witness box was self-possessed and lucid, obviously unwilling to prosecute, only anxious to defend her character. Mrs. Woodward was frank and convincing. No doubt remained of the prisoner's guilt.

Col. Gardiner came into court for sentence. Instead he heard such a Jekyll and Hyde story as modern science cannot explain.

The prosecutor rose to express regret that he should have been instrumental in persecuting an honorable man.

"I hold in my hand," acknowledged the solicitor, "a letter similar in character to the poison-pen letters in this case. Yet the letter I hold was written at Brussells in June, 1909, written, gentlemen, by Miss Kathleen O'Brien to herself. I call upon Dr. Nethersole Fletcher to testify."

"This unfortunate girl was my patient for some months," declared the alienist. "While in my care she wrote defamatory letters about herself. Her state of mind is such that she would not be conscious of doing wrong in writing such letters. It is a case of dual personality, of hysteria and self-persecution, of cunning only described as demoniacal. The victim is an invalid, not a criminal."

But what of circumstantial evidence?

SCHOOL PROMOTIONS

PRINCESS SCHOOL

Promoted from Kindergarten to Grade I.—Billy Allin, Carl Davies, Marjorie Dixon, Winnie Downing, Edwin Evans, Madeline Erskine, Jack Fair, Pauline Fitzgerald, Ruth Fitzgerald, Reggie Gledhill, George Gurd, Francis Hart, Helen Holmes, Thelma Howlett, Harry Hcokaway, Helena Hungerford, Fred Kerry, Merla Kilbourne, Hope Knightley, Catherine McCallum, Walter McCutcheon, James McGill, Mabel McRoberts, George McVicar, Glen Milner, Bertie Morgan, Clifford Mottashed, Jean Norwood, Queenie Nye, Arthur Ott, George Overton, Myrtle Riley, Bruce Ross, Louise Rourke, Jean Rutledge, Christina Saker, Wreford Sandercott, George Schussler, Jeanne Steele, Fred Smith, George Sumner, Melville Telfer, Augustine Wagenfeld, Mary Watson, Bertie Whitmore, Tamazine Wigmore.

Grade I to Grade II.—Jean Aikenhead, Marian Baker, Jean Barbour, Keith Blashill, John Cambridge, Evelyn Elliott, Colin Frizell, Henry Foxworthy, Eula Hunter, Roy Irwin, Malcolm Kerr, Alex Knox, Norma McLean, Fred Moore, Dorothy O'Dell, Lily Poole, Freeman Reason, Marian Reynolds, John Richmond, Thelma Roberts, Frank Rose, Jean Rowat, William Rowed, Elizabeth Smith, Alice Spurgeon, Margaret Steven, John Talbot, John Tambling, Ivy Taylor, Walter Wigmore.

Grade II to Grade III.—Honors over 75 per cent.—Murray Aikenhead, Gordon Boughner, Harry Barbour, Willie Cohoon, Willard Grant, Roy Millard, Archie McCallum, Earl McAllister, Ralph Palmer, Norman Roome, Charlton Reid, Lorne Warwick, Kenneth Tambling, Dorothy Adams, Grace Cooper, Pauline Edmunds, Wilma Ellwood, Marjorie Fair, Eleanor Ferguson, Sylvia Granger, Gladys Gray, Vera Kettle, Violet Lindsay, Mildred Roedding.

Pass, 50 per cent.—John Buchner, Robert Beatton, Gorman McConvry, Charlie Fitzgerald, Albert Holding, Wilbur Keenleyside, Arthur Richardson, Willie Wainwright, Rowena Barbour, Naomi Frezell, Edna Goldie, Lois Gray, Violet Hunt, Bessie Howie, Annie Johnston, Ethel Kerry, Marjorie Kerry, May Simpson, Jessie Summers, Pansy Taylor, Kathleen Worwich.

Grade I to Grade II.—Viola Atkins, Gertrude Beemer, Marion Belcher, Edith Blashill, Florence Brener, Ivy Brothers, Catherine Burr, Wilena Burr, Doreen Detler, Isabelle Graham, Florence Gray, William Haskett, Stuart Hayes, Jack Heaman, Thelma Lewis, Blanche Lockrey, Lorne Mattheson, Jack McGill, Kathleen McKay, Lily Morgan, Richard Mottashed, Clifford Murray, Herbert Plow, Russell Robinson, Jack Saunders, Phyllis Simmons, John St. Slair, Margaret Steele, Wilfred Southen, Margaret Tanton.

Recommended.—Irving Watson..

Grade III to Grade IV.—Honors.—Margaret Bowie, Helen Fair, Horace Hunnisett, Frank Kennedy, Wilbur Kerswell, Crawford Lindsay, Roy Lockrey, Marion Malcolm, Jack McKay, David McLean, Jack Piper, Willie Preston, Edward Robinson, Dorothy Smith.

Pass.—Jean Buchuer, Irene Besterd, Evan Barnes, Willie Billington, James Fitzgerald, Ronald Hart, Madelline Henshaw, Tom Hiscott, Fred Howe, Kenneth King, Leslie Knapp, Freda Lewis, Florence Morgan, Teddy Norwood, Willie Reid, Helen Ross, Edith Richardson, Delmar Smith, Edith Scott, Fred Teeple, Clifford Tomlinson, John Wafer.

Promoted in February from Grade IV A to V A.—Helen Boughner, Grace Glen, Eleanor Grant, Jean Henderson, Allie Hunisett, Mildred Keenleyside, Sara McLean, Marjorie McNeil, Hazel Ross, Helen Rowat, Erma Ruth, Edward Brown, Robert Charlton, Willie Element, Harold Hardy, Elmer Helghway, John McDermid, Fred Rawlinson, Walter Rennie, Robert Sanderson, Gordon Silverwood, Walter Simson, Herbert Taylor, Willie Turner, Cecil Walker.

Grade VI to Grade VII. — Honors — James Balfour, Donald Carew, Will Daniel, Dorothy Deane, Harrison Fraser, Adel Grobb, Ronald Gurd, Helen Hanna, Cora Hodgins, Kathleen Howie, Nettie Jones, Walter King, Kathleen Laurie, Kathleen Malcolm, Eunice Metcalf, Margaret Pendelton, Marjorie Schmidt, Helen Talbot, George Young. Fred Kennedy. Pass—Fred Angus, Mildred Baker, Velma Blood, Alison Buchner, Russell Clarke, Greeta Fleming, Florence Graham, Bill Henshaw, Becher Hungerford.

Grade IV A. to V. — Honors — Edith West, Allan Grant, John Hungerford, Kenneth Smith. Passed—Sara Fitzgerald, Marguerite Lee, Francis Routledge, Willie Ball, Bernard Hart, Harold McGeach, Leonard Thomas. Recommended—Maggie Juliff, George Body, Leonard Johnstone.

Grade IV to V.—Honors — Florence Cooper, Meriam Eckert, Gwendolyn Ferguson, Ruth Granger, Helen Hughes, Libbie Hodgins, Marguerite Jenkins, Helen McConvry, Florence McKay, Louha Wigmoree, Norman Adams, Frank Adams, Eric Bock, Thornton Fitzgerald, John McVicar, Walker Ollerhead, Freeman Talbot. Passed—Margaret Casselman, Georgina Foxworthy, Elva Gorman, Verne Jones, Lois Logan, Edith McGuffin, Lavina Meloche, Lorna Rumball, Audrey Smith, Alex. Beemer, Ward Casselman, George Davies, Melville Element, Homer Frizelle, Grant Falls, Jack McGregor, John McCallum, Joe Milner, Harold Robinson, Lewis Smith.

Grade Va to VI.—Honors—Helen Boughner, Eleanor Grant, Mildred Keenleyside, Erma Ruth, Willie Element. Passed—Grace Glen, Jean Henderson, Allie Hunnisett, Sara McLean, Marjorie McNeil, Helen Rowat, Edward Brown, Harold Hardy, Elmer Heighway, John McDermid, Fred Rawlinson, Walter Rennie, Gordon Silverwood, Walter Simson, Willie Turner. Recommended—Cecil Walker.

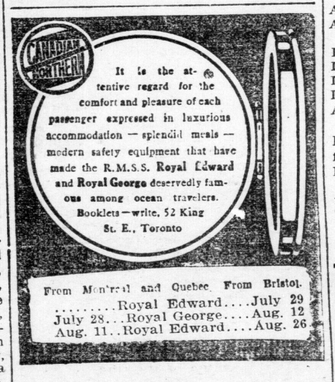
Grade V to VI.—Honors—A. Beaton, E. Flanders, M. Goldie, F. Haslett, B. Jewell, B. McKenzie, E. Riordan, M. Roddick, D. Silverwood, H. Steven, C. Tufford, E. Vantassel, J. Wyatt, C. Adams, H. Fair, B. Granger, B. Graham, J. Grant, W. Howe, A. Knox, B. Nimmo. Passed—H. Ross, H. Burr, H. Bryant, T. Higgins, McG. Howie, H. McCallum, M. Walker. Recommended—E. Fitzgerald, L. Forsythe.

From Grade VI to Grade VII—Herbert Irwin, Norman Knaggs, Lorne MacIntyre, Alice MacLean, Jean Meek, Allan Mercer, Dorothy Palmer, Ethel Slater. **Recommended**—Edith Palmer, Lillian Shillington.

Grade VII to VIII—Jack Adams, Grace Bateman, Isabel Blake, Helen Bowie, Alma Bryant, Alice Darch, Wilfred Downing, Adelaide Forsythe, Marion Grant, Leslie Heath, Verna Johnson, Stuart Laurie, Lloyd Jones, Florence Line, Olive Milner, Douglas Morris, Dorothy McConvey, Langford MacGregor, Gladys McLean, Edward McVicar, Sylvia Nye, August Penny, Eleanor Reynolds, Sibyl Robson, Tom Rowe, Harold Scarlett, Laura Smith, Richard Smith, Walter Spurgeon, John Tune, Joe Whitmore, Veda Wigmore, Clifford Wyatt. **Recommended**—Willie Forsythe, Charlie Guest, Josephine Routledge, George Waugh.

Stealing Bathing Suits

Mr. John Howe, of Fort Stanley, has complained to the police that a number of bathing suits are being stolen from his place every day by boys from both London and St. Thomas. He has decided not to prosecute for past offences, but will lay an information against anyone caught in future. 69c-txt



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A VACATION TRIP ON A FREIGHT steamer, 1,400 miles—7 days—$32, including meals and berth, from Port Huron to Duluth and return, stopping at the Soo, Houghton and Hancock. See your agent or write us. Port Huron and Duluth Steamship Company, Port Huron, Mich. Aug28

How to Make a Real Wrinkle Remover

In these days of cleverly advertised "beautifiers" of 57 varieties and more, it is hard for a woman to believe she can make a simple home remedy for those hateful marks of age, worry and illness, which will do her more good and cost her much less than the average made preparation. There's nothing in the world so effective for removing or preventing wrinkles, crowsfeet and creases as a solution made by dissolving an ounce of pure powdered saxolite in a half pint witch hazel. Every druggist has the ingredients.

Use this harmless mixture daily as a refreshing lotion, bathing the face in it two or three minutes at a time. The quick and satisfactory results will surprise you. Even the first application produces wonderful improvement. The wrinkles are less in evidence and the face has a firm, "solid," comfortable feeling. —Advt.

A WOMAN'S MESSAGE TO WOMEN

If you are troubled with weak, tired feelings, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, bladder weakness, constipation, catarrhal conditions, pain in the sides regularly or irregularly, bloating or unnatural enlargements, sense of falling or misplacement of internal organs, nervousness, desire to cry, palpitation, hot flashes, dark rings under the eyes, or a loss of interest in life, I invite you to write and ask for my simple method of home treatment, with ten days' trial entirely free and postpaid, also references to Canadian ladies who gladly tell how they have regained health, strength, and happiness by this method. Write to-day. Address: Mrs. M. Summers, Box. 12 Windsor, Ont.

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SEE IRELAND THIS SUMMER

SEE Ulster — see Blarney Castle — see Dublin, Belfast, and Cork — see the Lakes of Killarney—see the land of Emmet and Moore.

See Ireland as it is today, so you will be able to discuss "The Irish Question" from the standpoint of one "who has been there".

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land you at Plymouth, enabling you to see England, Scotland, Ireland and embark at Queenstown for home without retracing your steps. They are the popular One Cabin (II) steamships—handsomely furnished—equipped with every modern convenience for safety and comfort—spacious open and covered promenades—and delightful cuisine and service.

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THE ROBERT REFORD CO. LIMITED, General Agents, MONTREAL TORONTO.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the East—*4:47 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:06 a.m., *11:22 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *7:55 p.m., 10:45 p.m.

Arrive from the West—*12:14 a.m., 3:43 a.m., *5:40 a.m., 8:50 a.m., *11:55 a.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the East—*12:19 a.m., *3:48 a.m., *5:45 a.m., *7:20 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *12:05 p.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.,

Depart for the West—*4:52 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:13 a.m., *11:27 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 8:20 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:23 a.m., 4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:05 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—11:15 a.m., 1:39 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:30 p.m.

Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive from the East — *11:42 a.m., *10:45 a.m., *7:46 p.m., *9:25 p.m., 11:45 p.m.

Arrive from the West—*4:30 a.m., *1:25 p.m., *7:55 p.m., 7:30 p.m.

Depart for the East—*4:40 a.m., 8:00 a.m., *1:33 p.m., *5:40 p.m., *8:03 p.m.

Depart for the West—8:10 a.m., *11:23 a.m., *7:55 p.m., *9:33 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—7:05 a.m., 11:29 a.m., 4:50 p.m., 9:40 p.m.

Depart—7:22 a.m., 2:22 p.m., 5:27 p.m., 10:15 p.m.

PERE MARQUETTE TIMETABLE.

Corrected to June 21, 1914.

Trains leave London for St. Thomas and Port Stanley, 5:30 *9:45 a.m., 1:15, *2:30, 5:05, *8:30 p.m.; returning leave Port Stanley Beach 7:30 a.m., 12:25, 3:10, 4:35, 6:45, 10:30 p.m. Arrive London 8:45 a.m., 1:40, 4:27, 5:52, 8:00, 11:45 p.m. A special train leaves London at 6:45 p.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays for Port Stanley, returning at 9 p.m.

Sunday service to Port Stanley, 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., returning 6:45 p.m., 9:00 p.m., 10:30 p.m.

*Daily.

Trains not marked with star, daily, except Sunday.

TRACTION COMPANY

Week-day service hourly, London to Port Stanley, 6:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Last car, 11:30 p.m., to St. Thomas only.

Sunday service hourly, London to Port Stanley, 9:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. Last car, 10:30 p.m., to St. Thomas only.

From June 22, Limited car will leave London 5:15 p.m. daily, except Sunday.

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WESTBOUND

Lv.	Montreal	11:00 p.m.
Lv.	Toronto	8:00 a.m.
Ar.	London	11:06 a.m.
Ar.	Detroit	1:45 p.m.
Ar.	Chicago	8:40 p.m.

EASTBOUND

Lv.	Chicago	5:45 p.m.
Lv.	Detroit	11:05 p.m.
Lv.	London	5:45 a.m.
Lv.	Toronto	9:00 a.m.
Ar.	Montreal	5:45 p.m.

Highest Class of Equipment.

Full particulars and berth reservations from Agents or write C. E. Horning, D.P.A., Toronto, Ont.

Berth reservations and information from R. E. RUSE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, corner Richmond and Dundas streets, London.

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Via Michigan Central Gigantic Steel Tubes between Windsor and Detroit. Leaving Montreal 8:45 a.m., Toronto 6:10 p.m., arriving Detroit 12:35 a.m., and Chicago 7:45 a.m. daily. Equally good service returning. Through Electric Lighted Equipment.

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Toronto-Vancouver Express No. 3 leaves Toronto 5:55 p.m. daily. Vancouver-Toronto Express No. 4 arrives Toronto 11:45 a.m. daily. Manitoba Express No. 7 leaves Toronto daily, except Sunday, 10:50 p.m., arriving Winnipeg second day. Ontario Express No. 8 leaves Winnipeg 9:25 p.m., and arrives Toronto 5:15 p.m. daily, except Tuesday.

For further particulars apply to Canadian Pacific Ticket Agents, or write M. G. Murphy, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto.

C&B LINE
Steamer State of Ohio
For Cleveland
LEAVE PORT STANLEY

12 midnight, even dates in June and July, odd dates in August, even dates in September. Arrive Cleveland 6:30 a.m.

FARE FROM LONDON

One way, $2.75; round trip, $4.75. Saturday excursions on above dates, $2.75 round trip. Lake rides, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, 2:00, and evenings, 8:00. Fare, 25c.

William Fulton, C. T. A., corner Dundas and Richmond streets 58tf

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St. Lawrence River Trips

Through the Rapids to Montreal, Quebec and Saugenay.

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All lines. Lowest rates.

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You need not shake the bottle there is no sediment

The delicious oriental fruits and spices are so perfectly blended by a secret process with Pure Malt Vinegar, that

H.P. sauce

does not separate in the bottle—the last drop is as delicious as the first.

All Stores sell H.P. here

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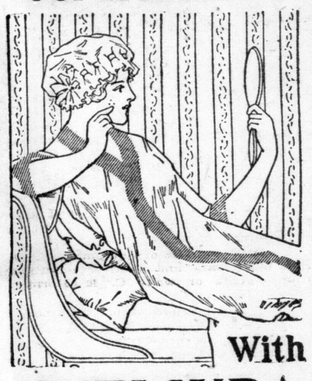

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And Cuticura Ointment. Their use tends to prevent pore clogging, pimples, blackheads, redness, roughness and other unwholesome conditions of the skin.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the care and treatment of the skin and scalp, sent post-free. Address Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 14K, Boston, U. S. A.

WOMAN WANTS TO HELP OTHERS

By Telling How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Miami, Okla. — "I had a female trouble and weakness that annoyed me continually. I tried doctors and all kinds of medicine for several years but was not cured until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I hope my testimonial will help other suffering women to try your wonderful medicine." — Mrs. MARY R. MILLER, Box 453, Miami, Okla.

Another Woman who has Found Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Lindsborg, Kansas. — "Some years ago I suffered with terrible pains in my side which I thought were inflammation, also with a bearing down pain, backache, and I was at times awfully nervous. I took three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now enjoying good health. I will be glad to recommend your medicine to any woman suffering with female trouble and you may publish this letter." —Mrs. A. L. SMITH, R. No. 3, Box 60, Lindsborg, Kansas.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

YOUNG TOLEDO MAN IS FINDING WEALTH ON THAMES' BANK

Expects Over $11,000 Profit This Year From Reclaimed Land.

HAS OVER 1,600 ACRES

Seemingly Stupendous Task Undertaken by Energetic Young Man.

[Staff Reporter.]

JEANETTE'S CREEK, July 3.—It has been left to Bruce F. Bradley, a 23-year-old American, of Toledo, O., to open the eyes not only of Western Ontario and Canada but the United States, as well as the possibilities of Western Ontario, as far as farming is concerned.

"I was an American, but I'm a Canadian now," smiled Mr. Bradley, as he welcomed an Advertiser reporter this morning, and there is no doubt in Mr. Bradley's mind that Western Ontario soil has great possibilities and that the general climatic conditions for production of crops on a large scale are unequalled in Canada.

Mr. Bradley has thrown in his lot with Western Ontario in no half-hearted manner. Talk to him and you will find enthusiasm oozing out of every pore; question him and you will find the true trend of inspiration, and listen to him and you will find that inspiration infectious.

Has 1,655 Acres Virgin Soil.

The average Western Ontario farmer would stand aghast at the schemes of this young man, who has essayed to put under cultivation 1,655 acres of virgin soil reclaimed from the River Thames.

The land is situated between Lake St. Clair and the Thames River, thirteen miles west of Chatham and 33 miles from Detroit.

To be exact, Mr. Bradley took charge of the large tract of marsh land a year ago last September, immediately installing two colossal pumps having a capacity of 24,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. The pumps were kept going night and day until the land was thoroughly drained. Last spring 425 acres were broken and went into crop, while this year fertile meadow farm, as it is called, has 972 acres under cultivation, divided as follows: Corn, 525 acres; oats, 100; wheat, 62; potatoes, 25; sugar beets, 25; barley, 75; onions, 5; tobacco, 30; red carrots, 10; parsnips, 5; rape, 10; yellow-eyed beans, 10; buckwheat, 40, and millet, 50 acres. The balance is in prairie hay, which is shipped to mattress factories in the East. The soil is about evenly divided, one-third being black sandy loam, one-third muck soil and one-third clay.

"Can I grow tomatoes here?" said Mr. Bradley, in reply to a question.

"Well, I should say! But what's the use? There isn't a canning factory within miles.

"When I first came here the farmers told me it would cost a fortune to neutralize the acids of my soil, but on having samples analyzed at Guelph, I found that it was high in limestone, rich in nitrogen and potash, but slightly deficient in phosphates. However, rock phosphate, which is the cheapest fertilizer that can be bought, soon remedied that."

Has $10,000 in Machinery.

The mammoth caterpillar tractor, the only machine of its kind in Western Ontario, was a source of great interest to the reporter. "That machine is the pride and joy of my heart," said Mr. Bradley, who, by the way, has $10,000 invested in farm machinery. The tractor really does the work of 40 horses and ten men, for it is kept going day and night with never a letup. It weighs eight tons, has 45-horsepower, runs 2½ miles per hour at a cost of 80 cents per acre. Thirty acres a day is the usual day's work. In old sod, five 17-inch furrows can be ploughed, while in stubble ground, ten 14-inch furrows is the rule.

"The beauty of the machine is that I can get on the land long before the other farmers," said the owner. "The caterpillar will creep along where I couldn't put an ordinary plow. Last spring I ploughed in four inches of water, the furrows floating like boats. The heavier the load the easier the outfit is steered, and it can be turned in its own length," he concluded.

"As you will have noticed, I use corn as my breaking crop, as it is a splendid sod-rotter and produces more money during that period than any other crop I know of.

Will Raise 1,000 Hogs.

"Two-thirds of my corn will be sold for seed and the rest will be used for fodder. I can use lots of the latter, as I expect to raise over 1,000 lard hogs this year. The feed is adapted for fattening purposes. I like to cross my strains, as I don't seem to be able to get pure-bred strains to fatten properly."

Mr. Bradley stated that his returns for the season's work would be in the neighborhood of $46,046, and has figured out his expenses at $34,673, giving him a net profit of $11,373, which is something to be proud of, considering that this is but the second year of his stupendous project.

One can easily figure out how he would spend $34,000, but where do the earnings come from? Mr. Bradley expects to receive $18,000 for his pork, $1,770 for corn, sugar beets, $2,250; potatoes, $2,550; onions, $1,600; tobacco, $2,000, which, with the returns from the other crops, will bring his earnings up to the $46,000 mark. "I have figured this proposition out carefully," said the youthful owner of the farm. "I know just how much labor is being spent on every field, and from last year's experience know just about the returns to expect. I have a separate account for each field, and always know in that way just where I am at."

Next year fifty acres of peaches and cherries will be planted, and later on the smaller fruits, the owner being convinced that there is no better fruit land under the sun than in Kent County, and is willing to back up his belief

Fortune in Peppermint.

"Peppermint grows wild here," said Mr. Bradley. "Peppermint?" queried the reporter. "Sure thing," said Mr. Bradley. "Do you know that A. A. Todd, of Kalamazoo, has made a million dollars out of peppermint in the last twenty years. I propose to go after a little of that easy money.

"The farmers around here could have made fortunes long ago, but they don't know how to handle their labor to develop their land. I believe that that is the secret of good farming. There is the greatest field possible right here for land development. I haven't done anything wonderful. Anyone can do it. The ordinary farmer barely makes his living and keeps his nose to the grindstone so hard that he hasn't time for looking around, and as for the city man, he doesn't know anything about farm lands, and as a rule doesn't want to."

One would almost think that managing 1,600 odd acres was enough to keep one individual fully occupied, but not so Mr. Bradley. Next year 113 summer resort lots, 100/400 feet, will be put on the market at $5 a foot. "I know I can make the scheme pay," said the energetic young man.

"The lots are on the lake and the river, and I guess I can furnish enough produce to feed a good-sized village. I intend to put in a baseball diamond, tennis court and a club house on river and lake. Why, you can wade out half a mile without going over your head, which makes the very best of bathing. The boats from Detroit to Chatham will stop every day. I can't see where I stand to lose."

At noon the writer took a tour of the buildings, inspecting the horse stable, containing the farm's twenty-six horses, that are kept busy cultivating; the large corn cribs, the chicken house, where 200 hens cackle daily, and the hog pens, where 1,000 porkers will spend their short existence in this world.

Hires Only Skilled Labor.

Everything is given the personal attention of Mr. Bradley before the farm superintendent issues any orders. He hires only skilled labor and believes every laborer is worthy of his hire. He has 24 men working for him at present. Two establishments have been erected for the comfort of the men, each being in charge of a manageress. The smoking room contains several racks of profitable and pleasant reading. Mr. Bradley's men have great confidence in him and take as much interest in the place as if it were their own.

"I've yet to see the boy get cold feet," said the farm superintendent, when he was asked if the owner ever became discouraged.

It is worth going a long way to see the way in which this mere boy grapples with the problems of every branch of farming, and there is no doubt that the opening up of this huge project of Mr. Bradley's has helped stem the tide to the Canadian West, for it has made many Western Ontario farmers sit up and gasp and realize that this district has always had the best soil in Canada.

Rev. Albertie Phillips, Woman Pastor, Who is Coming to Olinda Church

Scene On B. F. Bradley's Kent County Farm

The lefthand corner shows part of Mr. Bradley's corn crop which was fed to his hogs last winter. The large building in the background, roofed with forage, contains the majority of the hog pens, while at the extreme left is to be seen part of the chicken house, where two hundred hens cackle their way through life.

The Caterpillar Tractor, which takes place of forty horses and ten men on B. F. Bradley's Fertile Meadow Farm. A search light is used at night, enabling the Tractor to work twenty-four hours. In the above picture the Tractor is hauling five four-horse discs.

YOUTHFUL PURSE-SNATCHER.

MONTREAL, July 3.—One of the youngest sneak thieves and purse-snatchers ever captured by the police of Montreal is a 13-year-old youngster who was caught on the river front today while counting his "loot." The boy had seven purses in his possession, containing a total of $59.12.

Storage Warehouses For Use of Public

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, July 3.—Cold storage regulations have been made more stringent. Among recent changes made, one provides that subsidised cold storage warehouses must give the public preference over dealers in the use of space.

It is declared a violation of the law for space to be refused the public in a cold storage warehouse, if space is occupied by goods of the company owning the warehouse. Warehouse keepers are forbidden to make contracts disposing of all their space to one or more dealers to the exclusion of the public.

Fines up to fifty dollars are provided for each offence.

VICTIM OF THE EMPRESS WRECK IS IDENTIFIED

QUEBEC, July 3.—Of the four bodies brought up from the Empress of Ireland yesterday, one, that of a man, was identified by a bank book. He is one of the Salvation Army contingent and is a Mr. Simper.

One of the women recovered should be easily identified as she carries an Imperial Bank bankbook, numbered "S.052." In addition to this she was wearing a necklace and no less than six rings.

Ten Thousand Persons Drowned In Chinese Floods

Deaths From Starvation Numerous in the Affected Districts.

CANTON, July 3.—Reports received here say that 10,000 persons have been drowned in the West River floods, which this year are worse than usual, and that deaths from starvation in the affected districts have been numerous.

MAY DEPORT THOUSANDS OF MONTREAL'S IDLE

Drastic Measures of Immigration Department Will Have Effect There.

MONTREAL, July 3.—That thousands of the unemployed in Montreal are in imminent danger of being deported to Europe as a solution of the out-of-work problem was frankly admitted by the immigration authorities here this morning.

EXTRA CREWS NEEDED TO HANDLE GRAIN RUSH

[Canadian Press.]

Brockville, Ont., July 4.—Six Grand Trunk train crews, with headquarters here, have been notified to report for duty at Ottawa. The reason given is the rush of grain from Depot Harbor east, and the men are required to handle the extra traffic.

MINARD'S LINIMENT, LUMBERMAN'S FRIEND.

GRAND-DAUGHTER OF LAURA SECORD DEAD

Mrs. Salina Beulah South Passes Away at Orangeville at Age of Eighty-Five—Resembled Ancestor.

ORANGEVILLE, July 3.—Mrs. Salina Beulah South, grand-daughter of Laura Secord, the Niagara frontier heroine, died here on Monday, aged 85 years. Mrs. South had been an unique character, and bore a striking resemblance to her celebrated grandmother.

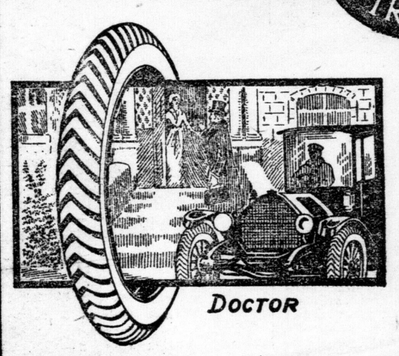
Mrs. South was born in Scarboro Township, and removed to Dufferin County, 35 years ago. After the death of her husband in 1891, she moved to Orangeville, where she resided with her son until her death. Amongst her cherished possessions was an old rocking chair, once the property of Laura Secord.

Rev. J. W. Tolmie, Windsor, Who is Expected to Start Fireworks in Legislature

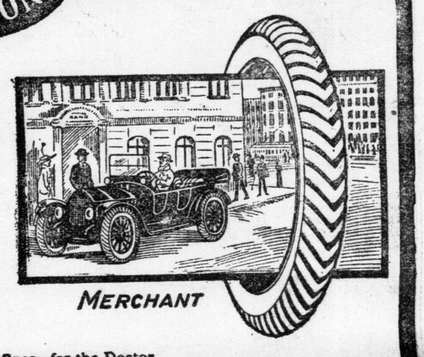
66 CUBIC INCHES LARGER

DUNLOP TRACTION TREAD
SEAL OF QUALITY

NEVER DID RIM-CUT



DOCTOR



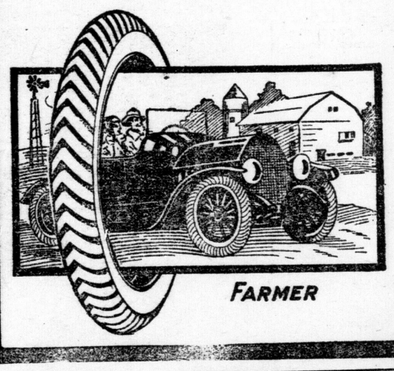
MERCHANT

It matters not who the car owner is, he wants two things: Safety, Service.

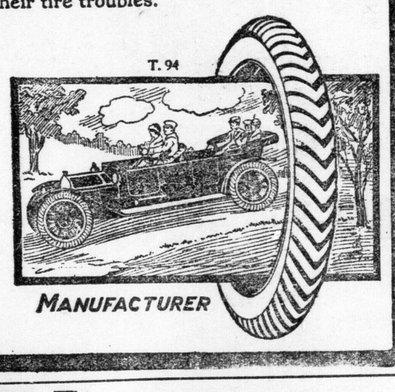
BECAUSE he gets these two and many others from Dunlop Traction Treads you find the car owner, whether he is Doctor, Merchant, Farmer or Manufacturer, one of the many seen driving cars equipped with the "Most Envied Tire In All America."

Speed for the Doctor.
Reliability for the Merchant.
Comfort for the Farmer.
Durability for the Manufacturer.
SAFETY—FOR—ALL.

And these hosts of motorists not only travel in perpetual safety, but they never hear anything about rim-cutting, insufficient air capacity, etc., unless their acquaintances whose cars are unequipped with Dunlop Traction Treads tell them their tire troubles.



FARMER

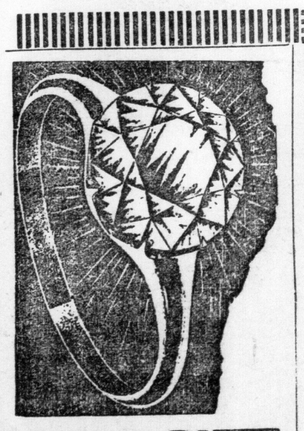


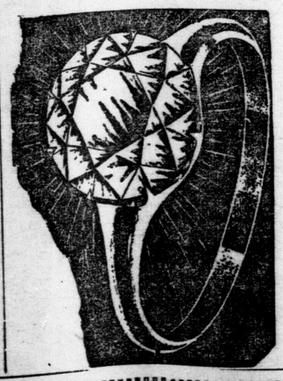
MANUFACTURER

FINAL DAY!

Your Last Opportunity Will Be Today to Buy

Diamonds and Jewelry AT HALF PRICE





AT THE BIG REMOVAL SALE OF

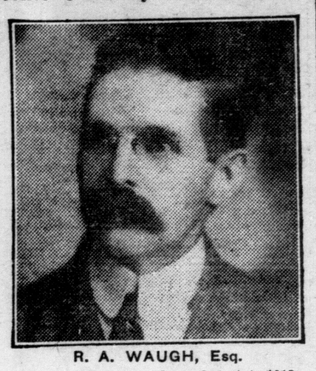
C. H. WARD & CO.

374 Richmond St. Diamond Merchants and Jewelers

Note—Monday we will be located at 386 Richmond Street

REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM

Supt. of Sunday School in Toronto Cured by "Fruit-a-tives."



R. A. WAUGH, Esq.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 1st, 1913.

"For a long time I have thought of writing you regarding what I term a most remarkable cure effected by your remedy "Fruit-a-tives." I have lived in this city for more than 12 years and am well known. I suffered from Rheumatism especially in my hands. I have spent a lot of money without any good results. I have taken "Fruit-a-tives" for 18 months now and am pleased to tell you that I am cured. All the enlargement has not left my hands and perhaps never will, but the soreness is all gone and I can do any kind of work. I have gained 35 pounds in 18 months.

R. A. WAUGH.
55 Dovercourt Road.

"Fruit-a-tives" will always cure even the most stubborn cases of rheumatism because it is the greatest blood purifier in the world and acts on the bowels, kidneys and skin.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 15c, or will be sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

UP AND DOWN THE LAKES

COLLINGWOOD, July 3.—Arrivals:—Steamer Majestic to drydock for repairs.

MIDLAND, July 3.—Arrivals:—Steamer Newona from Duluth with wheat. Cleared:—S.S. Newona Loraine.

POISONOUS MATCHES

IN LESS THAN TWO YEARS IT WILL BE UNLAWFUL TO BUY OR USE POISONOUS WHITE PHOSPHORUS MATCHES.

◆◆◆

EVERYBODY SHOULD BEGIN NOW TO USE

EDDY'S NON-POISONOUS "SESQUI" MATCHES

AND THUS INSURE SAFETY IN THE HOME

EVERYWHERE IN CANADA — Eddy's

A Real Flesh Builder For Thin People

A New Discovery.

Thin men and women—that big, hearty, filling dinner you ate last night. What became of all the fat-producing nourishment it contained? You haven't gained in weight one ounce. That food passed from your body like unburned coal through an open grate. The material was there, but your food doesn't work and stick, and the plain truth is you hardly get enough nourishment from your meals to pay for the cost of cooking. This is true of thin folks the world over. Your nutritive organs, your functions of assimilation, are sadly out of gear and need reconstruction.

Cut out the foolish foods and funny sawdust diets. Omit the flesh cream rub-ons. Cut out everything but the meals you are eating now and eat with every one of these a single Sargol tablet. In two weeks note the difference. Five to eight good solid pounds of healthy, "stay there" fat should be the net result. Sargol charges your weak, stagnant blood with millions of fresh new red blood corpuscles—gives the blood the carrying power to deliver every ounce of fat-making material in your food to every part of your body. Sargol, too, mixes with your food and prepares it for the blood in easily assimilated form. Thin people gain all the way from 10 to 25 pounds a month while taking Sargol, and the new flesh stays put. Sargol tablets are a scientific combination of six of the best flesh-producing elements known to chemistry. They come 40 tablets to a package, are pleasant, harmless and inexpensive, and all druggists in London and vicinity sell them subject to an absolute guarantee of weight increase or money back.—Advt.

GAMEY MUST EXPLAIN HIS GOLD MINE LETTER

Request to Fishermen to Buy Shares May Cause Big Disturbance.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

TORONTO, July 3.—It is ten years since Robert Roswell Gamey, M.P.P., sent the Liberal Government to obivion in Ontario. Today it looks as though Robert Roswell is bound out by the same route.

Today Sir James Whitney is in a dilemna, following the production of a letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Gamey, in which he practically ordered a number of fishermen holding licenses in his constituency to buy so many shares of the gold mining stock which Robert Roswell was selling.

Sir James Whitney was informed of Mr. Gamey's action some time ago, but he has not yet taken any decisive action. In ministerial circles it is felt that Gamey must go. The Toronto News, one of the chief Conservative organs, has stated that Mr. Gamey must explain or get out.

Sensation Promised.

The Gamey letter promises to be the sensation of the coming session for Robert Roswell has his friends (it might almost be said that he has "got" his friends) and before he is put away there will be a battle.

Just now Sir James has something on his mind that does not please him any more than the Proudfoot charges, which have never gone off his mind.

As well, Sir James has Sir Adam Beck and Mr. Hanna on his mind.

What The News Says.

The Toronto News puts it up to the Government and to Mr. Gamey in the following terms:

The following letter from Mr. R. R. Gamey, member of the Legislature for Manitoulin, dated at Toronto in May, 1913, and said to have been addressed to fishermen in the constituency holding licenses from the Provincial Government, has been published.

I am selling some stocks of Elizabeth Gold Mines, Limited, at sixty cents per share. I am president of the company, and we have done a great deal of development work and have an extensive plant in operation. I have a payment to make now and wish to sell you five hundred shares for which I will draw on you three drafts for $100 in thirty, sixty and ninety days each. Some time early in June I will be happy to explain fully the property and discuss matters with you. The drafts will go through the Merchants Bank and they will notify you, and be good enough to accept them to assist me.

Yours truly
(Signed), R. R. GAMEY.

As yet we have had no explanation from Mr. Gamey. Were there personal relations between Mr. Gamey and those to whom the letter was addressed that would justify his action? Was the letter a general communication to those with whom Mr. Gamey is in the habit of doing business? Any suspicion that Mr. Gamey, as controlling Provincial patronage in Manitoulin, would practically levy an assessment upon the fishermen should be disproved. On its face the letter is disturbing. **Mr. Gamey ought to meet the charges that have been made with a frank and full explanation.**

WESTINGHOUSE STRIKE WILL LIKELY CONTINUE

Employees Vote to Reject Settlement—Open Saloons Produce Violence.

[Canadian Press.]

Pittsburg, Pa., July 4.—The strike in the Westinghouse factory is to continue if the strikers abide by the result of yesterday's balloting. About four thousand men and women of the ten thousand who are out cast their ballots, and leaders said today that 85 per cent voted to reject the settlement proposed by the management.

Saloons in the valley were opened yesterday afternoon, after being closed since the strike began four weeks ago, and before morning a trolley motorman had been attacked and badly beaten. The customary morning demonstration by the strikers was omitted, all the men at work in the plants having been given the holiday.

ELEVEN PROVINCES ARE FREE OF OPIUM

Campaign Against the Drug a Success in China.

[Canadian Press.]

MUKDEN, Manchuria, July 3.—Eleven of the provinces forming China proper are declared to be free of opium, and the British Government has agreed that, according to a previous arrangement, no Indian opium hereafter shall be permitted to enter these provinces. The Chinese Government has sent instructions to the governors of the remaining provinces in the republic to put down the use of opium and prohibit the cultivation of the poppy before the end of the year.

The success of the anti-opium campaign in China is conspicuous, considering the Government's inability or lack of serious effort to terminate brigandage and other evils.

AMERICAN GRAIN FILLS ELEVATORS AT MONTREAL

MONTREAL, July 3.—It is estimated that 13,000,000 bushels of American grain have been received in the Montreal elevators since the opening of navigation this year.

This is much in excess of previous consignments received from the states for any corresponding period and is considered to be a factory in the present grain congestion at the Montreal elevators.

MANY RATS CAUGHT BUT NONE INFECTED

[Canadian Press.]

New Orleans, La., July 4.—Of the thousand rats that had been caught up to last night in the campaign against bubonic plague, it was said not one had been found infected. It was announced that maritime quarantine regulations would be put into effect tomorrow.

BOTH PARTIES MOURN DEATH OF CHAMBERLAIN

High Tributes to His Statesmanship by Press—A True Patriot.

[Canadian Press.]

LONDON, July 4.—Not since the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield, in 1881, has the loss of an English statesman called forth such universal expressions of regret and the sinking of party differences as the passing of Joseph Chamberlain.

The Liberal and Radical newspapers today vie with the Unionist journals in warm-hearted tributes to the man they ungrudgingly confess was one of the greatest Englishmen of his generation, who rendered invaluable services to the country and the empire, and was as true-hearted a patriot as ever breathed.

The Morning Post characterizes Mr. Chamberlain as the greatest Englishman since William Pitt. Several of the morning newspapers devote almost the whole of their issue to biographical sketches, memoirs and personal appreciations of Mr. Chamberlain from home and abroad by leading men of the day. The concensus of opinion is that his greatest service was in arousing his countrymen to the consciousness of their great colonial and imperial interests.

COL. DENISON PAYS TRIBUTE.

TORONTO, July 3. — "I looked upon him as the greatest imperialist statesman that we have had since Pitt, and if he had been able to have his way, the Empire would be in a very much stronger position than it is today." This was the comment of Col. W. T. Denison when interviewed today regarding the late Jos. Chamberlain, who was intimately known by the Toronto magistrate.

U. S. MINISTER IS ASKED FOR RESIGNATION

His Statements as to Albanian Situation Are Cause of Action.

[Canadian Press.]

Philadelphia, Pa., July 4.—President Wilson has requested the resignation of George Fred Williams, United States minister to Greece and Montenegro, as a result of Mr. Williams' public statements regarding the situation in Albania. This became known following the President's arrival here today.

LOSES A MILLION AND HALF BY COURT DECISION

Hon. James Dunsmuir, of British Columbia, Beaten in Suit.

VANCOUVER, July 3.—Hon. James Dunsmuir, former governor of British Columbia, and the richest citizen of this province, loses a cool million and a half dollars in adverse judgment, delivered today by the Privy Council in London.

Four years ago, Mr. Dunsmuir sold his coal mines on Vancouver Island to Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann for $11,000,000. The new owners claimed that they bought the current account in the bank, as well as a couple of steamers used in the coal-carrying trade between Union and San Francisco.

FUNERAL IN CHURCH WHERE HE WAS TEACHER

Services Over Late Joseph Chamberlain Will Be Simple.

LONDON, July 3.—Mr. Chamberlain's funeral, which, according to his own wish, will be a most simple one, will be held in Messiah Unitarian Church, Birmingham, next Monday. Interment will be in Hockley cemetery. In his youth Mr. Chamberlain was a Sunday school teacher in the Messiah church.

Mrs. Chamberlain throughout the day received numerous messages of condolence, including telegrams from King George, Queen Mary and the Queen Mother Alexandra and other prominent persons at home and abroad.

LEGAL QUERIES

1. Can a Township Councillor, while acting as road commissioner for the corporation, hire teams and men to lay on gravel?

Ans.—Yes.

2. Can he appoint himself as dump master for the teams and in his account to the township charge his own time and pay himself out of the township grant $2.00 a day.

Ans.—He can act as dump master but must not charge for it.

OIL INGERSOLL STREETS

[Special to The Advertiser.]

INGERSOLL, July 3.—Oil is now being very successfully used on some of the streets. The question of using oil instead of water was under discussion by the councils of previous years, but the practical stage was not reached. Recently, five thousand gallons of oil were purchased, and the sprinkling has been done on Thames, Charles and King streets, with results that are very satisfactory. If the results are as satisfactory as expected, after a fair test, it is probable that oil will be very largely used in future.

HOME FROM ROME

Archbishop McNeil Brings Pope's Good Wishes to Canadians.

[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, July 4.—Archbishop McNeil, of Toronto, arrived home at 7:30 o'clock this morning from Rome, bearing the good wishes of his holiness to the English-speaking Catholics of Canada. The archbishop has been away for two months

OFFICIAL COUNT AT STORMONT.

CORNWALL, July 3.—John L. McLean, returning officer for the County of Stormont, made his official count of the ballots, cast in the recent provincial election here today. The official majority of Robert A. Shearer, Conservative, over James W. McLeod, Liberal, was 141.

THE HINDU PROBLEM ON THE COAST

SIKHS AT WORSHIP IN THEIR TEMPLE AT VICTORIA, B. C.

While the whole of Canada watches with interest the outcome of the efforts of the Hindus, who arrived at Vancouver on the Komagata Maru, it is the cities of Vancouver and Victoria that are most vitally interested. The majority of the turbaned immigrants are Sikhs.

One of the four Hindu women in Canada.

TEJA SINGH, a Sikh leader in British Columbia.

VICTIM OF BANDIT IS DYING IN HOSPITAL

E. F. Charland Has Little Chance—Morand, the Desperado, Still at Large.

[Canadian Press.]

Quebec, July 4.—E. F. Charland, who was shot in the abdomen by the desperate bandit, Moraud, is dying in the Hotel Dieu Hospital here. He had a very bad night, and his life is despaired of.

Moraud is still at large, and a posse of eight provincial detectives is scouring the woods in the vicinity of Villeroy, where the shooting occurred. Little hope is held, however, for his capture, as he is determined and desperate.

Before the shooting Moraud said in his crazed intoxication that he was out to shoot "at least five."

KRAFCHENKO MUST HANG

Government Declines To Exercise Clemency In Case of Western Murderer.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, July 3.—John Krafchenko is to hang in Winnipeg on Thursday next for the murder of Bank Manager Arnold at Plum Coulee. The Government considered the case today and decided against recommending clemency. Though the killing was deliberately done in a daylight hold up of a bank, and the evidence against Krafchenko was most conclusive, ten thousand people signed a petition for clemency.

WESTERN FAIR BILL AN ATTRACTIVE ONE

The management of the Western Fair are sending out their billboards to the different railway stations announcing the dates of their coming exhibition. The bill is a very striking one this year with one outstanding figure of a typical Canadian farmer. In one corner is the city coat of arms, and the dates in very plain colors at the bottom. Arrangements for the great exhibition are well under way and the general offices are becoming a very busy place as usual. Mr. A. D. Holman, advertising agent, has started on the road and will continue until the week of the exhibition. The dates this year are September 11 to 19. All information will be given on application to the secretary. b

Beautiful, Soft, Fluffy Hair An Aid to Beauty

Who does not love a head of pretty hair? Some women think it is a gift of nature and envy their more fortunate sisters. If your hair is not fluffy, soft and lustrous; is falling out, streaked, faded, brittle, or full of dandruff and if the scalp itches, do not think it must always be that way, for pretty hair is only a matter of care and proper nourishment of the hair roots. Hair is sometimes like a plant—if neglected it soon withers and dies, while with a little attention it keeps fresh and beautiful.

Parisian Sage is a scientific preparation that supplies just the elements needed to invigorate the hair roots and stimulate the hair to grow long, thick, fluffy, soft and lustrous. It removes dandruff with one application and quickly stops itching head and falling hair. It is the ideal hair tonic and scalp treatment for men, women and children—contains nothing injurious and is delicately perfumed.

W. T. Strong or any drug or toilet counter can supply you with Parisian Sage—it is inexpensive. You cannot be disappointed with this delightful and helpful hair tonic for the first few days' use will give the hair the beauty and charm of youth.—Advt.

MINISTER RESIGNS BUT DENIES RUMORED CAUSE

Huerta's Commerce Head Says It Was Not Because of Concessions to Americans.

[Canadian Press.]

Mexico City, July 4.—President Huerta has accepted the resignation of Querido Moheno, minister of commerce and industry. Senor Moheno, in announcing that he had tendered his resignation, categorically denied that it had been demanded by the President because he awarded oil concessions to persons connected with a big American oil company. He said he was retiring because of his health.

SILVO Silver Polish

Being a liquid it simply cannot scratch.

At all Grocers, Hardware Dealers and Jewelers. 10

GEO. E. LOGAN
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.
418 RICHMOND ST., LONDON.
Residence on Premises.
Phone 1968. Personal Attention. wty

E. C. Killingsworth
Funeral Director and Embalmer.
491 RICHMOND STREET
PHONE 3971.

GRIFFITH & WILLSIE
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
104 Dundas Street, London.
Residence on Premises. Phone 459
Private ambulance service.
Delaware Branch, W. Acres, Mgr.

Smith, Son & Clarke
Undertakers
115 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 586
629 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 678
Residence on Premises.
Private Ambulance Service.

J. FERGUSON'S SONS
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
180 KING STREET.
PHONES 543, 373, 2056.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

BOTTLE FLOATED OPEN A YEAR.

MONTREAL, Que., July 3. — A bottle thrown off the Allan liner Sicilian on April 23, 1913, near Newfoundland, has been picked up on the Norway seashore, and the message it contained returned to the Montreal Star, by the finder, Sofie Kristoffen Ryms, of Rorvik.

Ask ONLY and ALWAYS for
NEILSON'S CHOCOLATES
"The Chocolates that are Different."
ywt

LARGEST STEAMERS CANADIAN ROUTE TO LIVERPOOL

From Quebec—Alsatian	2 July	30 July
From Montreal—Victorian	7 July,	4 Aug.
From Quebec—Calgarian	16 July,	13 Aug.
From Montreal—Tunisian	21 July	18 Aug.

Montreal to Glasgow

*Grampian	3 July, 1 Aug.
Scandinavian	11 July, 8 Aug.
Hesperian	18 July, 15 Aug.
Corsican	25 July, 22 Aug.

To London & Havre

Corinthian	1 July, 2 Aug.
Ionian	12 July, 16 Aug.
Sicilian	19 July, 23 Aug.
Scotian	26 July, 13 Sept.

*Will call at Plymouth eastbound to land passengers for London.

For full information apply Local Agents or

ALLAN LINE
95 KING ST. W. TORONTO

Western Fair
LONDON, CANADA
ONTARIO'S POPULAR EXHIBITION
September 11th to 19th, 1914

INCREASED PRIZE LIST

Magnificent Program of Attractions. Two Speed Events Daily. New Fireworks Every Night.

COME AND SEE
The Dominion Experimental Farm Exhibit and the Canadian Royal Dragoons.

THE CON. T. KENNEDY SHOWS WILL FILL THE MIDWAY.
MUSIC BY THE BEST AVAILABLE BANDS.

Reduced Railway Rates commencing September 11th
Special Excursion Days, Sept. 15th, 16th, 17th. All tickets good till September 21st.

All Information From the Secretary.
W. J. REID, President. A. M. HUNT, Secretary.
july4,9

They All Say the Same

July 3, 1914

Advertising Dept.,
London Advertiser, City.

Gentlemen:

I find that it certainly is a paying proposition to advertise in The London Advertiser. On the morning of the first of July an advertisement for our company appeared in your paper. It was featuring lots in Argyle Park. During that day I sold ten lots to readers of the advertisement.

You are at liberty to use this if you desire.

Yours Very Truly,
ARGYLE LAND COMPANY
Q. Chartrand.

How to Buy Sporting Goods Cheaply, or Sell What You Don't Want

Ease Up on the "G-String" of Your Nerves.

You can't play ragtime on your nerves with overwork and get classical results. The golf links, tennis courts, polo grounds, trout streams and sylvan depths are calling to you. One of our Little Want Ads will bring just the sporting equipment you need for a "song." Golf-sticks, guns, nets, fishing tackle, dogs, tents—everything your heart desires, and your purse can afford, is waiting for the printed expression of your demand.

If you want to dispose of any of your sporting goods, then turn in the same direction—our Want Ads make up the market place for what you want to buy or sell. It will take five minutes to write the ad, and a few stray pennies to run it in these columns. But you must not wait. — To-day is the day — this is the right minute. There's always a trade waiting for you when you—

(Suggestions for You to Adopt)

TO SELL—REPEATING SHOTGUN—10 gauge Winchester; set of reloading tools—leather case. Will throw in pair of leggings and hunting coat. Pick-up price. Come and see outfit. Address:

WANTED—REPEATING SHOTGUN—8 or 10 gauge; Winchester preferred. Will pay cash or give camera, six-gun or fishing tackle in exchange. Address:

Use "The Want Ad Way"

$300 in Gold Free to the Babies

You should be interested in this campaign. There is no work attached to this liberal distribution of gold. All we ask you to do is

Eat ALOAFA BREAD - Neal's

I Want ALOAFA BREAD -Neal's

The kind that stays fresh longer and has a flavor all its own. The more ALOAFA BREAD you eat the better you will feel, and the better opportunity your favorite youngster will have in this shower of gold.

I Want ALOAFA BREAD -Neal's

The Proposition

We have told you how Aloafa Bread is wrapped and sealed in wax wrappers, in 5c and 10c sizes, to keep the freshness and flavor sealed in and the dust sealed out. Now, we want you to save these wrappers for your favorite youngster—and they will count in this competition. You have also noticed that on the bottom of the unwrapped loaf of **AloafA Bread** there is a label. These labels are also valuable and should be saved for the little tots.

Each wrapper from a 5c loaf of AloafA Bread will count ten votes.

Each wrapper from a 10c loaf of AloafA Bread will count 25 votes.

Each label from an unwrapped loaf of AloafA Bread counts five votes.

At the Conclusion of This Campaign, to Advertise AloafA BreaD $300.00 in Gold Will Be Distributed As Follows:

1st Prize,	$200.00 in Gold
2nd Prize,	50.00 in Gold
3rd Prize,	25.00 in Gold
4th Prize,	5.00 in Gold
5th Prize,	5.00 in Gold
6th Prize,	5.00 in Gold
7th Prize,	5.00 in Gold
8th Prize,	5.00 in Gold

For Full Information, Call Phone 2173 or Write

NEAL LONDON BREAD COMPANY, LIMITED

Successors to Joseph Ruddy.

ALOAFA BREAD Made With Fleischmann's Yeast

How to Get Started

Send us the name of your favorite youngster, either boy or girl, under six years of age, and start right in saving the wrappers and labels from Neal's

ALOAFA BREAD

They will be credited as votes to your favorite youngster in this competition as they are received.

A Limited Time Will Be Given for Entering Names.

ACT AT ONCE.

USE THIS BLANK

NEAL LONDON BREAD CO., LIMITED,
2 CARLTON AVENUE,
LONDON.

DEAR SIRS—

Kindly enter..... (Child's name)

age..... address .....

as candidate in $300 in gold competition and furnish me with details.

Signed .....

Address .....

SURVEYORS AT WORK FOR NEW RADIAL LONDON TO SARNIA

Petrolea Will be Included on the Proposed Electric Line.

[Special to The Advetiser.]

WYOMING, July 3. — Surveyors have been at work in this vicinity during the week on the proposed new radial line—London to Sarnia—including Petrolea.

Butcher cattle and stockers are in lively demand. Local stockmen are kept busy buying in smaller lots to meet the demands for large numbers, and car loads. One farmer alone handled seventy-five head during last week.

Spring crops are looking well, although only light rain falls have been in this locality. Hay is, of course, light, particularly the clovers. The corn fields, which were badly blackened by June's frost, are reviving wonderfully. The cloudy weather, it is believed, which followed the frost, proving beneficial.

BLOWS ON HEAD CAUSED DEATH OF GUELPH ITALIAN

Little Progress Made Towards Clearing Up Murder Mystery.

RECORD BUILDING YEAR

Permits for June Were Double Those Issued Same Time Last Year.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

GUELPH, July 3.—After taking evidence until after midnight, the following verdict was returned by the coroner's jury, empaneled to investigate the cause of the death, and if possible, to find out the person or persons responsible for the death of John Barr, the Italian who was brutally murdered a week ago last Sunday night, in the vicinity of Holliday's brewery, on Essex street:

"That the said John Barr came by his death on the night of Sunday, June 21, or early Monday morning, June 22, from blows on the head by some blunt instrument in the hands of some party or parties unknown to the jury."

This year will undoubtedly be the biggest building year Guelph has experienced for several years. During the month of June the permits totaled $66,170, as against $33,385 for the same month last year. This brings the total for the first six months of the year up to $381,999, as compared with $239,289 for the same period last year. The amount for the first half of this year is greater by several thousand dollars than for the whole of last year.

CLAIM SARNIA MAN RAN HIS AUTOMOBILE THROUGH A FUNERAL

Must Appear Before Blenheim Magistrate for Violating Act.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

SARNIA, July 3.—For running his auto through a funeral a few days ago, a resident of Sarnia has been summoned here to appear before Police Magistrate Greenwood for a violation of the act. Funeral directors here are very much annoyed.

The main road for tourists is the Ridge road, and this road leads towards the cemetery, and frequently in the past funerals have been passed or cut through by auto drivers, who do not seem to know the law in this matter, and openly violate it.

The Sarnia man is not the first one who has had to face the court here for breach of the act.

Early Potatoes Plentiful.

The early potato harvest will be on next week, the weather being favorable. Several early growers have been using the early tubers for some days, and shipments will be made next week. Owing to the scarcity, they are looking for a good price. The crop is reported good. The Ridge land here is quite adapted to this industry.

Organization for the year has been completed for the great Harwich Township and Blenheim School fair, and the dates fixed for Nov. 2 and 3, two days this year. The officers chosen are as follows: Honorary president, A. R. Everitt; president, John A. Cameron; vice-president, Reeve A. Huffman; secretary, W. J. Baird; executive officer, Inspector Rev. W. H. G. Colles; director of judging, A. R. Everitt; advisory committee, the above officers and R. L. Gosnell, chairman of the P. S. Board; Roy Abraham, field agent education department; A. S. Maynard, Andrew Denholm, Mayor J. B. Little, Charles Johnson and Warden Byron Robinson.

The fair last year was a much-talked-of event the province over, and according to plans laid for this year the committee propose that it shall exceed by far that of last year.

A much larger prize list is offered, and arrangements will be made for indoor space, so that the weather will no; interfere much with the show. The school children have made great plans by planting and caring for products of their own raising to exhibit.

FRANK PARKER RESIGNS FROM HOUSE OF REFUGE

[Special to The Advertiser.]

WOODSTOCK, July 3.—Mr. Frank Parker, who has been the manager of the Oxford County House of Refuge for the past five years, resigned today on account of the ill health of Mrs. Parker, who was matron of the institution.

Mr. Parker has been a very capable official.

Mr. and Mrs. Parker will remain until the end of the year.

SARNIA WORKERS INDIGNANT OVER NEW INCOME TAX

Many Girls Employed in Port Huron Must Pay.

MEN ARE HIT HARDEST

Many Declare That They Will Move Across the River.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

SARNIA, July 3.—It is estimated that about two hundred Canadians, who reside in Sarnia and work in Port Huron, are affected by the United States income tax, the provisions of which require that any alien living abroad and working in the States shall pay one per cent on his income.

Fully half of the Sarnia people who work in Port Huron are girls, and the majority of them receive but small salaries, one per cent of which must go to the Government.

The girls are very indignant, and in the offices and stores, laundries and factories throughout the city, the main topic of conversation is the income tax.

Many of them do not understand it, and the views held by different ones are amusing. Among the men indignation finds vent in strong language and threats to go back and work in Canada. Those who are holding positions that pay a good salary, are talking of moving to Port Huron to avoid the income tax.

Essentially this tax was drawn up to hit the rich people living abroad, who derive their wealth from sources in the States, but under its special wording the whole border between Canada and the United States is hit even harder. Threats are being heard in Canada of a similar tax to be imposed on Americans who work there and reside here.

BUILDING TURNING SLIP

[Special to The Advertiser.]

SARNIA, July 3.—A turning slip is now being constructed in thePort Huron and Sarnia ferry company's wharf in Black river at Port Huron, so that the steamers can be turned about at that end of the run without such a loss of time as is required by the present process. The slip is merely a triangular cut in the dock, into which the stern of the boat fits when she is being turned about.

STROKE RESULTS FATALLY

BRIGDEN, July 3.—Mrs. William Aiken, aged 87, died at her home in Detroit, Mich., from a paralytic stroke. Deceased was a resident of Brigden for many years. The funeral will take place from the residence of D. P. Shaw, Sydenham avenue, Brigden, on Saturday, to Bear Creek cemetery. Three daughters, Mrs. William Shaw, of the 6th Concession; Grace and Martha, of Detroit, and two sons, Joe, of Detroit, and John, of Point Edward, survive.

REIDS HAVE FLOATED THE STEAMER HANNA

Big Boat Ran on the Rocks in November Gale.

NOW IN GOOD CONDITION

Will Be Brought to Sarnia as Soon as Repairs Are Made.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

SARNIA, July 3.—Captain Tom Reid and his crew of wreckers have successfully floated the steamer Howard M. Hanna jun., from the rocks at Point Aux Barques, and have taken her into Harbor Beach. If the boat is in good condition the trip to Port Huron will be made today, and the steamer should reach this port during the afternoon.

It is asserted that the steamer is in better shape than was supposed, and that as soon as the pumps were started the water went down rapidly, and the steamer lifted off the rocks without difficulty. After a hasty examination by Captain Reid, the order was given to steam ahead for Harbor Beach.

Own Pumps Operating.

The Hanna's own pumps are operating under her own steam. In salvaging the Hanna it is thought that the Reid's have secured a good prize. The boat was wrecked during the heavy storm of November 9. During the winter months, while she was surrounded with ice, the steamer was stripped of everything that could be carried away by beach combers.

The Reids have been working on the wreck for three weeks, most of the time having been spent lightering her cargo of coal, which was brought to Sarnia.

The Reids own the Hanna, having purchased her from the underwriters. Her exact condition will not be known until she is placed in dry dock.

STRATFORD COUNCIL AIMS TO PREVENT ANY DISASTER

Will Ask for Tenders for Large Amount of Fire Apparatus.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

STRATFORD, July 3.—Notwithstanding that the people recently turned down a bylaw, which had as its purpose the securing of adequate fire apparatus for this city, the city council has instructed Fire Chief Kappele to ask for tenders for the following: One steam fire engine, one city service ladder truck, one horse-drawn combination, chemical and hose wagon.

In connection with the latter, tenders will also e absked for a motor-driven wagon for the same use.

The city council declares that it refuses to let any neglect on its part be the means of any big disaster in Stratford.

SUGAR BEET CROP WILL LIKELY BE A RECORD-BREAKER

Larger Acreage Than Ever Before is Under Cultivation.

BELGIAN EXPERTS BUSY

Thousands of Dollars Will Be Made by Growers in Brooke.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

WALLACEBURG, July 3.—From present indications a record quantity of sugar beets will be handled here this season. Reports from the various growing centers indicate that the crop this year will be a bumper one.

In many sections special parties of expert Belgian growers are caring for it. Much larger areas than ever before are under cultivation.

The crop in Brooke Township this season is expected to net the growers thousands of dollars.

Miss Maude Bolton, of Toledo, is spending a few days in Wallaceburg.

Principal H. N. Sheppard has returned to his home in Toronto.

Miss Margaret Nolan, of Detroit, is spending the summer at her home here.

Miss Bell Skinner, of Detroit, and her father, of Wallaceburg, leave next week for a trip to Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. William Summerfield and daughter Katherine, of London, England, have arrived in Wallaceburg. They expect to make their home here permanently.

Misses Alice Morriss and Margaret McIntyre, of St. Thomas, have returned home after a two weeks' visit with their aunt, Mrs. Thos. Harrison.

Leslie Brander has returned to Hamilton, Bermuda.

Back From Toronto.

Ensign and Mrs. Smith, local Salvation Army leaders, arrived home Friday, from Toronto, where they have been for nearly six weeks.

Mr. Ewart, of London, will open a new store shortly in the Brewster block.

Rev. J. C. Reid is attending the Methodist convention in Buffalo, N.Y.

Roy Folls is recovering rapidly after his recent operation.

Gordan McMillan, of Ingersoll, is a Wallaceburg visitor.

SILVER TEA SET FOR POPULAR ADELAIDE DOCTOR

[Special to The Advertiser.]

STRATHROY, July 3.—Friends of Dr. C. B. Eckel and wife, of Adelaide Village, met at his home this evening, to present them with a remembrance before they leave the vicinity. An address was read by Mr. L. Pitch, and a beautiful silver tea set was presented to Dr. and Mrs. Eckel.

A very enjoyable evening was spent and lunch served on the lawn. All joined in wishing them every success at their new home in Pembroke. Dr. Eckels's successor will be Dr. S. O. H. Jones, of London.

CAN FIND NO TRACE OF KIDNAPPED BABY

Relatives Think Child Was Likely Taken to St. Thomas.

MOTHER IS IN DETROIT

Authorities Asked to Take Steps to Secure Child's Return.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

PORT DOVER, July 3. — So far, all efforts to locate the Brock baby, which was kidnapped from its grandmother's home yesterday by its father, have failed. Mrs. W. W. Wells, who has been raising the child, went to Simcoe to interview the crown attorney, with a view to getting the baby back again.

Mrs. Brock, its mother, is at present working in Detroit.

It is though here that Brock has taken the baby to St. Thomas.

A Splendid Season.

The tourist season here has been a splendid one so far. Scores of people from Toronto, Brantford, London, Woodstock and other points are spending their vacations here.

A narrow escape from a serious accident happened on Wednesday afternoon, when the horse of J. A. McBride, became frightened, and his son Arnold who had the bit out of the horse's mouth to allow it to eat grass, was unable to get it stopped. He held on and after going around 2 or 3 blocks, the horse finally came to a stop against a tree, smashing the buggy and throwing the boy violently to the ground. He had his leg badly cut and bruised.

Miss Jennie Sloan, of Brantford, was home for the holiday, at her parents.

Miss Franklin, of Port Rowan, was the guest of Miss Wimmer over the holiday.

Mr. W. J. Wiggins, of the Northern Crown Bank, left Thursday evening for Napanee, to which place he has been transferred. His many friends will miss his congenial company, but wish him success in his new position.

Gordon Silverthorn and wife are visiting his parents here for a few days. They motored here from Des Moines.

In the baseball tournament here, Simcoe won from Jarvis in the morning, Port Dover from Delhi in the afternoon, and in the finals Simcoe beat Port Dover, and got first money, the latter getting second.

BOULTON-ZINK NUPTIALS

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WALLACEBURG, July 3.—Miss Clara Zink, of Chatham, and Matthias Boulton, of Wallaceburg, were united in marriage, Wednesday morning, at St. Joseph's Church, Chatham.

The bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Bertha, while the groom was supported by John O'Donnell, of Wallaceburg.

After an extended trip to the Thousand Islands and Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Boulton will reside on Nelson street, Wallaceburg.

MONSTER BERRIES PICKED AT BRUSSELS SURPRISE GROWERS

Strawberries Measured Eight Inches in Circumference.

GREAT CROP PROSPECTS

Grain is in Fine Shape, and Fruit Will Be Very Plentiful.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

BRUSSELS, July 3.—That this district has undreamed-of possibilities for fruit-raising, is indicated by strawberries just grown by Mr. John R. Bell. He picked a number recently which measured eight inches in circumference. The berries were of the very finest flavor and the highest quality.

Crops in general all through this district are in splendid shape, especially the grain, and farmers are preparing for a bumper harvest. There will be a good yield of fruit.

In the absence of Rev. D. Wren, who is holidaying at Belleville, the Methodist Church pulpit will be occupied on Sunday by Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Monkton.

Dunelda Thompson fell at her home, breaking her collarbone and injuring her arm.

Mrs. George Jackson, of Morris Township, has moved to her home in Brussels. Mr. Jackson, an old and well-known resident of Morris, died a few months ago.

Teacher Resigns.

Miss Irene Sheriff, teacher on the public school staff, has resigned, and the trustees are on the lookout for a successor.

The garden party at Duff's Church, Walton, was a sweeper, the proceeds reaching $276.50. Nearly 1,000 people were present. Seaforth Cornet Band and James Fax, humorist, were the chief attractions.

Neil, the youngest son of Neil S. and Mrs. McLauchlin, died of rheumatisf and heart trouble recently. He was in his seventh year.

Local Orangemen will celebrate at Goderich this year.

Frank Davidson has taken a position in the office of an auto factory in Flint, Mich.

DR MACKENZIE HURT BY FALL FROM BALCONY

[Special to The Advertiser.]

SARNIA, July 3.—Dr. Mackenzie, a former resident of this city but now of the northwest, met with a serious accident today when he fell from the balcony of the Belchamber hotel to the pavement. He was sitting on the railing, when he lost his balance and went backwards on to the electric wires, which are just outside. The wire threw him back and he fell to the sidewalk a distance of about twelve feet. He alighted on his shoulders and although he was picked up unconscious, it is not thought that he secured any great injuries of a serious nature. He is being attended by Dr. Haves.

Taylor's Throat and Lung Balm is sold under our printed guarantee to cure the worst cough, cold, or bronchial irritation. It gives instant relief and cannot upset the stomach. Price 25c only, at

Taylor's Drug Stores

ywt

WISE PARENTS will have their children's eyes looked after RIGHT NOW. Let OUR EXPERT do the work for you. Do not delay.

John S. Barnard

OPTICIAN AND JEWELER.
194 Dundas Street.

ywt

Prices are the same for the month of July as those of June. Buy your jewelry from the One-Price Jewelry Store. Our prices do not need discounting.

W. J. Wray & Co.

234 Dundas Street, London.

Use Connell's Coal

Best results can be obtained by using egg size in the large furnace. Egg and stove mixed for the medium size, and stove coal for the hot water furnace. Price, delivered, $6.50. Chestnut size, $6.75 per ton. Large pea coal, suitable for the range, $5.60 per ton.

OFFICES:
Dundas and Richmond streets. Phone 770.
Colborne street and C.P.R. Phone 1096.

HAVE YOU SEEN OUR
Invisible Bifocals ?
Brown Optical Co.
Phone 1877. 237 Dundas Street

ICE ! ICE !

Ice is water in solid form. Filtered water frozen is Pure Ice.

PHONE 141.

ARTIFICIAL ICE
:: SUPPLY CO. ::
19 YORK STREET.

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YOU NEED NOT BE SICK.
OXYGEN
Nature's Greatest Curative Agent.
Administered by the Oxypathor.
WILL EXPEL DISEASE

Inquire into the science of Oxypathy. Use one in your own home and you will experience a wholesome change in your views regarding the treatment of the sick.
No Drugs. No Battery. First Cost the Only Cost. Lasts a Lifetime.
FOREST CITY OXYPATHOR CO
Room 8, Royal Bank Bldg., Phone 1646

Wegner Clothing Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Overalls, Sweater Coats, Gloves, Mi*tens and Raincoats.

LONDON'S LARGEST WORKINGMEN'S OUTFITTERS

Exclusive manufacturers' agents for the best Canadian and American makes of Overalls.

371 TALBOT, OPPOSITE MARKET.
Open Evenings. Phone 1849.

Wallpaper Sale

of odd lines and broken lots in quantities from 8 to 30 rolls, at about one-quarter the regular selling prices, many 75c papers selling at 15c and 20c per roll.

Many others at 10c.

Bring sizes of your rooms.

See our window for bargains.

Colerick Bros.

112 DUNDAS ST.

yt

Dividend No. 81
The London Loan & Savings Company of Canada

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 6% and a bonus at the rate of 1% per annum has been declared on the stock of the Company for the current quarter year, and will be payable on the 2nd day of July, A.D., 1914, to shareholders of record on the 15th day of June, 1914.

M. J. KENT,
Manager.

ywt

WE WILL BE
D—lighted
TO RECEIVE YOUR ORDER FOR
COAL
CEMENT, FIREBRICK, BEAVER BOARD, ETC.
JOHN MANN & SONS
Phone 470.
425 York Street.

HAMILTON'S Ale and Porter

Cannot be excelled. It's a favorite drink with many, and will suit you if you try it.

ST. ANDREW'S S. S. HAS BIG OUTING

1914 Picnic Proves the Most Successful in School's History.

All that was needed to make St. Andrew's Sunday School picnic yesterday, at Springbank, a success was fine weather, and as Old Sol smiled with an ear-to-ear smile, the picnic was declared to be the most successful ever held by the Sunday school.

The kiddies went to the park in special cars at 11 a.m. After lunch, baseball games and races were held, some fast sprinting being accomplished in the events for ladies and male teachers.

The basketball game, between two girls' teams, the Blacks and Whites, was a thriller, the shrieks of the contestants being heard as far away as the pumphouse. The final score was 12 to 4, in favor of the Blacks, who lined up as follows: Ruth Stevenson, Ella McKay, Jessie Love, Marjorie Mason and Margaret Simson. The Whites' lineup included: Beth Allen, Gladys Smith, Dorothy Wardrope, Peggy Gemmel and Kathleen Allen.

The real thriller of the afternoon was an alleged ball game between the St. Andrew's scintillating diamond stars, playing under the names of the "Giants," and the "Cubs." The Giants, captained by Ward Casselman, hero of many baseball victories, triumphed over Rev. Hugh McFarlane's "Cubs" after seven innings of errorless (?) ball.

The second ball game of the afternoon was a nip-and-tuck affair between St. Andrew's Church League team and the London Life nine, St. Andrew's winning by 6 to 1. The latter played excellent ball and are in the running for the championship of the church league.

The pavilion was filled at tea-time with the young folks, and credit is due to the young women of the school who capably looked after the refreshments for the day.

The Sunday school received generous assistance from members of the congregation, who donated prizes and refreshments for the picnic.

DUNDAS CENTRE CHOIR HAS SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

Sixty Members and Friends Enjoy Pleasures of Port Stanley.

Ideal weather with a large attendance, helped in making the annual picnic of the Dundas Centre choir yesterday at Port Stanley, one of the most enjoyable of the annual outings. About 60 of the choir members and friends, spent the afternoon and evening at Port.

HYDE PARK.

[Special to the Advertiser.]

HYDE PARK, July 3.—Rev. Robert Dickie, of Montreal, a Hyde Park boy, will occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church here on Sunday, July 5. Service at 11:00 a.m.

Mrs. J. Colbert and daughter Leila are enjoying the company of Miss Vera Aldiel, of Avoca, Mich., for a few weeks.

Mr. Peter McNames, of Park hill, will spend the week-end with her sister, Miss Ramsay.

Mrs. McIlwain is visiting at Port Stanley as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Turville.

The many friends of Mrs. Wilbur, of Keays, Sask., are pleased to welcome her back to this vicinity.

Miss Black, of Thornbury, is spending the summer vacation with Mrs. John Tennent.

Miss Anna Ramsay will visit her sister, Mrs. J. Pascoe, of Camlachie, for a month.

Miss Knowles is the guest of Mrs. (Rev.) Dunford.

BROWNIES

Every Happy Time Is A Time To KODAK

The little pictures so easily made tell big stories the years through, and then, too, Kodaking is good fun.

Your films deserve careful attention in finishing. Send them here. You will be pleased with the results.

J. H. BACK & CO.
210 DUNDAS STREET.

ywt

Rowat's Coffee Pleases people who are particular. 45c per pound.
T. A. ROWAT & CO.
250 Dundas St.—Phones 3051-3052.

ASPHALT PAVEMENT FOR WELLINGTON ST.

First Paved Road to Victoria Hospital Now Practically Assured.

DUNDAS HILL JOB, TOO

Majority of Property-Owners Have Signed Petition Against Pavement.

In order to have at least one asphalt pavement running to Victoria Hospital, the council will on Monday night vote on the question of paving Wellington street from the Grand Trunk tracks to the bridge.

An interesting point in connection with this proposal is that Arthur Carrothers claims to have a petition signed by a majority of the property-owners on the street, protesting against the pavement on the ground that it is too expensive. An estimate of the cost and the preparation of a bylaw for paving Waterloo street, from the Grand Trunk tracks to the hospital, were steps taken some time ago for making Waterloo street the paved road to the hospital, but Robert A. Carrothers secured a petition, with a majority of the property-owners, signing against the pavement.

The long-drawn-out controversy over the pavement of Dundas street hill was apparently been settleed, and this work will be taken up Monday night.

OPENING OF THE "LAKE SHORE LINE" OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Commencing the 29th of June, the Canadian Pacific inaugurate what will herafter be called the "Lake Shore Route," between Toronto and Montreal and Ottawa. Double train service between Toronto and Belleville daily, except Sunday, and one through train a day between Toronto and Ottawa and Montreal. With the opening of the new service the following new towns will be reached by the Canadian Pacific: Whitby, Oshawa, Bownmanville, Port Hope, Cobourg, Brighton, Trenton, Belleville, Kingsford, Wilkinson, Bolingbroke, etc., and good service will be maintained both ways between all these points. For further information on this new service, call at 161 Dundas street. W. Fulton, City Passenger Agent. 75c

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On the fifteenth of each month the C. P. R. will pay in wages over the whole system $6,000,000. This is the monthly record in round numbers, 120,000 cheques being drawn every month. It seems only the day before yesterday when 50,000 cheques were deemed to represent a tremendous monthly wage list. The number of employees grows all the time, in spite of careful appointment and economic working. These monthly cheques find their way into the most distant, the oddest places. They are hurried, in inclosures, to the distant parts of British Columbia. They find their way to the construction camps, removed from civilization. They reach the employees at the way-side station, showing a single tuft of grass amid the general aridity. And, however lonely or small or discouraging the locality or district, there will be someone there to cash the cheque for the employee. There may be a bank in a tent, which is very frequently the fact. If there is no bank there is a company's agent of some kind to whom the cheques will be addressed and who will distribute them to the men in the district. To make out the pay lists and check them, and control them, and issue the cheques to correspond to the bookkeeping, and get the work so advanced as to have all things ready at the right date, on the stroke of the clock, requires a large staff at headquarters. And whether the times be good or bad, the figures rising or falling, the $6,000,000 have to be provided on the fifteenth of each month to the minute. The exceptionally strong position of the Canadian Pacific has enabled it to pass through a time of stringency, always making more than its dividend, with ample funds at its instant disposal. There has been, as far as possible, retrenchment during the past few months. That does not mean that the company has parted with any of its employees; but it has not undertaken new work necessitating the employment of new hands, or the disbursement of sums other than those already arranged for under older programs. No man in the service of the company, high or low, has any doubt about that monthly cheque, which will be honored in all parts of the Dominion. b

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"JACK" HENDRICK BUYS THE BERNARD GARAGE.

John Hendrick, formerly manager of the Central Garage, has severed his connection with that place and has purchased the garage formerly conducted by Mr. E. Bernard. It will in future be known as the Hendrick Garage. Mr. Hendrick's long experience with automobiles assures you of the best service to be had in automobile storage, repairs and the fitting of accessories. His garage will be headquarters in London for the Chandler car, the Pennsylvania Cup tires, United States tires and Diamond tires.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution, Ltd.
"GODOWSKY SYSTEM"
Ask for year book and curricula. Phone 101.
LOTTIE L. ARMSTRONG, Registrar.
F. LINFORTH WILLGOOSE, Mus. Bac., Principal.

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We are receiving
Nice Scranton Coal
daily, and can save you money by burning our coal.

HEAMAN & SON
YORK AND BURWELL STS. Phone 312.

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Good Health

will be yours

If You Eat

JOHNSTON BROS.' XXX BREAD

CHILDREN, grown folks, everybody—you'll begin to "pick up" health and strength as soon as you begin eating Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread.

Eat it at every meal. It will do you good any time and all the time. Order by phone or call a wagon.

Johnston Bros. Phone 944

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BABY CHICK FOOD
Wodehouse's
Best by Government test, only 25c a package at
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Every Ounce of Flour that goes into Parnell's Bread IS THOROUGHLY SIFTED.

WE MAKE TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS OF BREAD

EVERY ONE OF WHICH CAN BE PURCHASED FROM OUR WAGONS OR WILL BE SENT YOU ON APPLICATION. PHONE US FOR A SAMPLE LOAF.

'SNOWDRIFT' Wrapped Loaf is the LAST WORD in BREAD PERFECTION and is the result of thirty years of breadmaking.

THIS IS SOMETHING NO OTHER BAKER DOES. IF YOU, MRS. HOUSEKEEPER, COULD SEE THE RESULTS OF THIS SIFTING YOU WOULD NEVER EAT ANYTHING BUT OUR BREAD. IT IS NOTED FOR ITS CLEANLINESS.

THEN WE HAVE A SPECIAL FLAVORING FOR OUR BREADS THAT NO OTHER BAKER CAN BUY. EVER NOTICE THAT DELICIOUS, DIFFERENT TASTE IN OUR BREADS ?

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IS BAKED IN "PEEL" DUSTPROOF AND SANITARY OVENS, THE BEST THAT CAN BE PURCHASED AND THE ONLY ONES IN LONDON.

Made Clean
Delivered
Clean

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SHOULD WRITE US FOR PRICES. WE CAN SHIP TO ANY POINT IN WESTERN ONTARIO. GROCERS WHO WANT TO PLEASE THEIR CUSTOMERS ARE SELLING OUR BREADS.

ARE YOU ONE OF THEM?

EVERY LOAF OF BREAD THAT IS MADE BY US CONTAINS A LIBERAL AMOUNT OF MALT — THE GREAT SYSTEM BUILDER.

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AND OUR BUSINESS IS STEADILY INCREASING. THE REASON IS—

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SECOND SECTION

London Advertiser

SECOND SECTION

51st YEAR. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1914. PRICE TWO CENTS

HOW BRAMWELL BOOTH WORKS IN ILLUSTRIOUS FATHER'S PLACE; NEW LIFE TO SALVATION ARMY

If you walk down the Strand or loiter along the Embankment in these bright June days you cannot fail to notice that we have got visitors in our midst. That, it will be said, is no unusual thing. Every day brings its hundred thousand strangers into London, and in a walk from Trafalgar Square to the law courts you may at any time catch the accents of many strange tongues and rub shoulders with visitors from the islands of the utmost seas. But the present invasion is distinct from this normal condition, for it is noticeable for many things besides its magnitude. For example, it is the most remarkable agglomeration of human types we have ever seen in our streets in large numbers. There are white faces and brown faces, black faces and yellow faces, Japanese and Koreans, Indians and West Indians, Americans and Australians, Swedes and Swiss. And though their garb is as various as their speech, it has this in common, that it is always splashed with red—red hats or red robes, red badges and red ribbons. At certain hours, when the tide ebbs and flows from the great congress hall that has been built in the Strand, the streets seem bright with red. And it is not only this note of color that is common to all. In spite of the disguises of tongue and of skin, they are obviously one people, with a common citizenship that ignores the boundaries of kings and states, of color and speech. They have some secret of fellowship that unites them—a secret, too, which makes them conspicuously happy.

It is this atmosphere of happiness which will impress you if you follow them to those amazing meetings which they are holding thrice daily. Amazing is not an excessive word for such a phenomenon as I witnessed this week, when I made the round of the services which were in progress in the evening. It was the fourth or fifth day of the congress and there had been great gatherings in the morning and afternoon; but the Central Hall of the Wesleyans at Westminster was crowded to the doors. I went in to Kingsway Hall and found it thronged to the vestibule. Then to the temporary hall erected on the Aldwych site in the Strand, where 5,000 people were listening to an address from General Bramwell Booth, while outside the doors there were crowds still waiting for admission. This is going on each day thrice daily. It is a fact which means a good deal.

Father and Son.

It means, for example, that the prediction, which used to be common, that the Salvation Army was a mushroom growth that would vanish with its founder has been falsified. Two years have passed since General Booth died, and in the interval the Army, so far from fading away, has developed as rapidly as at any period during its existence. It is time to revise our impressions of its place in the scheme of things. It is not enough to say that the Army has been fortunate in securing such a successor to such a Chief. That is true, of course. This gray-headed man, with the sensitive mouth and the serene eyes, who stands before the great audience pleading with them to leave the life of pleasure for the life of sacrifice and service, is not unworthy of comparison with his father.

And yet he is singularly unlike him. There was something masterful and hawk-like about the old General. The black, bead-like eyes and the beaked nose gave an extraordinary impression of penetration and personal contact. He dominated you, not merely by the flame of his passion, but by the intensity of his will and the sense of the superiority of his worldly wisdom. He was an autocrat who founded an empire. His son could not have founded that empire, for he has none of the originality and daring of his father. But he is perfectly adapted to maintaining the empire and strengthening its foundations. He is an organizer where his father was an adventurer. It is probable that his father's dreams would never have been turned into solid achievements but for the calm, laborious engineering work of Bramwell Booth. What the Salvation Army owed to him in the past is only now becoming apparent. He supplied precisely the balancing element that the general needed. He supplied it because he was his mother's son.

That fact is apparent from his physical aspect, which is singularly reminiscent, in its mingled tenderness and serenity, of his mother. It is apparent also in his methods. What was compulsion in the father is persuasion in the son. He holds his great audience by a certain air of sweetness and light, and the sense of an illimitable passion for humanity. He is free from extravagances of speech and suggests both in manner and matter an Evangelical bishop more than a revivalist preacher. Like his father, he is indifferent to the distractions of intellectualism and modernism, and rests his appeal on the simplest gospel pleas.

The Flock.

It is the power of that appeal of which this remarkable Congress is the witness. No one can be present at these gatherings without being impressed by the magnitude of the hunger to which the Army ministers. Morning, noon and night ten thousand people crowd these halls to hear addresses, now from black men, now from white, to sing hymns and to shout "Hallelujah." Next Tuesday there will be a hundred thousand of them at the Crystal Palace. They seem a community by themselves, chiefly, one would say, belonging to the comforable working class and the small trading class; but no doubt inclusive of all sorts and conditions of men. They are people of whom we never hear in the newspapers, for they are not politicians, or lovers of sports, or theatre-goers. They are just quiet, plain people who have "found religion" and to whom religion is the one serious interest in life. They are attracted to the Army because it gives them religion and not theology, a way of life and not a creed. It does not offer them intellectual solutions of intellectual problems. It ignores problems and solutions alike and addresses itself directly and simply to the spiritual disquiet of men. Francis Thompson said that it was easy for a man to find God if he did not seek to define Him. And that seems to be the working principle of the Army. Its methods may seem crude and violent; but at the bottom they anticipate much of the new philosophical movement which seeks to substitute the Rule of the Spirit for the Rule of Nature.

The Politics of Zion.

The Salvationist has no regard for secular remedies. Hence his divorce from the political world, his coldness towards labor movements, socialist theories and so on. General Bramwell Booth repudiates all these things. Sin is to him the one supreme, overwhelming fact of life. And it is remediable not by legislation, or collective action, but by personal salvation. On all sides he hears the question, "What shall we do with our sin?" and around him many voices speaking in answer. Some say "Do nothing. There is nothing to be done. The world is lost and man is but a beast who will presently perish. Sit still and die." Others say "We must improve the laws and customs of the nations. Civilization is the cure. Better manners, larger ideas, greater freedom: they will bring deliverance." They forget, he says, that the most highly civilized peoples, so far, are perhaps the wickedest of all. Others say: "Educate the people. That will make them better. Improve their minds. Instruct them. Sin is only ignorance: it will disappear before the advancing light of knowledge. Science and art will bring the people out of their degradation. Schools are the only cure." And, he says, they forget that many of the most learned and gifted men and women in every age have been the most cruel, the most profligate and the most miserable. Others, again, advise more money, higher wages, better living. Destroy poverty and you destroy vice. They forget, he says, that the black sin of Sodom itself came out of the fulness of bread. And so, having dismissed all the theories to the economists, the reformers and the educationists as worthless, he arrives at personal salvation through Christ and the life of righteousness as the one remedy for the world's ills. He preaches the politics of Zion.

A Theocracy.

And yet there can be no doubt that it is the social reform policy of the Army which is largely responsible for its position today. It was the appeal of General Booth through his "Darkest England" scheme to the conscience of the country that won for the Army such universal sympathy and gave so powerful an impulse to that movement of social reform which has become the supreme concern of politics. And it is the social work of the Army today which, to the outside world at all events, is its most conspicuous title to thanks. The value of that work cannot be exaggerated. In England, in America, in Japan, in Norway, Sweden, India, China, South Africa—wherever the Army goes it carries with it healing for the sores, as well as for the sins of society. Children's homes, mothers' hospitals, labor colonies, industrial workshops, rescue homes, work in the streets, in the prisons, among the forlorn and the lost—all this is included in the task of the Army in all lands. Perhaps it would be fair to say that what General Bramwell Booth objects to is not social reform but the secularizing of social reform. He would have it flow not from parliament and politics, but from religion. In short, though the Army is not a church in the strict sense of the word, its conception of society is a theocracy. Even the material remedies of society must have a spiritual inspiration and direction.

The Future.

This aloofness from and distrust of the secular activities of the world may ultimately have a profound influence upon the Army. If in course of time it became enriched and respectable and were to take on the formulas of churches and encase itself in creeds, it would become a powerful clerical factor in politics and its head, with his absolutist authority, a foe to a democratic state. That is the peril that lies in its path. It is not apparent now because the Army still preserves to an astonishing degree the virgin enthusiasm with which under the inspiration of its great founder it came out of the East End nearly fifty years ago with drums beating and flags flying to encounter the ridicule of the world and wrestle with the sins of men. Its disciples still go out like preaching friars or knights-templar to carry their message to every land. You may see and hear many of them at these meetings—colonels from every country from Korea to Peru, bronzed, hardy men, simple of speech, simple of faith, working for the wage of an under clerk. For poverty is still the badge of the Army. There is not a salary of £300 a year paid anyone in connection with it, and the general himself receives nothing, living like his father before him, on the life interest of a small sum invested for his maintenance by an admirer of his work. And its adherents, too, still keep their primitive fervour, crowd to the Mercy seat, shout "Hallelujah" and observe that rigid self-denying ordinance in regard to alcohol, tobacco, and similar indulgences, which the Army imposes on its members, much to its disadvantage so far as its numbers are concerned. In short the movement is that most unprecedented achievement, a revivalist crusade organized into a system. That it has maintained this character so long is evidence of the vision and the power of the founder. There is no likelihood of any departure from it while the Army is controlled by Bramwell Booth whose passion is entirely for the regeneration of men, unqualified by any personal ambition or the pursuit of any temporal power.

While the Army can produce such leaders and keep so close to its simple ideals, it will prosper and serve the highest interests of humanity. But should it ever fall into the hands of an ecclesiastical statesman its doom will be sealed. No one but a saint can be trusted to wield such autocratic power as that which Bramwell Booth possesses. And we cannot be sure of the succession of the saints even in the Salvation Army.

New Eldorado Bursts Forth! It's Oil; And Sales Girls, Stenographers and Chauffeurs Are In It For Millions!

JENNIE EARLE CLEANS UP QUARTER OF A MILLION; MISS FITZGERALD RAKES IN $11,000—EVERYBODY IS BUYING OR SELLING OIL LEASES, OIL WELL AND OIL STOCK. WHILE THEY MAKE A MILLIONAIRE A DAY IN THE CALGARY OIL FIELDS.

[BY R. F. CHOATE.]
Staff Writer of Calgary News-Telegram.

Calgary, Alberta, (Canada), June 30.—Oil drills, dozens, dozens of them, playing a tattoo over the wide stretches of this rolling foothill country on the Eastern fringe of the northern Rockies! No music, this, for the hesitation, but its rhythm has set the millionarie, the butcher, the baker, and the stenograph a-whirling in the dizziest tango ever known in Canada.

TWENTY-ONE NEWLY-MADE CALGARY MILLIONAIRES IN LESS THAN 21 DAYS; SHOPGIRLS SNATCHED BY MIDAS FROM THE RIBBON-COUNTER; CHAUFFEURS LADEN WITH LEASES VALUED IN THE TENS OF THOUSANDS; BRAWNY HOMESTEADERS CHASING TO THE NEAREST TOWN TO BUY TOURING CARS—These are some of the accompaniments of the oil boom that has Calgary in its grip since May 15, when the first "strike" was made at Dingman well, forty miles south.

"OIL OR HELL!" That's the cry that has brought the bullion-wagons scampering to Calgary from east and west, that has transformed thousands of acres of the most commonplace cowpasture into "oil land" commanding prices up to $3,000 an acre and more.

Why "Oil or Hell?" You have to go to Kipling to explain the slogan:

For some years it has been the custom hereabouts, when gas was required for domestic, industrial or dental purposes to sink an augur into the prairie and set fire to the atmosphere. And Kipling being fresh from the land where the clank of the meter chills the heart of dad, was so impressed by it during his visit to these parts, that he mumbled some historic words about "Standing on the trapdoor of Inferno" as he departed to catch the 4:45 without waiting for the hotel 'bus. So, that's where you get "oil or hell."

W. S. Herron, the central figure in the big oil boom, arrived here some years ago from the Cobalt mining district in Northern Ontario. He staked his all on the acquiring by outright purchase of land in the district. First drilling was begun on the Dingman property adating in the "strike" of May 15, when the well gushed to a height of 80 feet.

YOU CAN ONLY GUESS HOW MANY MILLIONS HERRON'S FARM IS NOW WORTH!

Brokers offices opened in every block. Bootblacks sold their stands to lease and stock sellers for hundreds of dollars, when the police made war on the curb brokers, the hotel rotundas became seething centres of excitement. Lines formed in front of the offices of popular companies, buyers fighting for the privilege of acquiring the dollar shares. PERSPIRING CLERKS TOSSED THE MONEY INTO LARGE CLOTHES-BASKETS AND THEN CALLED FOR MORE BASKETS.

But the buying powers of the public could scarcely keep pace with the avalanche of shares ranging in price from ten cents up. Companies sprung up dozens daily, until it is estimated that their AGGREGATE CAPITALIZATION NOW EXCEEDS ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS!

In the long, lean months of last winter, when Old Boreas, in league with Gen. Depression, was sweeping across the bleak prairie, Jennie Earle had her eyes glued on the main chance. Miss Earle was a stenographer in the office of a man who has since become one of the leading oil operators of the district.

Her imagination was stirred as she tapped the keys by stories she heard of "expected" gushes and riches. One day she learned of some government leases about to lapse. A few minutes later she had taken her place in the line at the land office steps. Nightfall found her still awaiting her turn. The doors clanged shut. It was cold, and the men in front of her dropped off one by one.

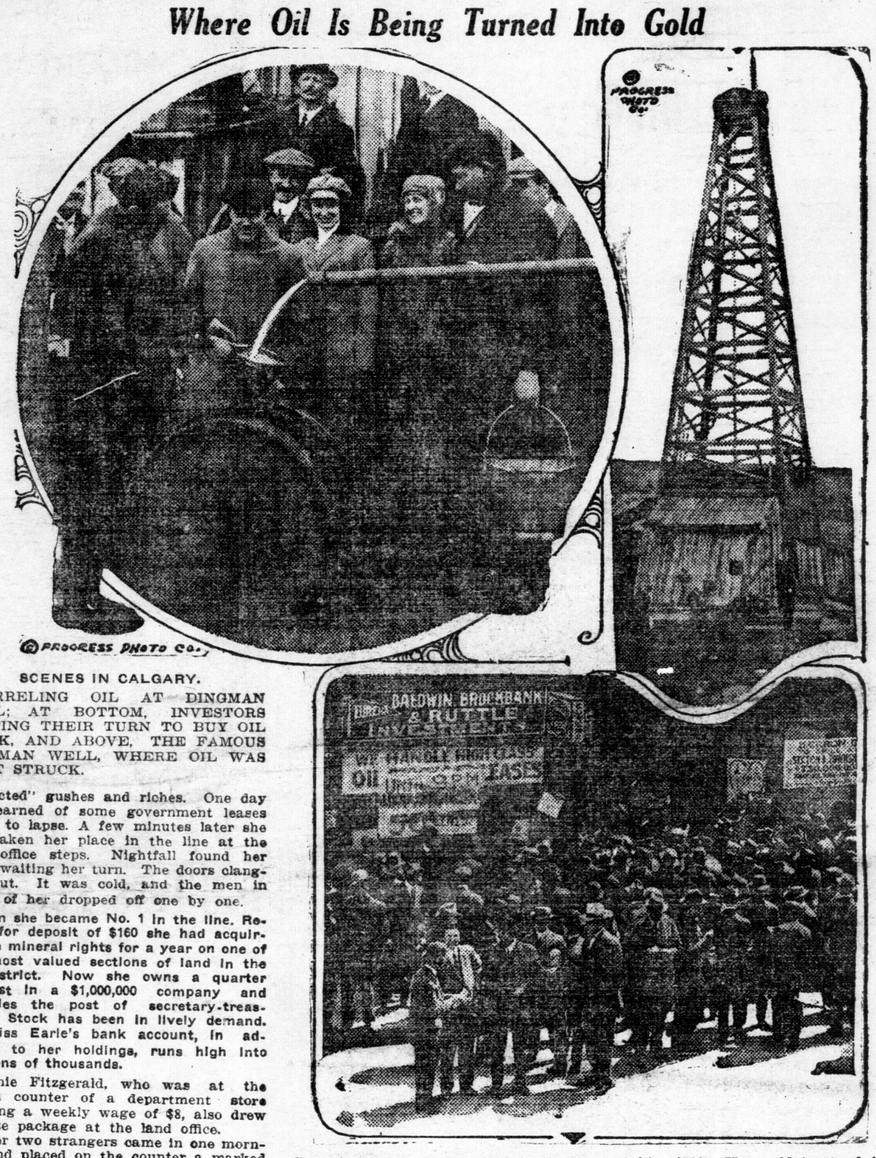
Soon she became No. 1 in the line. Result: for deposit of $160 she had acquired the mineral rights for a year on one of the most valued sections of land in the oil district. Now she owns a quarter interest in a $1,000,000 company and occupies the post of secretary-treasurer. Stock has been in lively demand. So Miss Earle's bank account, in addition to her holdings, runs high into the tens of thousands.

Jennie Fitzgerald, who was at the notion counter of a department store drawing a weekly wage of $8, also drew a prize package at the land office.

After two strangers came in one morning and placed on the counter a marked check for $11,000 as an offer for her holdings Miss Fitzgerald spent many delirious hours. Now she's on a honeymoon trip down in North Dakota in a touring car.

It has cost an Edmonton man about $10,000 to take a pleasure trip to his old home in England. Last fall City Electrician Brown lent him $100. He has had the pleasure trip and Brown has the several hundred Dingman shares given in return for the loan.

Where Oil Is Being Turned Into Gold



SCENES IN CALGARY.

BARRELING OIL AT DINGMAN WELL; AT BOTTOM, INVESTORS WAITING THEIR TURN TO BUY OIL STOCK, AND ABOVE, THE FAMOUS DINGMAN WELL, WHERE OIL WAS FIRST STRUCK.

Crowds of brokers and speculators in the rotunda of the new million-dollar Canadian Pacific Railroad hotel suddenly stopped roaring when a man, hatless, and perspiring, rushed up to the desk and demanded vociferously immediate possession of the building, tendering a check for $1,000,000. He was removed to the asylum in Ponoka, where he is now violently insane. He had just turned over for about $40,000 a batch of shares which cost him $500. He couldn't stand it.

Everybody's nerves are tense. Every pulse beat of the Discovery well is carefully measured. When the oil "gushes," a responsive throb is felt all down the line. The bootblack sleeps with his ten-cent certificate under his pillow, and Mr. Wallingford smokes longer and blacker cigars.

And everbody dreams of an estate like Rockefeller's with a standing army to repel the I. W. W.!!

DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S STARTLES OLD LAND WITH STATEMENTS

Says Man Not Most Important Part of God's Creation.

THE FOE OF DEMOCRACY

Distrusts the Masses and Foretells Day When State Will Destroy the Inefficient.

The appearance of the Dean of St. Paul's as the Essex Hall lecturer to the Unitarians this week is an unprecedented event. But no less unprecedented is the dean himself. He is the strangest portent of the church today, the symbol of that universal unrest which is disturbing society, but which rarely finds any reflection in the discreet utterances of the hierarchy. The Archbishop of Canterbury may be taken as typical of the attitude of the dignitaries of the establishment to the disquietudes that envelop us. You may search all his deliverances without discovering that anything particular is happening in these thrilling days when every doctrine is challenged, when new ideas are sweeping over men like a tide, and when the social roder is shifting violently to new foundations. He preserves through all the accents of a calm world and a long peace.

But Dean Inge has brought the church into relation—even if a distorted relation—with facts. He is vital and sensational as the time on which he passes his startling criticisms. And whatever we may think of his views, we must be grateful for the courage and independence of his thought. He is like a man who is thinking furiously aloud and is unconscious of all considerations of clerical propriety and conventional restraints. You may disagree with him, but one thing you know—he is telling you what he profoundly believes and he is telling it without any thought of preferment, or popularity or personal consequences. "Any dead dog can float with the stream," he says scornfully; but he goes his own way in face of any current. He has probably said more indiscreet things than any man who ever went into a pulpit and his gift of phrase-making renders his indiscretion all the more dazzling and memorable.

The Recluse Temperament.

But as a critic of society he has one serious defect. He is essentially a recluse, both by temperament and training. His life has been almost exclusively spent at Eton, first as a pupil, then as a master, and at Oxford, first as an undergraduate, then as a tutor. Now Eton and Oxford are useful rungs in the ladder, but the view of the world which is gained from either of them is limited. Dean Inge has never qualified that view by any contact with the life of that surprisingly large number of people who have been neither to Eton nor to Oxford. Nor is the limited range of his experience counteracted by his habit of mind. He always carries the impress of the isolated soul. If you see him in committee you cannot fail to notice the curious spiritual aloofness that invests him. He seems to sit remote, abstracted, with a gentle melancholy playing across his ascetic features. If you meet him in the street he is always alone, his eyes cast down, his mind apparently sunk in an abyss of thought. To some extent no doubt this isolation is due to his deafness, but it is primarily the result of a temperament which does not so much see the world as brood over its conception of the world.

And the brooding, introspective habit does not tend to a cheerful view of society. It is not an accident that the men who dwell closest to the poor and the most of that fierce battle which they wage against poverty and squalor are the least gloomy in their thoughts about them. The long life that Canon Barnett spent in the midst of East London never depressed his serene and beautiful temper. Above all, it never made him misjudge the poor or pass harsh verdicts upon them, or lose hope in the future. Hope shone in him like a pillar of fire and it never shone brighter than at the end. And the same is true of men like the Bishop of London and the late Peter Jackson. Their life in the slums did not teach them to despair; on the contrary, it gave them an extraordinary faith in humanity, especially the humanity of the mean streets.

The Foe of Democracy.

It is Dean Inge's misfortune that, though, as he once said, he has lived most of his life in two rooms, they were rooms in a college, and not in a cottage. Had he had a course of Toynbee Hall or Canning Town his hatred of the democratic philosophy—"the silliest of all fetishes ever worshipped among us," as he has said—might not have been less; but his understanding of the working classes would have saved him from some of the grosser attacks that he has made upon them, not the least astonishing of which was the Easter sermon he preached in the midst of the great coal strike. "The men's claims for justice," he said then, "are an earnest of revolutionary war waged for the sake of spoil. Men in masses are nearly always guided by selfish interests. Moral considerations do not touch them:

> The good old rule
> Sufficeth them, the simple plan,
> That they should take who have the power
> And they should keep who can"

His distrust of the masses, indeed, is almost an obsession. He adopts Tennyson's satire as his own gopels. "'Winning the masses," he says, "is a phrase for politicians, not for evangelists. If we ally ourselves with mankind 'in the loomp' we ally ourselves with mankind at its worst." A strange gospel to trace its source to Nazareth. But he has a message for the masses all the same. They are to be painlessly removed from a world in which they are only a nuisance. "The state of the future," he says, "will take life mercifully, but more freely than now." And it will do something more than provide a comfortable lethal chamber for our superfluous population. It will prevent these troublesome people from

(Continued on Page 18.)

THE LAST COUNCIL OF LAMBTON COUNTY, IN WHICH THE TOWN (NOW A CITY) OF SARNIA WAS REPRESENTED.

From left to right, front row—D. E. McIntyre, Bosanquet; J. B. Woodhall, Thedford; Dr. W. Henderson, Sarnia; S. Stapleford, Watford; J. Burgess, Petrolea; J. Wilson, Wyoming; J. Mara, Point Edward; Dr. C. O. Fairbank (warden), Petrolea; G. D. Kirby, Sarnia; E. Steadman, Enniskillen; N. Grant, Sombra; J. Bowles, Sombra; W. J. Bourne, Brooke; Dr. F. Chalk, Forest. Back row—J. McCallum, Alvinston; J. Taylor, Sarnia Township; D. Shaw, Moore; J. McBean, Moore; A. McGuire, Dawn; J. Ferguson, Sarnia; John Dalziel, clerk of county; W. J. Proctor, Sarnia; G. A. Annett, Euphemia; J. McLean, Plympton; J. H. Anderson, Oil Springs; W. G. Hall, Warwick; T. Simpson, Enniskillen; J. T. Whitsitt, Courtright; S. Bailey, Plympton; A. A. Hobbs, Warwick; W. A. Annett, Brooke; J. C. Janes, Arkona; H. W. Dawson, Dawn.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT FAMOUS PERSONAGES IN VARIOUS WALKS OF LIFE THE WORLD OVER.

Mr. Roosevelt—Two Bishops—The Public Trustee ---An Indian Chief---Edouard Suess---Rockefeller, Jr.---John Ellis.

Mr. Roosevelt arrived in London on Monday. The Times, in a leading article, said that he "is always sure of a hearty welcome in England, because England knows and loves a man when she sees him. And this man has not only proved that he is rich in the qualities of mind and of character we most admire, but he has shown himself to be a good friend to this country.

"More than five years have gone by since Mr. Roosevelt stepped out of the White House, yet he still remains the most vital, representative, and commanding figure in American public life. A good deal has happened both to the United States and to himself since Mr. Roosevelt was last in England. Last October, under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, he sailed from New York for Brazil at the head of what he described as 'a zoogeographic reconnaissance.' After a splendid entertainment by the authorities at the South American cities he visited, five months were given up to what proved an extremely trying expedition into the interior of tropical Brazil. Mr. Roosevelt and his party collected some 1,500 birds and 500 mammals, and put on the map a river almost as long as the Rhine, parts of which had never before been explored or even visited by civilized man." It was on this discovery that the ex-president lectured before the Royal Geographical Society on Tuesday.

First Bishop of Uganda

Bishop Tucker, formerly Bishop of Uganda, who died suddenly at the Deanery, Westminster Abbey, was one of the most successful pioneer missionaries of modern times. As a young man he was, like his four brothers an artist, and was known as an athlete. On one occasion he walked sixty-four miles within twenty-four hours, including the ascent of Bowfell, Scafell Pike, Skiddaw, and Helvellyn.

After having acted as curate at Clifton and Durham he was appointed Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa in 1890, and then first Bishop of Uganda in 1897.

Mr. Churchill has described the wonderful difference manifest in the life of the people of Uganda when contrasted with what he saw in other parts of East Africa. Christianity made astonishing progress throughout the country. It appealed to all classes with what appeared to be irresistible power. The people became diligent readers of the Scriptures, enthusiastic attendants at worship, and devoted to every effort to further the faith they had so warmly embraced. He resigned his bishopric in 1911.

When the controversy following the Kikuyu Conference was occupying so much attention, Bishop Tucker identified himself with the action of the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda, who had admitted the members of the Presbyterian and other missions to the Holy Communion after a conference attended by them.

Bishop of Lone Northwest.

The Bishop of Yukon, Dr. I. O. Stringer, who is visiting Manchester, has for many years been doing the work of the church in what is literally one of the uttermost parts of the earth. Since 1892 he has been in that extreme northwest of Canada which thrusts itself up well within the Arctic circle. He first made his way to this remote land as a missionary to the Esquimaux on the coast of the Mackenzie River territory. After spending nine years there he was made Bishop of Yukon in 1906. His diocese embraces the whole territory which takes its name from the Yukon River, lying between Alaska, Mackenzie, and British Columbia. It has an area of 219,000 square miles. Over this vast expanse of wild country, most parts of it accessible only by primitive methods of travel, Dr. Stringer has, by the help of great powers of physical endurance and more than once at the risk of his life, done the work of a bishop for eight years. His cure consists of a scattered population of native Indians, a few Esquimaux, and between eight and ten thousand white people, most of them dependent directly or indirectly upon gold mining.

A Great Physiographer.

The death of Professor Edouard Suess, of Vienna, removed one of the most versatile and striking of scientific men. He was born in London in March, 1831, and was the eldest son of a German merchant, an importer of wool from Bohemia.

"The greatest scientific service of Professor Suess," says the New York Nation, "was rendered in connection with physiography. With his remarkable work in this department of geology his name will always be most closely associated. His truly extraordinary book on "The Face of the Earth' was his magnum opus. As one reads the pages of this thorough review of the earth's physical features, one is amazed at the extent of the author's learning and researches. Every language containing geological records seems to have been at his command, and no part of the globe escaped his watchful eye. Every mountain range of today is studied from the point of view of its geological history and structure and as the end-product in a long series of events which are recorded in its strata. The work has taken its place as a comprehensive compendium of the physical features of the earth and as the encyclopaedic book of reference to which the physiographer and geologist naturally turn."

Controls Many Millions.

Mr. C. J. Stewart, the public trustee, is a man the business of whose department is growing to such an extent that in the opinion of many people his present anomalous position—responsible as he is to no minister in parliament—should be regularized by a permanent constitution. The Daily Chronicle has been discussing the matter. "The department of public trustee, which was only established in 1907, is increasing its business by leaps and bounds. It has already had over £120,000,000 of business through its hands, and it pays over £50,000 a year in salaries to its staff. As an investor the public trustee already rivals or surpasses the most important banks. In Home Rails alone he holds £8,244,400, and his views and vote on such a question as railwaymen's wages might be of national importance. In a measurable future his total investments are expected to reach £100,000,000, and Sir George Riddell suggests £500,000,000 as by no means an out-of-the-way possibility in twenty years' time. The amount of patronage and power latent in these figures is of course gigantic."

"Red Shirt" in a London Cemetery.

A party of Indians from the White City rode on horseback, and in full native dress, last week, to Brompton Cemetery on a visit to the grave of Lone Wolf, a wellknown Sioux chieftain, who was buried there in 1892. The party was headed by Red Shirt—chief of the Sioux nation—who was present at Lone Wolf's funeral. He has visited this country on two previous occasions, and was presented to Queen Victoria in 1887. Arriving at the graveside, the party dismounted, and the Indians squatted in a semi-circle, while Red Shirt addressed them in their native tongue, telling them what a brave and worthy chieftain the dead man had been. A "peace pipe" was then lit, and as it was being passed round, Little Bull placed a parcel of food on the grave, saying as he did so, that the Great Spirit had ordered him to provide food for Lone Wolf's journey to the Great Beyond. Then the men rose and chanted the death song. Before leaving, Red Shirt, still speaking in his native tongue, asked that the thanks of his race might be conveyed to the English people for the great care they had taken of the bodies of his lost comrades during his absence.

A Notable Quakeress.

At the funeral of Helen B. Harris, wife of Dr. Rendel Harris, M.A., member of the Society of Friends, one speaker told how during her last illness Helen Harris had remarked after doing something which cost her much effort, "One can always do what one wants to do." This, said the speaker, was an outstanding fact in her life from the time when, as a girl of eighteen years, she undertook the almost impossible task of attending patients in a district smitten with smallpox, many of whom died in her arms.

In 1896 Mrs. Harris visited Armenia for the sake of the persecuted Armenians, and in the following year she undertook a winter journey to St. Petersburg, where she was successful in laying the case of the Armenians before more than one members of the imperial family. During the Boer war she visited South Africa, with a view of examining conditions in the concentration camps.

Rockefeller Jun., On the Religious Sid.

Rockefellow June., on the Religous side

John D. Rockefeller, jun., who has been much to the fore with regard to the terrible labor war in Colorado has three phases of religious work in which he takes particular interest. A member of the Fifth Avenue Church, New York, now worshipping with Calvary Church, he works as a Bapitist in only one of them. This is his Bible class, which he conducts a part of the time, and whose members declare he is of very real help to them.

An interesting fact about this class is that it has in its two hundred membership about twenty Roman Catholic young men who attend regularly, and who have a small organization exclusively Catholic within the class organization. In his instructions to this class, Mr. Rockefeller invariably uses many illustrations from the business world, but never refers to himself or his business affairs.

The two other activities, both of them national in their relations, are social service, with particular attention to morals, and evangelism, in which he is a firm believer and generous supporter. The moral work came as a result of acceptance of a "white slave" investigation committee, and finally foremanship of a grand jury. Later the work has developed into an institution and into national relations. The Men and Religion Movement was liberally financed by him, especially that part of it in his own city, his contribution being $25,000

Bravery of An Indian Surveyer

An exciting experience with a tiger is related by Mr. F. C. Hirst in his report of survey work just completed in the Sunderbans, states the Central News Calcutta correspondent.

"During our survey," says Mr. Hirst, "we lost four men by tigers. The first man taken was a religious person imported to pray while a surveyor and his squad were at work. His prayers were supposed to keep off tigers, but either he did not pray efficiently or was unlucky.

"In another case a khalassi was carried off from within a few feet of a surveyor's plane table. The surveyor look up, and, regardless of the risk he ran, followed the tiger armed with nothing but a brass sight rule weighing, perhaps, two pounds. The tiger did not hurry, and catching the animal up, the surveyor attacked it without hesitation, beating it on the head with his miserable weapon. Absolutely unhurt himself, he forced the tiger to retreat, and recovered the body of his companion, who, as might be expected, was already dead. The case was one of extreme pluck, such as is seldom met with, and the man received promotion as a reward for his gallantry."

John Ellis, Independent.

"'Not much sympathy from the House, but am sure it was the right thing to be done.' Nothing can give one a more accurate idea of Mr. John Ellis' Parliamentary exertions than this entry in his own private diary," says The Times, reviewing "The Life of the Rt. Hon. John Ellis, M.P.," by Arthur Tilney Bassett (Macmillan. 7s. 6d. net).

"His earnestness and independence were inherited from seven generations of Quaker ancestry, together with other excellent characteristics of the Society of Friends, including a business capacity which placed him in easy circumstances He had no desire for office or honors.

"Lord Bryce, who has written a preface to this biography, says:

"'Men who are in politics not for the sake of fame or office, but that they may serve their country and help forward good causes; men careless of popular applause and fearless when unpleasant truths need to be spoken; men who think for themselves and try every question by the touchstone of honor and justice, are none too common in any assembly.'

"Mr. Ellis was undoubtedly one of these exceptional characters. Should we have an ideal House, or only an impossible Assembly, if all the members were as conscientious as John Ellis?" asks The Times.

But a Happier Man.

In the course of his American tour Mr. Wilfred Ward met Dr. Andrew White, ex-president of Cornell University, who told him this story of Bismarck:

"Bismarck remarked that small events may easily determine the whole trend of a man's life, and said that he had very nearly become a clergyman in order to take advantage of a very valuable living in the gift of his father; he then turned to his wife and said: 'Perhaps you think I should have been a better man if I had been a clergyman.' Countess Bismarck replied very gravely: 'I do not think you would have been a better man, but I am sure you would have been a happier man.'"

Champion Militant Gives Her Reasons For Riots of London

"EVERY WOMAN SHOULD CARRY A HAMMER," SAYS ANNIE KENNY.

Christabel Pankhurst

On the left, Miss Annie Kenny. At the right, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, photographed while on a hunger strike in prison. These two have practically taken Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst's place as leader of the militants.

Annie Kenney

BY ANNIE KENNY

The Original Militant.

The policy of the Women's Social and Political Union, the militant organization, is the attack on property, and on property alone. This policy has undergone no change.

The policy of attacking human life is left to the militant opponents of home rule in Ireland. The militant women continue to respect life.

But their warfare on property has been intensified by the Government's recent measures of coercion.

What are we going to do? WE HAVE GOT TO FIGHT .ONI I should like to see on the sandwich boards all over London the phrase, "Wanted—More Militants!"

NO WOMAN OUGHT TO GO OUT WITHOUT A HAMMER IN HER POCKET. You who cannot break windows, for goodness sake get on with something else! Every one can "do" a pillarbox. It is the duty of every suffragette to go on attacking and attacking and attacking, whenever they can do so without being caught. We must not be keen on getting arrested. We must get off, if we can, so we may go on doing more damage.

We must make it like a siege. We must make London absolutely intolerable to the average citizens until the average citizen will fill Palace Yard to tell the Government that women will HAVE to have the vote at once.

There are five and a half million working women in England who go out to earn their daily bread. Yet the "antis" have the face to cry, "Woman's place is in the home!" I am thankful as an industrial worker that the working women of the country are prepared to fight EVERY INCH OF THE WAY, if need be, to win for themselves the liberty which MEN have found so necessary in order to win reform and bring about better conditions for THEIR sex!

Can any workingman who rightly insists that his point of view shall be heard in the House of Commons think that we working women should be entirely unrepresented? Laws are being made regulating the labor of women in various ways; it is utterly wrong if those laws are passed by men not responsible in any way to the women for whom they legislate.

The workingmen found many years ago that they needed the vote to protect their labor and later to protect their union. The member who is sent to parliament by the trade unions has to obey the men who sent him. But the women, who in some trades far outnumber the men, have no representative, though they work the same long hours in the same hot, stifling factories, often doing the same work for less pay!

It is not that we believe the interests of men and women are antagonistic. On the contrary, they are essentially bound together. That is why our voices should be heard together.

For the love of justice, home and the little ones, the suffragette workingwomen of England are standing shoulder to shoulder in demanding political freedom.

Those who will be free, themselves must strike the blow. We have asked, PLEADED and PRAYED for over SIXTY years, but in vain!

NOW WE MUST FIGHT!

HERE'S LIFE STORY OF ANNIE KENNY

By Mary Boyle O'Reilly.

[Staff Special.]

London, July 2.—Annie Kenny, the principal organizer and chief lieutenant of the militant suffragettes, is a daughter of the people.

At ten years of age, little Annie was a half-timer in an Oldham mill. At 12 she was earning fair wages, but much less than boys who did precisely the same work. And she wondered why.

At 15, when mill girls were agitating for better wages, Annie got them their rights. Immediately they chose her to represent them upon the district committee trade union. For this she received 15 cents a week.

Annie Kenny became a corresponding student of the Ruskin College, Oxford. Three years later the Lancashire mill worker came to London alone.

Before the year was out she was arrested for trying to see the Prime Minister. Followed a long series of arrests, hunger strikes, and releases under the cat and mouse act.

"If I cannot change some of the laws affecting women I can at least die in the attempt," says Annie Kenny.

DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S

Continued from Page Seventeen

being born. For he looks to eugenics as the second weapon against democracy. When someone referred to him as a prominent member of the "better dead school," the dean replied: "There is no such school; but there is a 'better-not-born school,'" and of that school he declared himself a disciple.

A Prophet of Evil—

With these views of the hopelessness of the working classes it follows that he is not cheerful about the future of England or the Empire. It was his address on this subject that secured him the popular title of "The Gloomy Dean." He has avision of the workingman "making himself comfortable by taxing capital—in plain terms, by looting the accumulations of Queen Victoria's reign and living on the rates and taxes." Riotous, spendthrift workingman! Think of him in the bowels of the earth, at the forge, in the factory, balancing himself on the perilous scaffold, guiding a 'bus all day through the nerve-shattering racket of the London streets. And all the time "looting the accumulations of Queen Victoria's reign." With what result? Our industries and our wealth will vanish to Eastern Asia, and our workingman, having no more accumulations to loot, will be obliterated by the Chinaman and the Japanese, who "is content with one-third of the European's wages and does considerably more work in the time." And, of course, Australia will go, too, for there the yellow man will make short work of the pampered trade unionist."

In a word, the Empire is going, but there will be compensations. Democracy and Socialism and all the rest of the evils will go with it, and we shall all be happy with our "industrially far more efficient Yellow races."

It follows, perhaps naturally, from all this that Dean Inge does not approve of politics in the church—that is, of the politics of those of his brethren who are eager to play the role of "court chaplain to King Demos." "Many Christian ministers," he says, "find in politics a welcome refuge from preaching dogmas in which they no longer actively believe, and which bore their congregation." And he does not hesitate to denounce that "rather tortuous and greasy instrument of party politics, the Nonconformist conscience," while on another occasion he observed, "The federation of the Dissenters is painfully like the alliance between Russia, Prussia, and Austria for the partition of Poland—the whole object of their fraternization is the dismemberment of their dear brother."

And of Hope.

How, then, it will be asked, does it come about that he should be found addressing P.S.A.'s at Browning Hall and Unitarian assemblies at Essex Hall? The explanation is that, though politically a reactionary, he is in theology a man of liberal and enlightened ideas. He is for a comprehensive Church of England which should be the nucleus for a federation of English-speaking sects. Reunion with Rome he regards as a dream, for Rome would accept no terms short of submission and "Englishmen are no more likely to pay homage to an Italian priest than taxes to an Italian king." But he would set up no barriers to fusion within the Protestant sphere. He is in favor of liberty on the question of the miracles of the New Testament; "but only for those who believe in the historical incarnation and resurrection. A man may perhaps be a Christian who believes less than this: but as a clergyman he would be in constant difficulties."

But the tendency of his mind is against all restraint. He accepts without flinching the teaching of science and its implications. We can no longer look upon our race as the one important part of God's creation, nor upon our earth as the centre of the universe. The purposes of God are many, some independent and others intertwined, and he sees in each individual a type sent into the world to work out his salvation by conforming his life and conduct to that type and then to take his place in the eternal order, his rank or fate in the world of spirits being determined by the degree in which he has fulfilled or frustrated the design of his Creator.

In facing with his unfailing candor the conclusions of the intellect and the findings of science he has the resource of the mind of the mystic, and it was not unnatural that his address to the Unitarians should dwell much upon that "new birth" which is the key of the Eucken philosophy of life. That philosophy does not conflict with the Rule of Nature or with regard for the intellect. It accepts the authority of reason within the sphere of science and mind; but there is another Reason which is not less real and much more deep, that reason of the instinct which though we cannot define it expresses itself absolutely in great art and music, in noble conduct and high ideals, in the passionate search after the good which is God. And it is in this activism, this life of the spirit, into which there must be the new birth, that true religion consists. For though our "first existence" is an annex of physical nature, our second and higher existence is rooted in an independent spiritual order.

The Pig and the Sty.

And this brings us back to his political view. For it would be unjust to him to suppose that his bitter hostility to the democracy has not some meaning that links it up with his faith. We find that link in the personal, highly individualized character of his belief, and in the emphatic conviction that the disease of society is individual and spiritual, and that the remedy must be individual and spiritual also. He hates socialism and democracy not because he hates men, but because socialism and democracy lay stress upon material remedies. He put the matter crudely when he said "socialism assumed that the sty made the pigs; Christianity delared that the pig made the sty." His mistake is in assuming that society has no duty in helping to cleanse the sty that society has made, so that the tenant may lead a cleaner and more wholesome life.

But here we must pause. Dean Ingle has said much that is challengeable and challenging, much that seems acrid and even insolent. But he never says anything that is not honestly and fearlessly said and that is a rare virtue, for which much is forgiven. He declares the truth as he sees it and we can ask no more of any man.

THE PRICE OF CIVILIZATION.

[Vancouver Province.]

Something must give way soon and Germany has a habit of making things give way in exactly the place which she has prepared for the explosion. Germany cannot disarm and allow Russia to dominate all Europe and Asia. Russia cannot demobilize and allow Asiatic brigands to sack her towns, and destroy her civilization. France cannot pursue her own course without regard to her neighbors. She is civilizing half Africa and her empire there is of immense importance. The fact is that the price of industrialism, commerce and civilization is an armed peace and if today the white races were to disarm in the name of Christianity they would eventually be overwhelmed by Asiatics, led by warrior brigands of the Villa and White Wolf type.

Taking Life to Give Us Our Daily Bread

Herbert Quick Proves That An imal Life Must Be Destroyed So That Even Vegetarians May Live.

By Herbert Quick.

Author of "On Board the Good Ship Earth," "When Glory Ceased," Etc.

Sometimes I find something in the editorial which compels me to think. Such an editorial appeared—in this paper I believe—several weeks ago entitled "A Consistent Woman"—being an appreciation of the "consistent" avoidance of the destruction of animal life by an estimable lady in Newton, Mass.

She has for years refused to eat meat or wear furs, leather in any form, or feather or ivory ornaments. She has built up a following, "which," says the editorial, "shows that any consistent leader can get a following for almost any 'ism' by diligence and sincerity."

With all due respect, it means that the matter of consistency is of small importance—even with editorial writers.

Mrs. Sharpe—for that, I believe, is the name of the head of the Newton cult—only SEEMS to be consistent. BUT SHE EATS BREAD, no doubt.

In order that she may have that bread, billions upon billions of the poor beetles we call chinch bugs were burned alive last year in their winter quarters in the sedges and weeds of the roadsides. A great massacre of chinch bugs is committed every fall that the vegetarians and the rest of us may have bread.

Does she eat apples? How can she, when she must know that the apple root aphis is poisoned with tobacco, the coddling moth is poisoned with deadly arsenic—the most agonizing of deaths—and the scale insects are literally burned alive in myriads of myriads with the corrosive lime-sulphur spray?

Peaches? The curculio is poisoned or she would not get her peche Melba. Potatoes? Think of the pretty little striped beetles by bushels dying in dreadful pain of doses of paris green! Does Mrs. Sharpe wear cotton? That she may do so a war to the knife is waged against the boll weevil—and its most painful agency in all probability is fire. Does she wear silk? The silkworms are boiled to death in the cocoon to prevent them from gnawing the fibres that make the rustling dresses of the "cult."

If, as the poet saith, the poor beetle that we tread upon feels corporal pangs as great as when a giant dies, Mrs. Sharpe's followers would be far more humane if they eat a litter of pigs roasted for each meal, and drank the blood of a bullock in place of wine. For every process in the production of vegetable food is a battle with animal life. This battle is successful just in proportion to the millions of individual pests killed in the work.

The fact is, human life must displace other life, or it must cease. It is also a fact, I believe, that the business of rearing livestock and poultry for the market has established the greatest body of happy, well-fed, comfortable, safe, and protected animal life ever known. The domestic animals are far more comfortable, I believe, than the wild beasts which once roamed this land. They die easier deaths.

And think how much more merciful it is to kill a beef to feed a hundred people once a week than to massacre ten bushels of grasshoppers by soaking them in oil, that corn bread may be made for the same people!

Consistency is a jewel—too rare for cult based on the sparing of animal life. It is too rare for me—for the bullock must be fed on corn. Even if fattened on alfalfa, alfalfa weevil must be kept under control.

THE INFINITELY GREAT AND THE INFINITELY LITTLE

SCIENTISTS WHO SPEND THEIR LIVES WITH MICROSCOPES AND MICROBES.

"Perhaps the most dramatic episode in the history of astronomy was the discovery of the planet Neptune," says Burton J. Hendrick in the World's Work. "This enormous celestial body, lying nearly three billion miles from the sun on the dim frontier of the solar system, had for centuries eluded the cleverest observers. The story has been often told how Leverrier, long before he had caught a glimpse of the wanderer, convinced himself that it was there.

"He could not find the planet itself, but he detected the results of its behavior. Certain queer proceedings were going on in those outer regions; staid and sober planetary bodies were disporting in unexpected fashion; in particular, Uranus was constantly disregarding the orbit that the mathematicians had marked out for it. Only another planet of huge proportions, Leverrier reasoned, could explain such deviations, and he set himself to find out where it was.

Astronomical Miracles.

"After a few months' hard labor he suggested that astronomers with especially powerful telescopes point them toward a specified part of the heavens at a specified time. They did so, and a new planet immediately swam into their ken. The performance not only caused the recognition and charting of a new member of the solar family, but was one of the greatest triumphs of the human mind.

"In many scientific laboratories, and especially in the Rockefeller Institute, of New York, a new kind of astronomer is now performing similar miracles. These searchers, however, are not using mighty telescopes. They are not projecting their intelligence into the world which is infinitely large, but into the world which is infinitely little. Instead of a universe of unimagined size, these workers are satisfied with minute preparations, perhaps half an inch in diameter, carefully laid upon a microscopic slide. Yet their cosmos is as infinitely filled with definite bodies in a state of motion as was that with which Leverrier dealt.

Infinity of the Unseen.

"Many of these bodies are clear, visible; they have been definitely described and chartered. What they will do under given conditions can be accurately foretold. Besides these, however, there is an infinity of particles which the most powerful instruments do not reveal. The Rockefeller astronomer is in precisely the same position as the midnight watcher at the telescope. Like Leverrier, he knows that his wanderer is there, only he cannot see it. He knows, too, in a similar way—by the effects which it produces.

"The search for these tiny particles is now one of the greatest subjects in scientific medicine. The universe which is no bigger than a pinhead is as interesting as the external universe of the stars; and probably more important in its bearing upon human civilization. In the last three years the workers at the Rockefeller Institute have made several discoveries in this field.

"The man who first looked upon the organisms that cause contagious disease was the man who, appropriately enough, made the first large magnifying microscopes. It was in 1675 that Antony Van Leeuwenhoek, a lens grinder of Delft, Holland, placed a drop of water under his magnifiers, and saw, 'with the greatest astonishment,' a hitherto unsuspected world of living things. They were all there, the bacilli, the cocci, the spirilli, and the other living and mobile organisms that have since become commonplaces of modern life. Van Leeuwenhoek called them animalcule—little animals—and published a book about them.

A Dutch Pioneer.

"He soon found that these lively living things existed in other places than drops of water. He could hardly turn his instrument upon any object without finding them. The industrious Antony ground finer lenses year after year, and the finer his lens the more animalcule he discovered. But the clever Dutchman made one mistake. He imagined that he was dealing with extremely minute living things; in fact his animalcule were the giants, the mammoths, of the invisible living world. Far below them in the order of size were microbe lilliputians; things too minute for Antony to see, even with the excellent microscopes of which he was so proud, things which the microscopes of today with their magnifying power of 2,000 and 3,000 diameters, have not disclosed.

"In 1898 a German investigator, Loeffler, was experimenting with foot-and-mouth disease in cattle. After a useless search for the organism Loeffler decided to try a new experiment. He made a watery emulsion composed of salt solution and extracts from the ulcers of diseased cattle and compressed it through a filter. These filters are used, in laboratories and out, for a specific purpose. They are made of porcelain or other impervious matter, and their minute meshes catch and hold, as in a microscopic sieve, all known bacteria. The principle is the same as in the ordinary water filter which we use every day for freeing drinking water from typhoid and other germs. Dr. Loeffler, as a result of his experiment obtained a clear, watery liquid, which was inevitably free from bacteria of conventional size. He injected this watery extract into healthy cattle: the animals presently sickened and died of foot-and-mouth disease. There was something in this watery fluid which had caused the disease, and this something, inasmuch as it had passed through the filter, was wonderfully smaller than any known micro-organism.

"These experiments started a new work in bacteriology. In want of a better name the agents or organisms that went through fine porcelain and earth filters became known as the 'filterable viruses.' Thirty-one diseases are believed to be caused by this class of living things, and others are being rapidly added to the list.

"Recently, as the result of studies extending over five years, the scientists of the Rockefeller Institute succeeded in isolating one of these organisms. This was the one that causes infantile paralysis."

A Microscopic Milky Way.

The early stages of the experiments having been described in the article, the writer says:

"The first indication that the new microbes were coming out of their shell was when a faint opalescent glow began to ascend in the tube. There was nothing here, at this stage of proceedings, that resembled micro-organisms: the phenomenon was simply a brilliant, iridescent turbidity. In fact, however, it was composed of an infinity of living things. It was a kind of microscopic milky way. Ultimately, by using the most powerul microscopes and the most brilliant method of illumination, the experimenters saw the individual organisms. A specimen of the fluid placed on the microscopic slide disclosed quite an animated scene. It was filled with dancing bodies—protein molecules—and other granules. Then, here and there, hardly clearer than faint shadows, appeared other objects. They were shaped like globes, hung together in chains, pairs, and small masses. Unlike most micro-organisms, they had no independent motion, and only the keenest eye could separate them from the other granules on the field. They appeared variable in their size, but the average was about one-fifth of a micron. That is, it would take about 130,000 of them ranged side by side to make an inch.

The Infinitely Little.

"Just where will this search for the smallest organism end? What is the downward limit of size in living things? Already it is plain that the tiniest particles of matter, like the most enormous heavenly bodies, differ from one another in size and glory. Some will pass through reasonably coarse filters; others slip through the very finest. It is conceivable that, though we should increase the strength of our microscopes a thousandfold, there would still be organisms so inconcelvably small that we should never find.

ASK FOR MINARD'S AND TAKE NO OTHER.

Flight Across Atlantic--Most Daring Air Voyage Ever Attempted By Man

ROUTE OF LIEUT. PORTE'S TRANSATLANTIC AERIAL VOYAGE

BRITISH ARMY OFFICER IN AMERICAN AIRSHIP TACKLES BIGGEST AERIAL PROBLEM—TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT — EXPECTS TO FLY ACROSS IN LESS THAN TWO DAYS, THE OCEAN COLUMBUS FIRST SAILED IN THREE MONTHS—HOW HE'S GOING TO DO IT.

Principals in America-to-Europe aerial voyage (left to right), Glenn H. Curtis, the builder of the transatlantic airship; Lieut. John C. Porte, the aviator who will steer the aeroplane, and William O. Gash, the personal representative of Rodman Wanamaker, the money-money back of the flight.

The Columbus of the Twentieth Century is ready to start on his oversea flight!

The feat of Lieut. John C. Porte, who expects soon to be skimming across the Atlantic at 60 miles an hour in the marvelous flying boat, America, will differ in many ways from that which was performed over four hundred years ago by the great discoverer of the new world.

Porte intends to be the first to reach the OLD world by the air route! If he succeeds, he will win a $50,000 prize. The ultimate reward of Christopher Columbus was prison and chains!

It took Columbus close to three months for his epoch-making voyage. Porte will cross the same Atlantic in less than two days. Columbus voyaged in an ordinary sailing ship of the time. Porte's oversea aero is one of the most extraordinary flying ships ever built.

Columbus had to feel his way into the blank mystery of uncharted seas. Lieut. Porte will steer a mathematically definite air route with the aid of the most perfect compasses.

Yet, though the modern Columbus has, as guarantee of his success, science and wealth and a predetermined route over waters thick with craft, his deed will none the less be of more spectacular and imagination-defying daring than was that even of the first hero of the transatlantic passage, who had nothing but courage and faith.

Over the ocean by aeroplane at terrific speed, from continent to continent!

The London Daily Mail offered the $50,000 prize for the successful performance of the feat.

Rodman Wanamaker, son of John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia merchant prince, decided to finance it, out of pure sportsmanship. The total cost of constructing the aeroplane and making the flight will far exceed the amount of the prize.

Rodman Wanamaker

THE MAN WHO FINANCES LIEUT. PORTE'S FLIGHT.

Glenn H. Curtiss has built the aeroplane. It is perhaps the finest flying ship ever made.

Lieut. John C. Porte, of the British navy, is the hero who will pilot the craft. His will be the $50,000 prize, and the honor of all history, if he succeeds. And his will be—perhaps—the most dramatic of all death sacrifices to the cause of world progress, should his plane plunge somewhere into the waves of the Atlantic, and never be heard from again by men!

The route of the great flight has at last been settled. Porte will soar out over the North Atlantic from St. Johns, Nfld. He will maintain a low level, only 500 feet from the surface, and will lay his course for the mountain peaks of Fayal, in the Azores. Twenty soul-trying hours he will spend at the wheel before he sights the peaks. If all goes well, he may cede command for a short time to his assistant, and rest on the mattress which the flyers will carry in the cozy cockpit of their air boat.

Dipping to the surface of the Bay of Horta, Fayal, Porte will restock his craft with petrol. After a short rest he will take flight again toward the coast of Spain. Vigo, a protected harbor close to the Portuguese border will be his next stop, after sixteen hours more of steady flying at the rate of 60 miles an hour. There again supplies will be renewed, and the air heroes will rise on their final lap in the great race. They are confident that they will make Plymouth harbor, England, within nine hours, in spite of the deadly nervous strain of so long a trick at the wheel.

Next to the iron nerve and tremendous will-power needed by the men to triumph over fatigue on their trying trip, the most marvelous thing about the undertaking will be the motor power of the ship.

There are two 8-cylinder, 100-horse-power engines, capable of running more than 40 hours without a stop.

They are placed amidsip, in the curious, whale-like hull of the craft. Forward of them are the pilot's controls. Above the engines are the wings, stretching out 36 feet to each side—twice the length of the ordinary aeroplane wing.

The great spread of wing is necessary because of the heavy load which will be carried, a total of some 5,000 pounds—double the capacity of the average plane.

It is to this wonderful air craft, which has just finished its successful trials, that Lieut. Porte will soon trust his life and the success of his daring feat.

Historic Feats of Great Hero Adventurers

Discovery of America—Christopher Columbus	1492
Discovery of Pacific—Vasco Nunez de Balboa	1513
First voyage around world—Ferdinand Magellan	1520
Lifting of veil from darkest Africa—Livingstone and Stanley	1876
Discovery of North Pole—Robert F. Peary	1909
Discovery of South Pole—Raold Amundsen	1911
Transatlantic flight—John C. Porte (?)	1914

RECENT WORLD RECORDS OF BIRDMEN

Duration record—16 hours, 28 minutes, made by Poulet, 1914.

Altitude record—20,664 feet, made by Linnekogal, 1914.

Passenger-carrying record—By Sikorsky, 16 passengers, 1914.

Days' journey—1,339 miles, by Schlegel, October 22, 1914.

CARLING'S GOLD MEDAL ALE & PORTER

For Sixty Years....
Canada's Finest Brands

These famous brands are brewed exclusively by the old English methods, as adopted by ENGLAND'S GREATEST BREWERS.

Our Ale, Porter and Lager are recognized as the greatest health giving tonics on the market today.

within, one can see to the life the Village Hampden at his studies by the aid of an oil lamp after his farm work was done.

Books of the People.

"There, again, in another corner is the library of Richard Williams, of Celynog, a Methodist attorney, who spent a full day at the law, but on every day except the seventh day found a quiet hour in the early morning, to write his records of Montgomeryshire worthies and edit a new edition of the 'Royal Tribes of Wales.'

"And so on from shelf to shelf. Apart from the priceless collections of the Penarth and other manuscripts, these little sectional libraries, reflecting under various aspects the literary home life of the Welsh people, make the National Library a truly and distinctively national possession."

QUAKERS AND WOMAN'S RIGHTS

At the annual meeting in England of the Society of Friends, the other day, it was decided to issue a statement on the historical position of women in the society.

This statement, which is the result of prolonged consideration by the standing committee of the society, expressly excludes any judgment on the question of the parliamentary franchise. Its object is to embody a testimony, based on the experience of two hundred and sixty years of Quakerism, of the essential spiritual equality of men and women.

After dwelling on the historical evidences of the equality of man and woman throughout the history of the Society of Friends, the declaration is made that "In the home, in the church, in the wider sphere of public life, the service rendered by women is recognized as having been of priceless worth; it is universally felt among us that, had their activities been fettered by artificial limitations, the loss to themselves and to the community would have been incalculable."

"Our experience," it is added, "leads us to believe that the place of women in the life of the world is a larger one than has generally been allowed. Women are seeking in various ways to find their true sphere, and to make their distinctive contributions for the uplift of humanity. At the same time, many are fettered, and feel that they are denied the opportunity they seek. How can this opportunity be given? What is needed is that all right thinking men and women should earnestly strive to discover the will of God in relation to this supremely important issue."

Shakespeare said

many wise things about the care and use of money: how to acquire it, and how to retain it when acquired. One outstanding piece of advice is, "Neither a borrower nor a lender be."
The man with a savings account need never be a borrower, and whether he is a lender or not is a matter of choice. Start this week with a deposit here. One dollar opens an account and you receive 3½% compound interest. You'll be proud of your pass-book total in a short time.

The Ontario Loan & Debenture Co.
A. M. SMART, Manager
Cor. Dundas Street and Market Lane, London, Canada

When you've ordered Silk do you accept Sateen?

Almost a foolish question, but—not quite!

There are still some people who order Kellogg's Corn Flakes and are given a substitute "just as good"—and accept the imitation.

The difference between

Kellogg's CORN FLAKES

and the "just as good" kind is even greater than the difference between silk and sateen.

The great difference is in the flavor and the nutriment.

Be sure that you ask for and get Kellogg's. It is the original.

10c per package

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SHOULD WE SING IN THE ORIGINAL?

By F. Linforth Willgoose (Mus. Bac., Dunelm.)

When that excellent artist, David Bispham, last visited London, he made a very strong plea in favor of singing all vocal works in the vernacular, regardless of the language in which the words of the song were originally written. The words of a man of such splendid musical calibre carry a great deal of weight, and if my memory does not serve me badly, his arguments were along these lines:

Mr. Bispham's Contentions.

"The voice is an instrument differing in one important respect from all others, in that it possesses, in addition to its power of producing musical sounds, the function of speech. This ability to clearly articulate the words of a language contributes as much to the enjoyment of the listener as its ability to produce musical sounds. Why then should one's audience be deprived of half the pleasure of a vocal entertainment just because the performer elects to sing in a language that is not understood by them? The voice is thus brought down to the level of any other musical instrument, for a non-understanding ear, the words of a foreign tongue are merely sounds and nothing more, and these any instrument can make."

Such were Mr. Bispham's arguments, and well worthy of earnest consideration they are. They do not, however, go quite far enough. These are several very important musical reasons for advancing the other side of the case, which, in the opinion of most of our successful singers, completely overbalance the contentions set forth by Mr. Bispham.

Understanding of Words Not Necessary.

The words of a song are not merely for the purpose of adding to the enjoyment of the listener, by combining the art of poetry with that of tone-art. They have a deeper function. They altogether determine the character of the music. In it they find a new interpretation, a more intense and a more idealized form of expression. More important than the music in the beginning, the words become secondary after the composer has used them in the production of his art work. He has given them a new existence. Their meaning now finds far more adequate expression in the music. They have lost their individuality, the music has absorbed it. What reason then has one to want to understand the words when their meaning is made entirely clear to him by the music? I can quite understand the desire to understand the words of a song by a second or third rate composer. Such a one has not the genius to do for the poem what the truly great man can do. His emotional faculties are not sufficiently developed to invest his words with new life in his music. The poem in his hands may still remain the greatest medium of expression, and as such must be delivered in a language that can be understood.

Musical Effects Lost.

The time-worn argument that translations are never so good as originals, is as true today as ever it was, but a most vital thing from the musician's point of view, is the fact that even though the translations were as perfect as the original, its phraseology must of necessity be different. The composer has written his music to words phrased in a certain way, and, it being impossible to change the music to suit the translation, it must be damaging in the extreme to have to adapt it to an entirely different phraseology. Many of the finest musical effects are lost in this way, and to hear a fine song robbed of many of its beauties, because listeners insist on hearing it in their own language is surely heartbreaking.

Vowels Changed.

A composer who is worthy of the name, in writing a melody to words, is always influenced by the position of the vowel sounds in forming his musical sentence. He realizes that certain effects of color can be produced in this way. He also knows that he must avoid using certain words on extreme high tones or extreme low tones. He calculates the effect of his musical climax with the utmost care, knowing that a strong emotional passage can be rendered utterly feeble by the injudicious use of a vowel. All these points are completely lost when a translation, no matter how good, is used by the singer in preference to the language in which the song was originally composed.

There are many other reasons in favor of singing in the original, but these will prove that there are considerations of a musical nature not touched upon by Mr. Bispham. A song, although an art production in which words are used, is first and foremost a musical composition, and the re-creative artist must always give first place to considerations of a musical nature. A fad, which had for its object the signing of all vocal works in the vernacular, would be greatly to be deplored, and would only result in the destruction of musical beauties, numbers of which all great art-songs contain.

ENGLISH PASTOR AT SUNDAY SCHOOL MEET

Rev F.B. Meyer.

[Special Correspondence.]

Chicago, July 3.—To tell the American Sunday school workers about Sunday school organization methods in England, Rev. F. B. Meyer has travelled from London to Chicago.

The pastor of Regent's Park Baptist Church, London, is one of several foreign visitors at the International Sunday School Convention in session in Chicago.

MINERS' PENNIES BUILD A LIBRARY.

"The first glimpse of the National Library of Wales—or rather of the permanent building, now in course of erection, in which the library itself will ultimately be housed—is obtained as the Cambrian train begins to slow down into Aberystwyth," says the Manchester Guardian. "There it stands away on the right, already impressive in its nobly simple design and massive proportions, on the crest of a hill overlooking the town.

Its Symbolical Situation.

"It was a brave idea to set this Welsh National Library on a Welsh hill, and bravely the idea has been turned into stone. There is nothing of modern date like it in all Wales.

"Ultimately there will be a block of more ornamental buildings forming the front, but the present buildings have a plain dignity which is highly impressive. The cost of the work now in progress will be £106,000, and this sum has already been raised with the exception of something between £10,000 and £15,000. Provision is being made for storing a million and a half volumes.

"That the National Library idea has 'caught on' in Wales is convincingly shown by the steady flow of contributions of money and books and by the extensive area from which it draws support. There was this advantage in establishing it in the country instead of in a great city—the people could not delegate their responsibility for its support to the great community that inclosed it. Standing apart, as it does, it belongs to everybody, and everybody must support it, and nearly everybody is actually doing so.

The Miners' Pennies.

"The pathetic way in which the common folk are coming to its aid recalls the days when quarrymen and laborers and miners were cheerfully saving their pennies and threepenny pieces to provide Wales with its first university college—the pursuit of an ideal almost amounting to a religion. In the mining valleys of South Wales workingmen are allocating small sums from their weekly wages in aid of the library funds, and these scattered contributions industriously collected by willing hands amount already to a substantial total.

"After all, it is not surprising that the idea of a National Library should appeal to the Welsh mind. It is a poor sort of home in Wales which has not some semblance of a library, and the quarryman or laborer who has spent his odd coppers in collecting a few volumes has the true spirit of the bookman in him. It is a spirit that pervades the Welsh peasantry.

"One has only to glance at the collections already housed in the temporary building to realize how the National Library reflects with the most quickening effect the very life of the people. Here in one corner, kept intact as such collections ought to be, is the library of John Parry, of Llanarmon, the Denbighshire farmer who started the anti-tithe agitation in the eighties—theology, of course, history, biography, and a set of volumes on the laws relating to tithes. With these books before one and a little imagination

Monument Recalls Great Marine Disaster.

Hardly had the Titanic catastrophe become a matter of history till the terrible loss of life was almost duplicated when the Empress of Ireland went down with her cargo of human lives near Father Point. The picture shows the model for a memorial which is to be erected at the pier head at Liverpool to the engineers of the Titanic.

MR. OR MRS. DYSPEPTIC! GET YOUR STOMACH RIGHT--PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN

In Five Minutes! Time It! No Indigestion, Gas, Sourness, Belching.

"Really does" put bad stomachs in order—"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that—just that—makes Pape's Diapepsin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches; breath foul; tongue coated; your insides filled with bile and indigestible waste, remember the moment Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvellous, and the joy is its harmlessness.

A large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin will give you a hundred dollars worth of satisfaction, or your druggist hands you your money back.

It's worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of a sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the quickest, surest and most harmless stomach doctor in the world.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA
ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

HEAD OFFICES AND NINE BRANCHES IN TORONTO
James Mason, General Manager.
BRANCHES AND CONNECTIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA.

A young man will sometimes hesitate before coming to the Bank with a deposit of one dollar to open an account. Yet a Bank can have no better asset than a large number of small accounts with ambitious and thrifty young men.

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For a Summer Evening Our Saturday Short Story

THE RECKONING.

BY JANE ANDERSON.

(Copyright, 1914, by the Newspaper Enterprice Association.)

There are more pleasant daily occupations than to sit behind bars and stare into the filthy patio of the county jail at Cochina, Arizona. Bill Cameron had done this for five months. When a man has lived in the saddle for the better part of thirty years and has come to understand the desert, this form of exquisite torture robs the nether regions of all terror. That Bill had committed no crime added piquancy to his position. Somebody had been guilty of hair-branding a hundred strays that rightfully belonged in the herd of a powerful cattle man; and somebody had to suffer. Bill, being a stranger in that section, and unable to prove a water-tight alibi, had been sent up for six months.

Somewhere outside, with Bill's burros and prospecting outfit, were two six-shooters. It was his ambition to empty one of the these into Ramon, the sheriff.

His hatred centered about Ramon for two reasons. Added to this, he hated him instinctively—which is stronger than any reasoning. In the first place, Bill classed him as a Cholo; secondly, Bill believed that he knew more about the matter of hair-branding than he chose to tell. He had no grounds for this save that Ramon had shown him every meager courtesy possible during his sentence. In reality, Ramon was high-caste Castilian, which differs from Cholo like wine from pulque; and he was genuinely concerned over the prisoner in Number Ten.

Bill was the only prisoner sufficiently dangerous to be locked in a cell. This was singular, in that he was the only gringo, at present, under the heel of Cochino justice. The patio was overflowing with Cholos.

Bill had never spoken to the mob in the patio, although in the first month he had longed for the appearance of a white man's face among them.

But when there were but two remaining days of his sentence, trivial incidents became momentous experiences. All morning he watched everything with the eager anticipation of a child. He waited at noon for the turn of the gate key; it was through that gate that he would enter again the mysterious outside world. When the visitors were gone the Cholos crowded back into the patio, gabbling. One, a lean-faced Yuma, separated himself down on the floor opposite Number Ten. He drew from his shirt a roll of cigarettes and a cluster of Mexican matches.

Bill looked at the straw and paper litter in the patio at the four flimsy walls inclosing it. "Want to bake us in here—like an ovenful of pigs?" he asked.

The Yuma ripped off a match from the cluster. He lighted the cigarette, inhaling and exhaling luxuriously. The others looked on with hungry eyes. They pressed around him entreatingly, babbling their jargon. He blew the smoke in their faces and watched their quivering nostrils.

Only a mestizo who lights one black cigarette with another during his waking hours and places a handful of them within reach of his blanket at night can understand the frenzy that descended upon the patio. The men fell on the Yuma, trampling him and his treasure under foot. They fought whatever their hands touched, enemy or friend, as if every man concealed under his shirt the treasure they sought. Bill watched them, grinning.

The lighted cigarette had been kicked into a heap of straw, which smoked and gradually flickered into flame. One of the men disentangled himself and, seeing the burning wall, stood beating his hands against his breast, his mouth hanging open. The smoke bellowed out into the patio.

"Lumbre! Lumbre!"

Bill saw two bands of fire creeping, snakelike, across the floor. The prisoners scattered, wailing.

"Be on the gates and yell!" Bill ordered, straining against his bars. But the Cholos ran about like chickens and twisted their serapes around their heads, smothering their cries.

Bill threw all of his strength against the bars. Two of them bent under his hands. The place was filled with smoke so that Bill was cut off from the Cholos, save for their muffled crying. He clung to the bars. They did not yield, but they burned his hands like branding irons.

He heard voices in the passage and running fast. Ramon was swearing over the lock. The gate clanged open, and Bill saw him dragging the Cholos across the floor. Other men helped him; and outside in the street was shouting.

"That is all," Ramon gasped.

"Here!" Bill shouted. Then he heard the footsteps die out in the passageway.

He waited. He watched the walls around him turn into flame, with brighter gaps for the doorways. He no longer struggled with the bars.

He saw a man battling toward him with a wet blanket that blazed on the corners.

"You got my key?"

The five seconds it took to turn the key in the lock were a century. Ramon pried Bill's hands from the bars and he stepped into the patio. Ramon staggered and Bill propelled him toward the gate with his body, since his hands were useless. They fled through the passage. Bill could hear a sudden crashing in the cells behind them.

The prisoners were huddled on the benches in the court room, which was at the end of the hall; and Bill was left to guard them.

At twilight Ramon came into the court-room. He was blackened with grime and smoke. "It is over," he said to Bill, who stood beside the sheriff and surveyed the ruins.

"It is a good thing," Ramon said at last. "They will build a new one now. I have tried to get them to before"

Bill turned back toward the court-house. "Where you goin' to put us tonight? Number Ten looks like a handful of ashes."

"The others will bunk, somehow, in the courthouse. Your time is out."

"One more day," Bill said, filling his lungs with the smoke-laden air while there was time. He followed Ramon into the sheriff's office.

"Smoke?" Ramon put cigars and a handful of cigarettes on the table.

Bill accepted a cigarette. He wanted the pipe; but he would not have taken the cigarette if it had been humanly possible to refuse it.

He tried to strike a match.

"Caramba!" murmured Ramon. He insisted on bandaging Bill's hands. He did it clumsily, first spreading raices salves on the blistered palms.

Ramon gave him his papers of release, his unopened wallet, and the two six-shooters. "The remainder of your property is locked in the corral—also your burros. The last day of your time we will mark off for good behavior."

Bill accepted his freedom in silence.

When he went out to the corral he found his burros fat at the expense of the county.

Ramon joined him there. "Will you be leaving?" he asked.

"Soon as I can lead these scorpions."

Ramon looked out over the dusty town that lay in the hollow below the jail. "I would like to get away from this," he said. "Which way do you go?"

"Out on the desert somewhere—anywhere."

"Prospecting?"

"Scoutin' around a bit."

"No wife—no nino?"

Bill looked him over. "No," he said shortly.

Ramon sighed as he watched the sun drop down behind the distant levee. "I wish I could go with you—and get away for a time."

"Come along," Bill said lifelessly, goaded to it by his obligation.

Ramon laughed. His dark eyes lighted with the irresponsibility of a boy's. "When do we leave—when do we return?"

"Come back when you get ready. Leave manana."

The next day, toward sundown, Ramon found him at the corral.

"Your hands?" asked Ramon.

"Better. Let's pull out tonight."

"Bueno—at what hour?"

"Right away."

Bill mounted and they rode out of the yard together, leading the pack animals. Ramon stopped before an adobe house on a side street and went in. Bill saw the flutter of a white dress. He waited outside, sick at heart. Ramon joined him and they went forward. When they dipped down from the mesa into the cool night shadows of the desert, Ramon took off his hat and lifted his hand wearily to his forehead. 'Dios," he murmured, "I would that I need never return."

They pitched camp at midnight, and Ramon shouldered the heavy work, sparing Bill's hands. In the months that followed they became friends as only men who love the desert can.

One night Bill brought in a mountain sheep.

"Grub's holdin' out fine." Bill lighted his pipe and sat watching the dancing shadows in the fire.

"Si. How long have we travelled?"

Round about four month, I calculate, by the washin' we done." They fell silent.

Ramon finally sat down by Bill and rolled a cigarette. 'Are you happy?" he asked suddenly.

Bill moved nearer the camp fire and propped his head on one hand. "Nobody's happy. The best we can do is to forget, for a little bit, the things we oughter remember."

"But a man cannot stay out here forever. Maybe you have nothing on your soul——"

"We all do some things it ain't pleasant to remember. But I didn't have nothin' to do with that hair brandin'."

"I knew it," Ramon said. "But I was powerless."

Bill guiltily remembered his plotting. "It's harder to be sinned against than to sin," Bill said slowly, thereby unveiling what had been sacred for five years.

"That is hard—but it is the sinner who has to pay for his crime. And he must keep on paying."

"We got to pay, somehow, for everythin' we get. I've thought a good deal about what I'll have to pay for the thing I've got to do." He quietly placed a new log on the coals and waited for it to blaze. "I've got to kill him—when I find him. It ain't a pretty story," he said wearily. "I like to forget it—that's why I ain't looked for him. I'll run across him some day—that's the way things happen. An' I'm waitin'—just like I have been waiting since that night I come home and found her gone. It's all happened lots o' times, I reckon. I married her—an' I had to go away once. When I come back all the windows was shut down, an' everythin' was dusty. There was a letter—but she didn't tell me the man's name. It's him I'm waitin' for." He fumbled in his wallet and brought out the photograph of a woman. "The Lord makes some women too good-lookin'" he said, brooding over the pictured face.

"When was it, Bill?" Ramon asked. His voice was shaking, and it was the first time he had used the Christian name.

"At Palomas—five years ago." He gave him the picture.

"Madre Dios!" Ramon whispered, and put his head down on his arms.

The picture dropped into the fire, and Ramon reached for it.

"Don't touch it!" Bill said. He kicked it deeper into the coals. 'She don't want to see this." He stood up, waiting. His face was white, and the pupils of his eyes were distended and blackened.

Ramon got up. "I am ready," he said wearily. "It has been hell—straight through."

Bill looked at him, feeling a torrent of rage mounting steadily toward his head.

(Continued on Page Twenty-one.)

The sobs were torn out of the very depth of his being—he was crying over other dead things than the body beside him. The tears poured down his face, but he did not know how to wipe them away. He had no need for tears.

A DISTINGUISHED TINKER

THE LIFE STORY OF A REMARKABLE MECHANICAL GENIUS

There lives in Amherst, U.S.A., a genius—one of the most versatile, inventive, and dexterous of men. His name is E. A. Thompson, known locally as "Uncle Eddie."

Uncle Eddie is the town tinker; but so distinguished, not only as a tinker but as a man and a scientist, that last spring Amherst College, which with its scholastic traditions has preserved its imagination, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science.

Send it to "Uncle Eddie."

Not long ago, says Ray Stannard Baker, in a most fascinating article in the American Magazine, one of the younger instructors at the college had a piece of scientific mechanism which he revered very highly. He revered it particularly because it was made in Germany, and therefore seemed to perform its operations more scientifically. It got broken. He packed it tenderly in a box and sent it to the New York agents with the idea that it must be returned to Germany for repairs. Not long afterward he went to Uncle Eddie's shop, and what was his amazement and consternation to find his precious mechanism spread out on the bench in Uncle Eddie's shop The New York agents informed him that they had sent the work to E. A. Thompson, of Amherst, because there was no other man in America who knew so well how to make the necessary repairs.

"One of the professors of Amherst College had a fine microscope which he had used for years in his scientific work. It got out of order, and he took it to Uncle Eddie, well knowing that if Uncle Eddie could not fix it there was no one who could. When Uncle Eddie finally returned it the professor found that it was not merely repaired; it was transformed. It was clearer in its definition than ever before.

An Authority On Optics.

"He had become deeply interested in the microscope, and soon found that while the immediate difficulty was trivial the real defect was serious, being nothing less than a defective lens. Now, one of the most delicate operations known to mechanical practice is the grinding of lenses for telescopes and microscopes; but this is one of the many things that Uncle Eddie knows perfectly well how to do. So he reground the professor's lens, refitted it, and sent the microscope home—all in the day's work. He said he enjoyed doing it.

"There are very few men in the country, perhaps, who knew more about optics on the mechanical side than this tinker in his alley shop at Amherst. He can set up a telescope complete, and if any parts happen to be missing he can go to his shop and make them. Twice in the last twenty years he has been half around the world as an expert in the mechanics of the telescope. When Professor Todd went to Japan in 1896, and again in 1905 to observe eclipses of the sun, Uncle Eddie went with him to set up and care for the instruments. He has also invented a number of cunning devices for telescope work, one a diaphragm for use in the stellar photography, which is as successful in operation as it is novel in construction.

Early Struggles.

"Uncle Eddie was born a Yankee of the Yankees, on the Maine coast, the son of a sailor of the far seas, who died when he was a young child. His mother had a desperate struggle with poverty, and Uncle Eddie never saw a day of schooling after he was thirteen years old.

"And yet all his life long he has been ardently devoted, through every kind of obstacle, to the pursuit of knowledge.

"He wanted to be an artist, a sculptor, and is really gifted in that direction—but there was no way for him to get instruction, no money to pay for it, no time to practice. He had to work.

"Fortunately he got hold of several volumes of reports of the United States Patent Office. He seized upon these with thirsty eagerness, and, patiently copying the drawings and studying the descriptions, he acquired the foundation of his knowledge of the mechanical arts. He also began a practice which he continued all his life, of examining with studious care every sort of unfamiliar machinery that came under his eye.

A Passion for Learning.

"Along in the 'seventies he came to Amherst as the manager of a successful hat-manufacturing establishment. Here for a number of years he made money and built a home on a hill for a wife he had married; but whether making money or in poverty, his passion for learning was always the commanding interest of his life. He fitted up a small laboratory in his factory and began to study mineralogy and geology. He got acquainted with the professors in Amherst College and in the Agricultural College. He would take an hour off to attend a lecture and work longer in the evening to make up for it, and the light in his study often burned late at night. From mineralogy he went on to chemistry. Chemistry and physics led him on to optics, which he attacked with great enthusiasm, and he not only acquired the art, but mastered the science.

How He Got Work in the Mills.

"Changes in the ownership of the hat factory involved Uncle Eddie's resignation, and he went to Providence, Rhode Island, and finally applied for work in the mills of the American Screw Company. The manager said:

"'There isn't anything open, but if you care to go in on the floor as a learner at seventy-five cents a week, we'll try it.'

"'That's what I am — a learner,' said Uncle Eddie, and in he went.

"The first day there didn't seem much to do, so he sat and watched a troubled workman who was trying to handle nine machines making small screws. They wouldn't work well. There were many skipps and misses; the whole operation was inefficient. Uncle Eddie watched them all day long and came early the next morning and took two of them out, set them on a bench, and began taking them apart.

"At four o'clock the two machines were reassembled and adjusted, placed in position, and betwen four and six Uncle Eddie made more screws with his two machines than the other workman did with the remaining seven. He turned the product over to the now delighted operator and readily got permission to overhaul the other machines. Two months later the manager came into the room, took him by the arm and led him to the large adjoining shop.

"'Everything here, said he, 'is running at cross purposes. The machines are out of order and the men discouraged. I am going to put you in charge of the whole shop, to do with it what you like.

Back in the Alley Shop.

"Here Uncle Eddie continued with great success for nearly two years; but his home in Amherst, to which his family was greatly devoted, and the opportunities here for further study, brought him back again, and here he is today, quite contented, in the shop in the alley behind the Baptist Church, where you can have anything in the world from a tin whistle to a telescope.

He is not fascinated with biology, and is reading Wilder's "History of the Human Body." And incidentally he is helping Professor Wilder, the author of the book, in making models of the heads of various primitive men, his skill as a modeller in clay here coming to useful fruition. I warrant, before he is through it, he will know as much about biology and anthropology as many of the professors. He is saving up botany until after he gets to be a hundred years old, and wants something easy to do.

"Uncle Eddie is not rich, but comfortable; he is not famous beyond the limits of his own town; but somehow, it seems to me, he has lived a genuinely successful life."

ACTOR LACKAYE WINS COLLEGE DEGREE

Wilton Lackaye

[Staff Special.]

Washington, D. C., July 3.—The degree of master of arts has been conferred upon Wilton Lackaye, the famous actor, by Georgetown University. Lackaye attended Georgetown several years ago, but illness compelled him to leave school before graduation.

DOOM OF THE DREADNOUGHT AND APOTHEOSIS OF THE SUBMARINE

A BRITISH ADMIRAL PROPHESIES A NEW ERA IN NAVAL WARFARE.

Admiral Sir Percy Scott has created a sensation, and given rise to the publication of endless columns in the newspapers, by the publication of a letter in which he declares that "just as the motor vehicle has driven the horse from the road, so has the submarine driven the battleship from the sea." Submarines and aircraft have between them already rendered battleships useless.

A Practical Man.

Admiral Sir Percy Scott knows Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts as few naval officers do; he has helped signally to improve their fighting efficiency. Afloat and ashore he has had a brilliant career. He was, until his retirement, one of the best scientific minds in the navy, and to him the navy owes its system of fire control and a vast increase in shooting efficiency.

Now here is this high authority declaring that the Dreadnought is doomed. Indeed, he brings the very serious charge against those in authority of wasting the nation's money on ships that will be unable to fight. It is for them, he suggests, to defend that policy be explaining what part the battleship will play in war, how she can be made safe from destruction by the submarine at sea or in port, and how her situation is to be kept secret from aircraft. Instead of battleships, he would have the money voted for their construction spent on building more submarines and seaplanes.

The Prophets of the Admiralty.

Only a few years have elapsed since the first Dreadnought was launched. At that time we were told, says the Daily Chronicle, that the Dreadnought was to be the battleship of the future, and many a paean of rejoicing went up because the British Navy had led the way with the all-big ship. Now we are told that the Dreadnought era is past and gone. And the Daily Mail reminds us that in 1886 it was suggested that the torpedo-boat had rendered the battleship worthless. Mr. Hibbert, who then represented the Admiralty in the House of Commons, deeclared that H. M. S. Nile and Trafalgar would be the last large ironclads laid down in any country. Since then Great Britain has built 98 of these vessels, and other powers more than 200.

Why Dreadnoughts Are Doomed.

The following are the main points in Sir Percy's letter, which was published in the Times:

"The introduction of the vessels that swim under water has, in my opinion, entirely done away with the utility of the ships that swim on the top of the water."

Submarines, he points out, will make it impossible for warships to attack other ships that come to bombard our ports, to blockade us or to attack ships conveying a landing party. No man-of-war, he says, will dare to come even within sight of a coast adequately protected by submarines.

As to attacking the enemy's fleet: "There will be no fleet to attack, as it will not be safe for a fleet to put to sea. This has been demonstrated in all recent manoeuvres at home and abroad where submarines have been employed.

"If by submarines we close egress from the North Sea and Mediterranean, it is difficult to see how our commerce can be much interfered with.

"Submarines and aeroplanes have entirely revolutionized naval warfare. no fleet can hide itself from the aeroplane eye, and the submarine can deliver a deadly attack, even in broad daylight.

"Naval officers of the future will therefore live either above the sea or under it. It will be a navy of youth, for we shall require nothing but boldness and daring."

No Harbor Safe.

As to the safety of a fleet in harbor, Sir Percy Scott says: "Not only is the open sea unsafe; a battleship is not immune from attack even in a closed harbor, for the so-called protecting boom at the entrance can be easily blown up. With a flotilla of submarines commanded by dashing young officers, of whom we have plenty, I would undertake to get through any boom into any harbor and sink or materially damage all the ships in that harbor."

Pointing out that submarines are difficult to destroy, Sir Percy Scott says a Power that sends out ships to look for and destroy submarines will be courting disaster, for the submarines when in the water must be kept away from, not looked for. He adds: "What we require is an enormous fleet of submarines, airships, and aeroplanes, and a few fast criusers, provided we can find a place to keep them in safety during war time."

Will Naval War Be Abolished?

"If we go to war with a country within striking distance of submarines, Sir Percy thinks: "The country will at once lock up their Dreadnoughts in some safe harbor; we shall do the same; their aeroplanes and airships will fly over our country; they will know exactly where our ships are, and their submarines will come over and destroy anything and everything they can get at. We shall, of course, do the same, but an island with many harbors and much shipping is at a great disadvantage if the enemy has submarines."

"Sir Percy Scott goes still further in his forecast of the future, for, assuming that submarines cannot fight submarine, he sees the end of sea warfare altogether.

So much for the indictment. It has, of course, been fully discussed and widely divergent views have been expressed. By those who constantly advocate an ever-increasing navy it is argued that Sir Percy Scott's conclusions are premature, and can only do harm by encouraging the advocates of economy in the naval estimates. Some authorities condemn the very discussion of the matter; others think that the time is ripe for the reconsideration of the whole field of naval policy.

Unproved Hypotheses.

Even the Westminster Gazette points out that "the assumptions that battleships can be attacked in harbor by submarines, or if not so attacked, would be unable to survive the assaults of submarines and seaplanes at sea, are yet unproved hypotheses. All sudden revolutions in naval policy are to be suspected. The business of the British Admiralty is to keep ahead of its neighbors in all branches of the service, to watch all scientific developments with a keen eye, to let no prejudice in favor of an existing type prevent it from evolving new ones, but at each step to remember that most developments are speculative, and that none can be absolutely relied upon as the sole specific for naval warfare."

The Golden Age of Stupidity.

The "period of the Dreadnought," says the Daily News, "will be known in naval history as the golden age of stupidity. It is to be hoped, whether Sir Percy Scott's views are accepted or not, that at least they will break this ice of imbecility and set the stream of thought moving again. The plain and brutal truth is that in the last ten years the whole naval problem, both political and instrumental, has become utterly different from what it was before, and must be thought out afresh."

"In the light of Sir Percy's able and suggestive letter," says the Chronicle, "it is plainly the duty of our Admiralty to go slow with its battleship construction. 'They are old before they are born,' such is the rapidity with which naval construction changes. And now we have the dictum of a high authority that they belong to a bygone age as much as the mastodon does. It may be that Sir Percy Scott is too sweeping in his deductions; it is quite likely that he is in advance of his time. But that there is a sound core in his reasoning we defy his critics to disprove."

America's Hope.

Sir Percey Scott's letter has been the subject of widespread American comment. The New York Evening Post says: "It is devoutly to be hoped that naval experts will now come over to Sir Percy Scott's views. With this precedent before them tongues may be unlocked which up to now have been tied by the fear of charges of disloyalty to accepted naval theory or to the profession."

IRISH FACTIONS WILL MAKE PACT, SAYS T. P. O'CONNOR

Believes Agreement Will Be Easy Once Bill Is on the Statute Books.

OTHER SIDE OF QUESTION

Journalist Declares That Many Nationalists Want Things Left as at Present.

While the gun-runners are landing thousands or rifles on the Irish coast and the forces of the orange and the green are drilling for possible hostilities, we are informed by two writers who have been looking into the matter that neither side really cares anything about it. But strangely enough each finds the indifference on the opposite side of the fence. The Unionist investigator discovers that the Nationalists are tired of all this home rule talk; the Nationalist investigator is sure the Ulster Orangemen do not actually want Ireland cut in two. And all this is revealed just as the home rule bill passes the Commons for the third time and is about to become law. The Nationalist writer is Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who declares in Reynolds's Newspaper (London):

"The whole atmosphere on all sides will be changed when the bill is on the statute book, and agreement, I believe, will be much easier. I am not, of course, in the counsels of the Tary party, but I gather from various incidents and utterances, in addition to those of Mr. Walter Long, that that is their view also. My recommendation, then, would be that the bill should be passed rapidly and soon through its remaining stages in the House of Commons; that it should be immediately sent up to the House of Lords; and should be put on the statute book after its rejection by that body. We should then meet in a different temper, for, as I have said, this would create a different and a friendlier atmosphere. Goodwill on the Tory side will be met by equal goodwill on the Nationalist and Liberal side, subject, of course, to this essential condition, that no Irishman can accept anything which is based on the permanent or the indefinite exclusion of any part of Ulster from Ireland's unity. To give them their due, I do not think that now any Orangeman looks forward to permanent or indefinite exclusion with any more favor than the Irish Nationalists. That hateful policy of cutting up Ireland into two camps and thereby helping to stereotype the hideous sectarianism which is the curse of Ireland finds hostility as fierce in the inner hearts of thousands even of Ulster Covenanters as in those of their Nationalist fellow countrymen. When temper has cooled, I am tempted to believe, that a plebiscite in even the four counties where the Unionists are in a majority might have unexpected results."

The Other Side.

The other side is stated by Mr. Charles E. Hands in the London Daily Mail. Mr. Hands is a war correspondent, and reported the Spanish-American War, the Boer War, and the Russo-Japanese War for the Daily Mail. But he finds that in Ireland all is peaceful. The settlement of the land question in Ireland by which the Irish farmer obtains a freehold piece of land and is no longer harassed by the agents of absentee property-owners seems to have allayed the political rancor which prevailed before the days of Parnell between the Irish and the English. Such is the impression which he derived from a conversation with some of the inhabitants of south and western Ireland. He tells us that the farmers are really too well off to bother their heads about abstract political questions. They have really now no grievance to complain of. Ireland is naturally a country of considerable fertility. The climate in the south is not severe. The crops are good. The Irishman could now leave politics to the Parliament at Westminster or at Dublin, and run the even tenor of his own life contented with his farm. The Irish clergy are equally well satisfied. On these points Mr. Hands speaks as follows

"Everywhere I went I was told one thing, and told it both by Nationalists and Unionists, and that is that the freeholder farmer, having now his desires satisfied, has lost most of his interest in politics. In Galway a Nationalist told me it is almost impossible to get a farmer who has obtained the freehold of his farm to put his hand in his pocket for a subscription to any political organization. They are Nationalists still, he said, in theory and in name, but they will not put their names down on subscription lists, nor will many of them attend political meetings. 'Even the priests are finding,' he said, 'that they do not give the same "show of milk" that they used to in the agrarian days. And why would they trouble themselves now?' he went on. They have got all they want and more than they ever hopped for for themselves, so why would they trouble about anything else? They are doing well. There is more money in the country than ever there was. They want to be left alone to make the best of it all. Why, the hats their daughters wear would take the sight out of your eyes, and you will see men now with their side-cars or traps who could hardly afford a donkey-cart in the old days. They do not want things altered.'"

Incensed at Interruption.

Businessmen in Ireland complain that the Irish people are actually becoming incensed by the obtrusion of the home rule question upon their notice. To quote

"Business people in the towns express views which, however, have to be considered in relation to the curious fact that throughout the south and west of Ireland the principal business people are for the most part Unionists.

"'If they had only let us alone for a few years more,' said a big businessman in Sligo, 'we should have settled down to be a prosperous people. After the South-African War, though you in England may not know it, the old animosities softened down and old opponents were getting along together on very friendly terms. If they would only have let us alone for a time everything would have been easy. But they bring up this wretched home rule again to set us once more by the ears."

On this point he relates the following charming anecdote

"In County Wexford I met a delightful old parish priest, loved to the highest degree of a good man's ambition by the people of his agricultural parish. He was a lifelong Nationalist, of course. He had two pet dogs in his house which were as friendly as himself. 'I am surprised that they should have anything to say to an Englishman,' he said, with a twinkle in his eye, 'for they are Irish dogs and don't like Englishmen.' Then he put them through a little performance to show their political opinions. He placed two lumps of sugar on the floor, and, composing his benevolent face to as stern a look as he could force upon it and hardening with an effort his kindly voice to a forbidding tone, told his dogs it was English sugar. The intelligent creatures, of course, knew better than to touch it. They wagged their tails and looked up at him expectantly.

"He repeated once or twice that it was English sugar, and then, relaxing his voice and countenance into smiling encouragement, said, 'Irish sugar, Irish sugar,' and the dogs had the lumps in a jiffy. Then by way of showing that his pets were interested also in foreign politics, he told me how when a French priest visited him he translated the tricks into 'Sucre allemand' and 'Sucre francais,' and showed me how he did it. Then another priest came to visit him and the conversation turned on the uncertainty of the course of politics. 'I hope there will be peace,' he said; 'bloodshed would be too terrible.' 'There must be peace,' said the other priest."

The drillmasters find it hard to interest the prosperous and contented farmers in raising armed forces to fight for home rule, we are assured:

"There are signs that the organizers are at work preparing manifestations in support of home rule, but I was told that it will be very difficult to work up any very effective demonstrations of farmers. The National Volunteer movement is being energetically pushed forward, but for the most part is meeting with indifferent success. Moderate Nationalists regard it as a danger to a home rule settlement.

"I encountered none at all of the old Separatist Nationalism. It is to be found, doubtless, but it does not obtrude itself as it used. But I found among Nationalists of moderate views a new case for desiring a Dublin Parliament. 'We want a Parliament of our own,' a southern county official said, 'before we are led into a wild-cat legislation that we do not want by the mad Parliament at Westminster.'"

The home rule bill is thus summarized in the press:

Ireland is to have at Dublin a Senate of 40 members and a House of Commons of 164 members.

The Irish Parliament cannot legislate on peace or war, navy, army, or any naval or military force, foreign relations, trade outside of Ireland except certain defined taxation, coinage or legal tender.

It cannot make any law, either directly or indirectly, to establish or endow any religion, or prohibit the free exercise thereof, or give a preference, privilege, or advantage, or impose any disability or disadvantage on account of religious belief or religious or ecclesiastical status, or make any religious belief or religious ceremony a condition of the validity of any marriage.

Temporary restrictions are placed on legislation on land purchases, old-age pensions, national insurance, labor exchanges, Royal Irish Constabulary, postoffice and other savings banks, and friendly societies.

The executive remains vested in the sovereign or in his representative.

Forty-two members still will be sent from Ireland to the House of Commons.

The judicial committee of the Privy Council to give the final decision as to the constitutional validity of any act passed by the Irish Parliament.

The Irish exchequer to defray the cost of the Irish administration, except for reserved services mentioned above.

The imperial exchequer to pay an annual sum to the Irish exchequer, starting at $2,500,000, and eventually, after six years, becoming a permanent payment of $1,000,000 annually.

Calgary Girl Makes Big Profit In Oil

Florence M. Hudson

How would you like to make money at the rate of over $50,000 a month? Miss Florence M. Hudson, a Calgary girl, says the experience is decidedly pleasant. She knows all about it, because a few weeks ago she invested $165 in oil leases at Calgary and a month later she sold her holdings for $54,000.

MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

BLOODY EIGHT MONTHS' WAR RAGED IN SOUTHERN COLORADO ON PROPERTIES OF ROCKEFELLER.

From Literary Digest.

Here is an astonishing story of labor conditions as they exist in the Rockefeller-owned mines of Colorado.

Not long ago a sarcastic New York evening paper suggested that Gen. Huerta "might well prefer to sever relations with a government under which it was possible for women and children to be mowed down by machine guns in a frenzy of civil war.

So far from being exaggerated, this reference to the methods employed for the suppression of the coal strike in Colorado indicates only one aspect of an almost unimaginable series of events, which, so far as the English press is concerned, has been reflected only in irregular and fragmentary telegrams, say S. K. R., in the New Statesman.

An Eight Months' War.

The southern plains of Colorado, just eastward of the Rocky Mountains, are extraordinarily rich in coal. The mining towns and villages, populated by Europeans operatives, mainly Italians and Slavs, are spread over a wide area and the mines are worked by three great companies, one of which, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, is a Rockefeller-Gould concern. The present conflict has been going on for exactly eight months.

It was on September 23 last that the strike was called, after a referendum, by the United Mine Workers, and some 12,000 or 14,000 men (the number is variously stated) went out. They were immediately evicted from the company's houses and were accommodated, with their families, in camps put up by the union. Strike pay was allowed, and with the approach of winter the union furnished a supply of clothes and food. Blackleg labor was drafted in by the mine owners, and the pits were defended by armed mine guards, many of whom were Japanese and Mexicans, hired and paid by the companies.

Machine Guns Used.

During the first month of the strike the temper of the employers was exemplified by the introduction of machine guns, warlike operations being started without delay. The guns were turned on to the miners' camp at Ludlow by gunmen imported from the West Virginia coalfields where they had recently been engaged in similar enterprises. As the result of this initial outrage a number of women and children were killed and matters grew steadily worse when the State Government ordered troops to the disturbed districts.

At first it would seem these were welcomed by the strikers who thought not unnaturally that Gov. Ammons as head of the State Executive, was concerned with the impartial restoration of order. But the troops took the side of the companies' hirelings, and the strikers found themselves opposed by a triple armed force, composed of mine guards, Baldwin's detectives and the state militia.

"The intervention of the governor was followed by wholesale arrests and convictions. There were constant skirmishes in various parts of the strike area, these encounters being reported as ordinary operations of war by the newspaper correspondents. The most remarkable fact, perhaps, was that the strikers, though armed and possessing a few machine guns, refrained, so far as the accounts in the New York and Chicago papers enable us to judge, from any organized aggressive action until provoked beyond measure.

Strikers' Tents Destroyed.

At Forbes, a short distance from Trinidad, the chief town of the coal region, a tent colony of strikers and their families was destroyed in March, the occupants—men, women and children—being driven out into a mountain snowstorm. At Walsenburg a fierce battle raged for three days. The strikers on this occasion were organized by a newspaper correspondent, and apparently they achieved a victory. Shortly afterwards another camp was destroyed at Ludlow, and at this same place, on April 20, the state militia were guilty of a further outrage, which appears to have aroused the miners to a ferocity of revenge. The guns were turned on to a tent colony which was subsequently burned to the ground the troops making doubly sure by saturating the tents with coal-oil. In this case the strikers were entrenched in the neighboring hills, while the women and children had been left in safety pits beneath the tents. Many of them were burned to death; others were shot when trying to escape.

Indescribable Anarchy.

After this the strikers set out on the work of systematic destruction. They trapped some of the company officials and blacklegs in a blazing mine, and, moving in a body estimated at one thousand strong, destroyed eight mines in an eighteen-mile stretch of country. A condition of indescribable anarchy had been reached, when, during Gov. Ammons's absence, Federal troops were ordered to the scene. They were cordially welcomed by the strikers as a protection against mine-guards and state militia, and the men's leaders expressed themselves willing to surrender to Federal authority. A proclamation from Washington ordered the giving up of all arms to the United States officers—not by the strikers alone, but also by the mine-guards and every other section of the public in the state.

What the Miners Want.

It may be thought that a condition of affairs so nearly incredible could only have been brought about by a policy of terrorism on the part of the miners' union. But there is no evidence that anything of the kind had been undertaken or even alleged, before the development of the strike war. The United Mine Workers made their demands in regular form, and they were commonplace enough.

The principal items were seven in number: (1) Recognition; (2) an eight-hours' day; (3) freedom to trade at any store and to choose their own boarding-place and doctor; (4) pay days twice a month, and payment in cash; (5) the choice of check weighmen, in order to secure full credit for the coal mined; (6) a 10 per cent advance in wages; (7) improvement of working conditions.

Mr. Rockefeller Refuses.

In the dispute everything has been subordinated to the question of recognition. Mr. Rockefeller Jun. asserted that all the other demands had been voluntarily conceded by his company, or, if they had not been, nothing was simpler than for the men to place them before the directors. Recognition of the trade union, however, is another matter. To concede this would be equivalent, in Mr. Rockefeller's opinion, to giving up the employer's right of maintaining the open shop, and that, he affirms, is "a matter of principle which could not be arbitrated."

In short, the common position of the capitalist who is blind to facts and tendencies. He has no objection to combination, so long as it is regarded as an abstract right; it is only the use of combination by the men "for their mutual benefit" that brings them up against the principle which must never be surrendered or breached. Rather than yield, Mr. Rockefeller declares he and his father will sacrifice every cent they have invested in the mines.

Their interest, they are careful to explain, is confined to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, of which Mr. Rockefeller Jun. is a director, and in which the Standard Oil Company has a large holding. This company controls about one-third of the output in the coal region of Southern Colorado.

Coroner's Verdict.

The verdict of the coroner's jury in the case of the men, women and children slaughtered at the camp near Ludlow was a strong indictment of the militia and the mine guards, and it is more than probable that its language and statements were affected by the bitter popular feeling as regards the tragedy, says the New York Outlook. It declares as to the women and children that they came to their deaths "by asphyxiation or fire, or both, caused by the burning of the tents of the Ludlow tent colony, and the fire on the tends was started by militiamen under Major Hamrock and Lieut. Linderfelt, or mine guards, or both, on the 20th day of April, 1914."

Among the eye-witnesses who testified were some who declared, according to the newspaper reports that reach us, that "the soldiers walked among women and children who were crawling on the ground and screaming from terror, and ruthlessly applied torches to the tents."

To Establish Social Justice.

"But," adds the Outlook, "the American people have a bigger task before them than this one of restoring order. They have a task of establishing industrial justice, and, in particular, of seeing that in this mining region of Colorado the mining of coal shall be carried on with due regard to elementary human rights.

A Power Outside the Government.

"It was because of social injustice in Colorado that the miners of Colorado rose in revolt. And it is significant that in this case, as in all such cases, the revolt was not against the Government. It was against a power outside the Government, which has been allowed to have more direct control over the lives of these miners, more responsibility for their welfare, more actual authority to determine their destinies, than the Government. This power consists of an industrial system composed of a number of great allied corporations. These corporations in turn consist of people scattered all over the United States who have one thing in common—a share in the ownership of these coal resources of Colorado. The very nature of these corporations renders them immune from attack as bodies of people.

"Can anybody say that this is a tolerable state of affairs? Can anybody point out where in this situation there is the least promise of the establishment of just relations?

Bad Living Conditions.

"The system involves social injustice. There is the social injustice of bad living conditions. Our special correspondent, who gives an account of the strike war in Colorado, reported those living conditions in brief. We shall not repeat that report here except to quote three phrases —'inadequate housing,' 'general ugliness of the surroundings,' 'absolutely no sanitation worthy of the name.' There is also the social injustice of bad working conditions. At best mining is a dangerous occupation. It is certainly not at its best in Colorado. Chief of all, however, is the injustice of the very situation itself—a group of allied, mighty, highly-organized corporations dealing with a great mass of men who these organizations insist shall not be allowed to become effectively organized. It is this particular form of social injustice which is the efficient cause of the private war between the miners and the employing corporations.

The Only Way.

"There are only two rational alternatives for this state of anarchy and misuse of governmental forces in a private war," adds the Outlook. "One is that the Government itself, under the conviction that private companies have proved incompetent to carry on the mining industry, should declare the corporations virtually bankrupt; and, taking their property as a receiver takes the property of any bankrupt concern, should operate the mine itself; the other is that the Government should see that the miners themselves are competently, adequately and responsibly organized, should insist on their right to have their say as to the conditions under which they shall work and live, and should enforce upon both the organizations of mine owners and the organizations of mine workers the final decision of the Government as to what is right and just between them.

"It is certain that the one or the other of these alternatives must be adopted if the United States is to remain civilized and orderly."

What the Women Did.

The story of the part taken by the women voters of Colorado in the recent strike reads as one American suffrage paper remarks, "like propaganda fiction," but the facts are indisputable.

The news of the Ludlow massacre reached Denver, the capital of Colorado, at a time when the State Executive seemed to be totally incapable of dealing with the crisis. But the enfranchised women had begun to realize the power of the vote, and they had no intention of sitting still while people were being murdered. A thousand of the women of Denver marched to the governor's house and demanded an audience with the governor. At first it was refused, but the women mounted guard round the house, waited patiently hour after hour, and announced their intention of lighting watch-fires and remaining all night if necessary. At last the governor gave way and consented to receive a deputation.

The women did not leave until they had forced him to wire to Washington, asking for Federal troops to prevent further bloodshed in the strike area, and a reply had been received that the troops would be sent. Finally, they appointed a commission of women to investigate the massacre, and compelled the governor to recognize it. At the time when the State Executive could apparently think of nothing but conferences and timid advice, the women saw that renewed bloodshed could only be prevented by prompt action, and since they were voters the governor could not refuse to listen to them.

In the words of a leading Denver paper, "At the cry of bleeding Ludlow the women rose to help as they would in their own homes tonight at a child's injury. There was only this difference—they were helping the state as citizens."

SIR ROGER CASEMENT AND IRISH VOLUNTEERS

The following letter, which throws new light on the Irish problem, is taken from the columns of the London Daily News.

Sir,—Perhaps you will allow me, through the Daily News, to deal with a leading article headed "The Irish Nationalist Volunteers," that appears in the Morning Post of Thursday last. I take this article as a sample of much of the comment now appearing upon one of the latest developments of the Irish national claim—the Irish Volunteers. As one who has been closely identified with that force since its inception last November, in Dublin, I am perhaps as fully competent to deal with its aims and objects as the editor of the Morning Post.

It speaks of the Irish "Nationalist" volunteers. There is no such designation. The English party organ can think of Irish affairs only in terms of party politics, and is incapable of understanding that Irishmen, at bottom, are fellow-countrymen, instead of being mere partisans labelled "Nationalist" and "Unionist," and some other "ist" of its own decoction.

This particular illustration of the prevailing perversity of view that denies to the Irishman a common Nationality (I refer to the editorial of the Morning Post) assumes that the Irish volunteers—they have no other official designation—are the bitter and intolerant enemies of the Ulster volunteers, and of Irish Protestants in general. In other words, they make for "civil war" and all the horrors of a religious massacre" that I remember Mr. Bonar Law holding up as a scarecrow some two years ago, to be erected immediately after the introduction of the home rule bill.

"Civil War."

The "civil war" has not come yet. I was in Derry when the "war correspondents" from the British press were there to chronicle the outbreak of "civil war" on the passing of the home rule bill through the House of Commons two weeks ago. The streets that night were picketed by detachments of the Irish Volunteers, and no riot or disorder supervened. The "war correspondents" left the "front," attributing much of their failure to the "menace of the Nationalist Volunteers."

And now "The Morning Post," sorrowing over the defeat of all its hopes in Derry two weeks ago, returns to the charge. We are told in its disgraceful leading article of the 11th inst. that the

> Nationalist Volunteers threaten to take the field. From a military point of view, their resistance might not prove very formidable. They lack the leadership, the discipline, the organization, and the equipment, and, above all, the determined spirit of the Ulstermen. But they could vent their wrath on the scattered minority in the Southern and Western Provinces, and anyone who remembers the horrible outrages that marked the Land War in the 'eighties will not expect Nationalists, raging at the failure of their hopes and maddened by racial and religious fanaticism to show much mercy to their helpless foes. And, if vengeance is wreaked on the Loyalists in Nationalist Ireland, there is certain to be a savage war of reprisals in the North.

I said last week at Dungannon, at a meeting called to enroll the Irish Volunteers, that if the editors of most of the English newspapers were sent to jail for six months there would be no "Irish Question." Dungannon is in one of the "storm centers" of the English press, in Tyrone, where Catholic and Protestant are about equally divided. My appeal for Irish Volunteers to hold out the hand of comradeship and friendship to the Ulster Volunteers, their Protestant kinsmen and neighbors, was loudly cheered.

Common Goodwill.

The first volunteer to enroll at Limerick on January 25 last, the day of the inaugural meeting, was a leading Protestant merchant of the city. Four days ago, reviewing that Limerick Volunter Regiment, Colonel Maurice Moore, C.B., late commanding the Connaught Rangers, stated that in discipline and bearing they compared favorably with the best Volunteer regiment of the north of Ireland.

The regimental colors will be presented to the Limerick Regiment of Volunteers by two Irish protestants—one a lady, the daughter of an Irish peer; the other a late member of British public service. From one of the wildest parts of the West a letter was received last week saying that a leading Protestant in that district who had signed the Covenant now wished to enroll in the Irish Volunteers, as offering him a wholly non-sectarian and national field for displaying his love of Ireland. His offer was, of course, accepted.

Last week, Lord Dunsany, a Protestant peer, and Lord Fingall, a Catholic peer, both large landowners in Meath, expressed their approval of the public spirit and patriotic purpose of the Irish Volunteers. Lord Dunsany hoped to be present on the platform tomorrow at Kilmessan, when the enrollment of national conscripts would begin for that part of Meath. And so the movement spreads, everywhere based on a common goodwill and love of Ireland; and nowhere on ill-will or hatred of Ulster" or of Protestants. This is the crime of the Irish Volunteers—that they enforce a gospel of nationality wide enough to cover all Ireland and deep enough to embrace all Irishmen.

United Ireland.

During the last fortnight I have addressed a series of public meetings in Tyrone—the center of "disturbed Ulster"—on behalf of te Irish Volunteers, attended by thousands of those "maddened by racial and religious fanaticism," who are so eager to show "no mercy to their helpless foes." I was quite at their mercy. They knew me to be a Protestant and to belong to the "scattered minority." And yet these bloodthirsty savages everywhere cheered for their Protestant fellow-countrymen and almost embraced the speakers.

Left to itself this movement will unify all Ireland in a common league of patriotism. It is to prevent that consummation, a united Ireland, that the Morning Post and others of its kind pour forth their copious and unfailing stream of defamation against the Irish people. The latest hope, I take it, is that a "split" in the Nationalist ranks over the control of the Irish Volunteers may now take the place of the "civil war" or the "religious war" that so obstinately refuses to materialize.

Here again the disappointment will be keen. There will be no "split." Irishmen will know how to manage their own affairs without quarreling—amazing as this may seem to the Press of the educated classes of Great Britain. We have learned a lesson from the recent output of nautical civilities betwen Admirals Lord Charles Beresford and Percy Scott, and if we may differ from each other, we shall at least choose some other lexicon of discussion than the vocabulary of the bumboat woman.

ROGER CASEMENT.

Belfast, June 13.

KING GEORGE'S GIFT TO FRENCH NATION.

The gift of the Dujardin bas-reliefs by King George to the French Government is greatly appreciated by the French people, but there is another of his majesty's possessions which will always remain the most desired by the French Royalists at all events.

This is the bronze equestrian figure of Louis XV, which stands in the bay window of the green drawing-room at Windsor Castle. It is a finished model of the colossal figure by Girardon which once stood in the Place Vendome in Paris, and the model is the only one in existence.

The next most valuable of the treasures at Windsor associated with French history are the three cabinets by Gouthiere made for the Comte d'Artois, which were purchased by George IV for $500. Today if they came into the open market, these cabinets would probably fetch $50,000 apiece.

A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN

Can Be Averted by Feeding the Starved Nerves With Rich, Red Blood.

Nourish your nerves—that is the only way you can overcome life's worst misery, nervous exhaustion. The fits of depression and irritation, the prostrating headaches, the weakness and trembling of legs, the unsteady hand and the imperfect digestion that mark the victim of nerve weakness, must end in nervous breakdown if neglected.

Nourish your nerves by the natural process of filling your veins with rich, red, health-giving blood. Your nerves are crying for pure blood and the mission of Dr. Williams Pink Pills is to make new, rich blood. This explains why these pills have proved successful in so many cases of nervous disease that did not yield to ordinary treatment. For example, Mr. W. H. Weldon, Annapolis, N. S., says:—"In the strenuous life I have to follow the drain on my system was so great that my nerves became shattered, the blood impoverished and my whole system undermined. I tried a number of so-called remedies without deriving any benefit. Finally having read so much about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I decided to try them. The result was beyond my expectation. I regained my energy; the blood and nerves were rebuilt; I lost the sense of constant tiredness I had felt and was filled with new life and energy. I have since used the pills with beneficial results in my family and will always have a word of praise for them."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes from any medicine dealer or by mail for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

NATIONS MUST ABOLISH THE CAPTURE AT SEA STUMBLING BLOCK TO INTERNATIONAL AMITY ADDRESS OF SIR EDWARD GREY ON THE SUBJECT

A passenger on one of the newly-armed merchantmen writes to the Nation, saying:

"I am travelling on one of the new 'defensive privateers.' Two 4.7 guns are stowed away out of sight in the stern of the ship, and there are several bluejackets on board playing deck quoits, and trying to kill time at the public expense. The sailors say it is 'a piece of foolery,' and that the owners have only consented to it to please the admiralty, in order to get a quid pro quo. The idea of a beautifully-built passenger vessel like this, equipped at huge expense (and crowded with passengers) engaging in a fight at sea, is really too absurd. The officers tell me that if one of these guns was fired, every port-hole and window, and every bit of glass in the ship would be smashed or blown in. One shot from a cruiser would send the ship to the bottom."

Sir Edward Grey's Notable Speech.

This letter is in reference to Mr. Churchill's policy of arming certain merchant vessels in time of peace; and incidentally it bears upon the vital question of the existing rights of belligerents to capture and confiscate private property at sea, as to which there has been a good deal of discussion since Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a demand for a revision of the law, made an important statement in the Commons.

Mr. Morel's motion invited the Government to negotiate with other powers for such a revision of the laws of naval warfare as would secure immunity to all private property, except in the case of ships carrying material of war or attempting to violate a blockade. To this Sir Edward Grey replied that "the Government could not consider or accept any motion committing them to the abolition of the right of blockade in time of war. But if that question were eliminated, they could discuss the matter in a much less uncompromising spirit. The Government could not say point-blank that they were prepared to agree to the abolition of the right of capture of private property at sea, but their attitude had never been irreconcilable, and the question was one which they would have to consider more carefully before the next Hague conference.

"His own belief was that there was no reason why they should not devote their efforts, not to supplying their delegates with arguments for opposing the proposals, but to examining the conditions on which they could safely instruct their delegates to accept such a resolution."

These conditions he then proceeded to define as "(1) a recognized understanding as to blockade; (2) a very strict understanding with regard to contraband; (3) a quid pro quo in the matter of floating mines."

"In his instructions to the British delegates at the second Hague conference," says the Manchester Guardian, "Sir Edward Grey held out the hope that if foreign nations would agree to restrict their armaments on land we might agree to restrict our powers of offence at sea. His personal views, as he frankly admitted, have been modified since then. He no longer balances our retention of the right to capture of private property at sea against the European military system on land; he is, apparently, willing to consider the abolition of this right on conditions which relate solely to maritime war and have nothing to do with war upon land.

The Admiralty Blocks the Way.

"If there is any risk that serious naval war would diminish our profits as the carriers of the world's trade, would send up the prices of food and the raw materials of our industries, and would throw our people out of employment just when the prices of the necessaries of life were bounding up, that risk is entirely due to the retention by the admiralty of the right to capture the property of the enemy at sea. For the sake of naval power the admiralty threatens to throw away what makes the possession of naval power a necessity for this country. The broad fact is that the admiralty at this moment, by its insistence on the retention of the right of capture, is the most dangerous foe to the security of our sea-borne supplies in time of war, and to the abundant employment and sustenance of the people when the strain on the nation would be most severe."

Opposition to the Abolition.

The case against any change in the present law has been strongly put by the New Statesman, which says that "the Liberal and Labor case for declaring private property to be immune from capture at sea rests on three arguments: (1) that as Great Britain depends more on her merchant shipping in war time than any other country, she would gain most by an agreement that such shipping should be immune; (2) that the German navy has been built to protect the German mercantile marine, and therefore that to declare that marine immune would relax Anglo-German naval competition; (3) that the capture of merchantmen at sea is a barbarous anachronism, a relic of piracy, which human progress ought to eliminate from war."

And the New Statesman then proceeds to say that the third argument may be curtly dismissed since "all war is a barbarous anachronism, but it is hardly progress to begin by eliminating the least inhumane of its alternative methods. Nor is the second argument—that about Anglo-German naval competition—much more tenable, for, while the British Government has been willing to consider the immunity of shipping in conjunction with an agreement to reduce armaments, the German Government has consistently declined to reduce armaments on this or any other suggested ground.

"We are thus left with the single argument about the advantage to Great Britain of having her own enormous merchant shipping immune from capture in war time. But in the first place, even if the immunity were absolute, the possibility of military invasion would compel us still to maintain a preponderant navy, as being by far the best means of defending our islands, and the only means of defending our oversea Empire. Secondly, it could not be absolute, and no one could predict how far it would be observed." And, moreover, "no country can defend itself unless it has some power of attack. The capture of merchantmen and the institution of blockades are the only offensive weapons that a purely naval power possesses. If we gave them up we should have to develop a non-naval weapon instead—i.e., become a military power like the other powers."

Support of Shipping Interests.

On the other hand, emphatic resolutions were unanimously adopted by the shipping representatives of 11 nations at their conference in London against the existing rights of belligerents to capture and confiscate private property not contraband of war, and calling upon the governments of the maritime nations to take into early consideration the question of abolishing such rights. At this conference "the address of the president, Mr. W. J. Noble, of Newcastle, was," says the Daily News, "a remarkably clear presentment of an overwhelming case. The object of the resolution he defined as being 'to substitute the real and inexpensive protection of law for the unreal and costly protection of competitive armaments.'"

"As shipowners," he said, "they objected to the retention of the right of capture, as it placed upon them an unfair burden, and one not borne by any other members of the community. Liability for capture not only meant large armaments, but was calculated also to encourage privateering. No navy, however powerful, could completely protect its merchant marine. This was practically admitted by the arming of fast liners by some of the great powers, who evidently now realized that, in time of war, only such vessels would be able to trade, and that for all practical purposes the ordinary mercantile marine would be non-existent."

Promotion of Goodwill.

"We agree with Sir Edward Grey," says the Daily Citizen, "that a step will have been taken toward the solution of the armaments problem if there is 'a growing belief among the great nations of the world that they have good intentions towards one another.' We can imagine nothing that will do more to promote their friendlier feelings than the sweeping aside by all countries of this piratical right of capture, and we are glad that the Government has at last become convinced that it is not to our interests that we should 'pose as being the champion obstacle.' That, beyond question, has been the position of this country in the past."

Set Commerce Completely Free.

Summing up the discussion of this subject, the Manchester Guardian contends that abolition of capture would "complete for this country the emancipation of our commerce from the fetters imposed upon it. The existence of the right of capture is as certainly a tax on trade and commerce in the supposed interest of the navy as the old corn laws were a tax on commerce for the supposed benefit of agriculture. The continued retention of this right of booty is the clearest possible case of obstruction, in the interests of a department, of the greatest and most vital national interests. It is a new species of Protectionist preference—the preference of a department over the whole of the rest of the nation. The time has come when it should be overthrown."

THE RECKONING

(Continued from Page Twenty)

"You're no coward. I can't shoot you down—like I want to. It's a fair fight—now." He was thinking of the white skirt that had fluttered behind the screens of the patio. "If you can go—go back to her—than—you won't have to pay any more——"

Ramon waited, his hands hanging listlessly at his sides. Bill drew the two big shooters from his belt, and Ramon accepted one of them.

"And the signal?" Ramon asked. He broke a twig from the mesquite, and, kneeling, braced it in the coals. Bill rebelled at the injustice of having to balance such an account with a man who was not afraid to turn his back.

"When the twig burnse out," Ramon said, rising. He walked around the camp fire, and Bill, moving back an equal distance, faced him across it.

Across the fire he saw that Ramon's lips were moving, as if he prayed. The mesquite blackened and Bill raised his six-shooter. As the twig broke he saw the light on the other gun barrel. He fired, and the echo rang in the dunes. Ramon moved as if he were about to step forward.

He ran to him and caught him in his arms. There was blood on the shirt above the heart, and there was no puse in the wrists.

Bill laid him back gently in the sand. When he saw the quiet smile on his lips he knelt down and began to cry. The sobs were torn out of the very depths of his being—he was crying over other dead things than the body beside him. The tears poured down his face, but he did not know how to wipe them away. He had had no need of tears.

Afterward, under a new dawn bright with promise, he dug a grave in the shadow of the dunes. When all was done he looked out across the changeless desert to the Mexican hills—where lay freedom. When he turned back he was smiling HHe took his six-shooters from the sand to clean them, for he had a long trip before him. He emptied the cylinders; only one cartridge had been fired.

He sat a long time looking at the pale light that hovered over the eastern dunes. Then he slowly mounted his burro and turned his head toward the jail at Cochina.

[The End.]

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of liniments, and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby County, N. S.

AMERICAN WOMAN IS "COLUMBIA" AT BALL GIVEN IN LONDON

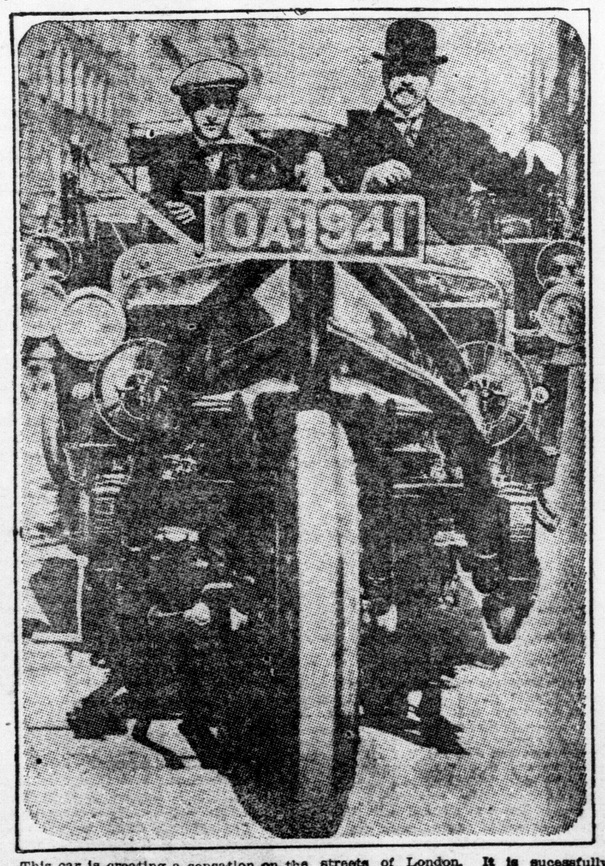
Mrs John Astor.

[Special Correspondence of The Advertiser.]

London, Eng., July 2.—Mrs. John Astor, mother of Vincent Astor, led the American processional as "Columbia" at the brilliant ball and unique pageant in Albert hall, which was held to celebrate the Anglo-American peace centenary.

Sixty-eight titled women were in charge of the affair. On the stroke of midnight, the floor was cleared, and there was a series of processions picturing the early stages of the development of North America. The most beautiful woman in the United States and the most beautiful woman in England represented "Columbia" and "Britannia" in the procession.

A SIX-PASSENGER MOTOR CAR ON TWO WHEELS



This car is creating a sensation on the streets of London. It is sucessfully balanced on two wheels by the gyroscope. It seats six people, and was built by an English firm for the inventor, Dr. Pierre Schilowsky, a Russian engineer, who is sitting beside the driver. The car weighs three tons, the gyroscope wheel being very heavy.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE
DIABETES
NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETORS

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Rooms with detached bath may be obtained at $1.50, $2.00 and up. Rooms with private bath, $2.50, $3.00 and up.

Ask for Special Itinerary for Bridal Couples, Conventions, Tourist Parties, and Schools.

Write for booklet with map.

CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Manager.

IN NINETY-NINE CASES OUT OF HUNDRED WAR IS A FOLLY AND FRIGHTFUL CRIME.

A FARMER'S VIEW OF MILITARIST SPIRIT

(From Grain Growers' Guide.)

I am by temperament a militarist. In early childhood the glamor of war excited my imagination, and in my boyhood I was busy organizing military societies. I was credulous enough to believe that war was a biological necessity, that international struggle was essential to the development of physical courage and moral fibre, and that other similar sophistries were eternal verities. At times reason and fact made me pause, but it needed a period of study and observation in militarized Europe to convince me that I must right about face. Since then I have realized that a war between two of the nations that are in the van of progress would be an unmitigated curse to mankind; that today the real foes of every people are within and not beyond the frontier; that limitless moral fibre may be developed in combating these domestic enemies; and that, as for physical courage, we could trust to football and lacrosse.

The Cost of War.

As far back as 1853, Greg, in his "Essays on Political and Social Science," said: "Judging from the past history of our race, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred war is a folly and a crime. Where it is so, it is the saddest and wildest of all follies and the most heinous of all crimes." Greg had especially in mind the Napoleonic era. The battles between England and France alone cost these nations the blood of 1,900,000 of their sturdiest manhood. As for France, according to Leroy-Beaulieu, her wars between 1793 and 1799 robbed her of 1,500,000 lives. Such wholesale slaughter has a frightfully demoralizing influence upon the physical stamina and ultimately upon the moral strength of a people. The very year after Greg wrote, Europe saw the commencement of the Crimean War, truly a wild folly, parent of the heinous crimes of the recent Balkan imbroglio, for as Von Moltke once declared, "Every war is the father of other wars."

Twenty years later came the Franco-Prussian War, which struck such a staggering blow at human progress, smothered all liberal thought and movements and turned Western Europe into an armed camp. This catastrophe would have been avoided but for one man's aggressive folly and anotner man's unscrupulous cunning, seconded on both sides of the frontier by the official press. And this press, then as always, talked of France and Germany, as if they were two persons, one of which had insulted the other. Yet all this time the peasants and citizens of both countries were patiently toiling at the world's work, quite unaware that they were insulting or being insulted. Nevertheless the blunder destroyed their wealth to the extent of over $2,500,000,000, inaugurated the baneful reign of Armed Peace and rolled national debts into the billions. Today the military budget of France stands at $460,000,000, while the impoverished social budget amounts to barely $36,000,000. "Life is languishing, and death alone absorbs our living resources," cried Jaures, last December.

Civilization Stagnates.

And so it seemed to me even before the wild militarist reaction of the last two years. Every work of industrial improvement of education or aristic advance was delayed or crippled through lack of funds. I remember once pointing out to the librarian of the Bibliotheque Nationale that certain volumes were indispensable for the history of French colonization. He shook his head and said: "I know it, but they would cost $30, and we have to count every sou." Everything goes to organize destruction. And so it is, more or less, in all the militarized nations; civilization stagnates; the forces of progress are atrophied; the militarist snowball grows into an avalanche and threatens to sweep us back into savagery. Even in the United States of America, in 1910, the total war cost was 67 2-5 per cent of the national expenditures.

In Canada the monster is trying to raise its head. In 1894 the entire cost of our militia was approximately $1,285,000; the estimates for 1914 demand nearly $19,000,000, which is more than double the sum expended five years ago. Someone has lately mentioned a navy, and a few months ago the minister of militia laid pompous plans for the militarization of our universities. All this comes most opportunely at a time when the financial stringency has arrested educational progress throughout Canada. By the way, do you know that one discharge of a big gun costs as much as a four years' university course?

Waste of Intelligence.

Thus far we have been discussing the waste of human life in war and of social wealth in militarism, but we must not forget the waste of intelligence in both. Try to imagine what our civilization might be already if during the last century scores of thousands of inventive brains and generous hearts had been concentrating their energies directly upon productive industry and social amelioration instead of upon destruction and oppression. True, from destructive inventions the world has sometimes wrested constructive machines, but how indirect and how uncertain has been the process! And how great our loss by the way!

Modern War—An Industrial Game.

Of what nature, then, is war? Obviously it partakes of the character of the civilization to which it belongs. The kings of agricultural peoples make wars of territorial conquest; their dream is to round out their domains, to seize their neighbor's fields. The government of industrial countries make commercial wars with a view to the exploitation of new regions and new markets. In 1895 the Japanese fought the Chinese for the exploitation of Corea; in 1898 the Americans fought the Spaniards for the exploitation of Cuba; in 1899 we gloriously triumphed over the Boers (oh, those palpitating memories!) for the exploitation of the Transvaal's gold mines; in 1900 the Europeans invaded Pekin and imposed their railways upon China; in 1904 the Japs and Russians massacred each other for the exploitation of Manchuria. Five wars in ten years! The triumph of pacifism! Whatever the pretext or the war cry, the basic cause was commercial. Our modern financial oligarchies seek not subjects but customers; business men make business wars.

Businessmen! you exclaim. Can wholesale loss cause wholesale gain? My answer is: To general business, no! To special business, yes! In every militarized country there are vested interests to whom wars are the staff of life and to whom rumors of war are the breath of life. The armor-plate and army-furnishings syndicates are merely the nuciel of an intricate system of interests whose prosperity is bound up with the prosperity of militarism. Their ramifications are innumerable and frequently hidden. They reach down to the worker in the coal-mines and to the cobbler in the barracks town. The slightest reduction of armaments would destroy the profits of the principal companies and injure all the related industries and all their shareholders of John Brown & Co., in 1905, Sir Charles McLaren said he was glad to see Sir John Fisher prepared to go in for building battleships, because the heavier the work the more of it went to their firm. Remember that among these shareholders we find men of great influence: dukes, journalists, newspaper proprietors, members of Parliament, financiers and directors of banks. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. have 95 titled people among their shareholders, while Vickers' Sons & Maxim have seventy-four. The central industries in the militaristic system are like the ganglia in the nervous system. If you hurt the nerve-centres every nerve-fibre quivers. This explains the prodigious influence of these interests, which fatten on an armed peace quite as much as on a war. Need I tell you that last year the Krupp dividends were 14 per cent, while the Deutsch Munitions Fabrik had to resort to trickery to reduce their dividends to 30 per cent? The Krupps' profits last year were $9,000,000; and they very generously gave $500,000 each to the pension fund and the workmen's holiday fund and $750,000 to the Christmas fund. How loyal their 80,000 employees must be to their interests! To augment their gigantic establishment the Krupps maintain a wonderful press bureau at Essen which helps them foist their goods upon the lesser nations and occasionally wrest new orders from the Imperial Government. In every strategic centre the Krupps have their consuls who render them faithful and effective service by stampeding Oriental and South American governments into a rivalry in armaments. The stampede sometimes involves the wholesale purchase of comissions of experts. Clemenceau assures us that the Germans are much more successful than their French rival in applying this argumentum ad hominem. In 1909 another German syndicate, more ingenious, though less powerful, was caught in the act of inserting false news in the Parisian press, with a view to exciting German opinion to demand more artillery. Von Gontard, the director of this syndicate, was soon after appointed to the Prussian House of Peers.

In France, though the recent Krupp scandal has no exact counterpart, conditions are similar. I think it has been proven that the dangerous friction of the last decade between France and Germany with regard to Morocco, has been caused by questions of mines and loans and railway concessions which affected certain powerful syndicates. In several public lectures in Paris, 1911, a French financial critic stated without contradiction, that when the French troops disembarked at Casablanca, it was without the knowledge of the French Government, and upon the initiative of the Moroccan committee, a powerful group of industrial and financial magnates. He affirmed also that these troops were met at the wharf, not by the representative of the French Government, but by the representative of the Moroccan committee.

It was in conjunction with the financial powers, and without the knowledge of the people, of the Parliament or even of the Government that Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, carried on his part of the Anglo-French intrigue for the isolation of Germany. The Kaiser's threatening message struck the unsuspecting Prime Minister Rouvier like a bolt from the blue, and in a hastily summoned meeting Delcasse was thrown overboard by his colleagues. This repudiation of the conspirator provoked quite an outcry in some of the newspapers and elsewhere, about "national honor," "national humiliation" and "German insolence." Much of the German press, on the other hand, seized the opportunity, as it seizes every other, to represent the French nation as uniformly revengeful and chauvin. Parts of both presses were serving up the "subsidized patriotism" which W. J. Bryan recently denounced, while part merely loved sensation or found it profitable. One journalist assured me that his paper had cleared a million francs through a mediocre war scare.

At all events, the newspaper readers on both sides of the frontier (themselves victims of a so-called "patriotic" education) naively believed that the people on the other side were a dangerous and bellicose crew. The truth is that both peoples are sincerely humane and peaceful; that both are dupes of the militarist class or of a perniciously false education, or of special vested interests which influence a fraction of the press; and finally that both would lose immeasurably more by a European cataclysm than even the victor would gain.

Subsidized Patriotism.

The "subsidized patriotism" I mentioned must appeal to us as truly admirable when we learn that the subsidizing is done by armament companies whose business is international. German companies make arms for Russia; Italian factories furnish weapons to the Turks of Tripoli; French capital is devoted to supplying the Kaiser's fleet with armor-plate; companies of different nations pool their interests or make agreements so that whichever combatant loses, both companies will win; and all these syndicates use the diplomatic agents of their respective governments to force their surplus product upon new markets in the south and east and conjure up a yellow peril which will prove rich for them in thumping dividends. These are the interests which, through a subsidized press, exploit the ignorant prejudices of the people, and, on occasion, succeed in transforming legitimate patriotism into fanatical jingoism.

Problem Governments Fear.

Now, while it is true that these malign influences represent but a small fraction of general capital, yet in their union lies their surprising strength. They are organized, financed and generally ready to buy whatever is for sale in their home parliaments or in foreign governments. Through fair and foul play these special industries have grown to enormous proportions in all the great military nations, and their suppression would cause social distress and political commotion. Last February 9, Admiral Von Tirpitz confessed that his refusal to entertain Churchill's holiday proposal was mainly due to "an industrial reason" viz.: that during a naval holiday the German yards would be compelled to close and throw thousands of skilled mechanics out of employment.

Parallels to this situation are numerous. Do you remember the roar of indignation from the imperialist press in England when, after the South African war, the Government dismissed some hundreds of workmen from the Woolwich arsenal? The suppression of any established industry, of any vested interest, is a complicated problem. Even if all the powerful and subtle influences I have described were suddenly to become extinct, how would the European governments dare to disband their monster armies and flood the labor-markets with hosts of unemployed? For you must remember that even in France, in spite of the fact that toward three-quarters of a million men are withdrawn from competition in the labor-market, there is still an average of unemployed of nearly 800,000. Were military service abolished, the legions of unemployed would become dangerously, appallingly numerous, and would demand the right to work and to work at something useful. A complete economic readjustment would be ultimately forced upon society and few governments have any desire to face such a situation. They find it far easier to put off the evil day, to bury their heads in the sand and to bury their compatriots in the barracks, with their besotting routine of floor-scrubbing and button-cleaning. Sir Edward Grey may forecast the sinking of the "ship of European civilization;" Winston Churchill may deplore the "wasting securities" of battleships; Lloyd George may regret the destruction of credit; all the enlightened states of Europe may curse militarism—they are all well nigh powerless. The cancer is eating deeper and deeper; a destructive organism has been allowed to develop, to strike its roots and feeders all through the social system; it grows automatically, irresistibly. The heads of the nations gaze at it helplessly, when they do not encourage it. The expulsive forces must come from within the body politic.

International Socialism.

And these forces are already at work First, in order of time, comes international socialism, which has always denounced war as the game of the capitalist and which has usually said "Not a man nor a penny for this system!" The socialist party in the Reichstag last year did not betray their principles as foreign militarists claimed, but in order to secure the triumph of a socialistic measure, the property increment tax, they abandoned their orthodox attitude of neutrality and joined the more advanced bourgeois groups in seeing to it that the extraordinary military increase was paid for immediately by the rich. International socialist congresses are declaring for the general strike in case of war

International Labor.

International labor is tending in the same direction under the inspiration of the French movement which has been defiantly anti-militarist for many years. At Karlsbad, the 24th international congress of miners decided to prepare for a world-wide strike of mine-workers when war between two great nations became imminent. It is not so much that the miners have a horror of fighting, but that they find militarism an almost insuperable obstacle in the way of the amelioration of social conditions; they find the army ever ready to throw its sword into the balance in times of industrial warfare.

Churches and Schools.

But socialism and labor are not the only forces which combat the war plague in Europe. The churches have come recently and tardily into line and are beginning to pray for peace rather than for victory. Last year was launched "The Peacemaker," the official organ of the associated councils of churches in the British and German empires for fostering friendly relations between the two peoples. Especially among the middle classes the educative value of this Christian propaganda will be very great. Another new influence comes from the schools. In the midst of the militarist reaction which has lately swept over France, over 100,000 public school teachers, and—more astounding still—350 professors of the Sorbonne, have dared to take a stand collectively against "interested nationalism" and jingoistic excitement.

New World Agriculture.

But there is one class of people upon whom the cost of this barren, ruinous system falls more surely than upon any other, a class which none the less has meekly bowed its neck to the oppressor's yoke, a class upon which militaristic tyranny can always depend to stamp out freedom in the towns—I mean the agricultural class; I mean the peasantry of Europe. The peasants groan beneath the burden, for three years the barracks separate them and their land and force them downward in the economic scale; the barracks alienate their sons from agriculture and mass them in the crowded towns; the barracks system heaps up taxes almost unbearably. The peasant, moreover, wishes no ill to his neighbor across the frontier; he owes him no grudge; he does not wish to destroy him. But the peasants are unfinanced, unorganized, subservient.

Thank heaven, I am not speaking of the farmers of the West. Unlike your deluded brothers in Sweden, you are not clamoring for armaments; you see that the ideal of readiness for war is a snare and a delusion, for if you be ready today, a new invention makes you unready tomorrow; you are pursuing a mirage. You realize that if this young Canada of ours were to abandon herself whole-souledly to a policy of rampant militarism, even then it would be twenty years before her forces could do more than irritate her neighbors, and meantime we should be ruined, our credit shattered, our education perverted. Let but the germ of militarism thrive upon our soil and our armories will be superceded by barracks, our militia will evolve into standing armies, our Canadian navy will grow into a vampire sucking out our national vitality. We, too, shall have our coalesced interests organizing war scares through their subsidized press and enveloping parliamentary committees in a network of subtle but compelling influences. And the farmer will pay his share for this. As for the industrial worker, it might temporarily raise his wages, but it would not help the farmer even for the moment. Meanwhile, in our schools generous humanitarism will have been ousted by bigoted nationalism and ideals of Christian brotherhood will have been undermined by hateful suspicion of our neighbors. We shall live in an age of flag-waving demagogy:—

"Step by step we gain a freedom known
to Europe, known to all;
Step by step we rise to greatness—through
the tonguesters we may fall."

The German Bogey.

But, you say, though we nip our own militarism in the bud, may we not make a harmless contribution of $35,000,000 to the navy of the motherland? Well, certainly that is the lesser of the two evils, and if our gift would really help England or help the world, we ought to give it. But you know for a certainty that our contribution would stimulate German effort directly and to a corresponding degree, and not only German effort, but the efforts of the Triple Alliance, and ultimately, of the other nations. The final result of our sacrifice would be to leave the powers in the same relative position as they now stand, all of them in appearance a little stronger and in reality a little nearer exhaustion. In spite of this, some of the more naive imperialists will persist in descanting upon the German menace. They are too innocent to grasp the idea that there are quite as many people in Germany who honestly believe in the English danger as there are in England who believe in the German danger. Already I have pointed out the multiplicity and complexity of the forces which keep all the great nations trembling on the brink of catastrophe. The situation is so complicated that it is vain to place the

Meanwhile the British press was growling and scowling. The English Parliament passed the famous law "Made in Germany" which proved a boomerang. Chamberlain began his agitation for tariff reform. The admiralty launched the first dreadnaught, concentrated its fleet at home, and set its naval basis facing Germany. The theme of English naval manoeuvres became a war with Germany, and the object of the British squadron was the interception of merchantmen and warships which were too evidently German. The moral appeared all the more pointed from the fact that at the last Hague Conference Britain and her ally Japan voted against the immunity of private property on the seas, although two-thirds of the nations represented were in favor of this reform. Meanwhile, Edward VII. and his ministers were planning with France to encircle Germany.

In view of these facts is it any wonder that many Germans believe in the English peril? As early as 1898 the Kaiser had sounded the alarm in his famous phrase, "Our future is upon the sea." From that day to this these two great peoples have vied with each other in the impoverishment of themselves, and some men want Canada to emulate their example. No, gentlemen, it is not our duty to squander our fair heritage in aggravating old world ills. If we attend to own affairs, no one will want to attack us. Such is the delicate interdependence of modern nations that if they injured us they would injure themselves by spoiling their own markets. If you still fear for the immediate future, remember that the United States could not afford to allow an attack upon us, for their commercial prosperity is more deeply affected by ours.

Role of Western Farmers.

But it is to no merely passive and negative role I call you, farmers of Alberta. I call you to become leaders in the positive triumph of international peace and international arbitration, supported, if need be, by an international police. While the church and the schools may accomplish much in the diffusion of Christian sentiment and modern ideas, the wheels of Mars' chariot must be stayed by organized forces with economic power. When organized agriculture joins hands with its natural brother, organized labor, the combination will be too strong for any government to despise. If organized business, legitimate business, unites with them, success will be immediate. In Europe labor has set an example, but agriculture has been faint-hearted and slow. The farmers of the West have a golden opportunity. Will their representatives be bold enough to seize it? Mere pacifist platitudes are not enough. You must make war upon war. You should enter into a covenant to support no war, "just" or "unjust" (for you cannot know the "justice" or "injustice" of it until years—sometimes decades—later). If the peoples will not war, their government cannot. If agricultural withholds its grain, and labor its coal, no war will be possible. If agriculture and labor are resolved to do this, no war will be declared. If war cannot be declared militarism dies of inanition. If Western Canada takes the initiative, the Western States will follow. Your action will have an immense repercussion, and your example will be followed by the farmers of America and by the International Institute of Agriculture. International agriculture and international labor can paralyze the industry of human slaughter and liberate imprisoned energies. They can force peace upon the governments, who, in many cases, would be overjoyed to be forced, and they can prepare "the parliament of man, the federation of the world," for as true patriots we feel that "above all nations is humanity."

"Say that we dream! Our dreams have woven
Truths that outface the burning sun,
The lightnings that we dreamed have cloven
Time, space and linked all lands in one!
"Dreams! But their swift celestial fingers
Have knit the world with threads of steel,
Till no remotest island lingers
Beyond the world's one commonweal!"
—Noyes.

Note:—It was obviously impossible for me to round out my whole anti-militarist argument in a half-hour address. Perhaps you will allow me to draw the three interesting facts which I was obliged to exclude from my speech.

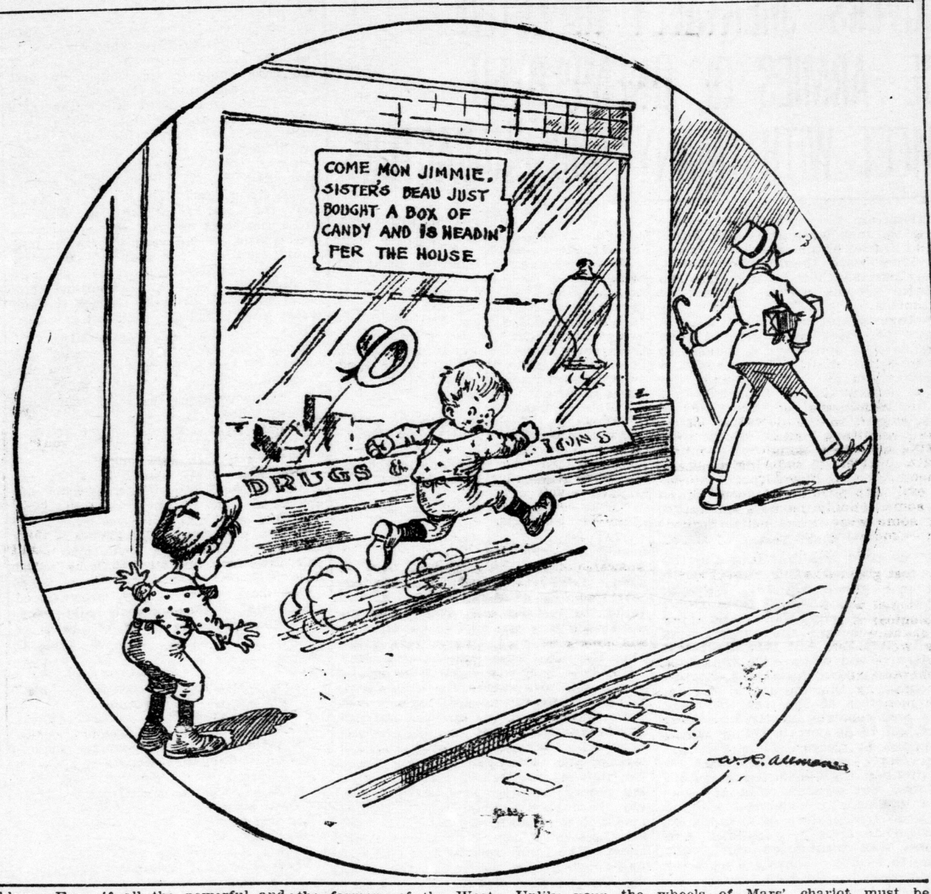
Generally speaking the agricultural classes in all countries are averse to civil commotion, yet social revolution is one of two alternatives which militarized Europe will soon be compelled to face. The other alternative is financial ruin and general misery through the Armed Peace. This dilemma has been pointed out by scores of observers, but I quote only from Ernest Lavisse, the illustrious member of the academy, the dean of French historians, a champion of the existing order. A few weeks ago Lavisse wrote as follows: "If the people refuse to hear words of reason, some day the ceaselessly growing heap of inflammable material will catch fire; the nations will hurl themselves against each other; some will be broken in the shock, and without doubt the revolution, everywhere prepared, will sweep away with just and avenging gesture emperors and kings and their servitors and also this society which will have allowed the peoples to be led into such catastrophies,"

Lavisse is speaking not only of political but also of social revolution. He knows that in the militarized countries hundreds of thousands of men are hoping and preparing for this revolution as the only way of deliverance from economic oppression. If our Canadian farmers prefer this method of social progress, let them militarize Canada. Military repression breeds revolutionary violence.

Indeed, in the opinion of many eminent men, an important factor in the growth of armies today is the fear of the rising democracy. This time I quote from the greatest living French man-of-letters, Antole France, who recently declared that at this hour, "in all Europe the coalesced enemies of science, of peace, of liberty, are arming themselves against the proletariat, and are threatening to smother democracy under the weight of all that does not think or that thinks only against thought." Needless to say, the savant and the labor men are in complete agrement on this point. If our farmers want to smother Canadian democracy, let them listen to our militarists. One of these has already confessed that "permanent corps and standing armies have more uses than protection against foreign invasion." If groundless fear of foreign invasion were to stampede us into maintaining large bodies of military parasites, we should find them brow-beating and shooting our own working-class instead of repelling non-existent invaders.

MACK EASTMAN.

SOMETHING DOING!



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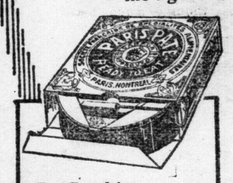

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Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups, plainly on each bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. See that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

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HOW ENGLAND PASSED GREAT REFORM BILL
DIE-HARDS CAUSED A DRAMATIC SCENE

In every great reform we have the same stages, the Ideal Beginning, Indifference, Indignation vs. Torpor, Increased Purpose, and at last Inevitability. The very nature of democracy makes the pace slow, for the progressive male voter of the reform bill may be the retrogressive opponent of woman's suffrage. Each phase of social evolution is a separate chapter in mankind's history. Statesmen never learn by experience, and the populace does not read history.

Reform Beginnings.

The complete study of a typical reform is essential in order to understand the principles that underlie human zig-zag progress. In "The Passing of the Great Reform Bill," by J. R. M. Butler (Longmans, 12s 6d net), we have an invaluable social study. The idea of parliamentary reform arose in the year 1769, with the birth of modern radicalism. It represented the reaction of the men of substance against court and monarchical restraint, and its growth was hampered by the French wars. The great nobles led the movement, which (until the franchise came) was not and could not be controlled by the popular will. It was not until after Waterloo that social economics, or what Carlyle called "The Condition of England," became part and parcel of the reformers' program.

Faint Hearts.

But the party was not agreed, and quick measures would have split it fore and aft. On May 11, 1807, Lord Grey spoke thus:

"The question of parliamentary reform is not so uniformly supported, nor has it at present the public opinion so strongly in its favor, as that it should be made a sine quo non in forming an administration. There was a time when the expression of my opinion of parliamentary reform exposed me to obloquy. But I still adhere to the opinion I have always entertained on this subject. I have always sustained that reform ought to keep pace with the march of human intellect—that its progression should be gradual."

This attitude is the invariable one at that stage, a condition inevitable when one thinks of "the human intellect."

In the Wilderness.

Why were the reformers sixty years in the wilderness? Half a dozen reasons exist. And the serious reader should read them at length in the book. Then he will be surprised, not that reform took so long, but that it was won at all. Even the reform party was out of touch with the uneducated masses who did not even want votes, and had not the vigor to fight for food. Yet it was food anger, and a sense of injustice that led to the popular clamor. The question of political power did not touch the masses as did the price of corn. Attempts were being made to crush trade unionism as early as 1799, so that the Whig manufacturers and the industrial worker were as bitterly divided as the new landowner and the rural laborer. Read Cobbett's "Rural Rides" for evidence of the latter. And things were no better in 1830, from which time dates the practical political stage.

Lion and Jackals.

The elections went in favor of the Government. Cobbett and other extremists joined with the Whigs to get half-a-loaf instead of the absence of bread that political dogs are apt to deplore if they prefer to sit growling in the manger.

At Glasgow a great reform procession of 50,000 paraded the city. On the border the unruly behavior of Jedburgh and Selkirk cast a shadow over the last days of Sir Walter Scott, who, in spite of growing weakness of body and mind, had in the winter written vigorously against reform, and had more recently been hooted for his opinions on a Jedburgh platform. He suffered the same discourtesy at the Roxburghshire election, which he insisted on attending. "We found the town in a most tempestuous state," wrote Lockhart; "in fact, it was almost wholly in the hands of a disciplined rabble, chiefly weavers from Hawick, who marched up and down with drums and banners, and then, after filling the court-hall, lined the streets, grossly insulting everyone who did not wear the reforming colors. Sir Walter's carriage, as it advanced towards the house of the Shortreed family, was pelted with stones."

In various places disturbances took place, but a lull came. The next step was the House of Lords. The measure was rejected by 41 votes.

Negotiation.

Then came a stage familiar to all newspaper readers. Both sides claimed to represent the will of the people. The Morning Chronicle appeared with black edges. The Times demanded the creation of new peers to weigh down the scale.

For the next few days Melbourne received constant reports from the police. On Monday a large crowd collected round the rotunda, but no damage was done except to the Duke of Newcastle's windows. Next day disorderly meetings were held in the parks, resulting in affrays with the police; a crowd of some thousands gathered in Palace Yard to pelt the Duke of Wellington and smash the panes of Northumberland House. Threats were heard that night in a coffee-house against the lives of the Duke of Cumberland and Lord Wharncliffe.

But the people sided with what we should call "militancy," and 70,000 reformers paraded London. These, however, were orderly, though some loafers assaulted Lord Londonderry.

Universal Suffrage.

In Manchester a huge crowd passed a resolution in favor of universal suffrage (adults of both sexes):

"The men of Liverpool met in equal numbers, and Rochdale, Bury, Oldham, Leeds, Middleton, Bolton, Preston, followed their example. The miners of the Tyne and Wear gathered in force, and a great meeting was held at Edinburgh. Threats to pay no taxes were frequent. At Birmingham a manifesto by Attwood did much to restore confidence, but at Darlington, where stones had been piled in the streets ready to throw at the first Tory peer who should pass through, Lord Tankerville and his daughter barely escaped, in a battered coach, from the violence of the mob."

The anti-clerical nature of the Government had turned the bishops against the bill, and the mob directed its attention to them.

The angry feelings in the country took more serious forms than mere demonstration and abuse. Riots occurred in the west at Blandford, Sherborne, and Yeovil, and large numbers of special constables were enrolled. But worst of all were the events at Derby and Nottingham. At Derby the news of the division arrived in the evening of the Saturday; immediately crowds met and attacked the houses of known anti-reformers. They proceeded to force the borough jail, and were not repulsed from the county jail till three of their number had been wounded to death. On Sunday night troops arrived from Nottingham, and next day the streets were cleared and order restored.

At Nottingham the general feeling of disappointment was increased by local dislike of the Duke of Newcastle, patron of Newark, who had defended his action in evicting his reforming tenants by the immortal "May I not do what I will with mine own?" Anti-reformers' windows were broken on Sunday evening, but a troop of the Fifteenth Hussars was equal to keeping order, and next day a reform meeting was held without disturbance. But the working people were in a state of great excitement, and on Monday night, while the eighty troopers were defending the house of correction against the mob in the awkward streets, from which the gas had been cut off, the mass of the crowd attacked Nottingham Castle, the property of the duke, and set it on fire before the soldiers could save it.

Riots at Bristol and elsewhere showed that the country was out of hand. These were merely brutal, though Attwood's Reform Unions organized public opinion in a more effective way. Still the anti-reformers used the revolutionary state of the country to represent themselves as custodians of law and order. But, as Sydney Smith said, "Mrs. Partington should not have meddled with a tempest." She could not sweep back the Atlantic with a broom. The Mansion House was sacked, and the contents of the cellars consumed. Other excesses took place, and Col. Brereton, who had fired on the mob, was court-martialled, and ended his own life.

The Turning-Point.

This violence nearly split the cabinet. But they managed to hold on, and strove to get the King to create peers. An alternative was that the Duke of Wellington should form a ministry. But as he could not bring in the legislation necessary to put down violence by military force, he declined. The King hated the bill and postponed creation of new peers. The waverers and die-hards consulted together, and at last the result came:

"Between four and five, when the daylight began to shed its blue beams across the red candle light, the scene was very picturesque, from the singular grouping of forty or fifty of us sprawling on the floor, awake and asleep, in all imaginable attitudes. . . The candles had been renewed before dawn, and blazed on after the sun came fairly in at the high windows, and produced a strange, but rather grand effect on the red draperies and furniture and dusky tapestry on the walls. The House divided 184 to 175 on Saturday morning—a Government majority of nine."

So passed the second reading. The lords then cut out material clauses. And trouble began again.

HOW NEW YORK DISCOVERS MENTALLY DEFECTIVE AMONGST ITS HUGE ARMIES OF UNEMPLOYED.
INVESTIGATORS MEET WITH MANY ODD CHARACTERS

Why are the unemployed? This question has always proved a poser for the philanthropist, social reformer, and criminologist. Few practical answers have been given, and most of the experiments and theories put forth on that line have ended in futility. Mayor Mitchel, of New York City, says the Sun, has tried the true Yankee method of answering one question with another. The answer to the "Why are the unemployed?" seems to him to be "What are the unemployed?" Last winter, when unprecedented snowfalls were giving work to many of these men, and the irrepressible Tannenbaum was attracting attention to the rest, Mr. Mitchel resolved to act upon his convictions, and to find out as best he could just what these unfortunates were. Committees were appointed to examine all those who came within reach, i.e., all who patronize the municipal lodging house. In this way some two thousand subjects were obtained, during the three-week period of examination. The ordeal imposed on these were as follows:

Human Data.

They were given a physical examination and about one in ten was subjected to a psychological test. Of course they received the customary cleaning and feeding before they went up to make data.

The applicants for the city's bounty are received at a desk, where they have to give their names and references and other details. They then pass on to the dining-room, where they are served with soup, bread and coffee at clean white counters piled high with bread and bowls. At the long tables some sit in silence and with a strange stolidity, and others liven up somewhat in the light and exchange neighborly remarks.

When they are through eating they enter the disrobing-room and their clothes are taken on rack trucks to the fumigating-room to pass the night in a purging by the grace of formaldehyde. Meanwhile the men receive the compulsory bath—there is no escape. It is by no means perfunctory, and every one must pass through the ordeal by green soap. An attendant with a can of green soap puts a dab of it on each man's head with a stick, and it takes some time to get rid of it while the shower does its work.

Whipped into brightness and a smile by the shower, the sick, the weary, the hungry, the drunk, the wretched, and the vicious march off in their clean nightgowns to their rooms.

The Inspector.

During the period of the investigation the men got even less sleep then usual. They went first to the physical inspection, and after being examined and having their physical and social histories taken, those selected went to mental testing-rooms. As all the psychologists on the commission were women, the men were arrayed in bathrobes of scarlet of unaccustomed splendor. They wore them quite proudly as they carried their data sheets into the little rooms which served as laboratories.

The investigator sat behind a table opposite the door and greeted the subject with a smile and a request to take the other chair in the room. The strange ceremony followed, and the way in which the men participated was always a useful indication as to mental condition, and very often amusing and very human. Some took it with curiosity; some with indifference; some as if enduring a necessary evil with promise of peace at the end; some sullenly; some good-naturedly; some were impatient and querulous; some nervous and a little scared

The Binet Test.

The test given was that known as the Binet test, named after the French psychologist who invented it. With the neurological and physical tests alone, the examining physician could tell fairly well whether the subject was mentally defective, but this Binet test corroborates the other data and gives approximately the amount of the defectiveness.

The principle of the test is very simple and consists merely in asking the subject to do certain things which are graded by years. Thus, for instance, Binet experimented with a large number of children ten years old and found out what a child of that age could normally be expected to be able to do irrespective of training or education. A series of questions and problems was formulated for each year up to twelve. There are tests for fifteen-year-old children and for adults, but these are unreliable, as training must necessarily affect the result. If a man can pass the twelve and eleven-year tests he is considered an adult; if not, he is considered defective.

Childish Questions.

Naturally, some of the subjects were more than annoyed at the rather childish questions that were put to them. Even though your subnormal be minus in intellect, he has lived in a sophisticated world long enough to know baby-talk from the sort of conversation suitable to man's estate. And not only were some of the victims petulant, but many of them besides had served their turn at snow-shoveling during the day and were too weary to think, even in the terms of twelve-year-olds. One of these expressed his sentiments vividly.

"Wotcher think this is, a kindergarten? Wotcher think I came here for? I ain't no kid. I'm a grown-up. I—why, I have kids who could do these here things. I came here to sleep, and here y' are keeping me up late worryin'. I s'pose I ain't got no kick comin'. The city's givin' me it fer nothin'—but it's makin' it mighty hard. Oh, well, all right."

After a few minutes one burst out: "Gee, this is harder than a civil-service exam. Yer got to be a genius.

"Why, have you taken a civil-service exam.? What for?"

"Fireman."

"Did you pass?"

The man remained silent.

Defective Memory.

The tests began with the twelve-year one and went back in age. For each age there were five problems, and four out of the five answered normally admitted the men to that age. Memory is one of the first things to show in defectiveness, and the men were tried at repeating three sets of seven figures each after the investigator had given them out slowly. The majority of the men were normal in this, and they found the test embarrassing, annoying, or too much beneath them.

In the second test the men had the opportunity for laying bare their very souls. It seemed strange, even at the time, that so very few were filled with bitterness, or perhaps it was because they could not express it. Whoever made up the original question could never have foreseen the slashing irony of its application.

What Is Justice?

"What is justice?"

"Law," answered most. "Police," "Square deal," answered others.

"How should I know—ain't never seen it." That was the cynic.

"What is goodness?"

"Bein' good," "Keepin' quiet," "Bein' kind-hearted," was the general run of the answers. The answers were always vaguer than the abstractions they were defining.

"What is charity?"

The investigator was always expecting some outburst of bitterness, or at least a wail. She wondered what one of the members of the I. W. W. would have answered had he designed to come to the municipal lodging-house. But even "charity" could not break down the wall of sullenness and resignation that appeared to surround every man's spirit. And yet many of them wore that strange, subdued smile of naïve cynicism which always looked as if it might suddenly get voice and sneer itself out.

"What is charity?"

"Kindness," "Doin' good to the poor." "Givin' money" "Gettin' something from rich people."

"Bread line," muttered one in a half-inaudible voice.

"Rich man's crumbs."

"Givin' something away yer got too much of."

"The way we got stung," the cynic answered disgustedly.

Occasionally a subject was sent in whose unfitness was more or less accentuated by alcoholic stimuli applied earlier in the day. In such cases the examiner's part was like to be difficult, and tact and good humor were indispensable. One such case is described:

One man was rather queer in coming in and sat down awkwardly when asked.

The investigator as soon as she saw him was a trifle sorry she had not followed the example of one of her colleagues who had shifted the table around so that she sat near the door while the subject was at the other end of the room. The psychologist wondered why the doctors had not kept their promise not to send in any drunken men; but there must have been a slip somewhere. The thing soon became distressingly obvious, as the room was small and the window closed. The investigator tried to put the man at ease and began asking questions. He was a heavy, red-jowled fellow.

A Booze Subject.

The man took the whole thing good naturedly.

"Yer see, I'm very nervous tonight. I can't do very well. I was out on the drank all day and, of course—yer—yer knows how it feels, miss."

The investigator did not, but nodded sympathetically, and was glad that the shower had brightened things up a little.

The man was very fidgety and his good nature lasted only a few minutes. Then he began to balk at the questions.

"Repeat this sentence after me. Now listen very carefully."

"For Gawd's sake, when're goin' ter finish?" He got up jerkily and waved his arms with an expression of hopeless disgust and ennui on his face.

"Come now, Mr. Connolly, we're near the end—you don't want to go and spoil it, do you? The sooner you're through the sooner you'll get to bed. There, that's right."

"All right, miss," and he sat down again with a grin.

But in two minutes he repeated the ceremony.

The fifth test for a twelve-year-old child consisted of some problems absurdly simple.

Odd Answers.

"I went into the woods and saw something hanging on a tree. What was it?"

"Leaves," "Apples," "Fruit," were the most common answers. But many were inclined to the gruesome and anwered, "A dead man."

The tests for eleven-year-old children gave sometimes even more amusing answers. The absurdity test stunned some of the man.

"I'm going to tell you something absurd; see if you can tell me what is the matter with it. There was a fortunate painter who one day fell off a ladder and wasn't hurt. What's absurd about that?"

The drunken one got tired of answering.

"Gee's, I'm goin' er ask you a question, now. Now yer listen here very carefully an' tell me what's absold. Suppose I went on the roof and fell—where would I fall?" He smiled triumphgood humor for the rest of the test. This man failed to pass enough tests and was classed as defective.

"I have three sisters, Ann, Mary and myself; what's absurd in that?" This puzzled a number for some seconds.

"There was a slight railroad accident—only forty-eight got killed. What's absurd in that?"

"They shouldn't 'a' been on that there train," one answered.

Grim Humor.

There is a deal of grim humor in asking men who have been fettered by ignorance and then buffeted by Fate what absurdity is. Had they the wit to see life more clearly they might long ago have come to the conclusion that absurdity was simply the name for life itself. One of the most interesting tests was that of the vocabulary. The men were asked to say words, any words, continuously for three minutes, the idea being to discover the things that occupied their minds and also their educational condition. When one considers that the total vocabulary of most of these men does not run above two hundred words, it can readily be seen how illuminating this test may be. In every case the examiner discovered far more of the man's life and condition than could have possibly been learned through direct questions. We read on:

One man—he was asthmatic—complained that he was very nervous, and had to be coaxed every twenty seconds.

"Shillings, pence, half, price, sale, shop. . . ." He repeated the word "shillings" several times.

"You're an Englishman, aren't you?"

"Yes, miss."

"Have you been here long?"

"No miss. Two years. I wasn't unemployed there. I had a little shop and did fine. But you see, my wife, you see, she went off. You see, everything got in a poor way. Came here. Can't do much." With his weak blue eyes, pale, little face, and straw hair he looked it.

One man, a tall, husky, brown-faced man, with an incongruously wild voice, gave the names of a lot of parts of speech: "Participle, adverbs, preposition."

"You must have gone to school long."

"Yes, I went to high school."

"Well, go on."

"School, Boston, bay, harbor, American, federation, labor."

"What do you know about the American Federation of Labor?"

"I belong to it. I carry a card. Out of work because the bay's frozen."

"What union?"

"Longshoreman. No, I ain't none of those I. W. W.'s."

"Don't you like the I. W. W.?"

"You betcher. I scrapped with them. I was in the militia in the Lawrence strike. I seen enough of them there. Bunch of foreigners."

This American was the last man to be tested and the investigator left him at the door. She wondered how the A.F. of L. was better than the I.W.W. for this man as she went toward the elevator.

The elevator man came to the floor and as the door was opening she felt herself gripped about the shoulders and turned around. She saw an attendant who smiled at her.

"Don't look that way, please," he said sharply.

Then behind her she heard the patter of the bare feet of the men. They were in their nightgowns and were going to the sleep which the city gave them.

DEATH OF WATTS-DUNTON
BLOW TO LITERARY WORLD

The death of Theodore Watts-Dunton comes as a blow to the whole literary world. His genius was such as made him the friend of both scholar and dilettante, of poet and prose-writer, and, indeed, of every man of letters. Association with the more illustrious name of Algernon Charles Swinburne has affected his literary fame in two ways. While drawing attention to his work in connection with Swinburne's admiration for it, their close literary and personal intimacy caused the work of the lesser genius to suffer eclipse through comparison with that of the great poet himself. Swinburne's chief claim to literary immortality lay in his lyrical achievements and in his plays. His prose suffered from over embellishment of style, suffered from overembellishment of style, instinct, was too often ruined by the extravagance of his enthusiasms. Thus Swinburne was rightly best known as a lyrical and dramatic poet, and that had a tendency to attract attention to Watts-Dunton's poetry rather than his prose. It may be safely said, however, that the poetical achievement of Watts-Dunton will not be enduring while one at any rate of his prose works is destined for a place among the world's greatest books. The book referred to is a novel entitled "Aylwin," or "The Renascence of Wonder."

"The Coming of Love."

In poetry Theodore Watts-Dunton is best known by a volume entitled "The Coming of Love," a volume of poems of which the one that gives it the title is the chief, dealing with gipsy life, and in particular with the history of Rhona Boswell, a gipsy beauty, who is also mentioned in the novel, "Aylwin." The poems are irregular in metre, sentimental, and none of them have any permanent value for the critical mind. The chief impression left by a perusal of them is the connection of the aspects of nature with the aspects of the soul, the effect of the smiles or anger of the elements in producing smiles or anger in the soul of the gipsy to whom the influences of nature are the one great fact of life. The sentiment at times becomes insipid, and while the descriptions are often beautiful, the verse rarely soars out of its own level into the realm of poetry. The best-known poem in the book is one entitled "Christmas at the Mermaid Tavern," which is quoted by almost every modern anthologist. It has a lilt in the verses and a certain liveliness of metre, but the expression is often strained, and the only real distinction it has lies in the spirit of the piece, which is almost Shakespearian in the real old English note that runs through it. It opens well, but the level is not maintained:

Christmas knows a merry, merry place,
Where she goes with fondest face,
Brightest eye, brightest hair,
Tell the Mermaid where is that one place,
Where?

In his other poetical work Watts-Dunton scarcely rises above the level of the mediocre. He had a certain gift of writing sonnets of a felicitous rather than an original or powerful vein of which "Caught in the Ebbing Time" might be quoted as a fair example:

The mightiest Titan's stroke could not withstand
An ebbing tide like this. These swirls denote
How wind and tide conspire. I can but float
To the open sea and strike no more for land.

* * *

All dangers grip me save the deadliest, fear;
Yet these air pictures of the past that glide—
These death mirages o'er the heaving tide—
Showing two lovers in an alcove clear,
Will break my heart. I see them and I hear
As there they sit at morning side by side.

Taken as a whole, his poetical work in common with the rest of his work has an originality that marks it as peculiarly his own. In the poetry it is more an originality of expression, while in his prose work the originality lies rather in the thought and treatment of his subjects. Swinburne once said that he could tell an isolated line of Shelly's verse owing to the musical quality in it. The same might be said as regards recognizing Watts-Dunton's verse from an originality of tone and expression which is very characteristic of his genius.

His Literary Labors.

Theodore Watts-Dunton in the enjoyment of a long life and a happy old age, was not prolific in literary production. In his prose work his chief legacy is two novels and a mass of literary criticism, not as yet collected or published in bulk, and articles written in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. His critical studies appeared mainly in the Examiner and the Athenaeum, and will no doubt be collected and published in some more permanent form now that their author has been removed from literary life. These criticisms were well known for their sanity and discrimination, and brought him a reputation as a critic of the first water, which eclipsed that of Swinburne, and was undoubtedly very well deserved. Swinburne, with a critical instinct second to none, was led away by his enthusiasms and his exuberance and ornateness of diction to such an extent that his critical studies are practically worthless except for pleasant reading. Watts-Dunton added to a sound instinct a restraint and sanity of judgment which rightly gave him one of the highest places among contemporary critics.

His two chief novels are "Carniola" and "Aylwin." The former is a tale of open-air life, partly in England, Hungary and Venice. It is not very well known, and though it affords very pleasurable reading, it lacks the originality and strength of thought characteristic of the other novel, which it very closely resembles in style and setting. The novel "Aylwin," or "The Renascence of Wonder," is the one permanent piece of literature—"deathless masterpiece" you can imagine Swinburne saying—left by Theodore Watts-Dunton as a heritage to posterity.

Aylwin is an imaginative romance of modern days, the moral idea of which is man's attitude in the face of the unknown, or, as the writer puts it, "The

(Continued on Page Twenty-four)

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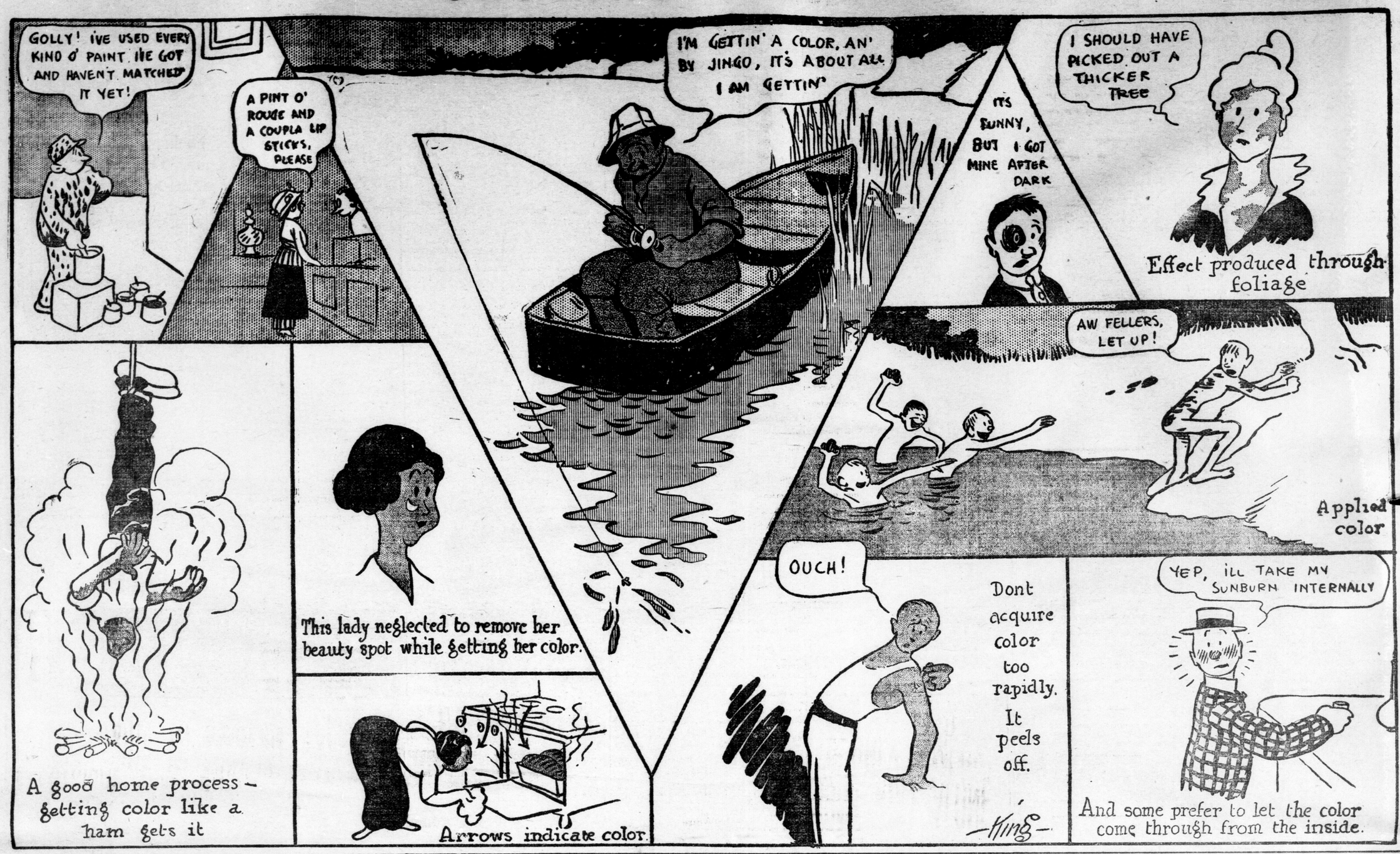

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AS AIDS TO MODERN FARMERS

[By Walter James Brown in Canadian Farm.]

For several years the air has been full of electricity talk, and there are today thousands of farmers throughout the Province of Ontario and in some of the other provinces as well who are anxious to know whether or not electricity will render them on their own farms a service equal to that enjoyed by the men of commerce and industry in the towns and cities. It is true that electricity may be used for a variety of purposes about a farm. It will help a farmer saw his wood, pump his water, milk his cows, groom his horses, pull the roots for the cattle and sheep, and do many things about the farm house that saves labor of the household as, for example, bread for breakfast, help clean the floors heat and light the rooms, and provide comfort for the aged; but the business of the farm is more varied even than the use of electricity, while the power, appliances, etc., cost money. Can the farmer afford to use electricity? This is the question that remains to be answered. To satisfy the demand for information the writer recently drove to Ingersoll to investigate the conditions that prevailed on the farms where hydro-electric power has been in use for a year or more.

The main transmission line for the hydro-electric runs through Oxford County, near Ingersoll, and the inquiries made revealed the fact that along this line many farmers had applied to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for connection and power. The attractive feature of the project is the facility offered to secure electric light, and perhaps sufficient power to operate household conveniences. In most instances where farmers were interviewed it was the opinion of those who had been studying the question for some time that the cost of hydro-electric power is too high and must be reduced before it can be used to any great extent on the average farm. It seems to require a large farm-plant to make the necessary expenditure in installing the system and in providing power a profitable outlay. It is not denied that electricity is a convenience and may in time be widely used by the farming community; but aside from the light supplied it is doubtful if it can be used economically as yet by any but farmers having a large amount of live stock, commodious buildings and consequently large farms. Under such circumstances it may pay; but its economy as power as compared with gasoline power remains still to be proven.

Actual Experience.

One of the best equipped farms, so far as electrical appliances are concerned, in Oxford County, is that of George Raymond & Son, near Ingersoll. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission could scarcely have selected a better farm or better farmer to help them to try out their plans in adapting electricity to farm uses. Both Mr. Raymond and his capable son are enthusiastic over electric power and they have the means to experiment and the will to investigate every scheme suggested. If electricity fails to merit the encomiums of hydro-electric enthusiasts as the "farmer's of the men doing the demonstrating at hired man," it will not be the fault Ingersoll.

The Raymond farm, consisting of 200 acres and devoted to dairying, is not far from the main transmission line of the hydro-electric that supplies light and power to a large part of Western Ontario. The farm is rolling, with a gentle slope to the south. The soil is clay loam and somewhat gravelly. The ordinary four-course rotation is followed, except that alfalfa is grown on certain fields. This year twenty-three acres of white sweet clover will be sown. The farm stock consists of nine horses, fifty-one head of cattle, including twenty-three milch cows, and a good flock of poultry. The cows are mostly Holstein grades and are good milk producers.

The barn, which is painted red and is conspicuous on the landscape for a considerable distance, is 50 feet by 80 feet with an L 42 feet by 50 feet. The stabling is of concrete and occupies the entire space under the barns. In this it is possible to accommodate sixty-four head of cattle comfortably.

Applinaces in Home.

The farm residence is a commodious brick. This is wired throughout. Electric light and power is available in every room in the house. The house is partly heated with a furnace. To assist with the household work and to provide comforts for the family the following appliances are in use: A power-driven washing-machine; an electric iron; an electric vacuum-cleaner; an electric heater, an electric bread toaster; an electric bed-warmer; electric fans, etc. The only shafting needed is for the washing-machine, as all the other appliances are operated by direct current. The household conveniences may be added to or multiplied indefinitely. It is only a question of purchasing the articles that may be desired.

The barn and stables are also wired. Shafting has been put in to operate the necessary machinery. A two-horse power motor does the ordinary work. This runs a saw for cutting wood, runs the cutting box for cutting up cornstalks, straw, hay, etc., runs the root pulper, operates the milking machine and grain crusher, runs the fanning mill and emery wheel; but the power is not sufficient to do the threshing or filling silo or grinding grain. For this work an extra motor is required, and for this a charge is made of three cents per kilowatt hour. Mr. Raymond has an electric coil in the barn for the purpose of heating water or raising the temperature of milk for the calves. The stables are all lighted by incandescent lamps, the barn floor and silo and hay lofts also.

The Cost.

How much does this power cost the farmer each year? Mr. Raymond pays $24 for general service, and $36 each for two-horse power. He pays $96 as a start, then for extra power for heavy work, three cents per kilowatt hour is charged. The total general service charge is estimated at $36 for each farmer; but it is the hope that the municipality will pay one-third while the farmer pays two-thirds. There seems to be some difficulty in getting townships to undertake this responsibility. Someone has to pay for building and maintaining the thransmission lines. It is rather costly when the whole cost is charged to the farmer using the power. There is another difficulty. It it this: it was thought that a two-horse power motor would do nearly everything about the farm, but it actually requires six to eight or more horse power to grind grain, to saw green wood, to do the threshing and filling silo. In filling a silo, for example, if the silo is 36 feet by 40 feet in height it has been found that as much power is required to operate the blower as to run the cutting box. Mr. Raymond was thoroughly dissatisfied with the silo filling last year. He has a large and well made silo; but he was three weeks getting it filled by electric power. The machinery did not work at all well. If a farmer pays the whole of the service charge and requires five-horse power it will cost him $216 a year for electricity. The machinery and appliances on the Raymond farm operated by electric power totals up about $1,000. From this it will be seen that to install hydro uower the farm plant must be large and the work done considerable in order to make the investment profitable.

DEATH OF WATTS-DUNTON

(Continued from Page Twenty-three)

Renascence of Wonder." This last phrase Watts-Dunton says himself in one of his explanatory essays, "is used to express the great revived movement of the soul of man, which is generally said to have begun with the poetry of Wordsworth, Scott, Coleridge and others, and after many varieties of expression reached its culmination in the poems and pictures of Rossetti. The phrase merely indicates that there are two great impulses governing man—the impulse of acceptance, the impulse to take unchallenged and for granted all the phenomena of the outer world as they are, and the impulse to confront these phenomena with the eyes of inquiry and wonder." The author has also enlarged on the subject in articles in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. In connection with the phrase a text found recently among biblical MSS. discovered in Egypt and generally supposed to be a fragment of the epistle to the Hebrews—comes to the mind—"Let not him that seeketh cease from his search until he find, and when he find he shall wonder: wondering he shall reach the kingdom, and when he reaches the kingdom he shall have rest." This might well serve as a motto for the book had it not already a motto in a way very characteristic of the author. "Bold is the donkey-driver, O Kadee, and bold the Kadee disbeliever—not knowing in any wise the who will say what he will believe, what, mind of Allah—not knowing in any wise his own heart, and what it shall some day suffer."

Triumph of Love.

The story of the book is too long to be entered into here, but the problem presented is the triumph of love over death. A great many side issues are introduced, such as the power of curses, the influence of the guilt of sacrilege on a man's mind, and certain other psychological problems tributary to the main current of the triumph of love over the limits set by death. The question is, Can a man if his love and his faith be strong enough to commune spiritually and live in as close a spiritual relationship as in life with the spirit of a loved one gone before? Henry Aylwin's father who wrote the "Veiled Queen," the book that started the movement in this direction answered this in the firmative. This, of course, is not the answer of the author who merely propounds the problem, which in the nature of things admits of no definite or material solution, the only assurance being in the faith of the believer. The book is wonderfully written: it reads like the masterpiece it is. The story has a dramatic and sentimental interest second to none. The scene of the sacrilege and the subsequent drama on Raxton sands when the landslide momentarily covers the body of the perpetrator, and the lovers can only escape from the rising tide by passing the debris where the corpse of the girl's father, who rifled the grave, lies partially hidden—is one of the most intensely dramatic scenes in literature. The description of the ascent of Snowdon and the Knockers Llyn have made that part of Wales as famous as the Forest of Arden or the meadows of the Avon. The various characters are portrayed with a master's hand, especially that of Sinfi Lovell, the boxing Gipsy girl, and the interest of the book is sustained as in few others even among the greatest masterpieces of literature. Such praise as this is strong, but it is justified in the case of this extraordinary sole masterwork of a pen that really produced nothing else of permanent value. The book is widely known and recognized at its worth both in the literary world and outside it, where it has obtained a vogue that is almost popularity. It settles no problems, yet it is a vital contribution to the literary thought of the age. It is a book with a living message for all men; yet it is also peculiarly a personal book. It is a missiev sent from the lonely watchtower of the writer's soul into the strange and busy battle of the world—sent out to find, if possible another soul or two to whom the watcher was without knowing it akin. Its mission has been filled beyond all hopes.

Discovered Palace Plot

Princess Maud

Princess Maud, daughter of the Dowager Duchess of Fife, and sister-in-law of Prince Arthur of Connaught, is rumored to have been largely responsible for the discovery of the recent suffragette attack on Buckingham Palace.

HOME RULE ALONE IS ONLY REMEDY FOR EMERALD ISLE

British Tory Tactics All Tend to Bring on Terrible Civil Strife.

QUESTION OF EXCLUSION

Unionists May Continue to Press for Exclusion of the Six Ulster Counties.

[From Manchester Guardian.]

Not merely the cabinet, but all the British and Irish parties, have arrived at the sharp turning to which it was inevitable that the attempt to settle the question of Irish government would lead them. We hear a good deal of the peculiar responsibility of the ministry. Well, anybody who tries to do anything with Ireland must shoulder his bit of responsibility. But Liberals have long ago made up their minds that it is better not to be responsible any longer for forcing a bad kind of rule on four-fifths of the Irish people. And if the Tory party were to win in their great Ulster-cum-anarchy campaign, they would soon be as anxious as we are to shuffle that particular load off their backs. Do these people think that they have done themselves or the country, or Ireland, any good by stirring up the Toryism of British officers and the fanaticism of Irish Orangemen, with a view to smashing up a very moderate, tentative, half-way-house scheme for reconciling the Celtic Irish to our governing system? Probably they don't. They, like many other people, are driven along an unknown road by forces they have not the will or the moral courage to resist. But at least it is an act of Christian charity to suggest to them the company they are likely to meet on that rather forbidding path.

The Question of Exclusion.

Let us assume, then, for a moment, that the Tories win. The "victory" would come about somewhat in this fashion. The attempt to settle breaks down. This is likely to happen, if it happens, for two reasons. The first is that the Opposition will insist on nothing short of six Ulster counties standing out of the home rule bill. They will press for this in disregard of the fact that it destroys their general case. They cannot at once be majority and minority men. They cannot rest their claim for exemption both on the rights of the majority in Antrim and Derry, and of the minority in Tyrone and Fermanagh. But as logic and politics rarely walk arm in arm, one need only say that this plea is a bar to peace because it enhances the growing Liberal suspicion that no compromise is desired, and that the real aim is the extinction of the home rule bill.

The second difficulty is the demand for absolute, unqualified exclusion. There, again, the doubt as to intention comes in. How can Ulster be amputated from Ireland? What right have we to suppose that she wants to be. All that we know is that she does not want to come into this particular home rule bill at this particular time, and, knowing this, we give her the only thing which she has a right to ask—that is to say, the liberty to stand out until she says she is willing to come in. All that we reserve—for, of course, the six-year option can be enlarged—is the machinery for enabling her to change her mind. Beyond that the Tories know that the Liberal-Nationalist party cannot go; therefore, on seeking to press them further, the inference is that the real motive is the destruction of home rule.

The Tory Tactics.

Well, politics fail, and, if home rule is a bad policy, it ought to fail. But the question is, How will it be made to fail if the tactics of the Opposition prevail? The answer is clear. By force. By lawlessness. By the break-up of all the means and traditions of civil government. By the over-awing of Parliament. By the refusal of the army to maintain the King's authority in the King's dominions. Is this doubted? The other day a promoter of civil strife in Ulster said triumphantly to me, "You are beaten. You can move neither the army, nor the navy, nor the Irish Constabulary." I thought that an excessive boast. But if any part of it is true, the situation is sufficiently serious. Say that Ulster, on the day after the passage of the home rule bill, proclaims her provisional government, and that the army refuses to assist the King to assert the supremacy of parliamentayr law, and the rights of the subject to know one master and one master only. Then all Mr. Bonar Law's hints, suggestions, inducements, threats, will have borne fruit. The army will have become a political instrument in the hands of the party which for three elections could not prevail on the people to intrust it with power.

Home Rule the Only Remedy.

Now, does the Tory party imagine that matters will end here? That the roots of civil obedience can thus be torn up in the name of Conservatism, while the plant goes on flourishing as before? It is not possible.

The electors would, we think, put matters right. But if they did not, and gave anarchy its license to call itself God and law and right, then the injured parties must themselves take to the woods. Liberalism would necessarily wash its hands of further endeavors to keep Celtic Ireland quiet. So force would have to answer force. Quo warranto? Impeach Mr. Redmond or Mr. Devlin and their followers for sedition, treasonable conspiracy, importation of arms, illegal drilling, resisting the Crown, tampering with Irish soldiers, setting up a rebel authority, disturbing the King's peace? We know perfectly well that, setting aside all the later and indirect consequences of this crazy propaganda—and they can never be wiped out—a Tory Government would find itself impotent to deal with an Irish situation thus evoked save by re-drafting the home rule bill and giving Ireland in one form what Mr. Asquith proposes in another.

Let us therefore advise our Tory friends to try back. For all of us who have wished and worked for peace begin to feel that it is useless to go much further to stay a party which goes roaring down a steep place to the gulf that quite assuredly awaits it.

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