The Weather
FAIR AND WARMER.

The Quebec Chronicle.

Temperatures
Minimum, 40; Maximum, 58.

ESTABLISHED 1764. QUEBEC, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1917. ONE CENT.

STARS AND STRIPES WILL SOON BE CARRIED TO FRANCE BY UNITED STATES ARMY REGULARS

Patronized by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

CANDIED AND PRESERVED GINGER
(New stock Just Received.)
GENUINE CHYLOONG PRESERVED GINGER, in wickered stone jars.
Full size, $2.00 each. Half size, $1.25 each. Quarter size, 65c each
STEM CANDIED GINGER, in half-pound tins .....75c each
CANTON CANDIED GINGER, in half-pound tins.....60c each
CANDIED GINGER CHIPS.... ... ...50c lb.

A. GRENIER
"The House of Assortment."
Phones: 1247 and 1248. 94 and 96 ST. JOHN ST.
¶ Our Store will be closed Thursday.

PRESIDENT WILSON ORDERS MAJ.-GENERAL PERSHING TO COMMAND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE —APPEAL TO YOUNG MANHOOD OF AMERICA — AUSTRIANS FAIL IN COUNTER-ATTACKS AGAINST ITALY—ITALIANS TAKE PRISONERS—GERMANS SLACKEN ATTEMPTS ON WESTERN FRONT — HUNS START OFFENSIVE AGAINST RUSSIANS—BRITISH LIGHT CRUISER SUNK.

A division of United States regulars will carry the Stars and Shripes to France at the earliest date practicable.

President Wilson has ordered Major-General Pershing to lead an expeditionary force to France to co-operate with the AngloFrench troops as soon as it can be got ready. General Pershing is a veteran of the Spanish-American war and led the American troops in the expedition into Mexico last fall in search of the bandit Villa.

By proclamation the President also has called upon the young manhood of the country to respond to the selective military service call. The drafted army will not be assembled until September, Secretary of War Baker has announced, but by that time the regular American troops probably will be in action against the Germans.

British heavy artillery, whose destructive effectiveness made possible the successful Somme and Arras offensives, is co-operating with the Italians in their latest attempt to drive the Austrians from the line of the Isonzo.

Against the combined British and Italian artillery fire the Austrians have failed in attempts to recapture lost ground between Gorizia and Tolmino. At four points along the line the Austrians have made repeated attacks but all efforts were checked by artillery fire and infantry counter-attacks. Meanwhile, under the cover of the artillery, the Italians are busily fortifying captured positions and preparing for another forward movement. In addition to the taking of much war material Rome reports the capture of nearly 6,500 prisoners

Artillery actions only are reported from the British front around Arras. The Germans apparently have given up hope of retaking Bullecourt and other strategic positions now in British hands and admit the evacuation of Bullecourt. Crown Prince Rupprecht has made no new counter-attack.

Along the Aisne and in Champagne the German Crown Prince also has given up his fruitless counter-attacks, but continues to exchange violent artillery firing with the French heavy guns.

Dense German formations, Petrograd says, have attempted an attack against Russian positions near Shelvov in the region of Vladimir-Volynski, Volhynia. The Russian soldiers met the attempt with artillery, rifle and machine gun fire and drove the Germans back. There have been no reports of strong German attacks along the line from Riga to the Rumanian-Bukowina border since a few days after the fall of the Romanoff dynasty.

The British light cruiser Dartmouth was damaged by a torpedo and other Entente vessels were damaged or destroyed in a raid by an Austrian naval detachment on the coast of southern Italy and in a running fight which followed. The Austrians' force was driven toward Cattaro, across the Adriatic, by a combined British, Italian and French force and forces to take refuge there with one cruiser seriously damaged. Vienna declares that a British cruiser was sunk by a German submarine and that in the Otranto action "Italian destroyers, three merchantmen and twenty armed guard vessels became victims" of the raiding force.

The British steamship Cameronia, of nearly 11,000 gross tons and used by the British Admiralty as a transport, has been sunk. One hundred and forty men from the vessel are missing.

Washington, May 16.—President Wilson tonight directed that an expeditionary force of approximately a division of regular troops, under command of Major-General John J. Pershing, proceed to France, at as early a date as practicable. General Pershing and staff will precede the troops.

BRITISH STATEMENT.

London, May 18.—The British official communication issued this evening says:

"Hostile artillery has been somewhat more active than usual during the day in the neighborhood of Gavrelle and Lens. Our artillery has successfully engaged bodies of German troops on the Arras-Cambrai road and north-east of Fresnoy."

FRENCH STATEMENT.

Paris, May 18.— The War Office communication issued this evening says:—

"The day was comparatively quiet. No action by the infantry was reported. Intermittent cannonading took place on most of the front. It was rather violent to the north of Neuville-Sur-Margival, toward the Moisy farm and in the Mont Cornillet sector.

"Belgian communication: 'On the whole of the Belgian front the night was quiet. In the region of Steenstraete and Het-Sas, however, the fighting by means of trench artillery was rather spirited. On both sides of the Yser in the vicinity of Dixmude, and also in the Driegrachten and Steenstraete sector, reciprocal bombardments took place."

"Army of the Orient: On the 17th instant local fighting took place in the region of Monastir and in the Cerna bend. On the whole of the front moderately spirited active artillery prevailed."

SELECTIVE CONSCRIPTION ANNOUNCED BY BORDEN

ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AT CLOSE OF MASTERLY SPEECH ON IMPERIAL WAR CABINET WORK — LAURIER IS NON-COMMITTAL — VOLUNTARY ENLISTMENT HAS FAILED.

Special to the Chronicle)

Ottawa, May 18—In an epoch-making speech today Sir Robert Borden announced that selective conscription to raise 50,000 and probably 100,000 men to keep all armies up to strength at the front would be immediately adopted. The announcement came at the close of a masterly address on the Imperial War Cabinet work, the constitutional development of an imperial consultative body and the glorious feats of arms of the Canadian troops at the front.

The Government members cheered the announcement to a man, while except for Dr. Clarke, George McCraney, J. G. Turriff and A. K. McLean, who repeatedly applauded the Prime Minister when he told of his determination, no matter what might be the effect on his political fortunes to stand by the men at the front, the Liberals remained silent.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not commit himself or party on this question. He repeated that he was determined to win the war but reserved consideration of the methods to be adopted to accomplish this purpose.

It was at the close of his speech when Sir Robert told parliament that volunteer enlistment had failed. There were immediate reinforcements for the four divisions at the front but as he did not expect the war to end this year, we must have more men than were coming forward. The Government, with the co-operation of the people, had used every means to make volunteer effort accomplish the purpose. It had failed. "All citizens are liable for military defence of their country," he said. "The battle for Canadian liberty is being fought on the plains of Flanders. If the war ends in the defeat of the Allies the shadow of German militarism will hang as a pall over this country. I am assuming a grave responsibility but I would be unfit to govern this country if I shirked that responsibility."

The Time Is Ripe.

I believe the time has come to invoke the law to fill the ranks of the army. I bring a message from the men at the front. They want reinforcements assured. I have pledged myself that as far as I am concerned they will get them. There is even a stronger message—that from the example of those who have fallen for liberty. I propose, then, at once to give effect to selective conscription to raise 50,000 men and probably 100,000."

Imperial Representation.

Sir Robert also announced the constitution of an Imperial War Cabinet which will meet annually and consist of the Prime Ministers of each Dominion, the representative from India, and the Prime Minister, Secretary of Colonies, Secretary of State for India, Secretary of War and First Lord of the Admiralty of the British Government. This body will decide foreign policy, naval and military measures of the Empire.

GLOBE APPROVES OF CONSCRIPTION

HIGH PRIEST OF LIBERALISM ENDORSES ATTITUDE OF PREMIER BORDEN.

Toronto, May 18—Commenting on Sir Robert Borden's announcement of conscription the Globe tomorrow will say:

"The big problem before Canada today is the problem of war. The first step necessary to insure the active co-operation of the Dominion in the final phases of the campaign is the compulsory organization of all the military resources of the country Canadians are no longer satisfied to fight the battle of human freedom by proxy. Voluntary recruiting in Canada is as dead as Julius Caesar. It is too late to amend the past. The ravages of war have rendered obsolete principles of national service that passed muster a year ago. There is but one course now to pursue if the honor of Canada is to be preserved. Until the war is ended Canada must be a nation in arms. Those who will not volunteer must be made to serve. The fighting divisions of Canada must be reinforced by Canadians."

The Mail and Empire will say:

"There will be rejoicing in the Canadian lines in the war area when two words of Sir Robert Borden's speech of yesterday are flashed to the front —the words "compulsory service." Sir Robert says the time has come for resorting to selective drafts to maintain our four divisions throughout the war. Voluntaryism has done well in Canada, but not well enough. For every Canadian who holds a place in the front lines there must be at least four well-trained men in reserve. It is said that at one time Germany had nine men behind every one she had at the front. Britain and France will continue to make good the wastage of war as long as they have manpower to draw on. Canada must not let its army dwindle because volunteering has come to an end."

GORDONS LONDON DRY GIN
GORDONS OLD TOM GIN
GORDONS SLOE GIN
F.14swd,sa:tf

BRITISH STEAMER HAS BEEN SUNK

TRANSPORT CAMERONIA OF ANCHOR LINE LOST — 140 MEN MISSING.

London, May 17—(Delayed by censor)—It is officially announced that the transport Cameronia has been sunk. One hundred and forty men on board are missing.

The British steamer Cameronia, of 10,963 gross tons, was one of the largest ships belonging to the Anchor Line of Glasgow. She was 515 feet long, 62 feet in width and 33.37 in depth.

The Cameronia was launched at Glasgow on May 27, 1911, and arrived in New York on her maiden trip across the Atlantic on September 21 of that year. She was requisitioned by the British Government on May 1, 1915 and her passengers were transferred to the Lusitania, which was sunk off Kinsale on May 7, 1915, while carrying the Cameronia's passengers. For the past two years the Cameronia has been used in the transport service by the British Admiralty.

BOMBS DROPPED ON UNFORTIFIED TOWN

London, May 18—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Athens, dated Thursday, says it is reported from Saloniki that German airplanes a few days ago dropptd forty shells on the unfortified town of Vodena, 46 miles north-west of Saloniki. Seventeen persons were killed and 28 wounded.

The Weather

Toronto, May 18—Showers have occurred in the south-western counties of Ontario and in the vicinity of Montreal, while in other parts of the Dominion the weather has been fair.

	Min.	Max.
Dawson	48	60
Prince Albert	48	56
Victoria	40	56
Vancouver	42	54
Kamloops	42	64
Calgary	28	62
Edmonton	36	54
Medicine Hat	32	70
Battleford	40	60
Prince Albert	38	66
Saskatoon	35	61
Moose Jaw	44	67
Port Arthur	32	76
Parry Sound	42	60
London	44	69
Toronto	42	78
Kingston	40	60
Ottawa	40	62
Montreal	44	58
Quebec	40	58
St. John	36	56
Halifax	38	69

Forecasts:

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay: Moderate to fresh westerly to southerly winds; fair and warm.

Ottawa Valley and Upper and Lower St. Lawrence: Moderate winds; fair; stationary or higher temperature.

Gulf and and North Shore: Moderate winds and for the most part fair with a little higher temperature.

Maritime: Moderate winds; a few scattered showers but mostly fair; stationary or higher temperature.

Superior: Fresh winds; a few local showers but partly fair.

Manitoba: Fair and comparatively cool.

Saskatchewan and Alberta: Fair; stationary or higher temperature.

FIRE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., May 18—Fire of unknown cause done damage estimated at $300 000 to the storehouse of the National Electrolytic Company here late this afternoon. There was no one in the storehouse when the fire began. During the fire several explosions occurred, and although they were of such force that they were felt in all parts of the city, none of the workmen in other parts of the plant was insured. Large quantities of potash and formaldehyde stored in the burned building were destroyed. The company has had no war orders it was said.

By Appointment

White Fur for Summer Wear

The Electrified Thibet.

This remarkable fur comes in various sized Ties, from a dainty piece at $4.50 on up to the smart, dressy Stoles at $8.00.

The fur is marvelously white, downy and soft and is truly ideal for summer wear.

Have you seen them? Notice the pricings.

$4.50, $5.00, $5.50,
$6.50, $7.00, $8.00.

Holt, Renfrew & Co. Limited

Week-End Repricing of Suits

Hundreds of women were quick to seize the opportunity of the $1.00 Glove Sale of last week end.

For this week end we have selected a number of Suits from a perfectly clean stock and have repriced them as follows:—

LOT NO. 1.
A small number of Light and Dark Blue Serges of smart and unusual design.
Regularly sold for $22.50. Week-End Price.....$10.00

LOT NO. 2.
Serge Suits in fancy and plain designs. Copenhagen Blue, Navy and Light Blue. All sizes.
Regularly sold for $28.50. Week-End Price $15.00

LOT NO. 3.
A limited number of Fancy Suits, with smart Fancy Collars and trim.
Regularly $35.50. Week-End Price....$18.50

Holt, Renfrew & Co. Limited

—A Photoplay in Book Form. We have in stock
GOD'S COUNTRY AND THE WOMAN,
By James Oliver Curwood.

This thrilling tale is now being shown in pictures at the Olympia Theatre, and anyone who sees the picture will certainly want to read the book.

PRICE 75c

—at—

JOHN E. WALSH'S Reg'd.,
11 ST. JOHN STREET.

VALIQUET'S RESTAURANT
(Opposite City Hall)
Steaks, Chops, Eggs
Fine Rolls and Coffee
(Formerly of Boston)

PREMIER MURRAY HEDGING ALREADY

QUESTIONS THAT PROPER METHODS TO OBTAIN VOLUNTEERS ARE EXHAUSTED.

Halifax, N.S., May 18.—Premier Murray was asked tonight for his views in the announcement that the government would introduce selective conscription. He made this statement:

"I do not purpose, at present, to discuss the general principle embodied in selective conscription. We must remember that Canada, while thoroughly allied to the Empire, is a democratic country, as party feeling is strongly developed. The administration of any form of conscription by a party government whose mandate from the people has expired, involves a serious question, and many worthy citiens of this country will certainly feel that political exigencies in the past will be a controlling factor.

"Selective conscription must be based on justice to all our citizens. Can this be done by a partisan government. So far as I am concerned, I would prefer expressing an opinion when I have information as to how selective conscription is to be brought about. A Canadian volunteer chooses his own course, and his action is a deliberate one. When compelled to serve, political favoritism must cease, and if the welfare of the Empire is the justification for a departure from the volunteer system, it certainly becomes a question how far the government at Ottawa is prepared to go to convince the people of Canada that fair play and justice will be dealt out to every citizen.

"We must remember that a coalition government exists in England, that conscription was defeated in Australia, and that the United States government has called to its councils the leaders of both its parties. We must first be satisfied that the volunteer system has had a fair trial. There are many who question that proper methods to obtain volunteers are exhausted, and who believe that the young manhood of Canada, given the leadership which the occasion demands, would not fail to respond to the inspiration of a great cause."

A PARALLEL HISTORY

Semi-Centennial in Canada and Alaska

During the first half of 1917 occur two half-centuries which have an evident relationship. It is fifty years since Alaska passed from Russia to the United States; it is just that time since the Canadian delegates in London, by drafting the British North American Act and obtaining its approval by Parliament and the Queen, laid the foundation of modern Canada. The parts of Canada nearest Alaska were not at once received into federation. But within five years the Nodthwest was taken over from the Hudson Bay Company and Manitoba carved from it, and British Columbia had joined the East; while one of the direct results of the federation was the building of railways for the integration of Canada, and for explorations and development of its new parts. The North America Act and the purchase of Alaska must have been perceived by shrewd men to pledge together the opening of the North. After fifty years this northern development seems in many respects slow. Alaska has now but sixteen incorporated towns and a white population of 45,000. Canada with the area of Europe, has still a population less than that of New York State. But the end of the half-century is felt by competent observers to mark the beginning of a time when colonization of these great areas will be rapid.

Assurance of a great future for the North arises from the triple fact that at last its resources and opportunities are understood, the rival exploited, and physical preparation for opening up the new country have been pushed well forward. We are likely to give too old a date to our present sophistication on the subject of the wealth of Canada and Alaska. We know that north of the Minnesota-Dakota lines lies a wheat area as good as the Red River Valley, so wide that one might travel as far as from Paris to Petrograd through its fields, and of unknown extent north and south. We know that the estimate of a Canadian scientist in 1904 that wheat grown on one-fourth of the suitable land in the western provinces would produce 800,000,000 bushels, or enough for 150,000,000 people, while the rest could be used for general cropping is moderate. Yet not many decades ago the Hudson Bay Company affirmed that the North-West was, agriculturally, useless; even in the eighties and nineties many scoffed at the idea of wheat harvests; and not till fifteen years ago did the full truth begin to be known. The mineral resources of Canada are so ill-tapped that the largest asbestos deposits in the world, the silver and lead of Cobalt, and the nickel of Sudbury were discovered only when railway cuttings were made through them.

What has been done to offer physical facilities for these untouched empires illutsrates the advantage of governmental over private enterprises. Canada a half-century ago had no transcontinental line, no Pacific steamer service; but one irregular and weak Atlantic passenger line; no real canal system; no markets for crops. Now the Dominion is traversed by three trans-continental lines, and in the last twenty years mileage has doubled, rising above 30,000. In 1915 the Canadian Northern completed a $400,000,000 construction, with hotels and elevators, that welds Quebec and Vancouver together and serves every city of importance in the Dominion; and the same year the Grand Trunk Pacific opened full local and through service from Prince Rupert to Winnipeg, thence connecting with all Dominion cities. The Canadian Pacific, with its ocean lines and land domain, is a poweful arm in Dominion development. All this has been brought about by Government encouragement. Five years ago an Edmonton official pointed to the map north of the city and told an English traveller that "that is all a sealed book. We know that it has a splendid climate and that millions of acres are underlain with coal. But the whole of that country is unsurveyed and practically the whole unprospected and unexplored. You want to know about it? Ah, so do we!" Now Edmonton is the hub of a whole wheel of lines, and trains may be soon be taken from it even to Hudson Bay. In Alaska the American Government is operating the Alaska Northern from Seward and is building as fast as possible from Anchorage to the Matanuska coal fields.

During twentye dark years when the American lands were being opened, Canada lost naerly a quarter of her population to the United States. Thanks to the filling of the American West and the hundreds of millions our Government has spent to make immigration easy, we have lately regained much of it and two million Americans as well. During even the first year of the war nearly 150,000 settlers entered, 60,000 from the United States, and occupied 4,000,000 acres of land. In Alaska the population of the Pacific coast some years ago began growing steadily, and the Government now reports that though railway construction "has only fairly begun, there has been a large influx of people. . . . many with the purpose of becoming permanent settlers."

PETER ROMANOFF
THE GREATEST CZAR

Peter the Great's claim to greatness rest chiefly on the fact that he saw clearly what Russia needed, and devoted himself untiringly to supplying those needs. His methods were often unscrupulous; in many instances they were very much worse and, in at least one, namely, the removal of his son, the unhappy Tsarevitch Alexis, they were criminal and inhuman. Yet, in spite of it all, Peter had many notable qualities. His love for his country revealing itself in an utter determination to make her great, and to insure that greatness, may have been distorted in its passage through the time in which he lived, into a thousand unlovely forms; but it was a real and abiding passion, and he subordinated everything to it.

In Peter's case, the boy was very much the father of the man. In the boy who played with his "blackguards," as his sister Sophia called them, building wooden fortresses on earth foundations "with walls, ditches, and bastions," it is not hard to see the man who, in after years warred to such purpose against the Turk, or against the Tsar's great rival, the King of Sweden. The same may be said of the boy of 14 or so, eagerly studying geometry under the Dutchman, Franz Timmerman, or learning shipbuilding, at the Lake of Pereyaslavl, from the German shipmaster, Brandt.

In these early years, Peter who as a child was joint Tsar with his brothe Ivan, shared the many troubles of his family; but when he became sole Tsar, as he did in 1694, he took both himself and his country vigorously in hand. He began with a great military adventure, an expedition against the Turks at Azov. It ended in disaster; but when Peter returned defeated to Moscow, in the November of 1695, it was with a grim determination to wrest victory out of defeat. He went right down to the root of the matter. He sent to Austria and Prussia for as many sappers, miners, engineers, and carpenters as money could procure, and when they all came, a great army, Peter lived amongse them, the most strenuous and hard working of them all, in his little hut at Veronaz, building a new Russian armada. The next scene in the drama is when the Russian fleet blocaded Azov from his defeat on land by capturing the the sea, and Peter' forces retrieved fortress.

Peter now felt himself at last firmly established; but it was necessary for him to safeguard the future Turkey was too formidable a foe to be attacked singlehanded, so he determined to send a grand embassy to the Principal Western Powers to secure their co-operation against the Porte. To this embassy, which set out on March 10, 1697, Peter attached himself as a volunteer sailor, "Peter Mikhallov," in order that he might have every facility for learning shipbuilding. Politically, the mission was a failure; the Western potentates were not much interested in Eastern affairs; but personally Peter gained from it all that he most needed. He learned gunnery at Konigsberg, shipbuilding at Saardam and Deptfodd, engraving at Amsterdam, and he returned to Moscow convinced, beyond a shadow of duubt, that the one abiing error in his country's ways was conservatism. He launched his first attack on this conservatism against externals. On the 26th of April, 1698, he gathered together some of his chief boyars in his wooden hut at Peobrazhenskoye and, with his own hands, deliberately clipped their beards and moustaches. Later on, a special ukase forbade the wearing of ancient costumes, and prescibed the Saxon or Magyar jacket, and French or German hose. That was in 1700, and the next year Peter entered upon his desperate struggle with Sweden for the hegemony of the North. In the end he secured the pick of the Baltic provinces, and established himself securing in his new capital of St. Petersburg, on the banks of the Neva.

Thus he fuifilled one of his dreams, for he was nothing if not a dreamer, albeit a practical one, and he not only dreamed for himself and for his own time, but for many other people and for many times, far on into the future. The famous will of Peter the Great, with all its wonderful provisions and traditional policies, has been a kind of textbook for Russian foreign policy for nearly 200 yards. Peter was unusual and unexpected in almost everything he did. His own subjects were aghast again and again at his actions, but he invariably secured their acquiescence and support. One of his last acts, the crowning of his Consort Catherine as his successor, instead of his grandson Peter, was looked upon as a scandalous innovations; but Peter, as ever, had his way, and the ceremony took place at Moscow amidst much pomp and splendor on May 7, 1724. On the 28th of the following Januady, Catherine succeeded to the throne under the title of Catherine I.

SUFFERING CATS! GIVE THIS MAN THE GOLD MEDAL

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug is a sticky ether compound, but dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn without inflamor even irritating the surrounding tissue.

It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Cut this out especially if you are a woman reader who wears high heels.

CONSCRIPTION IS THE PROPER PLAN

ONLY FAIR AND RIGHT THING TO DO — SOME OPINION EXPRESSED.

Toronto, May 18.—Satisfaction at the new conscription scheme announced by Sir Robert Borden was expressed tonight by several representative men.

Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, said:—"I am very pleased to know that conscription has been introduced."

Sir William has two sons in the army.

"Everything in this district," said General Logie, "is in splendid shape for such a measure. It is what the military men have been wanting for several months past."

With regard to equipment, General Logie stated that this district has large supplies on hand, which have been brought in within the past few months.

President R. A. Falconer, of the University of Toronto, said: —"I am glad indeed to know that Sir Robert Borden has introduced the bill. I have felt for a long time that it was the only fair and right thing to do."

INDIA'S WHEAT CROP.

Ottawa, May 18 — The following official statement of the recently harvested wheat crop of India has been published by the International Institue of Agriculture, and is issued by the Canadian Commissioner as follows:

The area harvested in 1917 was 92,961,000 acres compared with 30,142,000 in 1916, a five yards average 1909 to 1913 of 29,218,000, and a five year's average 1911 to 1915 of 30,537,000 acres. The production of wheat in 1917 is estimated at 370,683,000 bushels compared with 318,005,000 bushels last year, a 1909 to 1913 average of 351,767,000 and a 1911 to 1913 average of 360,550,000.

ONTARIO'S MINE REPORT.

Toronto, May 18—A substantial increase in gold production, a decline in silver production, and a continuance at smelter capacity of nickel-copper output is reported by the Ontario Bureau of Mines for the first three months of this year over the corresponding peroid of last year. Despite the scarcity of labor and high cost of operating gold properties the production of the northern Ontario gold mines increased 18 per cent. The output was 127,692 ounces valued at $2,601,760.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Wheatley, Ont., May 18—Daniel Fitzpatrick, of this village, was struck by lightning during a thunderstorm here this morning and instantly killed, the hair being singed from his head. Fitzpatrick was a member of the Oddfellows and Canadian Foresters.

BRAZIL TO REVOKE NEUTRALITY DECREE

DECLARATION WAS MERE FORMALITY—A STATE OF WAR IN ORDER SOON.

Rio Janeiro, May 17—(Delayed)—It is believed that Brizal will shortly revoke the decree of neutrality as affecting the war between the United States and Germany.

The Brazilian government severed diplomatic relations with Germany on April 11 and on August 28 a proclamation of neutrality in respect to the war between the United States and Germany was issued. A despatch from Rio Janeiro on April 30 said that it was explained in official circles there that the Brazilian government's declaration of neutrality was a mere formality intended to set forth the country's position exactly on the eve of the meeting of Congress. It was said that as Brazil had merely broken off relations with Germany and was not in a state of war with Germany she could not fail to declare her neutrality in conformity with diplomatic usages.

Further action was left in the hands of Congress which was to convene on May 3. There have been no reports of any decisive action by the Brazilian Congress.

MONTREAL "DAILY MAIL" LIQUIDATION QUARREL

Montreal, May 18—With reference to the application for liquidation of the Montreal Daily Mail, made by Brenton A. MacNab, the Daily Mail issued the following statement:

"The action is part of an old shareholders' quarrel and will not affect the company in any way."

WOMAN DIES IN CONVULSIONS.

Ingersoll, Ont., May 18—Mrs. E. E. Gustin, wife of Eliphalet E. Gustin, a munition worker of Ingersoll, died in convulsions at her home here today, after swallowing ten grains of strychnine, purchased at a local drug store. It is thought that her mind had become affected through a recent illness.

TAKING GERMAN TRADE.

Fair of British Industries Was Great Success.

Leipzig has lost its famous fair. Bustling British traders have grabbed it holus bolus and established it in London town. True, the Munchner beer and weiners — accursed names—are lacking, and as yet the crowds that graced the German city's trade exhibition in happy days before Germany went insane with militarism have not marked the London gathering. But a fine future unfolds.

Where, pray, madam, was made that leather purse of yours? If old, belike by peasants in the Black Forest. Germany had almost a monopoly of such trade before the war. But you should see the splendid display of leather goods, purses, handbags, picture frames, writing pads, toilet and jewel-cases they are turning out in English factories these days in dressed and in suede effects—not a shoddy article in the show. The daintiest Viennese pigskin jewel-case could not vie with those British workers are now making.

Over in Germany cheap labor is the big asset, German peasants did nearly all the work in their own homes. They did it dirt cheap, for it was only a side line, and they looked after the sheep and pige most of the time. There are no peasants in England, and people don't go in for that working in their own houses, but the British turn out an article every whit as good as their best and far better than their average.

Tin soldiers—whole divisions of them—presently caught the visitor's eye as he wandered among the streets of booths which filled a huge section of the building. Grenadiers, artillerymen, infantry, army service, engineers, and army medical corps painted in the bright colors of their own regimental full dress stood among cannon and howitzers, past which squadrons of Lifeguardsmen and Hussars charged with supreme disregard for machine guns.

Toys to delight the heart of the most fastidious child abounded in this stetion. One dealer exhibited a rocking-horse whose front legs worked like a pendulum, causing the animal to progress in stately manner about a nursery as each see-saw of the back rockers lifted the forelegs free. What rafts of wooden animals, what array or dolls, whose china heads, hands, or feet are no longer German as of yore. Toy telegraph keys, and one with an electric buzzer for teaching ambitious youngsters wireless, were among the features.

Numerous manufactures in which, owing to indifference, the Hun had almost acquired control of the world's markets, were exhibited. And the British article is almost invariably a far better looking and more durable affair than the cheap German goods. Germans are a cheap nation anyway and they like shoddy goods. British brushes, hair brushes, clothes brushes, and even fine paint brushes for artists were among the displays.

In China, England has always been supreme in both the very best and the very cheapest. In the medium and largely dealt in grades Germany was a strong competitor, but from this line Germany will henceforth be debarred. England's potteries are determined to even here outdo her. Chemical glass for laboratiry work and porcelain for the same purposes were, previous to the war, made almost exclusively in Germany. Didn't seem to be able to do it in England. But necessity is the mother ——, and with the hospitals shouting for supplies English experts soon overcame the difficulties and Britain makes all she wants now.

Quite likely the white buttons on your shirt or your apron are made of compressed milk, treated with acids. Germany had control of this mammoth industry before 1914. The Huns called the material "Galilith." England's chemists have discovered a good commercial process of making this material. It has illimitable uses. Brush backs, chessmen, buttons by the hundred million, checkers, poker chips are made from it, and numerous good ivory imitations. Even the colored ivory-appearing ornamentation and the pretty green jade-looking edging on jewel and ladies' small dressing cases are generally nothing less than this substance.

Lead pencils are another line of manufacture once in the hands of the Huns to a very large extent. Remember the Faber pencils? English makers are fashioning as good a pencil as ever the Hun turned out. The Empire is consuming all the present output, while China takes the culls. Such are some of the many things seen at the third annual fair of British Industries, held under the auspices of the Board of Trade in London.

TEN MILLION MEN ARE CALLED OUT

NOTHING SMALL ABOUT THE UNITED STATES—BACKING FOR OVERSEAS ARMY.

Washington, May 18—The army law has provided for an ultimate force of approximately 2,000,000 men to back up the first troops to go to the front. When the bill had been signed the President affixed his name to a proclamation calling upon all men in the country between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, to register themselves for military service on June 5th next. The proclamation sets in motion immediately machinery that will enroll and sift 10,000,000 men and pave the way for the selection of the first 500,000 young, efficient soldiers without crippling the industries or commerce of the nation or bringing hardship on those at home.

Even before the bill was signed, the War Department announced that the full strength of the National Guard would be drafted into the United States army beginning July 15th, and concluding August 5th. Orders to bring the regiments to full war strength immediately accompanied the notification sent to all Governors. A minimum of 329,000 fighting men will be brought to the colors under those orders, supplementing the 293,000 regulars who will be under arms by June 15th.

It is from these forces that the first armies to join General Pershing at the front will be drawn to be followed within a few months, by recurring waves from the selective draft armies, the first 500,000 of whom will be mobilized September 1st.

HER NEW OFFICE

First Time in the History of Politics a Woman's Bureau

For the first time in the history of American politics a woman's bureau is to be established as a permanent adjunct of the national committee of one of the big political parties.

On March 6 Mrs. George Bass of Chicago was selected by the Democratis national committee as chairman of the woman's bureau and will have her headquarters with the rest of the committee in Washington.

Mrs. Bass is the wife of a retired lawyer of Chicago. During the recent presidential campaign Democratic leaders accorded Mrs. Bass the lion share of credit for having carried ten of the twelve suffrage states of the west and middle west for Mr. Wilson.

One of her devices was to have circulated throughout these states copies of the handsomest photograph obtainable of Mr. Wilson.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS OF GREAT VALUE

Mrs. J. A. Lagace, Ste. Perpetue, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets have been of great value to me and I would strongly recommend them to other mothers." Thousands of other mothers say the same thing. They have become convinced through actual use of the Tablets that nothing can egual them in regulating the bowels and stomach; driving out constipation and indigestion; breaking up colds and simple fevers; expelling worms and curing colic. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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AMERICAN TROOPS SENT TO FRANCE WILL BE REGULARS

WILSON CANNOT AVAIL HIMSELF AT PRESENT OF ROOSEVELT'S OFFER TO ORGANIZE A VOLUNTEER DIVISION FOR OVERSEAS — A DELICATE POSITION.

Washington, May 18 — Colonel Roosevelt will not be permitted to raise his voluntter expedition to carry the American flag against the Germans in France.

On signing the War Army Bill otnigh, President Wilson issued a statement saying that acting under expert advice from both sides of the water, he would be unable to avail himself at the present stage of the war of the authorization to organize volunteer divisions.

There was talk in many circles tonight of the possibility that a way would be found to use the former President's service in anoher way, but official comment on the subject was lacking.

President's Statement.

The President's statement said in part:

"I shall not avail myself, at any rate at the present stage of the war, of the authorization conferred by the act to organize volunteer divisions. To do so would seriously interfere with the carrying out of the chief and most immediately important purpose contemplated by this legislation, the prompt creation and early use of an effective army and would contribute practically nothing to the effective strength of the armies now engaged against Germany.

"I understand that the section of this act which authorizes for creation of volunteer divisions in addition to the draft was added with a view to providing an independent command for Mr. Roosevelt and giving the military authority an opportunity ot use fine vigor and enhusiasm in recruiting the forces now at the western front.

"It would be very agreeable to me to pay Mr. Roosevelt this compliment and the Allies the compliment of sending to their aid one of our most distinguished public men, an ex-President who has rendered many conspicuous public services and proved his gallanry in many striking ways. Politically, too, it would not doubt have a very fine effect and make a profound impression. But this is not the time or the occasion for compliment or for any action not calculated to contribute to the immeidate success of the war. The business now in hand is undramatic, practical, and of scientific definiteness and precision. I shall act with regard to it at every step and in every particular under expert and professional advice, from both sides of the waetr.

"That advice is that the men most needed are men of the ages contemplated in the draft provision of the present bill, not men of the age and sort contemplated in the section which authorizes the formation of volunteer uits,and that for the preliminary training of the men who are to be drafted we shall need all of our experienced officers. Mr. Roosevelt told me a few weeks ago, that he would wish to havt associated with him some of the most effective officers of the regular army. He named many of those whom he would desire to have designated for the service, and they were men who cannot possibly be spared from the too small force of officers at our command for the much more pressing and necessary duty of training regular troops to be put into the field in France and Belgium as fast as they can be got ready.

Trained Soldiers Only.

"The first troops sent to France will be taken from the present forces of the regular army and will be under the command of trained soldiers only.

"The responsibility for the successful conduct of our own part in this great war rests upon me. I could not escape it if I would. I am too much interested in the cause we are fighting for to be interested in anything but success. The issues involved are too immense for me to take into consideration anything whatever except the best, most effecive, most immediate means of military action. What these means are I know from the mouths of men who have seen war as it is now conducted, who have no illusions, and to whom the whole grim matter is a matter of business. I shall center my attenion upon those means and let everything else wait.

"I should be deeply to blame should I do otherwise, whatever the argument of policy for a personal gratification or advanage."

POLISH QUESTION TO BE DISCUSSED

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG AND ZIMMERMAN MEET AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SECRETARY.

Berlin, May 18, via London—Imperial Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg and Foreign Minister Zimmerman left here today for German Great Headquarters where they will meet Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Secretary. They will continue the conference recently begun in Veinna when Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg visited there. The Tageblatt says it understands that he Polish question and details in connection with the proclamation issued on November 5th., 1916, concerning Poland, also will be discussed.

The Reichstag will reconvene on July 5 for a three days session, which will comprise the summtr legislative period.

AN INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON

BROAD PRINCIPALS OF AMERICA'S ECONOMIC PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR.

Washington, May 18—Broad principles underlying America's economic participation in the war subject to congressional legislation, were agreed upon today at the final general trade conference of British Foreign Secretary Balfour, Secretaries Lansnig and Redfield and British and American trade experts. Sub-Committees, appointed at the first meeting soon after the British mission arrived, submitted their reports, which were accepted in principle, and the few remaining questions were left to the commitees to be worked out in practise on the basis of whatever legislation is finally passed by Congress.

Generally it has been agreed that the United States shall devote its resources preferentially to the Allies. In devoting a share of the scarce supplies and tonnage to neutral trade, those countrits evincing a friendly disposition toward the common cause will be favored. All shipping so far as possible will be devoted only to emergency transportation in order to decrease the chances of destruction by submarines.

The inroads of German submarines and the shortage of shipping have made it essential to safeguard every available ton and as a result absolutely no surplus overseas movement of tonnage will be permitted if Congress gives the administration the necessary authority to co-optrate with the Allies.

The British have presented for the Allies a complete statistical statement of the various needs in imports, and the problem has resolved itself for the present largely into one of figures. For instances, there is so much tonnage available for the vital needs of the Allies, leaving a certain balance for less essential goods, and a final balance for the neutrals.

The necessity of rationing the European neutrals, not only to prevent goods entering Germany but also to conserve tonnage, has been emphasized in the conferences. The elaborate system built up by Great Britain in the past two and a half years will be closely followed in practise, but the adhesion of the United States to the Allies makes it possible to enforce it with a far greater dtgree of success. It is understood that an arrangement has been agreed upon whereby the vital necessities of the smaller neutrals can be supplied without leaving a lophole for leakage to Germany.

The South American situation, while not fully discussed, is an important part of the major trade problem as a large amount of tonnage is devoted to trade there. The entry of the United States into the war gives the Allies control of all the coal resources available so that South American trade necessarily must follow the Allied lines if it is to receive the life giving imports of coal. With the Argentine, for instance, ships devoted to carrying wheat to England can be used on the return voyage to carry coal to Argentina.

AUSTRIAN CRUISER REPORTED SUNK

FOURTEEN BRITISH MINESWEEPERS LOST — NAVAL BRUSH IN ADRIATIC.

London, May 18—The British Admiralty announced today that fourteen drifters had been sunk in a raid by Austrian light cruisers in the Adriatic Sea and that the British light cruiser Dartmouth was torpedoed in a subsequent engagement with the Austrian warships but reached port safely.

The Admiralty stated that the British warships Dartmouth and Bristol pursued the Austrian vessels to a point near Cattaro when, battleships coming to their assistance, the British vessels were compelled to withdraw. The text of the statement reads:

"The Admiralty announces that from reports received from the Rear-Admiral commanding the Adriatic squadron, supplemented by the Italian official communication, it appears that early Tuesday morning an Austrian force consisting of light cruisers subsequently reinforced by destroyers, raided the Allied drifter line and succeeded in sinking fourteen British drifters, from which, according to the Austrian communication, 72 prisoners were taken.

"His Majesty's ship Dartmouth, with the Italian Rear-Admiral aboard, and H.M.S. Bristol immediately chased the enemy off, assisted by French and Italian destroyers. The chase continued with the enemy under heavy and continuous fire until near Cattaro when some enemy battleships coming out in support of their cruisers, our vessels drew off.

"Italian airmen, after a battle in the air, attacked an Austrian warship outside Cattaro and confidently affirm that one of the enemy's cruisers was on fire and being taken in tow off Cattaro in a sinking condition. One other of the enemy's cruisers was reported by the British Admiral as badly damaged.

"During her passage back the Dartmouth was struck by a torpedo from an enemy submarine but returned into port with three men killed, one officer and four men missing and believed to be dead, and seven wounded. There were no other casualties on our ships."

The Enemy's Version

Vienna, May 18, via London — A British cruiser was sunk during an engagement with English, French and Italian vessels after an Austrian naval detachment had made a successful raid in the Strait of Otranto, on the southern coast of Italy, according to an official announcement made tonight by the Admiralty. Italian destroyers, three merchantmen and twenty armed guard vessels, the statement adds, "became victms," of the Austrian raid.

A German submarine co-operated with the Austrian forces, which are said to haye returnsd to port with small loss of life and little damage. The statement follows:

"On Monday night a detachment of our light sea forces undertook a successful enterprise in the Otranto roads, in which Italian destroyers, three merchantmen and twenty armed guard vessels became victims. Seventy-two Englishmen of the crews of the guard vessels were captured.

"While returning our units had a number of fierce engagements with superior enemy forces in which the enemy, composed of English, French and Italian vessels, suffered considerable damage. On two enemy destroyers conflagrations were observed.

"Participation in the fight by enemy submarines and airmen was unsuccessful, while on the other hand our seaplanes participated splendidly in the fighting. They each obtained one hit on two enemy cruisers and effectively combatted hostile submarines. Our units returned in full number with small human losses and damages.

"In brilliant co-operation with our naval forces a German submarine sunk by a torpedo hit an English cruiser with four funnels."

A drifter is a steam fishing vessel, many of which have been used during the war in mine-sweeping.

DEPENDING ON U.S. FOR FOOD SUPPLIES TILL NEXT HARVEST

"AMERICA IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR," SAYS BRITAIN'S FOOD CONTROLLER.

London, May 18—"Great Britain is depending on the United States for food supplies, at least for the next two months, until the harvest," said Baron Devonport, in a statement today.

The Food Controller emphasized that Great Britain's reliance was her cousins across the sea, and he pinned the statement down with the crisp remark that "America is our sheet anchor." He said the largest supplies of grain and other foodstuffs were in Australia, but owing to the distance these supplies could not be relied on. A ship could make several voyages to America, while making one to Australia.

Great Britain was looking to America, said Baron Devonport, for guidance in the solution of the Allies food problems, and would be ready to be guided by suggestions from Washington.

Baron Devonport expressed hearty concurrence in the plan of Herbert C. Hoover for establishing control of supplies in the United States and furnishing foodstuffs to the Allies through controlling bodies in the Entente countries. Great Britain was only awaiting to hear what action had been taken in the United States before instituting measures here to insure the success of the plan. The belief was expressed by Baron Devonport that this was the only way to make sure of supplies and control prices.

Discussing the much agitated subject of a continuance of beer brewing, Baron Devonport said the matter was entirely out of his department, but that he knew the War Cabinet was seriously considering the problem to determine whether there should be prohibition, government control of a continuance of manufacture as at present. He pointed out that there has been no grain malted since he took control of cereals in February and said the supplies of malt would be exhausted by November.

Kennedy Jones, director of food economy, who was present and participated in the interview, expressed the personal opinion that Great Britain was drifting towards Governmental control of brewing. He believed the Government would regullate the sale of beer and allocate it to sections where it was needed by laborers in heavy work, such as mining and munition making.

Mr. Jones declared that the country was responding magnificently to the appeal for vluntary rationing and said that the consumption of bread stuffs and other vital necessities had been reduced so soon that compulsory rationing probably would be avoided.

While the interview was in progress an order was issued by the Food Minister reducing the amount of sugar allowed to confectioners to 25 per cent of the amount used in 1915. The amount previously had been reduced to forty per cent.

GOOD RECORD FOR TORONTO 'VARSITY

NEARLY 3,800 OF ITS MEMBERS HAVE ENTERED THEIR COUNTRY'S SERVICE.

Toronto, May 18—At the annual convocation of the University of Toronto this afternoon, the president referred to the fact that approximately 3,800 members of the university, including members of the staff, graduates and undergraduates, had entered the service of their country. Fifty graduates upon whom degrees were to have been conferred today are at present on active service. The university decided to defer the degrees until the men return.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Hendrie, and that of Doctor of Science on George Callie Nasmith, C.M.G.

IMPERIAL BANK MANAGER DIES.

Essex, Ont., May 18—John Watt, who was manager of the Imperial Bank of Essex, but for many years a resident of Pelee Island, died today at the home of his daughter in Amherstburg.

UNIONISTS THINK HOME RULE AN IMPERIAL DANG R

STRENGTHENING OF SINNFEIN MOVEMENT WHICH IS ACTIVELY SEDITIOUS AND PRO-GERMAN.

London, May 19—Viscount Midleton, former Secretary of State for India, has written the Prime Minister saying that in accordance with the Premier's request he has conferred with the Unionist representatives in tht west and south of Ireland and that on their behalf he can state that they consider the proposal of Home Rule for a part of Ireland involves great imperial dangers and a strengthtning of the Sin Fein movement which is "actively seditious and pro-German."

Viscount Midleton says those with whom ht has conferred also depreciate a division of Ireland on principle and cannot support the govern? ment proposal. As regards the alternative of an Irish convention Viscount Midleton says that while those with whom he has discussed the situation are convinced that the Imperial government only can form a government through which the control of Ireland may be safely committed, they were willing, with a view to minimizing the existing differences and to secure the full participation of Ireland, to submit the proposal to an Irish Unionist council and there was reason to believe they would be willing to participate if all interests were fully represented and the conclusions of the convention were made subjec to a decision by the Imperial parliament.

STARVING AND PENNILESS.

Geneva ,via Paris, May 18 — The Lithuanian bureau at Lauzanne has made public statistics received from the region of Luthuania occupied by the Germans. From these it appears that 150,000 civilians are penniless and starving, living in cellars and dugouts. Four hundred thousand farms in that region are reported to have devastated. The death rate is said to be growing alarmingly on account of the unsanitary conditions under which the people are living.

CANADIAN FRONT EXTREMELY QUIET

LITTLE BEYOND SPECIAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY AND COUNTER BATTERY WORK.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, May 18—(By Stewart Lyon, special correspondent Canadian Press).—While the battle to the south, between the Canadian front and Scarpe, rages, and the steady roll of artillery shows the increasing intensity of the struggle, on our front the only important action undertaken this morning was the destruction of the German defensive works south-west of Lens. Apart from this special artillery activity battery work, which has been carried on steadily throughout the week, when the weather conditions have been favorable ,the last few days have been extremely quiet. The enemy's guns have been silent, or have fired only a few rounds, while his infantry seeks to lead an unobstructive life.

The Canadian infantry also are having a breathing spell. There is not so much work to be done on the roads as during the spring break-up. An epidemic of baseball exists at the rest camps, and it extends well up to the front. The corps commander gave ecouragement to the fans by attending a game between the signals and supply column, and other officers are also glad to see the play, now that they have a little leisure. The effect on the spirit of the troops is excellent. No duties are left undone because of the introduction of baseball games and other outdoor sports.

Drafts of men are constantly arriving from England to take the places of those put out of action in the recent operations. They are being thoroughly drilled under the actual conditions which they will be called upon to face when the forward movement is resumed.

Sickness is reduced to the minimum, and altogether the Canadian corps is in good health, fit and prepared for any work that may be given it.

MAKING BELTING FROM WOMEN'S HAIR.

Copenhagen, May 18, via London—The Women's Patriotic League of Solening, Rheinish Prussia, Germany is making a collection of women's hair from which to weave belting for use in munitions works. Shorter hair will be used to make felt for military purposes.

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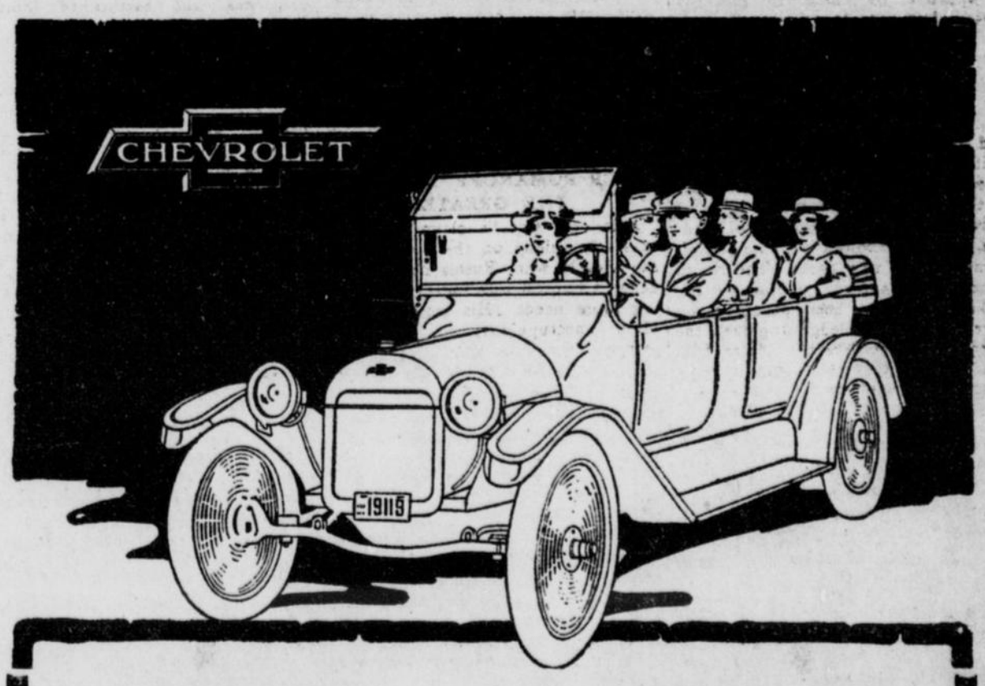

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QUEBEC, MAY 19, 1917.

THE BLONDIN MEETING.

Today we welcome General Lessard and Colonel Blondin to our city. They are two men who are worthy of our warmest admiration. General Lessard is one of our most efficient soldiers and has worked his way up through sheer force of merit. In whatever position he may be put there is no doubt that he will acquit himself nobly, and the work which he has accomplished since the war began has been invaluable. Today he brings us a message and an exhortation. He will deliver them in a plain and manly way. What he says should command the respect and attention of his audience.

To Mr. Blondin, who resigned his portfolio and donned khaki in order to give the example to his compatriots, we offer our most sincere congratulations. From the outbreak of the war he has vigorously endeavored to educate his fellow-countrymen to the magnitude of this war and its significance to the world generally and to Canada in particular. His words have not always been popular. The truth rarely is. And he had to encounter many misapprehensions, thanks to the insidious campaign of distortion and racialism which has emanated from certain sources in this Province. But he never lacked courage or persistence and already his work is bringing results. We wish him every success in his worthy and patriotic venture.

The non-political nature of the gathering is evident from the fact that Sir Lomer Gouin will preside and that he, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Judge Pelletier, and others will address the meeting. Sir Lomer has always shown himself very much in earnest about the war, and that in very practical ways. His assistance at the National Service Meeting was one of the chief factors in its success.

There will, we hope, be no repetition of the scenes which occurred at the Monument Nationale in Montreal. It is well to remember that it takes very few hoodlums or irresponsibles to bring odium on a whole community. We have no doubt, however, that the citizens of Quebec will not belie their reputation both for hospitality and level-headedness.

CONSCRIPTION.

Premier Borden has announced selective conscription for Canada. In taking this action he will have the support of all right-minded and patriotic citizens. The time is critical and the voluntary system has long outlived its usefulness. Already our casualty lists total about 90,000 and it is evident that, if we are to continue the war another year, as Sir Robert expects it will be continued, there is imperative need of more recruits. And, as the Prime Minister says, all Canadian citizens are liable for the military defence of their country. As has been repeatedly pointed out, Canada's first line trenches is in France.

Sir Robert is, to use his own words, assuming a grave responsibility. He is taking a step that will not be popular everywhere. But with him personal conscience is about political popularity and he has risen to the occasion like the true statesman that he has ever shown himself to be.

It is only fair to those who have given up their lives in France and to those who are fighting there now that there should be conscription. It is for the honor of Canada, of Britain and of France that our man-power should be utilized.

Canada must be effective in the supreme trial. Her contributions to date have been wonderful. But more is demanded. There are not enough volunteers to meet the emergency.

The selective draft is the only business-like plan. All the old conditions have been changed. Modern war is entirely different from the wars of the nineteenth century. Nowadays a nation must organize itself from top to bottom, from the chopper and plowman to the commanders on land and sea. The war is fought also on the farms, in the kitchens, in the banks, on the railroads, and in the factories.

A man misplaced in his duties is a man lost. A dollar misspent might as well be presented to the enemy.

The volunteer system takes men into the ranks who should not be there. It effectually shields the slacker who should be there.

The experience of Great Britain is a flaming warning against continuing the voluntary system here. That system tends to disarrange and demoralize industry, transportation, and agriculture, the very foundations of effective modern warfare. It puts a premium on slackers, cowards, and other pacifists.

Great Britain was forced to take tens of thousands of volunteers out of the army and return them to the work for which they were fitted. Then it was forced to reach out for the slackers and put them in the army, where they belonged. The process took two years, during which the British empire was unable to exert its full strength in war. Consequently there were blunders and costly reverses, unnecessary increases of debt, and constant danger of defeat.

Of course we shall hear the Borden Government accused of Militarism and Prussianism. But selective conscription is not autocratic. On the contrary it is essentially democratic. It is not contrary to the spirit of democracy. It is in harmony with it. It destroys distinctions between rich and poor. It insures efficiency in war, both at the front and at home. It guards against the waste of life. It utilizes special training, whether it be on the farm, in the shop, or on the railroad. It forces cowards to do their share. It takes excessive burdens from the backs of eager patriots and places a share upon the backs of slackers. It takes care that families shall not be left destitute while brave fathers are doing the work that unmarried slackers should do.

RAILWAY FIRE PROTECTION WORK.

The railway fire protection work, in the establishment and administration of which the Commission of Conservation has co-operated with the Dominion Railway Commission, has produced remarkably satisfactory results. Under the provisions of the Railway Act, and the regulations of the Board, the railways subject to its jurisdiction have assumed full responsibility for the extinguishing of fires presumably due to railway causes. Admirable co-operation has existed between the railway organizations and the several Dominion and provincial fire-protective agencies, with results thoroughly satisfactory to all concerned. Railway fires have been reduced to a position of very minor importance, and the railways have also rendeerd signal service in the extinguishing of many fires, for the origin of which they were in no wise responsible.

During 1916, 558 fires were reported as originating in forest sections within 330 feet of lines subject to the Railway Commission's jurisdiction, being 128 fires less than in 1915. Of these, 69 per cent were definitely attributed to railway causes, 18 per cent to unknown causes. Of the 388 fires chargeable to railway causes, 101 fires or 26 per cent were incipient fires which did no damage. 287 fires or 74 per cent are larger fires which burned over 11,190 acres valued at $35,566. The total damage from all fires is estimated at $39,482. Of this the railways are charged with 98 per cent, known causes other than railway fires 9 per cent, and unknown fires 2 per cent. Thus, on all lines subject to the jurisdiction of the Board throughout Canada, the forest fires definitely attributable to railway agencies did damage amounting to only $35,566—a remarkably good showing, considering the unfavorable weather conditions.

Of all fires reported, the causes were as follows: Locomotives, 61 per cent; railway employees, 8 per cent; campers and travelers, 7 per cent; settlers, 8 per cent; other known causes, 3 per cent; unknown causes, 13 per cent.

The use of tank cars for firefighting purposes is now in effect on the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, and Canadian Governmetn railways. Such equipment has proved its ecectiveness and wider use is to be hoped for.

Senator Roche will be making the editor of Le Devoir jealous if he keeps on.

To avoid having to stop while street cars take on or discharge passengers, motorists frequently drive at excessive speed to overtake the cars. This dangerous practice should be dealt with severely.

"Conservation," the monthly bulletin of the Conservation Commission, thinks that under the stimulus of exceptionally high prices, the exploitation and food production of Canada's fisheries duirng the coming year should be substantially increased, despite the absence of many fishermen on military service. It is gratifying to note from the fishery statistics for the last two or three years that the marked decrease in the number of fishermen actually fishing in Canadian waters appears to have been arrested. During 1915, as compared with 1914, the total number of fishermen increased by nearly 5,000 and the number of persons employed in all branches of fisheries' work was the highest on record. For many years the development of the fishing industry has encountered serious difficulties. While there has been a steady and even rapid growth in capital investment and in the secondary operations, such as canning, similar progress has not been in evidence with regard to the primary occupation of catching fish. With improved equipment and organization and with a continuance of current market conditions the industry may be expected to evince a productive capacity far beyond any yet attained.

PRESS COMMENT.

Russian Slavs are edging perceptibly toward becoming German slaves. —Hamilton Spectator

The slogan of the day, so far as Russia is concerned, is "Root for Root."—Toronto Mail.

The Spectator speaks of that "region into which the 'grown-up' has no right of entry, and no key to turn the lock," the mind of the child, and then gives some instantaneous flashes of the child point of view, a point of view disconcertingly aloof and apart from that of "grown-ups." A child, on a recently torpedoed ship, when every one was anxiously hoping that it would keep afloat, was heard to say, in a weary voice: "Oh, when will the ship go down?" A small boy who was being shown the bust of his grandfather, mounted on a little circular stand, asked his mother whether his grandfather had been a very wise man, and then added, "But was that all there was of him?" Perhaps the capping story is that of another little boy who, when told to make no remark on a guest's absent foot, exclaimed: "Oh, no, and when I get to heaven I will say nothing to John the Baptist about his head."—Christian Science Monitor.

The reply of General Sarrail, the commander-in-chief of the allied forces in Macedonia, to the protest recently lodged by the Royal Government, in Athens, against the General's summary treatment of Greek comitadjis, has let loose, in the Paris press, a veritable torrent of long pent-up revelations as to the Greek situation. General Sarrail does not mince matters with the Greek Government. He takes the causes of complaint, seriatim, shows that in no single instance were they justified, and closes with the deliberate statement that the Greek Government had itself "organized and maintained bands of irregular troops." The Paris Temps welcomes the statement as unlocking the doors, at last, to free speech, and proceeds to give a series of facts in regard to the Greek situation, which it declares it had attempted to publish four times previously, being prevented, however, each time from doing so by the censor. It is a truly formidable arraignment. There is the intimation of the King of Greece to the Bulgarians, in September, 1915, that he did not intend to carry out his engagement with regard to Serbia. There is a wellaccredited announcement to an interviewer, in which King Contsantine said that it was with passionate interest that he watched every progress made by the Central Empires, because every inch of French ground taken by the Germans appeared to him a gain for Greece. There is the surrender of Fort Rupel, and the capitulation of the Kavalla army corps to the Bulgarians, with the incident of the King saluting the officers, who surrendered, as "national heroes." There are the well-proven facts about the supplies afforded by the Royal Government to German submarines operating in the Ægean. There is the open preaching of revolt; the assassination of French sailors in the streets of Athens; the thwarting of allied plans by the information afforded the Bulgarians, and the utter failure, on all occasions, of the Greek Government to carry out engagements.

The situation is certainly one of the most curious and complex of the many curious and complex situations obtaining up and down the world today. And yet, it is, after all, only the logical outcome of the tragic decision of the Government at Athens, in the autumn of 1915, to repudiate its treaty obligations to Serbia. The agreement to render aid against attacks form Bulgaria was a matter of treaty, a treaty expressed in unequivocal terms, signed, sealed, and delivered, after the two nations had met together and overcome what they were agreed in regarding as treachery, of the most flagrant kind, on the part of a former ally. It was, therefore, a particularly binding treaty; yet, in the moment when it came to be tested, official Greece repudiated it. It is, of course, a simple statement of fact to say that no country can resort to such a Punic faith with impunity. Greece has been paying for it ever since.—Christian Science Monitor.

Whatever may be the Article You Seek in The Line of Dry Goods, you will always find it in our Store at the Price that you Desire to Pay.

COLORED TWEED SUITS FOR MEN; Value from $10.00 to $15.00. each For $7.59

BLACK AND NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS FOR MEN; Regular price, $15.00. For $11.95

BLACK AND NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS FOR MEN; Regular price $20.00, For $15.00

BLACK, NAVY BLUE AND GREY VICUNA SUITS FOR MEN; Regular at $20.00 For $15.00

COLORED TWEED SUITS, FOR MEN; ordinary style and pinch-back; value $20.00. For $15.00

NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS, Norfolk style, for Boys; from 10 to 17 years of age. Regular $6.00 to $7.00; assorted styles. For $4.95

BLACK CASHMERE SERGE SUITS FOR BOYS; 5 to 9 Years; Regular $6.00. For $3.45

FANCY TWEED SUITS, Russian or "Buster Brown" styles for children; 3 to 9 years. Regular $5.00. For $2.95

RUSSIAN STYLE TWEED SUITS; Grey and Navy Blue; for Children; 2 to 8 years. For $1.98

CLOTHING FOR LADIES.

¶ COSTUMES AND MANTLES for Ladies, Misses and Children. The balance of our assortment, at Twenty-five Per Cent. Reduction.

SILK CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES, with large collar. Colors: Rose, White and Black; offered at the special price of $3.49

WHITE CORSETS, four garters, new form; medium bust. Regular price $1.50. For 98c

Value of $1.25. For 79c

COLORED SILK VESTS, FOR LADIES. Regular $15.00. For $11.95

GENT'S FURNISHINGS.

NATURAL WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS FOR MEN; all sizes, 34 to 44. For $1.25

COLORED NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, assorted sizes, 14 to 18, for Men; Value 75c. For 59c

Value $1.00, for ..... 89c; value $1.25 to $1.50, for 99c; value $2.00, for $1.29

COLORED FLOWING TIES FOR MEN. Value 50c, for 29c; value 75c. For 50c

¶ YOU should not really miss the opportunity of meeting Miss Adelaide M. Burke, of New York, special representative of the "Pictorial Review," who will be at our Stores on the 19th, 21st and 22nd instant. Miss Burke is an expert in style, and will teach you the best way of making your own Suits, and of making them cheaply. Come and see her.

SEE OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SHOES AT POPULAR PRICES.

At Everybody's Store

Myrand & Pouliot, REG'D.

215 ST. JOSEPH STREET

ASK FOR COMMERCIAL BONS

USE THE "PICTORIAL" PATTERNS

SHOCKING FATHER.

Mary (writing a letter)— which shall I say, "Mrs. Brown called last evening," or "Mrs. Brown called last night?"

Father (looking up from his paper) —Either expression will do; they mean the same thing.

Mary—If that is the case, why do we say "Good evening" when a visitor calls and "Good night" when he goes?

Father—From force of habit, I suppose. Evening and night are synonymous terms.

Mary— Well, they may be synonymous, but when my name appears in society columns I guess you would rather have the report say that I appeared clad in a tasteful evening gown instead of saying I was clad in a tasteful nightgown. — Chicago Journal.

REPLACEMENT OF WAR LOSSES

Protection of Child Life Must Receive Greater Attention.

The importance of infant welfare work at this stage in the nation's crisis is daily becoming more generally recognized by all classes of the community. For many years our public health authorities have been sowing on what seemed very barren ground, but the outpouring of the nation's blood, the willing sacrifice of thousands of the best and most virile of the race, has caused the apparently lost seed to germinate, and there are now prospects of an abundant harvest. Had we looked after our infant life during the last forty years there ought to have been today between the ages of 18 and 40 another 1,300,000 men available for the fighting forces. In other words, we have allowed, through our blindness, thousands of men to die in their infancy, male babies born often healthy and in all respects capable in due time, if proper attention had been given them, or if their home conditions had been better, of growing up and doing their full duty to the nation as our splendid sons today are doing in the battlefields of the world. Because of ignorance which is curable, because of improper conditions around them which are removable, thousands of these fellow citizens of ours whom we shall 'too late' wished we had saved, now die within twelve months of their arrival in the world. —W. H. Edmunds, in Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Fresh Milk, Cream, Butter, Eggs
Maple Sugar and Syrup

M. BOYCE & SON

"The Reliable Grocer." 18 ABRAHAM HILL.

Telephone 294 Established 1856

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE RANGE OF CHILDREN'S NEW SUMMER DRESSES IN WHITE DUCK AND COLORED GINGHAMS

WHITE DUCK DRESSES, for Children, at $1.48, $1.50, $1.58, $2.18, $2.25, $2.38

COLORED GINGHAM DRESSES, for Children, at 60c, 98c, $1.10, $1.20, $1.48, $1.75, $1.95, $2.10, $2.38

GIRLS WHITE DUCK SKIRTS, in the latest styles, at $1.18, $1.25

CHILDREN'S ROMPERS, in White Duck and Colored Ginghams, at 75c, 98c, $1.10, $1.25

LADIES WHITE DUCK SKIRTS, in the newest styles, at 88c, $1.10, $1.45, $1.75, $1.88, $2.25, $2.58

FEATHER BOAS, in Black, White, Grey, Natural and Black and White, at $1.95, $2.25, $2.75, $3.25, $3.48, $4.75, $7.25

BOYS WHITE SAILOR BLOUSES and PANTS, Regular sailor style:—

Blouses, at $1.48, $1.68, $1.75, $1.88

Long Pants, at $1.15, $1.35

UMBRELLAS

We are offering a lot of Umbrellas, only a limited quantity at ..... HALF PRICE.

SIMONS & MINGUY,

Tel. 338 20 Fabrique, Quebec

BLACK JEWELLERY

¶ WE are now showing very complete lines of the new, stylish BLACK JEWELLERY, in French Jet, Italian Jet, Whitby Jet and Gun Metal.

Necklets, Lockets, Brooches, Cuff Links, Collar Pins, Cuff Pins, Scarf Pins, Bar Pins, Earrings, Watch Chains, Hat Pins, Bracelets, Lorgnettes, Shoe Buckles, Watch Bracelets.

¶ We have also our Spring Stock of:—

—Black Silk Sautoirs,
—Black Silk Purses,
—Black Silk Umbrellas,
—Black Silk Shopping Bags.

G. SEIFERT & SONS,

Jewellers

Opposite City Hall 16 Fabrique Street

Like a Clean China Dish

LEONARD CLEANABLE ONE-PIECE PORCELAIN LINED

REFRIGERATORS

To be seen at

THE CHINIC Hardware Company

Branch Store, 28 Fabrique St.

PYREX Transparent OVEN-WARE

Has the name on every piece

It fills every requirement of a baking ware and a table ware—serviceable, beautiful and durable.

Now a staple necessity in every home, and a delight to the housewife.

S.J. SHAW & CO.

Hardware Merchants,

'Phone 573. 13 ST. JOHN ST.

BOOKS

"CANADA IN FLANDERS," (Volume 2nd) —By Lord Beaverbrook.

"A STUDENT IN ARMS," —By Donald Hankey.

"THE FLAMING SWORD, in SERBIA and ELSEWHERE," —By Mrs. St. Clair Stobart.

P. J. EVOY,

Bookseller,

'Phone 772. 141 ST. JOHN ST.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

Best Liniment Made

Mr. A. L. Landry, Bonaventure, writes: "I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made."

Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain. It gives instant relief.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

Yarmouth, - - N.S.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulation.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at the Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64388.

LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUEBEC

HEAD OFFICE AND SIX BRANCHES IN QUEBEC.
TWO BRANCHES IN LEVIS.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES
AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND ST. ROCH'S BRANCH.

DIED.

HATCH—At the Western Hospital, Montreal, in her 36th year, Annie Winifred, daughter of the late Captain John Temple, and beloved wife of Hugh Hatch.

Funeral will leave the residence of her father-in-law, Andrew Hatch, No. 47 St. Cyrille street, for St. Michael's Church, Bergerville, and thence to Mount Hermon Cemetery, on Saturday the 19th instant, at 2:30 o'clock, p.m.

Friends are invited to attend.

ODELL—On the 18th instant, John Earl Joseph, at the age of 6 years and 4 months, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Odell, and great-grandson of the late J. U. Gregory.

Funeral will leave the late residence, 120 St. Augustin street, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 1.45 p.m., for St. Patrick's Church, and thence to St. Patrick's Cemetery.

PORTER—At Winnipeg, Man., on the 13th instant, William Grant, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John Porter, formerly of Quebec.

WALSH—At Jeffery Hale's Hospital, on the 17th of May, 1917, at teh age of 58 years and 7 months, John Walsh, son of the late Nicholas Walsh and Catherine Burke.

FRESH CUT FLOWERS

RECEIVED DAILY.

Specialty: Wreaths, Crosses, and Wedding Bouquets. Your order will be promptly attended to.

MDE. LEFEBVRE,
Tel. 473. 54 Palace Hill.
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AUDITORIUM

THREE DAYS ONLY
Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 17th, 18th and 19th, Matinee Saturday.
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."
With the celebrated English Comedian:
ALBERT BROWN.
PRICES:
Evening 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00
Matinee .. .. 25c, 50c and 75c

EMPIRE THEATRE
TODAY
MARY DRESSLER, in "TILLY WAKES UP."
IT'S A SCREAM!

OLYMPIA THEATRE
TODAY
CHARLEY CHAPLIN, in "THE CURE."
Also BILLIE BURKE.

VICTORIA THEATRE
TODAY
FANNIE WARD, in "The School for Husbands." Also a COMEDY.

Classic Theatre
TODAY:
MRS. VERNON CASTLE,
—in—
"PATRIA"

OPERA CONCERT
—at the—
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HALL
FRIDAY, MAY 25th, 1917
Given by some of the Pupils
of
M. and Mme. Xavier Mercier.
PRICES .. .. $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.
M.5,10,24,25x4

G. W. V. Association of Can.

All returned officers, n.c.o. and men are requested to attend the big recruiting meeting which will be held
—in the—
ARENA, SATURDAY NIGHT
at 8:00 o'clock.
Make it your duty to attend and help by your presence this very important meeting.
Officers and men will meet at the center door and march in together.
A. J. DUCHESNAY,
M.18x2 Secretary.

Private Boarding House
108 Grande Allee.
Opposite Drill Hall Square.
A comfortable and home-like boarding house, with beautiful, bright, sunny rooms, nicely furnished and in finest residential part of the city.
Separate table board if desired.
MRS. M. WHELAN, Proprietoress.
Phone 4237.

Real Enjoyment
A pipeful of Walling's "GARRISON MIXTURE," will give you that.
Try a tin. This Tobacco is put up in 1-5 at 25c, and 1-2 at 60c.
Walling's Stores
46 Mountain Hill. 161 St. John Street.

Become a Nurse
And Earn $25 Weekly
The W. W. Backus Hospital, of Norwich, Conn., U.S.A., a General Hospital, with all modern equipment, offers a three years' graded course to young women desiring a Nurse's Profession.
Compensation during training.
Do not ask for application blank unless you fully intend to take up the course.
For circular of information, write:
KATHLEEN A. DOWD, R.N.,
Superintendent of Nurses, Norwich, Connecticut, U.S.A.
M.17x1m

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON ONTARIO
ARTS
MEDICINE EDUCATION
APPLIED SCIENCE
Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
HOME STUDY
Arts Course by correspondence. Degree with one year's attendance.
Summer School July and August
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A Building, An Organization, A Service.

WE INVITE all motorists to visit our new automobile building, where real, reliable and ever-ready automobile service will be found at any time and for any make of car.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
Gasoline, tires, oils, accessories at the best prices.
EXPERT MECHANICS
P. T. LEGARE LIMITED
61 to 73 St. Valier St. Quebec.

IN THE HEART OF THINGS TAKE YOUR MEALS AT:
The Marathon Cafe
129 St. John Street Phone 3563
THE CHILDS CAFE
Cor. St. Peter & St. James. Phone 3432
88 St. Joseph Street - Phone 3215
Table and Attendance Unsurpassed.
HOME-MADE PIES: Apple, Raisin, Cocoanut, Blueberry, Peach, Lemon, Cranberry, Mince and Custard.
Any Pie to take home, 25c.
Malpecque Oysters, 60c a dozen.
Fried, to take home, same price.
All kinds of Fruits served in Season.

EASY SUBTRACTION.

"Now," explained the teacher, "in order to subtract, things must be of the same denomination. For instance we cannot take six oranges from eight apples, nor five sheep from six horses."

Young Arthur had an inspiration, and his small hand shot up.

"Teacher," he shouted, "can't you take five quarts of milk from four cows?"

IN AND ABOUT TOWN

BIG RALLY TONIGHT AT QUEBEC ARENA

ALL ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED FOR BLONDIN-LESSARD RECRUITING MEETING.

All arrangements have now been completed for the Blondin-Lessard recruiting meeting at the Arena tonight.

General Lessard and Lieut.-Col. Blondin are expected to arrive in the city this morning and, as already announced, the speakers at the rally tonight, besides these two gentlemen, will be Sir Lomer Gouin, who will preside, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, His Honor Judge L. P. Pelletier and Major Grothe, who has been in the trenches with the 22nd Battalion.

With such a group of noted orators it is easy to foresee that the meeting will attract an unusually large attendance and the rally promises to be a great success in every respect.

It is expected that some important announcements will be made.

NATIONAL UNITY PLANS DISCUSSED

MANY ANSWERS TO INVITATIONS ARE RECEIVED FROM DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS.

A busy meeting of the local Committee of the National Unity Convention was held last night, at the City Hall, under the presidency of Honourable C. F. Delage, all the other members of the committee being also present.

The Secretary, Mr. Morisset, informed the members that he had receivde a letter from Mayor Lavigueur, to the effect that it was with much pleasure that he (the Mayor) agreed to preside over a public reception of the delegates, at the City Hall, on next Tuesday.

The Secretary also informed the Committee that the great number of answers to the invitations already received was great proof of the enthusiasm and the patriotism with which the idea of National Unity had met among Quebec's most distinguished citizens. The movement so happily begun by the "entente cordiale" is a good one, assured the secretary, and broadened as it is to be, should prove still better to the Canadian community at large.

News have been received last night from the Central National Committee in Montreal, that the program for Tuesday, the 22nd., is somewhat changed. Instead of arriving by the C.P.R. train, the delegates will board the Canada Steamship steamer, at Three Rivers, and will arrive at Quebec in the morning. The reception at the City Hall will take place at 10, and at 12 or 1 p.m. a lunch will be served at KentHouse.

The National Executive Committee will hold special preliminary sittings today and tomorroy in Montreal; Monday, at Three-Rivers, and Tuesday at Kent House, so the program will be well fixed up for the opening of the convention on next Wednesday.

A WORD OF INTEREST TO THE HOUSEWIVES

We have on different occasions interested some of the Housewives of this City in what is considered and known for cooking as the safest, cleanest, most convenient and most economical, way, which is **Electrically.**

The Electric Range for cooking has many advantages over the other ranges of wood, coal or gas. It is the safest as there is no flame, cleanest because of no soot or smoke, most convenient because it does away with the drudgery of over heated kitchens and most economcial because of its low cost of operation and saving of time, health and food. We are always at your service and anxious to prove you those advantages of the Electric Range.

We may say that we go further than show you these advantages. We also teach you the **New** way of cooking.

Our demonstrators and sales people are always at your services and can be relied upon to see that you are properly instructed as to the care and operation of your Range.

We are still giving demonstrations daily at the "Electric Shop" 146 St. John St., to convince you of the work done, and results acquired by the Electric Ranges.

You are invited to attend these demonstrations which are for your own benefit and you are under no obligations.

"At Your Service."

Public Service Corp. of Quebec

QUEBEC OFFICER IS WOUNDED IN FRANCE

MAJOR J. A. SCOTT WENT OVERSEAS WITH COL. WM. PRICE'S BATTALION.

His many friends in this city will be grieved to learn that Major J. A. Scott, who went overseas with the 171st Battalion, Col. Sir Wm. Price's battalion, was wounded in the recent fighting in France. News to this effect has just been received in town, but no details as to his injuries are available.

Major Scott, who was connected with the Anglo-Canadian Leather Company, St. Valier street, before enlisting in the 171st Battalion, was well known in Quebec. He was prominently identified with the old Q. O. C. H. When Sir William Price decided to raise a battalion, Major Scott lent valuable aid in recruiting for that unit, with which he went overseas. On reaching England, the 171st battalion was broken up into drafts. The fact that this Quebec officer was over age did not phase him. He crossed over to France with a railway construction battalion. This, however, did not seem to satisfy him. He wanted to see real active service and succeeded in getting transferred to the 87th Battalion, which unit was organized in Montreal under Col. Meighen. A number of Quebec boys had been recruited into it, including Lieut. Cecil Thompson, Lieut. Wallace, late Lieut. Williams, late Lieut. H. H. Scott and others.

ONE THOUSAND PEOPLE SEE MRS. VERNON CASTLE

Greatest Picture Ever Offered to the Quebec Public at the Classic Today.

All lovers of the very best pictures should see the first episode of the greatest serial picture ever made with Mrs. Vernon Castle, the woman who danced before royalty and who is today becoming one of the leading artists of the screen. Perhaps no programme in any picture house ever surpassed what was shown at the Classic last night, and it is expected the theatre will be crowded today to the doors both at the afternoon and evening performances. "Shell 43" with H. B. Warner and Enid Markey was an exceptionally great Triangle play and held the audience spellbound for one hour and fifteen minutes. Don't miss today. See the best programme in pictures ever shown. The serial with Mrs. Vernon Castle is now the talk of all America and was secured by the Classic theatre at a very high cost.

REDUCED RATES TO WESTERN CANADA VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Homeseekers Excursions which are organied every year by the Canadian Pacific Railway, are again in effect this year every Tuesday until October 30th, and persons intending to settle in Western Canada can purchase tickets at reduced rates, with a return limit of 60 days.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is the most up to date route operating regular unexcelled through transcontinetnal trains from Eastern Canada to Western Canada, passing through such prosperous cities as Port-Arthur, Fort William, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Saskatoon, and through its numerous branches and connections reaches such agricultural centers as Prince Albert, Assiniboia, Gravelbourg, etc. A through train leaves Montreal Windsor Station, for Western Canada, at 10.15 p.m. daily. This train is one of the fastest of Canada and is modern in every respect.

Ask for a copy of our "Homeseekers' Guide" distributed free on application. Leaflet is very interesting and gives all the particulars of the Homeseekers Excursions.

For further particulars apply to Chas. A. Langevin, City Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, 30 St. John street and Gare du Palais, Quebec. may.19-26x2.

Radium

A discovery which created a sensation in 1906 and which has never since been equalled is the famous "Radium" Corn Cure. Experience has proved that it never fails when the directions are followed out. This famous cure may be obtained at the "Quincy" Shoe Store, St. Roch's Hotel Building, which also makes a specialty of "Arrowsmith" and "Packard" accessories for sore feet, such as steel arch supports, air cushion heels, bunion and corn protectors, arrangement to keep pumps from slipping off the feet, etc.,

ONE OF TWO SONS KILLED IN ACTION

MRS. MUNRO-BERWICK, WELL-KNOWN IN QUEBEC, IS BEREAVED.

The sad news has reached the city of the death of Griffith Dudley, son of Mrs. H. J. Munro-Berwick, at No. 32 Stationary Hospital, Wemireux, France, on April 12th, from wounds received in the battle of Vimy Ridge.

He and his younger brother, Gene, ha dbeen in the trenches together since December, and on April 19th, had been in the trenches together of her not to worry, as his brother's wounds were not serious, and he was well and happy. Before his letter reached its destination, news of the older boy's death had been received by his mother at Lake Wales, Florida.

Mrs. Munro-Berwick, formerly Mrs. Rollins Dudley, is well-known in Quebec, having trained and graduated at Jeffery Hale's Hospital a few years ago.

A memorial service for the late Private Dudley was held on April 29th at Christ Church, Fort Meade, Fla.

The sympathy of her numerous Quebec friends will be extended to Mrs. Munro-Berwick in her sad bereavement.

HON. C. E. DUBORD'S CONDITION CRITICAL

VICTIM OF ACCIDENT LAST WINTER HAD SERIOUS RELAPSE RECENTLY.

Hon. C. E. Dubord, M.L.C., who was seriously injured last winter by being run down by a vehicle at the Palais, had a serious relapse recently and had to be taken to the Hotel Dieu Hospital again.

It was learned last night that his condition has become most critical.

SOLDIERS WELCOMED BY ST. MATTHEW'S

MEN'S SOCIETY ENTERTAINS ONE HUNDRED — ENJOYABLE EVENING IS PASSED.

The members of the St. Matthew's Branch of the Church of England Men's Society entertained about one hundred returned soldiers in St. Matthew's Parish Hall last night and a very happy time was spent by the boys.

The function was presided over by Mr. W. C. Teakle, President of the Society, who, on behalf of the members extended a hearty welcome to the men. A splendid musical entertainment, in which some of the soldiers also took part, followed, and, judging from the applause which the artistes taking part received, was much appreciated. At the close of the concert refreshments were served by the members of the Society, to which the guests did ample justice.

During the course of the entertainment smokes were handed round, and in every possible way the boys were made feel quite at home. The proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Cars were kindly supplied by the Quebec Street Railway, under the supervision of Mr. J. T. Cassells, who has proved indefatigable in his efforts in looking after the comfort of returned men who attend entertainments.

The programme, which was under the direction of Mr. G. H. Harvey was as follows:

Song .. .. Miss Clara Wiggs.
Song .. ..Pte. Guest.
Song .. ..Sergt. Frost.
Mechanical Jane (Playlet) ....The Misses Burstall, Shreve and Scott.
Recitation .. .. Sergt. Bryant.
Dance, Highland Fling .. .. Master Tommy Prentice.
Song: .. ..Mr. A. J. Carpenter.
Song .. .. Mr. Harry Lawson.
Comic Recitations: .. ..Pte. Harry Grant.
God Save The King.

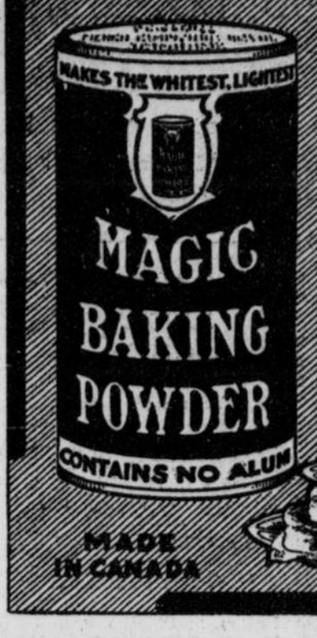
MR. HARRY ODELL LOSES YOUNG SON.

The many friends of Mr. Harry Odell, of the Marine Department, will regret to learn of the death of his son, aged six years and four months. The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon from 120 St. Augustin street to St. Patrick's church and cemetery.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

A man named Ouellette, of Levis, who was arrested at Cochrane, Ont., appeared in the Court of Sessions yesterday on a charge of robbery to which he pleaded not guilty. The hearing of the case was adjourned till a later date. On a charge of trespass a youth was allowed his liberty on suspended sentence. A resident of St. Remi, Portneuf County, was charged with having killed a moose-cow contray to the law, and pleading guilty was fined $100.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



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THE SHAKESPEARE PROBLEM

Criticising in "The Nineteenth Century" Sir George Greenwood's book, "Is there a Shakespeare Problem?" Mr. Gordon Cross says the whole problem resolves itself into a balance of improbabilities. It is improbable that such wonderful plays should have been written at all. But written they were, and as far as their imperishable qualities are concerned they are the work of a single author whose literary activity lay between —roughly—1585 and 1615. There are difficulties in the way of accepting William Shakespeare as this author, and Sir George Greenwood has stated these difficulties as clearly and forcibly as they are ever likely to be stated. But they are not insurmountable, and when other theories of the authorship are as keenly scrutinized they are found to present equal or even greater difficulties. Thus, even on the negative side the Shakespearean theory appears the least improbable. But it is also supported by the only definite and positive contemporary evidence that exists, and by the unanimous tradition of more than two hundred years. The final conclusion, then, appears to be that, while Sir George Green wood has justly criticized some biographers of Shakespeare and their free and easy method of jumping at conclusions, his assaults have left the main Shakespearean position unbroken.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Four prisoners appeared at the Recorder's Court yesterday on charges of drunkenness. Fines ranging from $2 to $10 and costs were imposed.

BEFORE THE COURT ON CHARGE OF THEFT.

A young fellow accused of stealing a cash box containing $7.50, from the St. Roch's Hotel, appeared before the Court of Sessions yesterday afternoon and pleaded guilty. Sentence will be pronounced in a month's time.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT BY JUDGE PELLETIER.

Hon. Judge L. P. Pelletier will render judgment this morning in the case of the Donnacona Paper Company, which bears on the Sunday observance law. The case was pleaded a few days ago. Today's judgment will be awaited with interest.

LADIES SKIRTS
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COLORED SKIRTS of good quality Serge, Panamas and Tweeds; values of $6.00 and $7.00, for $4.74

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BASEBALL SEASON OPENS TOMORROW

In The World of Sport

LAST NIGHT'S SCORES IN DUCKPIN LEAGUE

CITY BASEBALL LEAGUE OPENS SEASON TOMORROW ON GROUNDS IN LEVIS

Napoleons and Lauzon Will Mix Things Up in the First Game Starting at 1.30 and St. Pat's and Patricias Are Billed for the Night-cap Event—Harry Ledden and Joseph Pouliot Will Umpire the Games.

The Quebec City Baseball league will open officially for the season tomorrow afternoon with a double-header on the grounds of the Parc D'Amusement on ise heights of Levis

The first game will be between the d'Amusement on the heights of Levis. ron and Napoleons of Levis. Of the Napoleons, much is already known, but what the make-up of the Lauzon team will be is a question. "Pete" Pouliot the former Laval pitcher may twirl for the "Shipbuilders" and then again, he may not. Herbert, the brilliant player who starred with St. Romuald last season may catch for Lauzon—and he may not. "Bert" Shink, however says that Lauzon will have a team which will make them all hustle and though the line-up may be known just before the umpire calls play, the Naps may have a surprise put over on them. Maurais, who looks to be close to mid-season form, will hurl for the Napoleons with Piton behind the bat. Manager Giguere expects "Big Six" Jocks to play at short stop for his team.

In the second game, Patricias, who are said to be re-inforced through the addition of the pick of Laval and C. B. teams, will attack St. Patricks. The Irishmen look to have strong outfit this season and Manager Newton expects to start the season with a win. If Crevier turns up, he will likely pitch for St. Pats, but if not, "Billy" Frezell who is rapidly rounding into shape, will again take up mound duty, though "Bob" Pitcher may be available also.

Quite a crowd saw the exhibition game of baseball in Levis last Thursday and as tomorrow's games will be league fixtures, record crowds should attend.

President Johnny Bruneau has named Harry Ledden and Jos. Pouliot to umpire the games. The first game will begin at 1.30 sharp and the second at 3.30 just as when the matches were played on the Exhibition Grounds.

National League.

Yesterday's baseball results:—

Brooklyn Wins.

Brooklyn, May 18.—Pfeiffer and Doak each allowed four hits today, but the locals hits were timely and they won from St. Louis by a score of 4 to 1. Otto Miller hit a home run in the fifth inning with Olson on first.

Score by innings:		R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	.100 000 000	1	4	3
Brooklyn	.100 021 00*	4	4	1

Doak, Packard and Snyder; Pfeiffer and G. Miller.

Pittsburg Proves Easy.

New York, May 18.—Pittsburg proved easy for New York in its first appearance here this season, the Giants winning by a score of 8 to 1. New York clinched the game in the first inning, when with the bases full Brief, attempting a play at the plate, threw the ball into the Pittsburg dug out, two men scoring. Grimes was hit hard at times and the Pittsburg's fielding was amateurish.

The scores:—		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	.000 000 001	1	8	4
New York	.300 120 20*	8	8	1

Grimes and Schmidt; Sallee and McCarty, Rariden.

Philadelphia Wins.

Philadelphia, May 18.— Niehoff's batting was the big factor in the victory of Philadelphia over Chicago today. The score was 3 to 1, the defeat of the visitors checking their winning streak after it had reached ten straight. Niehoff made a home run, drove in one run with a sacrifice fly and sent in the other with a single. Alexander held his opponents to four hits and was prevented from a shut out by Whitted misjudging Deal's fly. Manager Mitchell and Douglass were sent off the field by Umpire Orth for disputing decisions on balls and strikes.

The score:—		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	.001 000 000	1	4	3
Philadelphia	.010 001 01*	3	9	1

Douglass, Prendergast, Demaree and Wilson; Alexander and Killifer.

Cincinnati Victorious.

Boston, May 18.—Cincinnati demade but five hits off Ring. Two of made but five hits og Ring. Two of these in the sixth, by Maranville and Twombly followed by passes to Konetchy and Smith, accounted for Boston's one run. Mayor Gaynor, of Providence, presented Shean, former Providence International League manager, with a diamond stickpin.

The score:—		R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	.200 100 601	4	7	2
Boston	.000 001 000	1	5	0

Ring and Huhu; Rudolph, Nehf and Tragressor.

"Bert" Shink will most likely catch for Lauzon, unless Herbert signs up.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Results:

St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 4.
Pittsburg, 1; New York, 8.
Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 3.
Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Results:

Boston, 2; Chicago, 8.
New York, 7; Detroit, 3.
Washington, 8; St. Louis, 2.

Postponed.

Cleveland-Philadelphia; rain.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Results:

Buffalo, 12; Baltimore, 5.
Providence, 11; Rochester, 4.

Postponed Games:

Montreal-Richmond; rain.
Newark-Toronto; rain.

American League.

Ruth Was Wild.

Chicago, May 18.—Chicago broke Ruth's winning streak of seven straight games today in defeating Boston 8 to 2, in the first game of the series here. Ruth was wild in the second inning and walked two men. This coupled with bunched hits gave the locals a commanding lead. In the next inning Chicago continued its assault and with the aid of an error scored two more runs and forced the pitchers retirement. Russell was in fine form.

The score:—		R.	H.	E.
Boston	.010 000 001	2	4	3
Chicago	.032 003 00*	8	15	2

Ruth, Bader and Agnew; Russell and Schalk.

New York Beats Detroit.

Detroit, May 18.—New York defeated Detroit 8 to 3 today, Frank Baker making the victory possible by doubling in the ninth with the score tied and three men on bases. Baker scored on Nunamaker's hit. Today's defeat marked the fourth straight loss for Detroit. Dauss was unusually wild today, allowing four bases on balls, hitting two batsmen and making two wild pitches.

The score:—		R.	H.	E.
New York	.020 000 014	7	12	1
Detroit	.000 021 000	3	7	1

Mogridge and Nunamaker; Dauss and Stanage.

St. Louis Weak.

St. Louis, May 18.— St. Louis continued to field indifferently while Plank was none too effective and Washington won today, 8 to 2. Washington got one or more hits in each inning, but the sixth. St. Louis got their two runs in the first when Austin singled and Jacobson hit a home run.

The score:—		R.	H.	E.
Washington	.211 110 200	8	12	1
St. Louis	.200 000 000	2	6	5

Harper, Dumont and Henry; Plank, Rogers and Hale.

Postponed.

At Cleveland:—
Cleveland-Philadelphia; rain.

International League.

Bisons Win Easily.

Buffalo, May 18 —Warhop's work was very crude today and the Bisons won 12 to 5. McDonald starred in the field and with the bat. Lamar twisted his knee in sliding into the home plate. Fewster taking his place.

The score:—		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	.164 001 00*	12	15	2
Baltimore	.000 301 001	5		1

Engel and Onslow; Warhop and McAvoy.

Rochester Plays Badly.

Rochester, May 18.—Rochester played very bad baseball today and Providence won the first game of the series 11 to 4. Though the locals nicked Toots Schultz for twelve hits and he passed six, they scored but four runs. Errors helped Providence.

The scores:—		R.	H.	E.
Providence	.105 010 310	11	14	1
Rochester	.200 000 002	4	12	7

Postponed.

At Montreal:—
Montreal-Richmond; rain.
At Toronto:—
Newark-Toronto; game postponed until tomorrow when two games will be played.

FRONTENAC LOST TO THE CHIEN D'OR

ST. PATRICKS DID NOT PLAY BUT ARE ONLY TWO POINTS BEHIND LEADERS NOW.

Chien d'Or downed the Frontenacs two out of three in a duckpin league game on Olympia Alleys last evening, Talbot being high man with 380. Scoring was high on both sides, Chien d'Or rolled 1060 and Frontenac 1006. St. Patricks agreed to postpone their game with Montcalm at the latter's request but on being informed that there was some question of the game being thrown out altogether if proceedings were not in order, the Irishmen got together and rolled three strings on Brochu's Alleys in order to fill the requirements of the league though they have no intention of claiming the games unless Montcalm or the league give them by default. Harold O'Sullivan rolled 392 in this game. Olympia climbed higher in the league standing by sweeping three strings from the Sons of Ireland. Jacques Cartier beat Athletique two to one and Joffre beat Canadien two to one.

The scores:—

Olympia.

Fortier	111	118	108	337
Bussieres, E.	91	139	99	333
Grenier, H.	126	98	112	336
	334	353	319	1006

Chien d'Or.

Talbot, A.	112	140	128	380
Labrecque, E.	107	135	127	369
Bisset, C.	90	111	110	311
	309	386	365	1060

Chien d'Or won two.

Athletique.

Langlois	83	80	95	258
Cleroux	89	78	96	263
Gingras, W.	122	100	107	329
	294	288	298	850

Jacques-Cartier.

Falardeau	95	74	94	263
Emond	99	120	94	313
Amiot	109	120	104	333
	303	314	292	909

Jacques-Cartier won two.

Joffre.

Lamy	97	103	93	293
Henry, D.	105	96	97	298
Gagnon, E.	113	148	90	351
	315	147	280	942

Canadien.

Gingras, A.	105	123	107	335
Gauvreau, H.	112	102	80	294
Dauphin, C.	92	96	114	302
	309	321	301	931

Joffre won two.

Olympia.

Picher, J. H.	118	126	109	353
Paquet, A.	120	110	92	322
Metivier, J.	105	115	116	336
	343	351	317	1011

Sons of Ireland.

McDonald		89		89
Bryson, J.	94		82	176
LaRoche, H.	118	100	88	306
Kirkwood, J.	105	112	87	304
	317	301	257	875

Olympia won three.

St. Patricks.

J. Ledden	113	119	119	351
S. Walker	101	116	94	311
H. O'Sullivan	123	144	125	392
	337	379	338	1054

Montcalm.

Did not play as St. Pat's agreed to postpone game. St. Pat's merely rolled strings to protect their interests.

Position.

Frontenac	27	15	643
Frontenac	27	15	643
*St. Patricks	25	14	641
Chien d'Or	28	17	622
Jacques Cartier	27	18	600
Joffre	25	20	556
Montcalm	21	18	538
Olympia	18	27	400
Canadien	17	28	378
Athletique	16	29	356
Sons of Ireland	12	30	286

*Games defaulted by Montcalm are not counted in this table for St. Pats.

HICKEY MISTAKEN.

Louisville, Ky., May 18.—"President Hickey is emphatically mistaken in his assertions, if he is correctly quoted," O. H. Wathen, president of the Louisville club of the American Association, said tonight when his attention was called to a statement by the league president that the consent of six club owners of the American Association and President Barrow of the International League had been given to cancellation of the inter-league series between the two organizations.

"I, myself, have personal positive knowledge that at least three club owners are absolutely opposed to any such proposition," Mr. Wathen said.

Maurais seems to have great speed this season. He and Piton work well together as a battery.

Sporting Notes

Quebec's baseball league will get going tomorrow—if the weather is fine.

* * *

The fact that the games are played in Levis, should not keep the fans away. The grounds are first-class, the stand accommodates quite a crowd, and the best or order is maintained.

* * *

The St. Patrick's team will cross to Levis on the 1:30 p.m. ferry. Manager "Steve" Newton wishes all the players to be on hand early.

* * *

The Tipperary club of the Junior League which plays the Voltigeurs in Levis, will be crossing on the same boat. Manager Cote will take the following players to Levis: Frank Brophy, A. Paquet, J. Kirkwood, L. Gignac, H. Kelly, "Bud" Dinan, W. Byrne, J. Fournier, J. Coleman, B. Hayden, A. Savard, M. Power, Antonio Savard, and "Mike" Power will be the battery for the Tips. Frank McLaughlin will be one of the umpires.

* * *

Lauzon and Patricias are dark-horses in the Quebec City League. Nobody knows what these two teams may spring on the league.

* * *

Quite a clever three-round bout was staged in the St. Louis Barracks, by a couple of boys from "A" Company of the 8th Royal Rifles. Pte. Loranger, the barber, got the decision over Pte. Lyonnais, after a tidy scrap. J. Patry was referee and T. Homerson, timekeeper.

* * *

Both Chicago teams look to have the goods this season. If Fred Mitchell pilots the Cubs to a pennant, much of the credit which Stallings received when he drove the Braves home after a woeful start, will go to Mitchell, who, it is said, was the real "Miracle Man" that season when with Boston.

* * *

Chien d'Or rolled in great form last night. Talbot putting on a fine total of 380. Amedee looks to have the average prize cinched.

* * *

"Joe" Metivier's Olympia team is climbing. "The Moving Picture" trio rolled over a thousand last night, even though "Joe" threw a "Charlie Chaplin" ball into the gutter on a spare.

* * *

Although St. Pat's agreed to postpone their game with Montcalm, rather than risk having the three strings cancelled altogether, they rolled three strings all alone to protect their standing, though they do not intend claiming them unless the Montcalms agree to forfeit or the league decides to count them.

* * *

Standards will play in Sillery on Sunday afternoon. Junior baseball should have a big season.

* * *

Henri Grenier has been ill lately, which accounts for some of his poor games, recently, though he showed signs of hitting his stride again last evening.

* * *

Emile Labrecque has been rolling steadily lately.

* * *

Facts not worth knowing:

The news that Conscription bill was introduced, was received with wild cheering at all the cigar stands last evening.

Masons should be experts at the use of trench mortars.

* * *

Popular Pastime, No. 800: "Wondering if you'll buy a new suit, or wait till the Government gives you a 'Khaki' one."

COMISKEY DENIES REPORTS.

Chicago, May 18.—President Comiskey, of the Chicago Americans, in denying reports today that he was negotiating with William Carrigan, former manager of the Boston Americans, to supplant Manager Rowland, declared he was satisfied with the showing Rowland had made and was not considering any change at present.

CANCELLATION OF INTER-LEAGUE SERIES.

Chicago, May 18.—Cancellation of the inter-league series between the clubs of the American Association and the International League was made with the consent of six club owners in the association and President Edward Barrow of the International League, according to a statement tonight by Thomas J. Hickey, president of the American Association.

Explaining President Barrow's denial of the cancellation, Hickey admitted that he had announced the action before the time agreed on, but declared quick action was necessary.

"I had agreed to keep the matter secret until Sunday", President Hickey said, "until after the meeting of the International League club owners, but because we were obliged to draft a new schedule so hurriedly, I had to call off the series at once. It couldn't be helped."

The new schedule of seventy seven games must be drafted by Sunday for consideration of the club owners. It will be adopted by a mail vote.

NATIONAL TENNIS CHAMPION WON

MISS BJURSTEDT CAPTURED FINALS IN WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

New York, May 18.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national tennis champion, won the final in the singles of the women's metropolitan patriotic tournament today on the Clay Courts of the West Side Tennis Club. In place of the usual championship title and prizes she becomes the recipient of a certificate awarded by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association as all of the funds of the tournametn are donated to the Red Cross.

Miss Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. C. V. Hitchins in straight sets. The score was 6-3, 6-1. Throughout the match Miss Bjurstedt outplayed and outgeneralled her opponent at the net.

DEVONSHIRE SUMMARY.

Windsor, Ont., May 18:—

First race, 4 1-2 furlongs— Near, 109, Doyle, $60.70, $21.00, $8.50, won; My Grace, 109, Nolan, $9.00, $4.10, second; Mon Pure, 109, Claver, $3.30, third. Time, 56. Dalaston, Salvestra, Lady Berger, Ruth Stathem, Theodore Fair, Tippo Sahid, Attorney Muir, Iris T. ran.

Second race, 5 1-2 furlongs—Mystic Folly, 105, Claver, $14.20, $7.20, $4.00, won; Sister, Emblem 105, Smith, $9.50, $4.20, second; Ponce De Leon, 110, Nolan, $3.30, third. Time, 1:08 3-5. Spring Song, Frank Coleman, Treowen, Kestrel, Useful, Petrovna, Class A. ran.

Third race, 6 furlongs— Birdman, 114, Claver, $7.70, $4.40, $3.20, won; Peppee, 105, Johnson, $9.70, $5.30, second; Thirty Seven, 108, McIntyre, $15.40, third. Time, 1:14 1-5. Plaudito, Pleaes Wells, Bank Bill, Yaca, Sir Arthur, Alex Getz, Garl, Ingot, Oldsmobile ran.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs— Skiles Knob, 105, Claver, $10.00, $4.10, $3.90, won; Tiajan, 98, Scherrer, $7.30, $3.80, second; Pan Zareta, 132, Mott, $2.80, third. Time, 1:13. Piligree, Etruscan, Manganese ran.

Fifth race, mile— Bogart, 111, Mott, $5.20, $4.30, $3.30, won; Euterpe, 103, Smith, $6.70, $5.80, second; Frosty Face, 105, Doyle, $7.40, third. Time, 1:43 4-5. Rey Oakwood, Tze Lsi, Paymaster, Birkie, Minda, Pontefract, Miss Waters, Miss Fox ran.

Sixth race, mile and eighth— Menlopark, 108, Gaugel, $10.30, $6.00, $3.80, won; Flying Feet, 105, Connors, $14.30, $7.20, second; Petit Blue, 105, Molesworth, $3.00, third. Time, 1:57 1-5. Weyanoke, Lady Powers, Opperth, Prime Mover, Nannie McDee, Ray O' Light, Supreme ran.

THE HERO MALGRE LUI.

"C.O." stands for Conscientious Objector. It also stands for Commanding Officer? but the two have very little in common otherwise.

Becksniff was a C.O. but he did not command a battalion. He was the other kind. There never was a conscientious objector who objected so much as Becksniff. Other men stopped grousing when he was about. They had no heart for it somehow; said it made them feel sick. Becksniff could not be made to see the value of fighting as expounded by those at home. Asked if he would like to see the Germans murder his mother, he said that kidney trouble had anticipated them. Asked what he would do if they came to murder his wife, he said he was unmarried. All the king's horses and all the king's men (not to mention M.O.'s) could not make a soldier of Becksniff. But they could make him go to the front, and they did. The Medical Officer said it was a record. There did not seem to be an ailment known to science from which Becksniff did not suffer; he ought by rights to have been a Z 26; but they got him out there.

And his luck held. He got a young and enterprising Commanding Officer who knew the case and resolutely refused to have him court-martialled even for the most unheard-of deeds, deeds that would have got any ordinary mortal hung, drawn and quartered. Being a vegetarian, they made him a battalion butcher, until the general complaints amounted almost to mutiny. Twice he tried to desert, but the Military Police were in the conspiracy, and brought him back surreptitiously. They put him in the front line with a dummy gun, and an escort of one—Popham, formerly a chucker-out in a music-hall at Stratford (East). There he got his own back a little by refusing to take cover at moments when others were trying to remember the prayers their mothers had taught them.

Finally, he made an attempt to desert to the enemy. A strong point in a village had held up the battalion and caused everybody to be occupied temporarily with their own affairs. This was his moment. Using his dummy rifle as a jumping pole, he leapt from shell-hole to shell-hole towards the machine-gun emplacement, yelling all the time like a madman that he was a deserter, that he didn't want to be a soldier, and that all men should be brothers and sisters. Tired of the war, the seven Germans gave themselves up to this brave Englishman, and insisted on his bringing them back. In fact, they carried him in.

Of course they gave him the D.C.M. he could hardly have hoped to escape it. At the presentation he protested he was an utter coward. The Brigadier said that modesty was a most becoming feature in the New Armies. In desperation, and determined to end it all for good, he threw his cap at the General, who smiled, said it was obviously a case of shell-shock, and recommended him for a cushy job at the base. Where he still is.

And Popham, who tried the same idea and threw a Maconochie tin at a corporal, got 28 days Number One, and can see no justice in it.

THE NEW SUITS

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The Vests are the five-button, close-fitting kind.

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when you will have to buy your Summer Underwear. We have a complete stock of high-grade Underwear Units and two-piece Suits.

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¶ FOR Forty Years, the best made in the United States. We have all sizes — Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Girls', in beautiful colors.

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World's speed champion 1 mile in 36 seconds, 100 miles an hour.

The good old X also holds only world economy record, 163 miles on 1 gallon gasoline; only machine to climb 75 p.c. grade.

18-20 H.-P. moter.

If you ride an X, you ride a winner.

Count the Excelsiors on the road.

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All makes second-hand machines—Indians, Harleys, etc., $50 up.
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VICTORIA HOTEL
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AMERICAN PLAN
$2.00 to $3.50
SPECIAL RATES FOR COMMERCIAL TICKETS
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SEVEN YEARS TORTURE

Nothing Helped Him Until He Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

ALBERT VARNER

Buckingham, Que., May 3rd, 1915.

For seven years, I suffered terribly from Severe *Headaches and Indigestion*. I had belching gas from the stomach, bitter stuff would come up into my mouth after eating, while at times I had nausea and vomiting, and had chronic Constipation. I went to several doctors and wrote to a specialist in Boston but without benefit. I tried many remedies but nothing did me good. *Finally, a friend advised* "Fruit-a-tives". I took this grand fruit medicine and it made me well. I am grateful to "Fruit-a-tives", and to everyone who has miserable health with Constipation and Indigestion and Bad Stomach, I say take "Fruit-a-tives", and you will get well".

ALBERT VARNER.

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

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Facts and Figures in Regard to That Wonderful Country.

Mr. J. D. Allan, ex-President of Toronto Board of Trade, who has visited Russia annually for twenty years, addressed the Empire Club of Toronto, recently, on Commercial Russia. He condensed into his address a large number of interesting facts and figures relating to that country, of wonderful resources which occupies one-thirteenth of a surface of the globe, being 7,000 miles across in one direction and 3,500 in the other. Over eighty per cent. of the population of Russia is engaged in agriculture, the most of them peasants of a very high order of intelligence, although 47,000,000 of them were serfs or slaves in 1861. Emperor Alexander II., who freed the serfs, was a man of noble principles and high ideals, who would have worked out a magnificent future for Russia that would have been attained before now if he had not been slain by a Nihilist bomb.

The climate is various, according to latitude, but the summer climate of southern Siberia is similar to that of Washington, and rather warmer than that of Toronto. Russia's methods in agriculture, cold-storage, and slaughter of animals, etc., are very advanced, and in many respects far ahead of those of Canada. The exports of dead poultry and eggs now are $50,000,000 yearly. The finest of creamery butter sold in London today is made on the plains of Siberia. One thing Ontario and the Dominion of Canada must do is to spend more money on agriculture in order to compete with Russia, as we have been very much behind in these matters. The total agricultural exports from Russia in 1911 amounted to over $700,000. In 1912, there were 3,700 agriculture partnerships for co-operative sale produce. In 1910 there were 32,000 students in agricultural courses and 296,00 attending lectures. The total crop of raw cotton amounts to 150,000 tons; and 55 per cent of the cotton manufactured and used in Russia is grown there. In 1910 the factories used wool valued at $100,000,000, every fibre of which was grown in Russia. In silk that country ranks sixth in the world; in linen yarn it is second in the world, and some towels the speaker bought in 1892 were still in use. The forestry policy of Russia puts Canada to shame; they have 1,700,000,000 acres of forest, all under one jurisdiction, and when timber is removed from the ground, the lumberman must plant again, tree for tree, everything he has cut down. This is in barbarous Russia; are we as civilized in Canada?

Resinol easily heals skin troubles

The moment that Resinol Ointment touches itching skin the itching usually stops and healing begins. That is why doctors prescribe it so successfully even in severe cases of eczema, ringworm, rashes, and many other tormenting, disfiguring skin diseases. Aided by warm baths with Resinol Soap, Resinol Ointment makes a sick skin or scalp healthy, quickly, easily and at little cost.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also greatly help to clear away pimples and dandruff. Sold by all druggists.

IN BRITISH NAVY WITH OWN YACHT

NOTED AMERICAN YACHTSMAN COMMANDER IN ROYAL NAVY.

New York, May 18—Alexander Smith Cochran, noted American yachtsman, has been a commander of the British navy since last January, it was stated recently by his friends. It is known that the British Gocernment offered Mr. Cochran a commission in the navy before the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany and that he had accepted a commission as commander.

A Herald reporter learned yesterday that Mr. Cochrane is in command of the Warrior, formerly one of the largest and finest steam yachts in America, which he presented to the British government.

The news that Mr. Cochran had been made a British naval officer and that he was in command of the Warrior recalled one of the most recent articles published in connection with the yacht's movements while a privately owned vessel. Having arrived unannounced, and because the circumstance were considered suspicious by Captain G. R. Clark, commandant of the navy yard, the Warrior, with her owner, Mr. Cochran, on board, was not permitted to enter Pearl Harbor, the United States naval establishment at Honolulu, on November 6, 1916.

At that time, as told exclusively in the Herald, the Warrior was flying American colors, but the commandant, investigating, learned that she was of British registry. Further investigation by the American naval authorities, it was said, caused suspicion when there was found in the cabin of the Warrior a framed autograph letter from King George, of England, thanking Mr. Cochran for his donation of motor boats to the Admiralty.

According to accounts published the day following the action of the American naval authorities, Mr. Cochran denied there was anything suspicious in his errand or in the movements of the Warrior. He said he had come to Hawaii for the swimming at Waikiki, and protested against being held up by Captain Clark. Thereafter while at Honolulu the Warrior's gangplank was barred and no one permitted on board the vessel. Except for the crew Mr. Cochran was alone on board his yacht. It was believed that his application to enter Pearl Harbor was to have repairs made for the steam yacht.

For years Mr. Cochran has been prominent in American yachting circles. He is the owner of the Venitie, a sloop which was built as a defender for the America's Cup.

The Warrior was built in Scotland for Frederick W. Vanderbilt. With Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester and Lord Falconer on board the Warrior went on the Magdalena Shoals, off Columbia, in January, 1914. Afterward she was towed to New York, repaired and sold to Henry Payne Whitney. Mr. Whitney sold the yacht to the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who changed her name to the Wayfarer. Following Mr. Vanderbilt's death by the sinking of the Lusitania the Wayfarer was sold to Mr. Cochran, who changed the name back to the Warrior.

KAISER DECIDED IT.

Ruled Shortening of Lines Would Weaken Moral Position.

I think I am now at liberty to tell you something few people in the world would be able to tell you. C. W. Barron, who formerly had the confidence of certain Teutonic authorities, writes in The Boston Post. In the later part of last year there was an important conference of German military leaders on their Western frontier. The General Staff had figured out that if the German defences were removed from the line of the Somme to the heights of the Meuse, 400,000 men could be transferred elsewhere or held in reserve. This conference was presided over by the Emperor. Von Hindenburg was brought up from the southeastern front for his opinion, while another great German general advocated the plan of the General Staff.

Von Hindenburg said: "We do not now need 400,000 men in the southeast or elsewhere." The reply was: "Unless you retire now, you will not be able to get the 400,000 men when you do need them. Why not shorten your lines and thereby increase your reserves?"

The Kaiser decided the conference with the declaration: "Four hundred thousand men are of less importance to us than the maintenance of popular support, which would be weakened by any drawing in of our lines."

The Prussians have clamored for the last weapon of defence—ruthless submarine warfare—to strike terror to England. The zeppelins failed. The promised indemnity from Paris failed. The attempt on the Channel ports failed. The attempt to weaken the union of the Allies failed. The Roumanian wheat supplies were burned and the Roumanian oil wells were dynamited ahead of the German invaders. The proposals for a peace dictated by Germany failed.

And now the German submarines attack the world's commerce, not as an effective weapon of offence or defence, but to satisfy German sentiment and keep the Hohenzollerns in power.

Gentlemen:—Last autumn, 1916, I purchased the outfit which is pictured here (a "Handy Volume" set of the Britannica). *It is one of the best investments I ever made.* I have for many years had good books but not like this. This is best. If I were a young man, I would save my cigar and tobacco money and my shaving money and buy this set. It would do it *easily*. This work would be a very valuable asset.

Sincerely,
(Signed) D. E. L. FISH.
West Valley, N. Y., April 28th, 1917.

Saturday next

(possibly a day before) ends forever this superb offer

For only **$1** down you can secure an India paper set of the great Encyclopaedia Britannica. But it is NOW or NEVER!

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Have you ever figured out how *little* it would cost you to *own* the new

You should buy this great work for the *useful, usable knowledge* it contains. But we don't want you to order it unless *you* are quite sure that it will be as *helpful to you* as it is to the 185,000 men and women who have already invested in a set. You can easily afford it because it costs you *only ten cents a day* for the cloth-bound set, or a few cents more for a beautiful leather-bound set, paying for it in a limited number of monthly payments.

But figure it out for yourself—on the basis of the *everyday usefulness* of the Britannica—

$1 down and but 10 cents a day ($3 a month) for a limited period—for the complete set, 29 volumes of 30,000 pages, printed on genuine thin-and-tough India paper!

HUGH CHALMERS, one of the leading automobile manufacturers in the world, says the new Britannica offers *"a great opportunity to the younger men in the automobile industry as well as in other lines of business."*

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And when you have done this, consider what your 10-cent pieces invested in the Britannica would mean to you—in your business, in your home.

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This wonderful work, with its 41,000 separate articles and 500,000 indexed facts, will make you more valuable to yourself, to your family, to your own business or to your employer, to the community in which you live.

It gives you the means to promote yourself into a better position, to increase your income.

A Wonderful New Volume

THE publishers of the Encyclopaedia Britannica announce that they have made arrangements for the issue, as soon after the end of the war as possible, of a new volume, containing a full and authoritative history of the war.

The new volume will be written by scholars and experts of the same high character as those who wrote for the Britannica itself, and by many of its own contributors. It will be absolutely impartial, excluding all partisan feeling and prejudice. It will contain

1. A judicial account of the real causes of the war, the progress of the struggle, and the results all over the world; with maps, as necessary, to show changes in boundaries.
2. The lives of the new leaders, whether civil, military or naval, in the belligerent countries.
3. The results of the war outside the sphere of fighting, the progress of surgery, the prevention of contagious disease, the new scientific discoveries, etc.

The new volume will bridge the gap between the days of peace before and after the war. It will be printed and bound to match the Britannica and the publishers guarantee that no matter how difficult and costly the supplementary volume may be from the editorial point of view, the price of it to all who purchase the Britannica during the present sale will not be more than that of a corresponding volume of the Britannica.

H. Hampson President

BUT IF YOU WANT TO OWN THIS SUPERB WORK, PRINTED ON GENUINE INDIA PAPER, YOU MUST DECIDE *NOW*.

Out of the entire printing, only a very few sets are left—and when these are sold, which will be *in 7 days more at most*, you will *never* have another chance to buy the Britannica printed on the famous India paper. Because there is no more India paper.

These remaining sets are *all there are in the entire world*. Great Britain, Australia and all other countries where the India paper sets of the Britannica were offered are "sold out." This will soon be the case here—your *last chance* to buy an India paper set is NOW or *never!*

NOW is the time to decide whether the Britannica would be as *useful* to you as it is to the 185,000 men and women who have bought it.

NOW is the time to decide whether you can afford *not* to buy a set. In order to help you decide, we have arranged with

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in your city to show the Britannica in each style of binding, so that you can personally examine the books and make sure of getting a set if you are convinced that the Britannica would be *helpful* to you.

Don't delay. See the Britannica today. Decide NOW—for *never* after this sale closes, will you have another opportunity to buy a set printed on genuine India paper at *any* price.

Those who cannot go to the store may use this *"Reserve Order"* Form to reserve one set for you just the same as if you ordered it in person.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO., Chicago, Illinois.

Please reserve me a set of the "Handy Volume" Encyclopaedia Britannica, printed on genuine India paper. I enclose $1.00 as first payment. Send me an order form which I agree to sign and return immediately. ct-487

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MEN WHO ARE PAID TO WEAR OUT TIRES

Large Tire Manufacturer Adopts a Unique Plan to Test Motor Car Tires.

Here is a new job that will at once arouse the envy of the average motorist, although it has been created for his ultimate benefit. Imagine yourself a tire-tester, being paid to do nothing else but drive a big fine car, tour the country and wear out tires. It doesn't sound quite reasonable until you consider that a tire manufacturer has no other real means of learning what his tires will stand, for he cannot acquire this knowledge in the laboratory. Nor will the rigid examination of each process of manufacture insure the long mileage that the tire buyer expects. To the tire user, the actual fundamentals of a good tire are strength and wearing qualities and the only logical method of determining these is through actual experience in the service that motor car drivers give their tires in bounding over roads, good and bad, in all parts of the Country.

While this method of testing tires is not by any means new to the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, its importance is reflected in the recent addition of five more units to the Company's original tire testing fleet of cars, which, for the past several months, has been making its headquarters at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

The original fleet of fourteen cars had made Akron its headquarters until early in February when the officials decided to move it south. It was only recently that orders were received by this fleet to dispatch one of its cars immediately to each of the five new territories to form a nucleus for the additional fleets which were created. Large numbers of new cars had already been purchased to bring each unit up to its required quota of five cars.

The Pacific Fleet will cover all roads on the Pacific Coast and learn what the motorists there have to contend with in tire wear. The Mountain Fleet will climb the rocky trails of Yellowstone and Glacier Parks. The Prairie Fleet, with its headquarters in Kansas City, will scour the roads of Missouri and Kansas. The Lake Fleet will fight the sand stretches of Minnesota and Winconsin. The original Fleet, now designated as the Dixie Fleet, will continue to cover the South with Chattanooga as its base, and the Atlantic Fleet will cruise among the hills and valleys of New York and New England. This is the manner in which the wearing qualities of the tires will be measured over every type of road in the United States.

With each of the cars in all six fleets are two drivers, each spending eight hours a day on the road. The remaining eight hours are utilized by mechanics in noting the effects on the cars as well as the tires and looking after their upkeep. Each driver keeps a detailed report of where he has been and what has happened.

It must not be assumed that these drivers maintain excessive speed for they are obliged by their employers to not only observe the motor regulations of their respective territories, but to remember all the courtesies of the road in meeting or passing other motorists. 'Safety First' must be their watchword.

During 1916, with but one fleet operating, the total mileage covered amounted to 4,688,412 miles or six hundred and thirty round trips between New York and Frisco. In gasoline alone these cars consumed close a half million gallons for the lightest as well as the medium and heavy cars are used.

Dr. W. C. Geer, Chief of the Development Department of the Goodrich Company says: "We are firm in the belief that these big fleets of tire testing cars are real factors in good and better tire building for they enable us to know accurately service that Goodrich Tires give to the consumer in each section of this country and it is all part of the Goodrich program which gives to consumer the highest possible service value, not by guess work but by knowledge. The Goodrich Company in every article that it makes, follows the principle of designing the article to give the maximum service to the consumer. The test car fleet is simply following out in tires the same principles that for nearly fifty years has been followed out in all other articles, including tires. In this particular case we are now making a much more broad and close study of tire service conditions in all parts of the country so that when a Goodrich representative makes a statement regarding what a Goodrich Tire will do, the consumer will know that that statement is based on actual knowledge.

THE FIRST "KING" CAR.

The first "King" proved its ability to run in 1894. The first time it appeared a crowd of "kidders" stood around ready to give the inventor the laugh and spring that first automobile joke—"Get a horse!" On the occasion of the first tryout one fellow insistenely repeated—"It will never go, it will never go," and when finally, after some minor adjustment was made, the 1894 model "King" went down the street at a lively clip, much to the surprise of the spectators and the particular dismay of the pessimistic bystander who immediately declared "They'll never be able to stop her in the wide world."

"King's" advent preceded Duryea's first practical machine about two years, and the first Winton was sold in 1898. About this time, also the French steam cars were considered quite the best and not a few in use, the most popular being the "Serpollet", named after its inventor. All their early machines were truly "horseless carriages" and in no wise resembled the "gasomobiles" which were of the vintage of 1901, and the forerunners of the automobile. In fact the French term "Automobile" did not come into vogue until the manufacture of self propelled vehicles was well established. There is no more relation between the first "King" and the powerful, swift Majestic Eight of today than there is between an acorn and a full grown Oak tree. But this crude, though practical, machine showed that there existed in the mind of the designer a clear conception of the principles of gas engine construction and a realization of the possibilities of the modern motor car. That striving for perfection, that desire to attain the ideal, has been the grinding factor in the manufacture of King Motor Cars since the beginning. While seemingly mechanical perfection has apparently been reached today, as exemplified in the King Eight, the engineering department and the laboratory of the King Motor Car Company work ceaselessly to discover wherein the efficiency of the motor and its components can be increased or the design simplified in order to still further reduce manufacturing costs and give the benefit of the reduction to the buyer.

And it is worthy of note that only by reason of the most scientific manufacturing methods and by using automobile machinery that seems to work with a human intelligence, is it possible to produce an eight cylinder of the utmost quality as "King" offers today.

In looking back, it may be safely said, without exaggeration, that if it had been possible to produce a 1917 Model at the time the first "King" appeared, such a car would have found buyers at a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The experience that lies back of the latest King Eight is worth millions and millions of dollars; it represents 25 years planning and labor.

PURCHASES BRISCOE CAR TO SELL HOLLAND BULBS

The automobile and driver pictured here caused a great deal of interest on the streets of Jackson, Michigan recently. The driver, Mr. Pereboom, is a resident of Sassenehim, Holland, and the car a Briscoe four-passenger roadster.

The banners on the car, which were water color paintings, aroused considerable curiosity. Across rear of the car was a scene picturing a Holland bulb farm, which was painted by Mr. Pereboom, himself owing to the fact that he couldn't get a sign writer who was familiar enough with Holland scenery to make it true to life. Over the hood was another water color painting, picturing Holland bulbs and Belgium azaleas and the names of the firms whom Mr. Pereboom represents and who do an extensive business in the United States.

The car will be used by Mr. Pereboom for the purpose of visiting wholesale florists and seed houses in the Eastern and New England States. After completing his trip Pereboom will have the car shipped to Holland.

To a reporter he laughingly remarked that he confidently expected that by the time he was ready to return to his own country the great war would be practically over and the treaties in the process of being signed.

SIGN BOARDING THE PROVINCE

More than 20,000 road signs for touring motorists have been erected in Ontario during the past few years by the Ontario Motor League, nearly three thousand of them during the past year. These signs include direction signs, danger signs, and speed limit signs.—improvements that will prove of estimable benefit to the thousands who use the roads.

The League has just closed its tenth year of existence, with a total membership of 5,635. The club has done much for good roads in Canada, and automobile license exchange with New York, Michigan, and other states, is the result of a campaign started by this Society. It has been estimated that 50,000 cars entered Ontario from the United States in 1916, which means about 200,000 people. At the low average of five dollars a piece spent, this means that $1,000,000 was left by them in Canada.—Ford Times for May.

12 Good Reasons and True

1 POWER almost unlimited. The Gray-Dort will carry you anywhere. Hills—mud—sand—hold no terror for her. Etienne Planche, who evolved the Pugeot, has built his masterpiece in the Gray-Dort.

2 QUICK-GET-AWAY — She responds to the throttle at once. The light motor moves quickly — fires surely — and you are in high in a moment.

3 ACCESSIBILITY—you can reach the "vitals" of the Gray-Dort easily. This makes cleaning and adjustment easy. Repairs can be made quickly. Time and money are saved.

4 COMPLETE—You buy the Gray-Dort complete; Westinghouse starting and lighting, one-man top, speedometer, ammeter, dashlight, demountable rims, non-skid tires in rear, electric horn, tools, everything.

5 PERFECT COOLING obtained by exceptionally large jackets around every cylinder individually and around every valve cage.

6 ABSENCE OF BACK PRESSURE—The Gray-Dort has a dual exhaust—rare on four cylinder cars. The result is a cooler, more efficient motor—and more power.

7 EASY DRIVING—irreversible worm and nut type steering gear which takes the jolts out of driving and gives added safety. Easy gear-shift. Sure brakes, handy control.

8 LONG LIFE—Strength and honesty of construction have characterized every product for which this great manufacturing organization has stood sponsor during 60 years of practical experience—the Gray-Dort is our latest and finest effort.

9 ABSENCE OF VIBRATION—An extra heavy crank shaft with long and large bearings and perfect balance and adjustment of all working parts makes this the smoothest, evenest motor at less than double the Gray-Dort price.

10 FOOL-PROOF CARBURETOR—Adjust it as you will, the motor still runs sweetly and powerfully.

11 COMFORT—long springs, full cantilever in the rear; deep upholstery; lots of seat room; lots of leg room; absolute absence of fatigue.

12 PRICE—Only $910 for a completely equipped 5 passenger touring car or 3 passenger roadster of outstanding quality—value far in excess of the price asked.

Own a Gray-Dort—You Will Like It

MOTOR—4 cylinder, L-head type, bore 3¼ in., stroke 5 in., horsepower 28. Cast iron removable heads. Carter Carbureter. Thermo-Syphon cooling. Westinghouse two unit starting and lighting system. Connecticut battery ignition. Three speed and reverse selective transmission, with double row New Departure bearings. Gasoline tank under cowl. 10 inch internal expanding and external contracting brakes. Spring—front 37 in. elliptic, rear 50 in. full cantilever. Left-hand drive, 16 in. irreversible worm and nut type steering wheel. Centre gear shift lever. Emergency brake, right pedal. Service brake, clutch pedal. Accelerator. 30 x 3½ Dominion tires. Nobby tread rear. Westinghouse electric lighting. Linoleum covered running board. Lock ignition switch. Dashlight, ammeter, roberail, footrail, clear-vision windshield, one man top, tools, equipment complete.

5 passenger touring model $910. 3 passenger roadster model $910

"The Quality Goes Clear Through."

Gray-Dort Motors Ltd., Chatham, Ont., In the United States: Dort Motor Co., [illegible]

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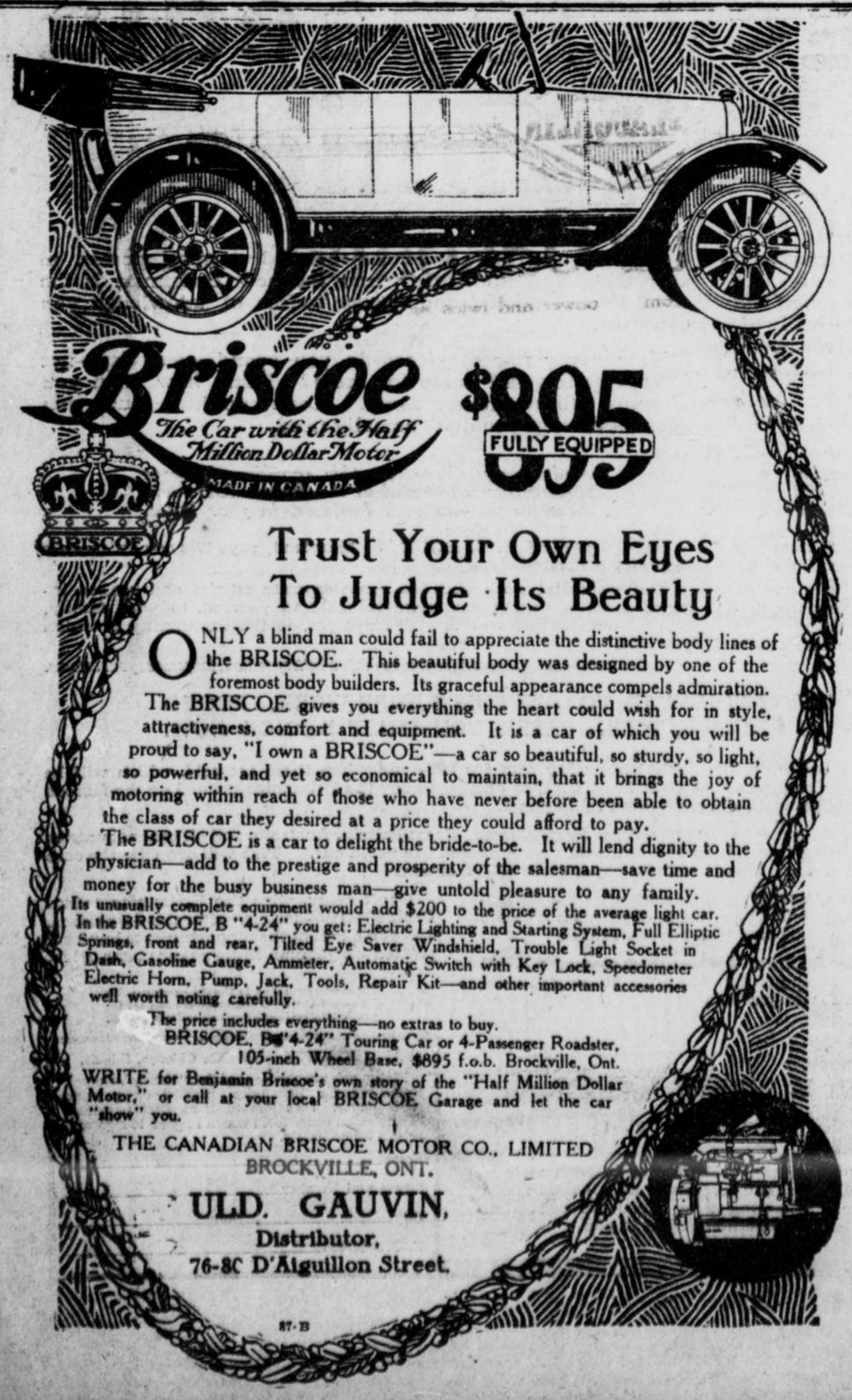
GRAY-DORT $910



Trust Your Own Eyes To Judge Its Beauty

ONLY a blind man could fail to appreciate the distinctive body lines of the BRISCOE. This beautiful body was designed by one of the foremost body builders. Its graceful appearance compels admiration. The BRISCOE gives you everything the heart could wish for in style, attractiveness, comfort and equipment. It is a car of which you will be proud to say, "I own a BRISCOE"—a car so beautiful, so sturdy, so light, so powerful, and yet so economical to maintain, that it brings the joy of motoring within reach of those who have never before been able to obtain the class of car they desired at a price they could afford to pay.

The BRISCOE is a car to delight the bride-to-be. It will lend dignity to the physician—add to the prestige and prosperity of the salesman—save time and money for the busy business man—give untold pleasure to any family.

Its unusually complete equipment would add $200 to the price of the average light car. In the BRISCOE, B "4-24" you get: Electric Lighting and Starting System, Full Elliptic Springs, front and rear, Tilted Eye Saver Windshield, Trouble Light Socket in Dash, Gasoline Gauge, Ammeter, Automatic Switch with Key Lock, Speedometer Electric Horn, Pump, Jack, Tools, Repair Kit—and other important accessories well worth noting carefully.

The price includes everything—no extras to buy.

BRISCOE, B "4-24" Touring Car or 4-Passenger Roadster, 105-inch Wheel Base, $895 f.o.b. Brockville, Ont.

WRITE for Benjamin Briscoe's own story of the "Half Million Dollar Motor," or call at your local BRISCOE Garage and let the car "show" you.

THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR CO., LIMITED
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On and after June 1st the price will be $935.00.

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The World's Greatest Motor Car Value

$890

Efficient Service is one of the principal factors in the marvelous growth of the Maxwell. Not free service—just prompt, courteous, quick service; free when the fault lies with the car and extremely reasonable when it lies with the owner.

Big service warehouses in Windsor and Winnipeg and hundreds of Canadian dealers are ready at all times to render such service.

Touring Car $890 Cabriolet $1325
Roadster $870 Town Car $1300
Sedan $1400

All prices f. o. b. Windsor

Canadian plant in course of construction at Windsor

QUEBEC MOTOR SALES CO. Ltd
Telephone 3071 Palace Hill

WITH THE MOTORIST

OVERLAND CAR SETS RECORD ON NEW ZEALAND MAIL ROUTE

An Overland touring car used on the mail run between Waipawa and Ongaonge in New Zealand, is making a proud record for itself by its consistent service.

Each day it is to be found on the regular path between these two points, in all sorts of weather and road conditions. At the present time it is estimated that this car has covered approximately 175,000 miles. Not only does it carry the heavy mails between Waipawa and Ongaange, but it also serves as a stage, carrying frequently more than the number of passengers for which it was originaally constructed.

SPECIFICATIONS: ELGIN SIX.

Unit Power Plant.

Motor bloc—35 H.P. 6 cyl. 3" x 4¼.
Carburetor—Stromberg.
Ignition—Remy.
Transmission—Selection.
Clutch—Dry Bisc.
Rear Axle—Full Floating.
Electric System—Wagner.
Tires—33" 4".
Rims—Stanwell, Quick Detachable Demountable.
Wheel Base—116.
Springs—Front, Semi Elliptic; rear, Full Cantilever.
Gasoline Tank—Rear, 15½ gallons.
Gasoline Feed—Stewart Vacuum.
Steering Gear—Worm and full gear type.
Control—18 inch. corrugated wheel at left.
Horn—Button at center of wheel.
Body—Full five passenger Yacht line. Bright long grain Galloway leather. Width of seats: front, 43"; rear, 48" inside upholstering. Height of seats: front, 15"; rear, 17". Depth of seats: front, 17"; rear, 19½".
Color—Dark Royal Blue with Black Hood-Wheels Light Cream.
Equipment—"Neverleak" Top, Jiffy curtains, Stewart Speedometer and Charging Indicator, Dash Lamp, Ventilating Winds, Extra Tire rim, Set of Tools, Pumps and Tire Repair Outfit, Coat and Foot Rails.
Price: $1,395.00 and Freight.

Auto Sales Company of Canada, Limited 84-90 Crown St. Phone 5340. Quebec, Canada.

FEW HELPFUL HINTS FOR AUTOMOBILISTS

Changing the tires from one wheel to the other will be found beneficial.

Run easy over bumpy roads. The jolting of the car causes undue strain on the tires. Avoid sharp obstructions.

Examine your rims periodically and keep them true; also keep them free of rust by sand-papering and painting.

The greatest care should be taken to avoid pinching the tube when inserting. Always inflate slightly before fitting.

Maintain a correct wheel alignment. See that the wheels do not wobble and that nothing on the machines scrapes the tires when in motion.

Quick starts, sudden stops and the resultant skidding and hurtful to tires. So is the practice of turning corners at high speed, as the strain is multiplied at the point of retention between tire and rim.

When the car is travelling rapidly don't apply the brakes so that the wheels will skid. The rubber will be either scuffed from the tread or the cover will slip around and cause the tube to pull at the valve stem.

Always keep any spare tires covered and locked, if possible, to the car. They should be put into use occasionally, whether necessity requires it or not. This is to prevent them from getting hard through inactivity or sun-baked especially if exposed.—Ford Times for May.

WRENCH AND HAMMER REPLACE TOMAHAWK AND ARROW.

Indians of Today Study Manufacture of Willys-Overland Motor Cars.

Almost on the very site of some of the bitterest wars waged a century ago by his ancestors in defense of their hunting grounds the American Indian today helps the pale face build his "devil wagon."

Just a few miles from Fort Meigs, Fort Maimi and some of the other battle grounds of "Tippecance" Harrison and "Mad Anthony" Wayne, Tecumseh, and other warlike leaders of another day, is the main factory of the Willys-Overland Organization one of the most important units of the automobile industry.

In this factory are a score of full-blooded Indians—Chippewas, Navajos, Iroquois, Pomos, Pueblos, sent there by the U. S. Government from their Western reservations to learn another of the trades of the white man.

And those Indians are taking in their training like so many ducks to water. They are very interested in learning what makes the wheel of the automobile go round.

A dozen redskins are assigned to various duties in the assembly of one of the Overland models.

One pair aids in chassis assemly, another pair assembles wheels, five of them are engaged in final assembly; while still others work on running boards, etc.

Instead of being confined permanently to one operation, they are shifted every few months from task to task, in order to give them a general practical knowledge of motor car construction, such as is required by good mechanics, garage men and automobile repair men.

"The work of the Indians is a source of much satisfaction to us," says the foreman of their department. "The Indians we have are among the most willing, most accurate and most painstaking workmen."

"To top this off, they are very ambitious and are reading every bit of literature they can find in connection with their work, in order to acquire a better knowledge of the relation of their own particular task to the manufacture of the whole car."

THE AUTO

The auto fills a long-felt want,
For it enables us to jaunt
Far from the city streets.
And we can breathe the country air,
And hear the toil-worn farmer swear,
And watch him husking beets.

Before the auto made its bow,
We seldom looked upon a cow,
Or saw a setting hen;
And all we knew of babbling brooks,
and Sylvan dells, we learned from books,
Writ by some weary pen.

The country seemed so far away!
And when we'd toiled, the long, sad day,
We could not journey there;
We stifled in our dismal rooms,
Amid the city's smells and fumes,
And longed for country air.

The auto's brought the country near;
And from our foreheads disappear
The furrows and the frown;
And we can take our wilting wives,
And put some sunshine in their lives,
By jogging out of town.

Oh, we can seek the rural vales,
And see the cattle wag their tails,
And hear the roosters crow;
And we can drink the country breeze,
And wind our car around the trees,
And chortle as we go.

The auto is a boon to men;
It's making old gents young again,
It keeps us all enthused;
It makes each day a holiday,
It drives the cares of life away—
When it is sanely used.

—George Matthew Adams, in Ford Times, for May.

SOME MEN ARE LUCKY.

Wife (at breakfast): "Oh, John, I'll bet I know who you gave your seat to coming home last night."

Hub (who had been out having a quiet little game): "Nonsense, my dear! How could you ever guess? How do you know I gave up my seat to anyone?"

Wife: "Yes, you did. You dear, kind old boy, you let a poor old Irishman have it, for I distinctly heard you say in your sleep. 'Oh, that's all right, I'll stand pat.'"

Willys-Overland Motor Cars

Where Right Made Might

Big Four
$1250
35-Horsepower

Overland

TRADE MARK REG.

Light Fours
Touring . . . $975
Roadster . . . $950
Country Club . $1110

Big Fours
Touring . . . $1250
Roadster . . . $1230
Coupe $1750
Sedan $2030

Light Sixes
Touring . . . $1435
Roadster . . . $1415
Coupe $1940
Sedan $2220

Willys Six
Touring . . . $2000

Willys-Knights
Four Touring . $1950
Four Coupe . . $2310
Four Sedan . . $2730
Four Limousine $2730
Eight Touring . $2730

All prices f. o. b. Toronto Subject to change without notice

Overland success is so eclipsing that one might take it as a matter of course.

But make it have a personal application to you,

—because the cost of any car is too much money to be carelessly spent.

There need be no confusion in selecting the sound *value* at the sane *price*—make comparisons and see if Willys-Overland does not spell the answer with mathematical correctness.

Do not miss the significance of the overwhelming production that makes it possible for us to give *better* cars at *lower* prices.

More than 400,000 owners have been guided to Willys-Overland by their desire for beauty, comfort and luxury in *addition* to utility.

Due to its gigantic facilities the Willys - Overland industry effects millions in economies; has never found it necessary to skimp or rob a car of value in order to compete; but is able to give surplus value throughout the entire car for *far* less money.

Might may not make right, but *right* has made Overland *might*.

The experience of building over 300,000 similar four-cylinder cars has directly contributed to the development and perfection of the Overland Big Four. Think what concentrated *value* this has enabled us to put into this car.

Come in and see the Willys-Overland Motor Cars—the Big Four and the most comprehensive line of cars ever built by any one producer.

EUG. JULIEN & CO. LTD.,
Distributors,
1200 St. Valier St. Phone 6530. Ouebec

Willys-Overland, Limited
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario

"Word of Honor"

WHEN a man puts his name on a product he gives a pledge to the public which only Quality can make good. The value in a well-established name, therefore, is in the honor and good faith for which it stands.

On every Firestone tire there is stamped the name of the founder of the world's largest exclusive tire company—H. S. Firestone, the president of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company.

Come to us for Firestone Tires, Tubes and Accessories. You'll find Firestone service equal to Firestone quality. Quick—thorough—the kind that makes for Most Miles per Dollar.

When in trouble or in need of tire equipment this distributing center means immediate service.

Red Side Wall—Black Tread

The Distinctive Firestone Trade-Mark

Firestone
NON-SKID TIRES

The Quebec Tire & Vulcanizing Company
Corner of Church and Richardson
Tel. 2496.
Distributors for Quebec City.

McLAUGHLIN

Save Your Gasoline

The numerous voluntary letters from McLaughlin owners in all parts of Canada furnish proof as to the economy of gasoline consumption of the McLaughlin valve-in-head motor.

A McLaughlin owner in Toronto (name on request) who owns a D-4-35 reports over 27 miles to the gallon of gasoline.

Many owners of our Model D-6-63 get 25 miles and more to the gallon.

A Maritime owner of a D-6-45 (name on request) gets over 20 miles to the gallon over hilly roads, which is 50% more than most motors of other makes developing the same horse power and twice as much as some.

The satisfactory gasoline mileage of McLaughlin motors is due to the valve-in-head principle of motor construction. This principle—right in the beginning—has been perfected during eight successive years of successful manufacturing experience.

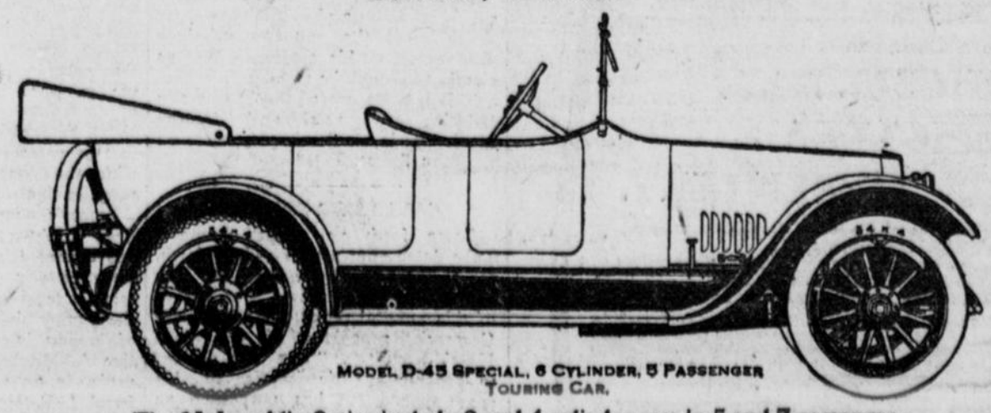
Today the McLaughlin valve-in-head motor is unrivalled for POWER ECONOMY and EFFICIENCY.

In McLaughlin Motor Cars all parts have been developed and perfected to the same high standard of efficiency and mechanical excellence as the valve-in-head motor.

BUY A McLAUGHLIN CAR AND GET MAXIMUM GASOLINE MILEAGE WITH ALL ROUND SATISFACTION AND SERVICE

Send for new Catalogue showing complete line to

The McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO., Limited
OSHAWA, ONTARIO



MODEL D-45 SPECIAL, 6 CYLINDER, 5 PASSENGER TOURING CAR.

The McLaughlin Series include 6 and 4 cylinder cars in 5 and 7 passenger Touring and Roadster types, ranging in price from $910 upward.

BRANCHES IN 12 CANADIAN CITIES FROM COAST TO COAST. DEALERS EVERYWHERE.
LOCAL SHOW ROOMS

JOS. de VARENNES, 279 Rue St. Joseph, Quebec, P. Q.

Canada's Standard Car

The Uncertainty of Life

"Die we certainly must and that, too, without being certain whether it may not be on this very day."—CICERO.

IT was that conviction of the uncertainty of life, realized so vividly by the best thinkers of all ages, that led to the invention of life insurance.

To meet uncertainty with certainty is the mission of a life insurance office. If proper provision has been made, the Mutual Life of Canada comes promptly to the relief of the family that death has surprised and bereaved.

For example: An expenditure of only $50.54 per annum on the part of a policyholder aged 30 will guarantee to his wife, aged 25, an income of $10.00 per month for at least 20 years after his death and as long thereafter as she may live—or

An expenditure of only $65.39 per annum on the part of a policyholder aged 40 will guarantee to his wife, aged 35, an income of $10.00 per month for 20 years after his death and so long thereafter as she may live.

From these premiums larger incomes at the same ages may be ascertained.

Write to the Company for rates for an income applicable to your own home, and for folder entitled, "What does your Life Line Show?"

The Mutual Life of Canada WATERLOO ONTARIO

M. MONAGHAN, B.A., General Agent
81 St. Peter St., Quebec, P.Q.

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Willard STORAGE BATTERY
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

On the Right Track

The car owner who puts his storage battery in charge of a Willard expert travels the smoothest road to satisfaction.

LOUIS LAVOIE,

Telephone 4096. 134½ Queen Street.

Free inspection of any battery at any time

NOTICE

We Have Removed to 306 St. John Street

(Opposite St. Matthew's Church)

And are now in a better position to look after Vulcanizing, Bicycle and Motorcycle Repairs, etc.

Just received a fresh shipment of the Famous Indian Bicycle.

Quebec Skate Mfg. & Rep. Co., Reg'd.

306 St. John Street

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in

DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

NO 'WET' MAIL CAN GO TO 24 STATES

U. S. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT MAKES STATEMENT REGARDING TERRITORY AFFECTED.

Washington, D.C., May 18—Postmaster-General Burleson has announced that the territory to which it will be unlawful to mail letters, postal cards or publications containing liquor advertisements, under the so-called Keed amendment, embraces at least twenty-four States in their entirety and portions of two others, while data is incomplete regarding four more. The ban is effective July 1, except where otherwise stated.

The absolutely barred States are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia. The area also includes Kent county, Del., and ninety-one towns in Connecticut. The ban is effective in Utah August 1 next; Indiana, April 3, 1918; Michigan, April 30, 1918; New Hampshire, May 1, 1918, and Montana, December 31, 1918.

The government's data, the order announces, is incomplete from Maryland where there are many local laws on the subject. In Ohio the advertising is excluded in county or territory where sale of liquor as a beverage is prohibited; Rhode Island, in cities and towns which have voted dry; Texas, in all political sub-divisions which have voted dry.

THE LARGEST CUSTOM TAILORS IN CANADA

Not Generally Known That the Semi-ready Company Make Individual Suits to Measure for Customers.

The Semi-Ready Company have a Special Order Department, which has grown to truly wonderful proportions. As many as 200 orders come to their tailoring shops in a single day from all parts of Canada for individual suits to be made to custom measure. These orders are taken at the various Semi-ready stores in Canada and are for customers who cannot find in the stores the particular style or pattern which pleases them, but who do like some cloth pattern which they see in another garment.

These "Special Order" suits, as they were christened by the Semi-ready Company twenty years ago, are made to measure as truly as though one went to a retail custom tailor shop. They cost very little more than a suit selected from stock by reason of the efficiency methods which can be introduced into a great wholesale system. Right at the start a saving of from $3 to $5 is made in the cost of the cloth as compared with the same cost to a retail establishment. Then the team system of tailoring, only possible in a large organization, effects other savings.

Suits are made to special order within five days. They go through the shop on a schedule time just as an express train travels across the continent. A suit can be had to measure for $18, made from imported British woollens, whilst a customer may prefer more expensive woollens at $21 or $23 or $25. Finer worsteds, from Botany and Saxony wools, are shown in charming patterns at $30, $35 and $40. The selection is more varied in both price and pattern than even a wholesale woollen warehouse can show. This department has grown to such proportions that the English Semi-ready Company in Bradford devote much time to buying special cloths for the Special Order tailoring.

The Fashion portfolio published by the Semi-ready Company shows in minute detail the lines of over 35 different styles in suits and overcoats. There are business suits in 20 different styles, 6 styles in outing, pinch-back and Norfolk suits, 3 styles in morning coats and frock coats, four styles in dress suits, Tuxedos and clerical coats, and four spring overcoat styles, besides the plates showing ten vest styles, three trouser styles and various shaped coat backs.

Each measure for a custom-made suit is taken on a physique type chart which gives the cutter a physique photograph of his customer, just as clearly as though he stood before him.

This is a feature of the Semi-ready tailoring service as shown by George Morissette in his Semi-ready store on St. John Street.

CALLS FOR SKUNKS.

Come forth ye mighty hunters! Take down your snares and go forth, for the call has gone out for the capture of 100 skunks. The author of this unusual request is "Dan" McCormack, proprietor of the Cecil Hotel, Hamilton. "Dan" has decided to become a little farmer in his spare time. He has purchased an old farm about three miles out of the city, and is stocking it with a variety of fur-bearing animals. This small menagerie contains goats, foxes, rabbits, pigs, and, to add flavor to the venture, skunks. Mr. McCormack is desirous of getting in touch with 100 of the odoriferous gentry. He offers no suggestions as to just how these scent pussies are to be captured, and leaves this problem to the individual who is keen on this kind of hunting. He wants them for their pelts.

REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTION IN COURT

WITNESS IN PRUSSIAN PLOT TO STOP SHIPMENTS TO ALLIES, OBSTINATE.

David Lamar, alleged co-conspirator with Captain Franz von Rintelen, of the German navy, in a Prussian plot to stop munitions shipments to the Allies, refused flatly on the witness stand in the United States District Court yesterday to state whether it was true that he had received $250,000 from von Rintelen.

The question seemed to take Lamar by surprise. It was put to him by John Lord O'Brian, special government prosecutor, in the centre of a volley which had turned the theretofore unruffled, placid witness into an evasive, unresponsive one.

Before he had finished explaining why he would not state the amount of money he had received from von Rintelen, Lamar intimated that von Rintelen and himself had operated in the stock market here and that Lamar feared the German officer might yet begin a civil action against him in connection with their business enterprises.

Disconcerted by Questions

Mr. O'Brian's line of questioning apparently threw Lamar into confusion, the effect of which was not decreased when Albert Massey, counsel for von Rintelen, interjected a remark to the effect that Lamar had received from the German officer more than the $18,000 shown by the prosecution in its presentation of the government's case as having been received by Lamar.

So complicated has the whole proceeding become that now it is confidently expected that von Rintelen, in order that his course may be made clear to his superiors in Berlin, will go on the witness stand and tell in detail all of the financial transactions he had in this country in expending a fund of neadly $500,000. He is in this country as a government prisoner, on the charge that he and six other men, of whom Lamar is one, conspired to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust law by fomenting strikes in munitions plants supplying the Allies, largely through the activities of an organization known as Labor's National Peace Council.

The government has not yet completed its cross-examination of Lamar, which will be continued when the trial is resumed this morning. Before he took up the question of the witnesses' financial dealings with von Rintelen Mr. O'Brian already had aroused Lamar to excitement by compelling him to admit that Lamar is not his real name. Lamar began to display discomfiture as soon as Mr. O'Brian took up his cross-examination.

Forgets His Birthplace.

His first question was regarding Lamar's birthplace. The witness endeavored to evade a direct answer. He said he was born in New York, then that he was "born in what is a part of Greater New York," and eventually that it was "some place in Westchester." He finally took shelter behind the explanation that "It was so many years ago, there had been so many changes of names of places in Westchester," that he was unable to remember the name of the town or village in which he was born.

"You once lived under the name of Lewis?"

"Yes," replied Lamar, after a pause. He said that was in the West, and had to do with "entanglements with a lady."

"What is your real name?" demanded Mr. O'Brian.

"I decline to answer," replied Lamar.

Mr. O'Brian appealed to Judge E. E. Cushman to instruct Lamar to answer. Judge Cuchman asked the witness why he did not desire to reply to the question.

"I decline to tell you that," replied Lamar, "because it might mar the happiness of one who is now happily married."

Further than that Lamar would not go.

Mr. O'Brian persisted in delving into Lamar's career, however, and elicited from him an admission that he had lived in Omaha, Neb.; Denver, Col., and other Western cities, and in Atlanta, Ga., where he said he was the president of an insurance company which eventually was merged with another company. Mr. O'Brian demanded to know whether for any reason connected with the affairs of that company Lamar took an ocean voyage when he left the presidency of the company, but the witness insisted he took the voyage only for a rest preparatory to taking a position with the American Casualty Company, in this city, as general manager.

Lamar's admission that he had lived in Atlanta twenty-five years ago caused a laugh in the courtroom since he was sent there recently to serve a term in the Federal Penitentiary, after his conviction on a charge of having impersonated Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, in an alleged attempt to defraud J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mr. O'Brien forced Lamar to admit that he also had impersonated Representative Daniel J. Riordan on at least one occasion and that his purpose in doing so was the same as when he impersonated Representative Palmer.

AAproaching the question of Lamar's financial relations with Von Rintelen, Mr. O'Brian demanded to know whether Lamar had intentionally refrained from telling the while story of those relations when he was testifying on direct examination. Lamar explained that he had answered his counsel's questions.

"Very well!" shouted Mr. O'Brian, "then isn't it true that you received $250,000 in cheques or cash from von Rintelen?"

Lamar appeared taken aback by the question. In his previous testimony he had admitted going to von Rintlen and receiving money, after he had been told to do so, as he testified, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall, then a professor on the staff of Union Theological Seminary, and said now to be in Germany where he once was decorated by the Kaiser.

"For what purpose?" finally asked Lamar.

"Answer my question," returned Mr. O'Brian.

Large Business Dealings

"I had large business relations with Von Rintlen in relation to stocks, borrowing and returning them, and if I am asked to testify here"—Lamar then went into a long explanation and insisted upon having books that he might be able to testify exactly and not from memory. When Judge Cushman asked whether he could get them Lamar asserted that some of them were in Pittsfield, Mass., where his residence now is. Then he declared his counsel had advised him that civil litigation might arise in connection with his business relations with von Rintlen. He sought shelter also in the explanation that accuracy was of extreme importance, since he once had been threatened by government officers that if a single error was found in testimony he had given he would be prosecuted for perjury.

"Very well, then," again said Mr. O'Brian, "will you deny that you received $250,000 either in cash or checks from Von Rintlen?"

"I refuse either to affirm or to deny anything," was Lamar's answer. "My accounts and dealings with Von Rintelen were very involved, and I will say nothing at all until I see my books."

Mr. O'Brien endeavored to obtain from the witness information regarding his bank accounts. At first the witness refused to answer. Judge Cushman directed him to answer, unless his refusal was based upon the ground that to do so would tend to incriminate him. Then Lamar mentioned a bank at Pittsfield, Mass., and under the persistence of Mr. O'Brian, finally declared he usually "dealt with houses rather than with banks," explaining that he bought securities because they produced interest.

At this place in the cross-examination Joseph A. Bailey, formerly Senator from Texas, appearing in the trial as counsel for Frank Buchanan, one-time Representative from Illinois, moved for an adjournment out of respect for the memory of Mr. Joseph H. Choate. Judge Cushman granted the adjournment.

Mr. Daniels Not to Appear

At the morning session Lamar received another set-back when Judge Cushman announced he would not compel Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, to appear as a witness in response to a subpoena served on the Cabinet member in Lamar's behalf. Mr. Daniels sent the following telegram to Judge Cushman:—

"I know nothing whatever about the case, and I trust that it will not be necessary for me to appear in court. Matters of official importance require my presence in Washington."

Judge Cushman announced that if Mr. Lamar and his counsel considered Secretary Daniels' testimony indispensable they might have a deposition taken in Washington.

Mr. Lamar had sought to have Mr. Daniels testify to support his statements regarding his dealings with large corporations. He contends his opposition to these coporations caused men connected with them to conspire to send him to jail. Senator Lee S. Overman of North Carlonia, was called as witness for Lamar also. He said he knew Lamar.

Many questions were asked by Lamar's cousel regarding what Senator Overman knew of Lamar's activities in connection with investigations of large corporations. Most of the information the Senator was able to give was declared to be irrelevent, howevef, and he was excused.

May Call Mr. Roosevelt

Persistent reports were in circulation yesterday that Lamar intended serving subpoenas on Theodore Roosevelt and William Jennings Bryan, both of whom Lamar mentioned in his direct testimony as concerned in one way or another with Lamar's activities against the operation of trusts and vast combinations of capital.

When Senator Overman left the witness stand Lamar took up his story where he ho had left off the day before, testifying regarding his efforts, in connection with Henry B. Martin, one of the other defendants, so to crystallize sentiment that the exportations of munitions would be stopped.

RECRUITING IN PAIRS.

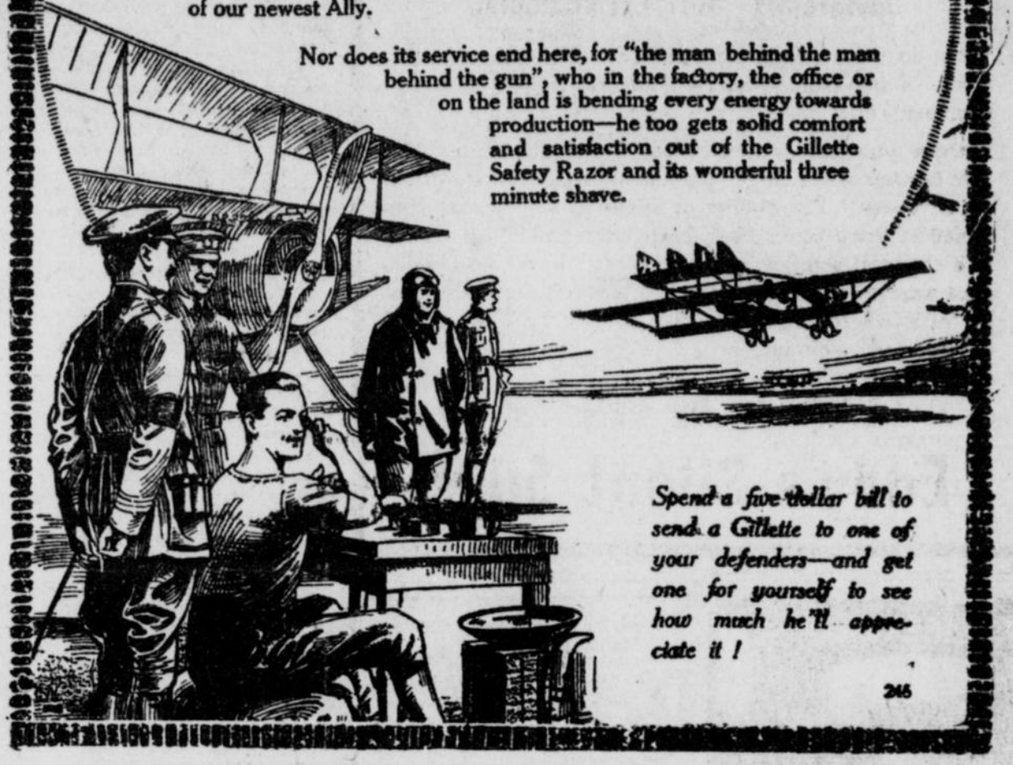
Three pairs of twins recently enlisted in the United States army, at the San Francisco, Calif., recruiting station in one day.

Relaxing the Tension with a good Gillette Shave

A day a-wing over enemy lines—scouting, observing, fighting, dodging shells and machine-gun bullets—is a nervous strain that has no precedent and probably no equal. When our airmen alight at last, after flights an eagle might envy, they certainly do enjoy the refreshing relaxation of a cool, smooth Gillette shave.

Nor is this appreciation of the Gillette Safety Razor limited to our airmen, or even to our own British armies. Every service has its own tense moments, hours or days, with its welcome intervals of relaxation when the Gillette is a friend indeed. Keen, compact, always ready for action, the Gillette Safety Razor is treasured in tens of thousands of kits on every fighting line on land and sea—and by no means least in the land of its birth, with the forces of our newest Ally.

Nor does its service end here, for "the man behind the man behind the gun", who in the factory, the office or on the land is bending every energy towards production—he too gets solid comfort and satisfaction out of the Gillette Safety Razor and its wonderful three minute shave.



Spend a five dollar bill to send a Gillette to one of your defenders—and get one for yourself to see how much he'll appreciate it!

246

Doctors and Eye Specialists Agree That Bon-Opto Strengthens Eyesight 50% In a Week's Time In Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Boston, Mass.—Victims of eye strain and other eye weaknesses, and those who wear glasses, will be glad to know that Doctors and Eye Specialists now agree there is real hope and help for them. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored and many who once wore glasses say they have thrown them away. One man says, after using it: "I was almost blind. Could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without my glasses, and my eyes do not hurt any more. At night they would pain dreadfully. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can read even fine print without glasses." Another who used it says: "I was bothered with eye strain caused by overworked, tired eyes which induced fierce headaches. I have worn glasses for several years, both for distance and work, and without them I could not read my own name on an envelope or the typewriting on the machine before me. I can do both now, and have discarded my long distance glasses altogether. I can count the fluttering leaves on the trees across the street now, which for several years have looked like a dim green blur to me. I cannot express my joy at what it has done for me."

It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time, and multitudes more will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses.

Dr. Beck, an eye specialist of nearly twenty years practice, says: "A patient came to me who was suffering from Blepharitis Marginalis with all the concomitant symptoms, as morning agglutination of the lids, chronic conjunctivitis and ephiphora. Her eyes when not congested had the dull, suffused expression common to such cases. Having run out of her medicine a friend suggested Bon-Opto. She used this treatment and not only overcame her distressing condition, but strange and amazing as it may seem, so strengthened her eyesight that she was able to dispense with her distance glasses and her headache and neuralgia left her. In this instance I should say her eyesight was improved 100%. I have since verified the efficacy of this treatment in a number of cases and have seen the eyesight improve from 25 to 75 per cent in a remarkably short time. I can say it works more quickly than any other remedy I have prescribed for the eyes."

Dr. Smith, an oculist of wide experience, says: "I have treated in private practice a number of serious opthalmic diseases with Bon-Opto and am able to report ultimate recovery in both acute and chronic cases. Mr. B. came to my office suffering with an infected eye. The condition was so serious that an operation for enucleation seemed imperative. Before resorting to the operative treatment I prescribed Bon-Opto and in 24 hours the secretion had lessened, inflammatory symptoms began to subside, and in seven days the eye was cured and retained its normal vision. Another case of extreme convergent strabismus (cross eyes) escaped the surgeon's knife by the timely use of your collyrium. The tightened external muscles yielded to the soothing and anodyne effects of Bon-Opto. I always instil Bon-Opto after removal of foreign bodies and apply it locally to all burns, ulcers and spots on the eyeball or the lids for its therapeutic effect. By cleansing the lids of secretions and acting as a tonic for the eyeball itself the vision is rendered more acute, hence the number of cases of discarded glasses."

Dr. Conner says: "My eyes were in bad condition owing to the severe strain arising from protracted microscopical research work. Bon-Opto used according to directions rendered a surprising service. I found my eyes remarkably strengthened, so much so I have put aside my glasses without discomfort. Several of my colleagues have also used it and we are agreed as to its results. In a few days, under my observation, the eyes of an astigmatic case were so improved that glasses have been discarded by the patient."

Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by the use of Bon-Opto and if you want to strengthen your eyes, go to any drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and let it dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start, and inflammation and redness will quickly disappear. If your eyes bother you even a little it is your duty to take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have saved their sight if they had cared for their eyes in time.

Note: A city physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Yes, Bon-Opto is a remarkable eye remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. I have used it very successfully in my own practice on patients whose eyes were strained through overwork or misfit glasses. I can highly recommend it in case of weak, watery, aching, smarting, itching, burning eyes, red lids, blurred vision or for eyes inflamed from exposure to smoke, sun, dust or wind. It is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family." Bon-Opto is not a patent medicine or secret remedy. It is an ethical preparation, the formula being printed on the package. The manufacturers guarantee it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances, or refund the money. It is dispensed by all good druggists in this city, including

W. Brunet & Cie. and all other wideawake drug counters.

Chemically Self-Extinguishing

What do these words mean to you? They mean greater safety in the Home—Surely something that interests you keenly!

Perhaps you have noticed these words and the notation "No fire left when blown out" on our new "Silent Parlor" match boxes. The Splints or sticks of all matches contained in these boxes have been impregnated or soaked in a chemical solution which renders them dead wood once they have been lighted and blown out and the danger of FIRE from glowing matches is hereby reduced to the greatest minimum.

Safety First And Always Use

Eddy's Silent 500s

How Our Service Will Benefit You.

Many car owners have acquired the habit of calling to our repair shop a certain day in the week, to have Tires tested for air pressure.

They know from experience that regular and frequent inspection made by us are giving them from 1,000 to 1,500 additional Tire mileage.

¶ They have the benefit of our free service of Inspecting tires, dismounting, assembling, air testing, testing wheels for alignment, extra tires mounted, advice and instruction, free air, etc

This is Real TIRE Service.

¶ It reduces Tire costs and increases mileage.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF IT.

All makes of Tires and Tubes, Oil, Grease, etc., always on hand.

ST. ROCH TIRE & VULCANIZING CO.

281 KING STREET :: :: QUEBEC.

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Before placing your orders, phone 2777, and ask us for prices on GREY, MANILLA, FIBRE and KRAFT WRAPPING PAPERS, PAPER BAGS, CUTTERS, TWINES, Etc.

Building Papers, 1, 2 and 3 Ply

Sovereign Crown Brand, guaranteed for 5, 10 and 15 years. 2 and 3 ply Ready Roofing, Tarred and Tarred Sheathing Felts, Dry Sheathing and Carpet Felts, Coal Tar, Pitch and Oakum.

YOUR REQUIREMENTS ARE SOLICITED AND WILL HAVE OUR MOST CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION :: :: ::

How About Your Sidewalk?

If you are thinking of replacing it by a permanent one, ask us for particulars, which will not cost you anything.

QUEBEC SCRAP METAL & PAPER CO. Limited

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ALL KINDS

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MIDSHIPMAN HERO OF THE BROKE

BOY OFFICER TELLS HOW HE TACKLED THE GERMAN ASSAILANTS.

How Midshipman Gyles, R.N.R., of the Broke, stopped singlehanded the rush of German sailors on board his vessel, when she rammed the enemy destroyer in the Channel last week-end, is told in his own words in the following message, which also gives interesting details of the successful action.

(From a London Chronicle Correspondent).

A South-east Coast Port, April 26.

Midshipman Donald A. Gyles, H.M.S. Broke, youngest son of Mr. E. J. Gyles, of Linkview, Muswell-avenue London, whom I have interviewed this afternoon at the Royal Marine Infirmary, gave the following thrilling narrative of the fight:

"I was asleep when we first sighted the enemy, and all hands were called to action stations, and I went to my post forward. The first shells from the enemy hit the super-structure of the bridge, taking away one side completely, killing and wounding several of our crew, and some men who manned the port gun No. 2 below were also killed and wounded.

"I myself was struck by a fragment of shrapnel in my right eye, which is still there—and they intend leaving it there," he laughingly added.

"My eye bled profusely, and I mopped away the blood as best I could with my coat sleeves and my handkerchief. I was momentarily stunned and floored by the impact of the concussion of the explosion, and I was also wounded in my right leg and right arm, in fact I was struck all down the right side.

Serving the Gun.

"I picked myself up as best I could and ran down to the guns below where the first gun is, our own gun having been put out of action Finding the lower gun also out of action I ran to the forecastle—all this, mark you, in the short space of two minutes—where I found only five men alive out of the entire crew who were capable of manning this gun.

"Then Able Seaman Ingleson, whose gun was also out of action, came forward to where we were to see if he could render us any assistance. Ingleson loaded the port gun to fire, whilst I myself loaded the starboard gun. However, I stuck to my task.

Boarded by the Enemy.

Whilst we were loading and serving the guns several Germans boarded us, yelling all the time like mad for mercy, and saying other things which we could not understand. When they got on deck they attempted to attack us and rushed in our direction.

"I pointed my revolver at them and ordered them all forward. One burly German, a regular giant, made a lunge at me, but I evaded the thrust. He, however, managed to reach my hand and grabbed at my revolver.

"However, I was determined not to be outdone by a German, big as he was. I forced my wrist away, and he was coming for me again when P.O. Woodfield, who was close by, let out his right arm and fetched him one full in the face.

"After this he tried to escape round the gun in order to attack me from the rear. He was evidently bent on finishing me if he possibly could, but Able Seaman Ingleson interposed with a timely thrust of his cutlass, which he put clean through him, and then we tumbled him over the side.

"After this we cleared the decks of all the Germans that we could see, killing all those who interrupted us and making the remainder prisoners. We found two Germans skulking and kneeling forward in an attempt to hide themselves. These we also made prisoners. 'This,' remarked Ingleson, 'will teach the beggars a lesson.'

Two Destroyers Sinking.

"We torpedoed one destroyer and rammed another, when we were unfortunate enough to get hit in the boiler-room, which prevented us from manoeuvring successfully. Later we drifted down on to the vessel which we had previously torpedoed, and her crew, who were left on board, were all crying out for mercy.

"We steered as best we could, and as we got closer to her the Germans fired upon us. But we instantly replied with several quick rounds, which gave them their quietus.

"By this time the action had finished, and I could see the two German destroyers sinking, although I had only one eye. If I had been able to see with the other, I might have seen two more sink. We were by this time helpless, and tugs came out and towed us into port."

A Big Favorite
Windsor Table Salt
Made in Canada
THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

WAS NOT A CUT-THROAT

How a Canadian hospial ship encountered a German submarine not long ago is related in the following articel sent by a London writer:

"After a stormy passage for the first part of the journey, the Canadian hospital ship whih arrived here a few days ago ran into fine weather. Ireland would soon be in sight, and the crowd of nurses and the doctors and orderlies aboard were out on deck enjoying the sunshine and the prospect of an early landing. Suddenly a tiny dark object showed away in the middle distance. A moment later a deep 'Boom!' sounded, and with it the whistle of a projectile, which a moment later struck the water with a roar. A wave of excitement swept over the crowd of nurses. Wraps were tossed aside, and every deck chair instantly vacated as everyone crowded to the rail. A German submarine was shelling them.

"'The submarine was about four miles off when we sighted it,' stated one of the nurses, relating her experience, 'and from that distance it opened fire. After a shot or two from the undersea craft our captain stopped the ship, and presently — very quickly, indeed—up glided the German, for all the world like a huge black shark. They said the submarine was making 23 or 24 knots an hour. Its speed was much faster than ours. Meanwhile all our boats had been lowered, for though we were a regular hospital ship and protected by The Hague convention, there was no telling what the Germans would do. There have been too many irregular sinkings with them.

"'By this time the submarine was close up. The gun crew stood ready at her cannon, and several figures showed on the conning tower. After a swift circle around the ship the submarine stopped alongside. "Are there any soldiers aboard that vessel?" belolwed a deep voice in fairly good English from the U-boat. It was the commander. Our captain magaphoned back from the bridge that there were not, that we were an ordinary hospital ship carrying nurses, doctors and a few orderlies, and observing The Hague convention to the letter as we most certainly were. What the captain stated was gospel. "Well, send your second officer aboard," called back the German commander. So the second officer was sent across in one of the boats. He went alongside and had a short conference with the submarine officer. The German was satisfied, told him he might go back, and shouted to our captain that the ship could proceed.

"'During all this colloquy', declared the narrator, 'we nurses had felt pretty uncomfortable — thought we were probably booked for the boats, and didn't look forward to such an outing, even on a smooth sea. We had, however, a good look at the submarine and her crew. No name or number was visible on her. My, but she was a rusty, battered-looking craft! Then one of the orderlies taking heart, called out: "Say, you look as though your boat needed a good coat of paint." This seemed to sort of break the ice, and the German made a joking reply. Then, presently the U-boat moved off, at the same time hoisting her flags. A voice from her conning tower shouted: "Safe journey to you."

"Whereat someone among us called for a cheer. But only half responded. The other nurses declared it was not the thing to do, and for the next day numerous arguments centred around this point. Evidenlty not all the pirate captains are cut-throats. This man played the game, Though, after all, and quite apart from the illegality of the whole mode of German submarine depredating—he only observed the rules of civilised warfare. And well he might, considering the humanity and downright generosity with which Britain treats the crowd of Germnas she has taken prisoner from captured U-boats and zeppelins, and the thousands upon soldiers who sleep safer and feed better than our own brave men in khaki.'"

Little Boy Had Eczema

ON FACE AND HANDS—LOCAL DOCTORS TREATED HIM IN VAIN—HOW CURE WAS FINALLY EFFECTED.

Trenton, Ont., May 18—This letter will interest all mothers of young children, because it tells of the best means obtainable of overcoming the annoying and torturing skin troubles which come to so many children.

Mrs. Waidron had several doctors treating her boy for eczema, but all in vain. Finally she heard about Dr. Chases' Ointment and her letter tells of the wonderful results obtained by the use of this soothing, healing ointment.

Mrs. Samuel Waldron, George st., Trenton, Ontario, writes: "About four years ago, my little boy had a rash on his face and hands which the doctor called Eczema. He gave us a wash for it, and some ointment, which we used, but without benefit. I think we tried all the doctors here. Finally we tried Dr. Chase's Ointment, and gave it a good trial. We could see that it was gradually healing. At first it appeared to burn the skin, then this skin would peel up, finally he got rid of it entirely. During the winters of the next two years we noticed a symptom of the disease under the skin. Each time we used more Dr. Chase's Ointment, curing it both times. For the last two years he has not had any return symptoms at all, so we think that he is now entirely cured."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

SAVE YOUNG STOCK FOR FOOD SUPPLY

PATRIOTIC APPEAL MADE TO STOCK RAISERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

An appeal to the stock raisers and slaughter house proprietors of the State not to kill calves and other young food animals in order to conserve the meat supply was made recently by George W. Perkins, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply. Mr. Perkins said there was no law to remedy conditions, which already have caused a shortage of food animals, and based his appeal on patriotism. The statement follows:

"This committee makes an earnest appeal to you to do everything in your power to prevent the destruction of calves, young pigs and young stock generally in this State. We find that the destruction in this direction is unusually large this spring. It is estimated that there are seventy-five thousand less yearling cattle in this State today than there were a year ago

"The destruction of the young animal life of this State will have a very serious and far-reaching effect on our food supply in the next two or three years. There is no law in this State to deal with the situation. We are powerless, therefore, to do anything in the matter. But the question is such an important one that we feel impelled to make this appeal to you, in the hope that many of you will feel it to be your patriotic duty to correct the present situation so far as it lies in your power."

A total of 745 acres, exclusive of individual garden plots, has been placed under cultivation in New York city through the efforts of the Mayor's Committee on Food Gardens, it was reported at a meeting in the office of Frank L. Dowling, President of the Board of Aldermen.

The report showed that the committee had plowed 50 acres in Manhattan, 155 acres in the Bronx, 80 acres in Brooklyn, 360 acres in Queens and 100 acres in Richmond. It was estimated that the yield in crops from this acreage would aggregate $225,000 in value.

In Brooklyn 855 gardens have been entered in the prize contest which is being conducted by Raymond V. Ingersoll, Park Commissioner. Eight hundred children's gardens have been planted in the parks there, twenty community gardens have been started and twelve plots have been planted by public schools.

In Queens, 750 plots have been apportioned to individuals, in addition to 1,000 started under the direction of the Flushing Community Gardens Committee. Two hundred acres more will be ploughed in Richmond as soon as the tractors can be furnished.

Speculation was the cause of an increase of $1 a barrel in the price of potatoes, according to John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Food and Markets, and Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures. Dealers asserted that the increase was due to the working of the well known law of supply and demand, and predicted even higher prices.

South Carolina and Florida new potatoes of the best grade are selling at wholesale for $10 and $10.50 a barrel. According to Mr. Dillon, produce dealers have bought up a large part of the Southern crop and bring them into the market to suit their purpose. Old potatoes are selling at from $9 to $9.50 a 165-pound bag.

DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED

It is a disease—not a habit.

"Some years ago I was a heavy drinker. Demon drink had me in his grip. Friends, business, family were slipping from me. Ruin stared me in the face.

But one friend remained, a physician. Through his efforts

I WAS SAVED

This man had made a scientific study of drunknenneess as a disease. He had found a cure for it."

It was a case like this that made me realize how many others were in need of aid, and determined me, if possible, to offer Samaria Prescription to the world.

The treatment is absolutely different from others. It can be given without the patient's knowledge if desider. Thousands of wives, mothers, daughters and sisters have saved their men-folk from the curse of alcohol through it.

IT CURES

In a few days, all craving for alcohol is gone, and the patient is restored to health, happiness, family and friends, and the respect of all.

I am ready to tell you about it, absolutely

FREE—SEND NO MONEY

Just send me your name and address, saying: "Please tell me how I can cure drunkenness," that is all you need to say. I will understand and will write you at once telling you all about my wonderful cure for DRUNKENNESS, and will also send you a TRIAL PACKAGE, which will show you how the treatment can be given without the patient's knowledge. All this I will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE in a plain, sealed package, at once.

Do not delay; send me a post card, or write me a letter today. Do not be afraid to send in your name. I always treat correspondence as sacredly confidential.

E. R. HERD, Samaria Remedy Co., 14236 Mutual Street, Toronto, Canada. Also for sale by W. Brunet & Cie., Druggists, 139 St. Joseph St., Quebec.

"SALADA" TEA

Every Leaf is of Virgin Quality.

Sealed Packets Only. Never in Bulk.

— Black, Green or Mixed — E328

Saturday Special

Quaker Corn Flakes, 3 pkg.	25c	Gazelle Ceylon Tea, 1 lb.	50c
Kellogg's Wheat Biscuit, pk.	10c	Sunrise Ceylon Tea, 1 lb.	50c
Buckwheat Flour, 2pkgs.	25c	Peas, 2 cans	25c
Pancake Flour, 2 pkgs.	25c	Corn, 2 cans	25c
Biscuit Flour, 2 pkgs.	25c	Bartlett's Pears, 3-lb. can	25c
Cream of Wheat, 2 pkgs.	55c	Fresh Tomatoes, per lb.	15c
Tillson's Scotch Oatmeal, per pkg.	30c	Frech Ground Coffee, per lb.	30c
Wheat Kernels, 2 pkgs.	25c	Crisco, 24-oz can	45c
Fresh Eggs, per dozen	40c	Crisco, 30-oz. can	55c

FRESH LETTUCE, CUCUMBERS, PINEAPPLES.

CHARLES MARTEL,

No. 49 Artillery Street. Phone 1615.

Do You Wish To Reduce Your Living Expenses

Undoubtedly you do every one is greatly interested in that live issue today. Well, here is an opportunity to help it along.

KITCHEN RANGE "COMBUSTO"

This Combusto may be fastened to the feed door of your furnace by the heavy screws shown in cut, on a nine days' trial, without any expense to you.

A Guaranteed

device, known as "The Combusto," attached to your kitchen range or furnace, will effect a saving of 20 p.c. in your fuel bill.

Not only that, your baking and cooking can be accomplished in one-fourth less time Entire top of stove can be utilized for cooking. No escaping gas—it is all consumed. Odor from roasting or baking do not escape into the room, but pass through the "Combusto" into the fire.

For further particulars, write, phone or call:

Combusto Devices Corporation of Canada Limited

147 MOUNTAIN HILL. Telephone 5803.

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Electrical & Mechanical Contractor

Generators, Motors, Gas Engine and Auto Repairs.
Free-to-lite Storage Battery and Tank Service Station.

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Automobile Tires and Tubes is our Specialty

We do not pretend to be the only firm DOING VULCANIZING, but we are absolutely SURE to SATISFY every one of our numerous customers in this Specialty of VULCANIZING Tires and Tubes.

WE GUARANTEE every Vulcanizing repair that you will give us and to insure this SATISFACTION and GUARANTEE we are using the VERY BEST MATERIAL that our money can buy. Our principle and our long experience is at your disposition.

Come if you want to be helped at low cost for your tire REPAIRS. We will do it for you.

JOS. de VARENNES,

279 ST. JOSEPH STREET - - QUEBEC

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Health

Safety and Fun Galore

The youngster with a Kiddie-Kar keeps to the sidewalk, away from danger of motors and horses, because his car runs better there than in the roadway.

Good dealers keep the Kiddie-Kar.

THREE SIZES—ONLY ONE QUALITY

$1.50 $2.00 $2.50

Look for the Label on the Seat.

CANADIAN K. K. COMPANY Ltd
Elora - Ontario

THE ONLY

KIDDIE-KAR

PATENTED APRIL 3, 1917

AUCTION SALE

In the matter of: PERCY DRUMMOND ROSS, doing business on the firm name of: "Henry Ross & Son," of Loretteville, Merchant,

Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on **Tuesday, May 22nd, 1917, at 11:00 a.m.** will be sold by public auction, at the Office of the undersigned, the assets of the assignment as follows:

(A)—The rights of the insolvent in the company of the "Club de Chasse et Peche St. Vincent";

(B)—The rights of the insolvent on a lot of land fronting on Riverside Drive, forming part of cadastral number eighty (80) and seventy-six (76) on the official plan and book of reference of the town of Lauzon, parish of St. Joseph de Levis, and known as lot number nine (9), bloc number two (2) and subdivision cadastral lot No. 80-12 and 76-10 of Nelson Heights.

The sale will be made for each item separate, and to the highest bidder.

The certificates regarding these items can be examined at the offices of the undersigned.

Conditions of payment: CASH.

LEFAIVRE & GAGNON,
Joint Curators.

Offices: 147 Mountain Hill,
Quebec. M.16,19x2

AUCTION SALE

In the matter of: RODOLPHE BERTRAND, Contractor-Joiner, of Quebec,

Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on **FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1917, at 11:00 o'clock a.m.** Will be sold at our office, 101 St. Peter street, Quebec, the assets of this estate, as follows:

A—Stock of wood, etc.. .. .. ..$ 151.81
B—Tools and machinery.. .. 201.00
C—Rolling stock: (Horse, vehicles and harness).... 269.00
D—Book debts, according to list.. .. .. 24.96

The sale will be made for each item separately.

The inventory and list of book debts may be seen at our office.

The stock, machinery and rolling stock may be seen at No. 58 St. Bernard street, on **Thursday, May 24th, 191**

Terms of sale: CASH.

BEDARD & BELANGER,
Joint Curators.

Office: 101 St. Peter street,
Quebec, May 18th, 1917.
M.19,21,23x3

"DOMINION"
Modern Garage
Jos. de Varennes, Prop.

Vulcanizing Tires and Tubes.
Storage Battery Charging Plan.
——Tires and Tubes——
"Dominion," "Goodyear," "Michelin," etc, etc. . .
Auto and Bicycle Accessories . .
of all kinds
Service Day and Night.
Auto Washing.
Storage for Autos. Mechanical repairs by expert workmen.
FREE AIR (for tires)
"Le Rendez-vous for Quebec Automobilists."

JOS. de VARENNES,
Garage: 85-87 N. D. Des Anges Street.
'Phone 2068 - Quebec

E. T. NESBITT
LUMBER
DOORS, SASHES, MOULDINGS AND BOXES
Manufactured to Order.
Saw Mill and Lumber Yards
16th Avenue, Limoilou Ward,
QUEBEC.
Telephones 6230-6231.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 22nd June, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week over the rural mail delivery route: "St. Pierre les Becquets, No. 1," from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of St. Pierre les Becquets, Eglise St. Pierre les Becquets, Lamarche, Montalembert, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Quebec, May 10th, 1917.

S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector.
M.12x1aw,satx3w

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 15th of June, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, five times per week on the route: "Jonquieres, No. 2," from the 1st of October next.

Printed notices, containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Jonquieres, La Decharge, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Quebec, May 4th, 1917.
M-5x1aw,satx3w

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 29th of June, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week between Clapham and Inverness, from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices, containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Clapham, Inverness, Lower Ireland, Millfield, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Quebec, May 16th, 1917.
M.19x1aw,satx3w

Not Pills,
Not Potions, But
EYE GLASSES
For Headaches

The New York Medical Journal prints the statement of a distinguished physician:

"I have yet to encounter a typical case of headache that was not associated, directly or indirectly, with eye-strain."

Study and ponder over this if you are a headache sufferer and are not wearing glasses. It's a suggestion well worth your consideration.

Just another thing: Come to us for the comfort-producing, accurate optical assistance.

J. A. McCLURE, O.D.
Optometrist and Optician,
109 ST. JOHN STREET.

FINLAND ENVOY DOUBTS RUSSIA

MME. MALMBERG SEES SMALL CHANCE OF RUSSIA PROSECUTING WAR.

San Francisco, Cal., May 18.—According to information received from Finland by Mme. A. Malmberg of Helsingfors, Finland, who was sent to this country by the European League of Small and Oppressed Nations for the purpose of organiing an American committee to co-operate with the league in the after-the-war settlement, the German expedition which, according to press dispatches, recently left Libau for Finland, is probably made up, in part at least, of a body of 3000 Finish students that left Finland some time ago for Germany for the purpose of co-operating with the German army.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mme. Malmberg did not take a cheerful view of the present situation or the possibilities for the near future in Russia and Finland. She said that notwithstanding the action of the new Russian Government in restoring rights to Finland, the Finnish people have little confidence in the ability of the new Russian regime to carry out this program. Furthermore, she said, the first act o fthe Russian Government in Finnish affairs, in appointing Roditscheff as Secretary for Finland, the highest representative of Finland in Petrograd, created a very bad impression in Finland for the reason that Finnish law requires that this official shall be a Finn, while Roditscheff is a Russian and cannot even speak the Finnish language.

The most hopeful news that comes from Russia, said Mme. Malmberg, is the fact that Victor Tchernoff is taking an active part in affairs. Tchernoff's program, she said, is to form a United States of Russia, giving full freedom to the nationalities that have been oppressed, and she believes that his program and personality are better calculated to crystalize a stable regime than those of any other leader.

According to Mme. Malmberg's view Russia is practically out of the war, and will not again prosecute it vigirously. She said that she believes that the action of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in sending his appeal to Russia workingmen to stand by the Entente Allies, and the proposal to send an American commission to Russia, are mistakes in judgment from the standpoint of the Allies, the Russians being, in her opinion, almost sure to take offense and regard such acts as an attempt to interfere. The conditions in Russia resulting from a lack of unity of purpose and program on the part of the reform forces and parties, says Mme. Malmberg, are much worse than is generally known.

THE WOOD OIL TREE.

The Chinese wood-oil tree is probably not very long-lived, and in this respect may be compared to the silver maple. The flowers come out before the leaves, and are about as large as catalpa flowers. As an ornamental tree it is likely to be about as desirable as the catalpa, but the soft wood is of little value. The real value of this tree lies in the fact that the nuts contain one of the best drying oils, called wood or tung oil. In recent years the oil has revolutionized the varnish industry, for it has made possible the manufacture of a quick-drying varnish that is less liable to crack than that made from kauri gum. Tung oil has also been found of special value in water-proof priming for cement.

MY TIRED FEET ACHED FOR "TIZ"

LET YOUR SORE, SWOLLEN, ACHING FEET SPREAD OUT IN A BATH OF "TIZ."

Just take your shoes off and then put those weary, shoe-crinkled, aching, burning, corn-pestered, bunion-tortured feet of yours in a 'Tiz' bath. Your toes will wriggle with joy; they'll look up at you and almost talk and then they'll take another dive in that "Tiz' bath.

When your feet feel like lumps of lead—all tired out—just try "Tiz". It's grand—it's glorious. Your feet will dance with joy; also you will find all pain gone from corns, callouses and bunions.

There's nothing like "Tiz". It's the only remedy that draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up your feet and cause foot torture.

Get a 25-cent box of "Tiz" at any drug or department store—don't wait. Ah! how glad your feet get; how comfortable your shoes feel. You can wear shoes a size smaller if you desire.

NEW RAILWAY TO SPAN AUSTRALIA

GREAT LINE MAY BE OPEN FOR TRAFFIC IN JULY.

Perth, W. Aus., May 18.— An interesting trip was recently undertaken by some members of the Federal and Western Australia Parliament from Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, to Adelaide. Various means of transport were adopted by the Parliamentarians, the greatest span in the journey being covered in the Trans-Continental Railway, now nearing completion. Amongst those in the party were the Federal Minister for Works and Railways, the Hon. P. J. Lynch, the Hon. James D. Connolly, whom the cables state has been appointed new agent-general for Western Australia in London, and Mr J. J. Poynton, director of transport.

The party left the western state on a Thursday night and arrived at Port Augusta in South Australia in five days' time. Of the distance traversed 90 miles was made by motor car, and 23 miles by buggy, and it proved to be not only a pleasant journey, but the experience was also instructive. The Federal Minister stated that the general condition of the men working on the line was satisfactory, and he did not hear a sngle complant regardng the weather and the surroundings. The total of 939 miles had been completed on the western section 535 miles, and on the eastern section 404, leaving a gap of 114 miles to be constructed. On the eastern side they were engaged in cutting through a stretch of sandhills extending over 23 miles, one of the roughest bits of country he had seen in Australia. The work was of a heavy chaarcter, ranging from 20 to 40 feet in depth, with a hard limestone core. These sandhills had held up progress on the eastern section entirely, otherwise everything was going smoothly. There were engaged at this end 1400 men. Without unforeseen stoppages the Great Railway should be opened for traffic in July. If there had not been the difficulty over rails it had been expected that it would have been ready by April.

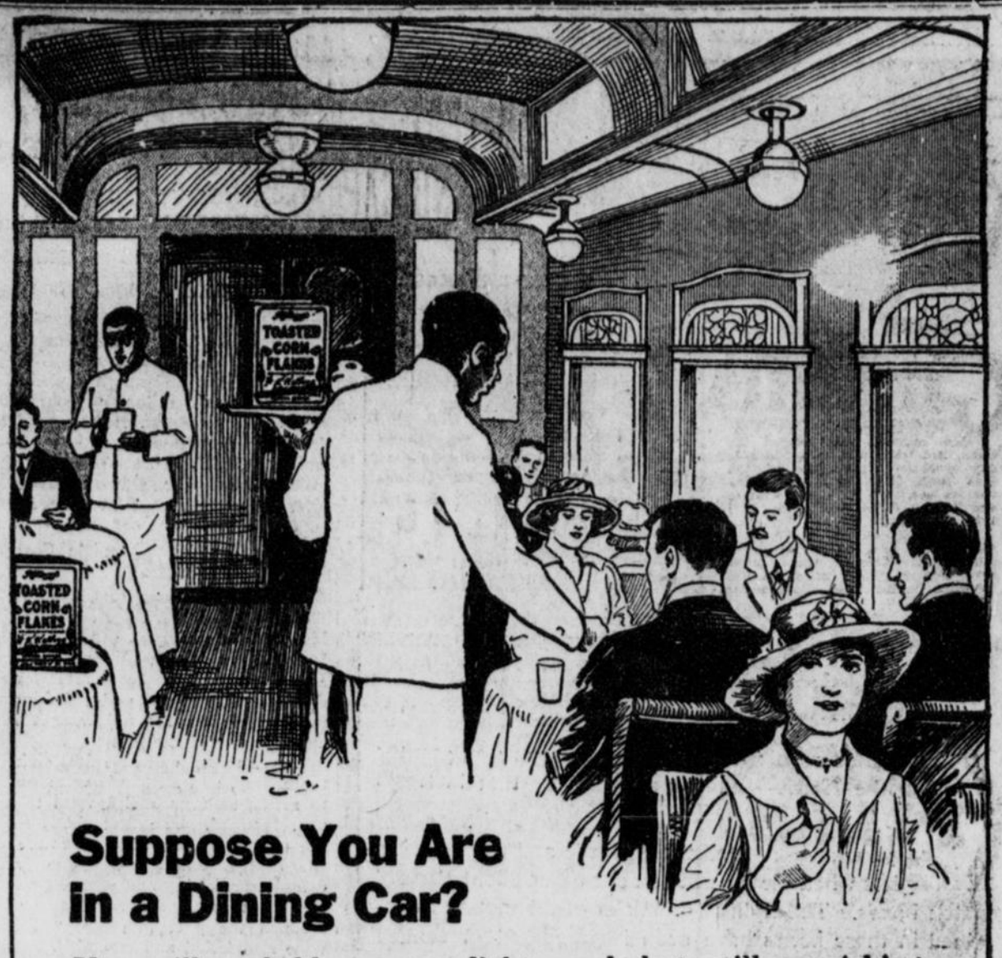
Mr. Lynch thought that by the time the line was properly ballasted and brought up to the high speed standard, the cost would reach £7,000,000 sterling, if not more, the original estimate being a little over £4,000,000. He went on to say that there was a fine belt of timber, 70 miles from Kalgoorlie, and that beyond this the land coincided with the average auriferous country, and then it shaded off into the lighter varieties of timber, such as mallee, myall and myaporum. After that the limestone plains began, and extended for 480 miles right across Ooldea. In that stretch there was a world's record of 309 miles of straight line, an apparently endless vista of rails. There was nothing to relieve the eye, just a tremendous sweep of open country, with blue bush and saltbush and other varieties of native shrubs.

The Minister thought that a speed of 70 miles an hour could be maintained. This would connect the terminal points of Fremantle and Adelaide in 48 hours. He personally applied tests regarding the standard of speed and smoothness of running at various rates, up to 60 miles an hour. He was quite satisfied that even in the present unfinished state of the track the character of the running was equal to that on the trunk lines between Sydney and Melbourne and the latter city and Adelaide. The trip, throughout, was comfortable, and members of the party were rather surprised at the little dust experienced, even when the train was going at the highest speed. He examined part of the road laid with rails which had been the subject of criticism, and found there was nothing to complain about. This portion was just as good as the balance of the line. He also made tests in reference to the alleged faulty joints, by means of glasses of water placed on a table and on the floor of the carriage over the wheels, and these did not reveal a single defect. The result was quite satisfactory. Then sheets of paper were put under the wheels of the carriages and the locomotive, and in no instance was the paper broken. This was conclusive proof that the joints were not faulty.

So far as the Minister's observation went, it was very satisfactory. Everything considered, the work was proceeding at a fair rate. He would say, however, that it could have been in a more forward condition, if ordinary foresight had been exercised when the operations were started. Although there was over 1000 miles of dry country, difficulties necessarily connected with a proposition of the kind were not taken into account. Experience with railway construction in the same class of country in other parts of Australia appeared to have been ignored. For instance, it was essential that an adequate water supply should have been secured, but this all-important provision was neglected, and 90 per cent of the delays and stoppages which occurred later on were due to this cause. Water had now to be taken from Kalgoorlie to the railhead, a distance of 530 miles, and the three dams, which were built too late, were giving no assistance whatever. Proper catchment areas should have been located at the very start, and the dams constructed in accordance with the data. This would have prevented the muddling and expense which followed. He felt safe in saying that for want of the utilization of practical knowlege, which was obtainable in the Common-wealth in that respect, tens of thousands of pounds had been spent uselessly.

In the earlier stages of the work there had been lack of foresight over the water supply and this, Mr. Lynch said, was most lamentable. What should have been done was to have called a conference of the engineers-in-chief throughout the Commonwealth, with a view to devising a policy for laying down a road over such a long and exceptional tract of country, and particular heed should have been taken to secure information from those states where water difficulties in connection with railway construction had been vital. With the supply of water as it was, the remaining gap, he believed, would be bridged without trouble; but there was an uninterrupted stretch of 330 miles of waterless belt to be dealt with. At present they were employing condensers to serve their purpose, but the necessity for obtaining a reliable supply over that length of country was to have his immediate attention.

There was the difficulty of ballasting the line, as it stretched across the limestone plateau. Already crushing plants were in position to do that work, and he was about to make experiments in the use of material alongside the road. Ten miles of the railway would be constructed in this way, without the aid of crushers, instead of carting the material long distances, and thus a comparison of the cost figure would be given. The main purpose of his trip was to inquire into the alleged necessity for an inquiry regarding statements of excessive expenditure on the whole work. This referred particularly to the station buildings and workshops at Port Augusta. The conclusion he had arrived at was that by keeping a steady eye on the future there was no margin of excess, so far as those works were concerned.



Suppose You Are in a Dining Car?

You will probably want a light meal, but still nourishing and sustaining. Try

Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES

and note how fresh and bright you feel.

Also note the economy compared with the cost of other foods. The same ratio of economy will apply in your home.

And insist on the original in the red, white and green package.

Made in Canada for over eleven years.

The Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co., Limited.
Head Office and Factory: London, Ont. 2

HIS THOUGHT WAS ALL FOR HIS DOG

As Phillip Gibbs isn't one of the war correspondents who are obliged to invent picturesque pathetic, tragical, or amusing incidents for the embellishment of their narratives, and is of the kind whose own observations supply more of such material than they can possibly use in their despatches, it can safely be assumed that any story told by him as of his personal knowledge is true. Without timidity, therefore, can comment be made on Mr. Gibb's tale of the German Brigadier among the prisoners at Arras who asked again and again of his captors whether any of them had seen anything of his little dog, and seemed to be thinking of nothing else.

There is, of course, an obvious element of the nearly incredible in this story, for the officer in question had just escaped with his life after enduring for days the constant threat of death under a bombardment of severity unprecedented even among the additions to military history made by the greatest of wars. He had seen a multitude of his fellow-officers and of his men killed or wounded by that bombardment. He might have been expected to think only of the serious reverse which the German arms has suffered, and to show the angry humiliation that for him naturally would fellow the surrender by the thousand of Geramn soldiers who had no more fight left in them. And it was of his dog that he spoke! Of his little dog! Of "my little dog that has been with me since the beginning of the war."!

It would be easy to see in this phenomenon an illustration of Prussian brutality and callousness, or of that curious sentimentality which exists side by side with the readiness to execute cruel and savage orders that has been so often displayed by Germans since Belgium and France were invaded. But this officer, as it happens, was not a Prussian and it may well be that the loss of his dog loomed so large in his mind, not because he was a sentimental German, but because the affection and companionship of the little animal had created the only memories to which a mind sated with the horrors and terrors of war could for the moment still react.

Such phenomena are familiar enough to the psychiatrists, and they mean nothing except that to a continous stimulus there ceases, after a while to be any response from the weary brain.

QUEEN CITY IS GETTING WAR RELICTS.

Two trench mortars and two machine guns, captured by the 20th and 21st Battalions, are being despatched to Toronto, and will be used for the purpose of stimulating recruiting in the province of Ontario.

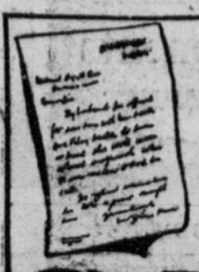
This inforamtion was conveyed in the following letter, received by Sir John Hendrie, from Brigadier-General Rennie, of the 4th Brigade:

"My dear Sir John: in connection with the successful minor operations on January 17th, the 20th Battalion captured one trench mortar and the 21st Battalion two machine guns and one trench mortar. These battalions formed a part of the 4th Brigade, which I have the honor to command. The trophies have been delivered to the Canadian Ordnance with the request that they be forwarded to you, and might I suggest that they form the nucleus of a provincial collection. In the meantime a request has been made for prompt delivery, in the hope that, as objects of interest, they will be of some assistance in stimulating recruiting in the Province of Ontario, from which the 4th Brigade was drawn.—Yours very truly, R. Rennie."

The Ideal Blend,
Dewar's Whisky
and
Common Sense

105

Agents—J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., MONTREAL, QUE.



Read Her Letter

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

"My husband has suffered for some time with lame back and kidney troubles. He became so bad that work was almost impossible and he had tried so many remedies and got no relief that he had become discouraged.

"A friend advised him to give Gin Pills a trial, so I sent for a sample box. They did him so much good that he got six boxes and will continue taking them until he is entirely cured.

Mrs. James Harris."

50c. a box; 6 boxes for $2.50. Write for free sample to NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED Toronto, Ont. 55

CITY OF QUEBEC.
DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. To wit:

CITY OF QUEBEC.
City Hall.

BY-LAW NO. 80.

By-Law Concerning the Census of the Population of the City of Quebec.

(Drawn up in the French Language)

At a meeting of the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, held at the City Hall, in the said City of Quebec, on the twenty-third day of February, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, (1917), in conformity to law, and in virtue of a bylaw passed by this Council, pursuant thereto, and after the due observance of all the formalities prescribed by the statute in such case made and provided, at which meeting were present the absolute majority of the members composing the Council of the City of Quebec, that is to say: His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Bedard, Bertrand, Bois, Bouchard Bourret, Dinan, Dussault (St. Louis), Dussault (Belvedere), Fiset, Galibois, Gauvin, Lantier, Madden, Martin, Mercier, Paquet (Jacques Cartier), Paquet (St. Sauveur), Pettigrew, Plamondon, Verret.

It is ordained and enacted by By-law of this Council, and this Council ordains and enacts as follows:

1—A census of the population of the City of Quebec shall be made by the Assessors, at the same time as the assessment roll is made for the year 1917-18.

2—Whoever shall refuse to answer the questions that shall be put by any Assessor, with the object of obtaining information to take said census or that, wilfully, false declarations are given, such persons shall incur, for every such offence, a fine not exceeding forty dollars, which shall be collected according to law in the Recorder's Court of the City of Quebec.

H. E. LAVIGUEUR,
Mayor.

Attested (L.S.)
H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD,
City Clerk.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 22nd of June, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twelve times per week on the route: Candiac, No. 1, from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Candiac, Ste. Foye, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office.
Quebec, May 9th, 1917.
M.11x1aw,frix3w

A. G. Nosworthy, Member P.Q.A.A. Wilfrid Lacroix, Member P.Q.A.A., D.E.P.

LACROIX & NOSWORTHY

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Ag.26xmn,wd,frx156

EIGHT HOUR LAW A BIG HANDICAP

J. A. EMERY THINKES THIS REGULATION PERIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

New York, May 18—The successful manufacture of war munitions and supplies for this nation's armies is threatened by the federal measure of 1912, which makes eight hours the legal work day on all government contracts, James A. Emery, counsel for the National Council for Industrial Defence recently declared in an address before the National convention at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Emery declared that more than eighty-eight per cent of the nation's industries operate more than forty-eight hours a week, and that under an amendment to the Senate naval bill, the President's power of suspending the eight hour day has been curtailed. His poewr now is limited to making eight hours the basic day, with pay and a half for all overtime.

"The issue," he said, "is not whether an eight hour day is desirable under normal conditions but whether, in the emergency of war when under production spells defeat the already undermanned industries of the United States from whose ranks a vast army must be taken can suffer the disorganization of changing their service of production to meet the vastly increasing demand of the Allies and our own and at the same time conduct a profitable business. The issue is not shall we have longer hours but shall we maintain existing standards of production in the emergency of war!"

Against Retroactive Tax.

The speaker also criticized the retroactive tax, and declared that corporate incomes under the present schemes of revenue production will pay 150 per cent more taxes than non-corporate incomes. While, he said, industries and incomes should bear a heavy burden of taxation, he immense number who otherwise corporate incomes must affect corporate investments adversely.

Colonel George Pope, of Hartford Conn., president of the association, in a patriotic appeal, dwelt strongly on the necessity of a big food production and asked that manufacturers and farmers co-operate in furnishing the labor necessary to obtain a maximum yield in crops. He paid a tribute to the patriotism of the manufacturers of the country and declared that the crisis which faces the country affords an opportunity for them to perform national service.

In our agricultural districts," he said, "during the past year a shortage of labor was largely responsible for a considerable decrease in our agricultural production. Unless there is co-ordination of effort, the prospect is not more cheering for the present year.

Farmers Need Help.

"Our farmers must have help, and I believe that they must turn to our manufacturers for a considerable of that assistance. The increase in wages in manufacturing sections during the last two years has drawn from the agricultural districts an immense number who otherwise would remain upon the farms. It is within the power of the manufacturers to alleviate this condition to a very considerable extent, and in certain local sections it is already being accomplished, though it may be at the inconvenience and possibly at a financial cost to the manufacturers. In all manufacturing sections adjacent to agricultural districts the manuafcturers can do much at certain times during the summer and fall and by sparing, or detailing from their manufacturing force men to work on the crops. This is really a matter of primary importance to every individual of the nation.

The fight which the Law and Order League, with a fund of $1,000,000 at its disposal, is making to take the control of San Francisco away from the labor unions was discussed by Frederick J. Koster, president of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco. He declared that the activities of the league represented what happens when finances and business men are awakened to their duties as leaders.

In discussing the burdens which the manufacturers must bear during the war Mr. Emery said:—

"Serious as the outlook is, and onerous as are the burdens we must endure, there seems no occasion for pessimism. Every world market open to us when the war was entered is open to us still, while our own government will become perhaps the greatest customer of its own people."

Today the closing session will be devoted to a discussion of "Transportation and War," by L. F. Loree president of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and by addresses by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, on the aid manufacturers can render during the war, and by H. Parker Willis, of the Federal Reserve Board, on the "Manufacturer and the Bank."

Wonderful Skin and Wrinkle Removers

The method of removing bad complexions by absorption seems to have come into general use in this country. Ordinary mercolised wax, applied nightly like cold cream and rinsed mornings with warm water, gradually absorbs the coarse, faded or discolored outer film skin in almost invisible particles. Soon there's a brand new complexion, formed by the younger, healthier under-skin. No cosmetic or artificial treatment can possibly produce a complexion of such radiant, youthful loveliness. Druggists all have mercolised wax; it is seldom that more than one ounce is necessary.

Thousands have also reported great success with the famous saxolite wrinkle-removing formula. One ounce of pure powdered saxolite is dissolved in a half-pint witch hazel and the solution used as a face wash. The effect is almost magical. The deepest wrinkles and crows feet, as well as the finest lines—whether due to age, illness, weather or worry—are immediately affected. No one need hesitate to try this simple lotion, as it won't harm any skin.

Says She Is Feeling Like a New Woman

SINCE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED HER KIDNEY TROUBLE.

Nova Scotia Lady Who Was Weak, Nervous and Irritable and Suffered From Sore Back Finds the Right Remedy for All Her Ills.

Antigonishe, N.S., May 18.—(Special.)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills are keeping up their good work in Nova Scotia is evidenced by Miss Mary Jane De Wolfe, an esteemed and popular young lady living here. Miss De Wolfe suffered for seven years from an aggravated form of kidney trouble. Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

"I am feeling like a new woman," Miss De Wolfe states in an interview. "I am indeed thankful for the good Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me and I hope they will give benefit to all sufferers from kidney trouble. I believe my trouble started from a strain. I became tired and nervous and had headaches and neuralgia.

"My back pained. I did not sleep well and I was irritable. My limbs were heavy and I had a dragging sensation across the loins. I suffered from cramps in the muscles and my heart fluttered. It just tooll six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills to take away all my troubles."

Kidney trouble is what is making weak, nervous, irritable women. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the remedy.

THE "CLUBBER" IS DEAD.

Nova Scotia Man Gave Name to New York Tenderloin.

Former Police Inspector Alexander S. Williams, of New York, the man who named the Tenderloin and who, with the exception of William Devery and Thomas Byrnes, received more public attention than any other man on the force, is dead. During his turbulent career he won the nickname of "Clubber." He also was called the "Czar of the Tenderloin."

"Alex" Williams, as he was called, was born July 9th, 1839, in Nova Scotia. His father was a Nova Scotian and his mother Scotch. He moved to New York as a boy, and learned the trade of ship carpenter. After several years' work he visited Mexico, Japan and other countries.

On August 3rd, 1866, he donned a policeman's uniform for the first time. He was stationed at Broadway and Houston street, a dangerous post in those days, in a district infested with crooks and thugs. Williams had the reputation of never walking away from a fight, and he had plenty to do, for several policemen had been carried from the beat in ambulances. He lost no time in finding the two toughest characters in the district, and he picked a fight with them. It ended when he picked up first one and then the other, and hurled them through a plate glass window. It was during the three years he walked this beat that he won the nickname of the "Clubber," and it is said that it was a dull day that did not find him with at least one row on his hands.

He was appointed a sergeant and sent to the mounted squad, then just formed. In 1879 he was made a captain and assigned to the East Thirty-Fifth Street Station, then in the "Gas House District." There followed, three years in which he was shifted about, always in districts where there were both poverty and crime—fields for his rough-and-ready methods. He did not lose his nickname.

While Williams was in command in the Tenderloin, Max Schmittberger, now Chief Inspector, and James Price, later a captain, where his wardmen. When the Legislative investigation, headed by Senator Charles S. Lexow began in 1894, the Williams regime was one of the things it looked into.

Information was obtained that involved Schmittberger, who went before Chairman Lexow and testified that he had not only obtained bribe money from the keepers of disorderly resorts and gamblers, but that he had paid it over to Williams. Other alleged "interests" of Williams were uncovered. He admitted that he owned a house at Cos Cob, a yacht, and had other property. When asked how he got all these possessions he replied: "I bought real estate in Japan, and it has increased in value."

As a consequence of the upheaval that followed the Lexow investigation a reform administration was elected. The three Police Commissioners, one of whom was Theodore Roosevelt, met on May 24, 1895, and retired him on a pension of $1,750 a year, after twenty-nine years' service.

The former Inspector did not relish the title of "Clubber," and in 1912, when Mayor Gaynor applied the name to him, he handed out a statemnt regarding his record. He said that if he had clubbed, it was for the good of the city.

A DISTURBED EDITOR.

"Take it away! Take it away!" said the editor, handing the amateur poet's poem back to him.

"What's the matter? Why are you so disturbed?"

"Take it away! Your metre is so leaky that I'm afraid to tackle it without a gas mask."

"GOTT MIT UNS"

VON KOLLER ON QUESTIONS OF INTERNAL REFORM.

The "Kreuz Zeitung," chief Conservative newspaper, published a remarkable article by Herr von Koller, on "The So-Called New Orientation." Herr von Koller is a typical Prussian Tory of the "Gott Mit Uns" school. He has held the office of Prussian Minister of the Interior and of Imperial Secretary of State for Alsace-Lorraine, and in both posts earned considerable notoriety as a reactionary. He now addresses himself to the burning questions of internal reform as follows:

"I compare the present situation of our Fatherland with a house standing on the sea coast which in consequence of the action of the winds and waves, finds itself in serious danger. Continuously new breakers from the sea increase the danger, and the difficulties for the house. Is it possible for the owner of the house at such a time to think of altering the construction of his house? Would he not rather direct all his thoughts and efforts to ward off momentary danger? Would he not do everything to save his house from storm and wave, and postpone until safer and quieter times the very thought of alteration and improvement?

Herr von Koller proceeds:

"And so it is with our beloved Fatherland. The hatred and envy of neighboring countries have raised the war torch against us. Daily the number of enemies increase who have professed the open and unveiled intention to destroy Germany. The storm and the dashing waves are stronger and more dangerous than in any previous war. This is not the time to think of altering the constitution of the country. First, let the war be carried to a victorious finish, let the enemy first be beaten and laid on the ground, and there we shall see and test how the Fatherland has borne the brunt of the storm, and what pillars and foundation walls have enabled it to do so."

Herr von Koller thinks that these pillars and foundations are the following:

The unity of the German nation and the will to victory; the unshakable trust in one another of princes and people; the hopeful belief that Almighty God will not permit the German people to go under; the unsurpassable efficiency of the armies and their leaders on land, on water, and in the air; the unsurpassable conscousness of duty and of fidelity with which every individual fulfills his duty of saving the Fatherland.

"When we are convinced," says Her von Koller, "that it is these pillars which are the grounds of our fortitude, and that it is they which have saved the country and preserved it unbroken in the storms of war, who can think of disturbing them? Woe to the statesman who can attempt such a thing. Both princes and people would oppose him to the utmost."

But this pillar of Conservatism has nevertheless the uneasy feeling that something ought to bo done. "The house which has borne such storms must be made as habitable as possible." This or that injury which it has incurred must be repaired. There is the question of an improved Reichstag franchise and redistribution. The Prussian electoral laws must be examined into. Bereaucracy is getting too much the upper hand and might be shorn of some of its power. Local government in districts and communes also wants overhauling, and both in church and school some great changes are necessary.

But before any of these matters are touched—a victorius ending of the war and the return of the troops, and then peaceful co-operation in negotiation without party bias or animosity."

"Good old Aunt Voss," is the name usually applied to the respectable and staid Berlin journal known officially as the Vossische Zeitung. Aunt Voss has grown senile, and the war has got on her nerves. She used to profess mild radicalism; she has become blatantly Jingo. She used to have a regard for England and English political institutions; she now out-Reventlows Reventlow in hatred for "that Man on his Island." And she has become so credulous. No tale is wild enough or senseless enough for her ready ear, if it only shows England in an evil light.

The latest and probably the most stupid of Aunt Voss' many thrusts at England is contained in a despatch from her Stockholm correspondent. This individual is "in a position to state," and notwithstanding the denials which are sure to be published, that between England and Russia a series of negotiations have been proceeding which have as their object the passing over to England of certain coastal points and islands in the Gulf of Riga. The correspondent gives the names of the islands—a score of them. These islands and coastal stations are to be heavily fortified and armed by the British, and in this way "the Man on the Island" obtains actual possession of the entire northern Baltic.

But this is not all. Russia has consented to make over to England for a term of years the province of Esthonia and Livonia. After the war these two areas are to be exploited by British capitalists and industrials. A nominal rent will be paid to Russia. The egregious Stockholm correspondent, moreover, alleges that the United States is in the deal. The object of the scheme is to crush back Germany within her own narrow limits.

The considerable town of Barmen, not satisfied with a grotesque Hindenburg idol which the inhabitants have nailed, has erected a Hindenburg fountain. It is thus described:

"The sculptre consists of the figure of a muscular man supporting himself on his sword. An eagle is resting at his feet. The inscription is as follows: 'Erected in the year of the world war, as a sign that we will not yield to any need. Dedicated to the man who was our leader in combat. Where Hindenburg stood it was as though a protective wall had been built around the land. Let passers-by and those who stand here remember what human courage can do and what a sword in German hands is worth."

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"The Car of the Hour"

$1395

The ELGIN SIX is the best value on the market today. It has class in every line. It has endurance in every part. It is economical to a degree that is surprising, and it has all the comfort that can be desired in a motor car. Its long streamline body with 116-inch wheelbase and its cantilever springs makes it the easiest riding car on the market today in anywhere near its class. Its motors are powerful. No shifting gears with the ELGIN SIX, you go through the crowded streets and traffic at a speed that always keep the car under control and yet its quick pick-up enables you to get fifty miles per hour in a short distance. Every part going into the car has been tried and proven which will give maximum of service with minimum trouble. You need not pay a higher price if you wish comfort. The ELGIN SIX gives you anything you desire in a car. The most critical buyer cannot escape the finish and the appearance of the car and in endurance it will satisfy anybody.

WE WANT EVERY DEALER AND BUYER IN EASTERN CANADA TO WRITE TODAY FOR OUR CATALOGUE. Study the special features of the ELGIN SIX. Compare the ELGIN SIX with any Six on the market near its price.

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Distributors for Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.

AT LAST

¶ Our new Furniture Store, situated at the corner of St. Joseph, St. Valier and Bagot streets, is now open to the public.

¶ Nothing has been spared to make this new branch attractive for all.

¶ We have in stock complete lines of Furniture for Parlor, Boudoir, Dining Room, Kitchen, Bedroom, Bathroom, etc., as well as Ornaments such as Mirrors of all kinds and all sizes, Paintings, etc.

¶ Mr. J. A. Gagnon, who is well and favorably known by the Quebec public, is in charge of this Branch, and we are already convinced that his efficiency and his courtesy will prove useful and agreeable to everybody.

¶ He is now at your disposal, with all information and suggestions which might prove useful to you.

¶ Do not forget the address—corner of St. Joseph, St. Valier and Bagot streets.

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FURNITURE STORE.

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JUST THINK how convenient

your kitchen would be with this McClary's Cabinet Gas Range in it!

No stooping necessary—cooking top, broiler and baking ovens, and warming closet, all at the right height.

The various parts—aluminized oven and enameled splash backs, nickel-plated toasting rack, rust-proof black enamel finish—may be wiped over with a damp cloth; this means delightful cleanliness maintained with the least possible effort.

A range having ample capacity, compactly built, equipped to do all classes of cooking quickly and well, it is a great labor and time saver.

Booklet free. 33

McClary's Gas Ranges

Burn either manufactured or natural gas.

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B., HAMILTON, CALGARY, SASKATOON, EDMONTON

For Sale by Terreau & Racine.

WATER WATER

RUN no risk, safeguard your own and your family's health by using a perfect spring water.

CLAIRE FONTAINE spring water is an artesian well, 271 feet deep in solid rock.

CLAIRE FONTAINE is perfection. It is colorless, clear, odorless and tasteless. With it you can make the finest cup of tea you ever drank.

CLAIRE FONTAINE keeps the system in condition, it cures headache, and for indigestion it has no equal.

We supply it (STILL) delivered to your home or office in ½ gallon bottles at 5c. each, and 5 gallon bottles at 40c. each.

M. TIMMONS & SON,

Phone 685 Quebec, P.Q.

Fashionable Store

T. D. DUBUC

Formerly Donohue's Store

New Styles in Summer Suits and Dresses

Silk Suits in smart new models and ultra fashionable shades—Grey, Rose, Shantung, Brown, Navy.

Wash Suits in new combination of White and Colored Palm Beach Cloths.

Exquisite Models in Silk Dresses portraying all the most recent ideas for the well dressed woman. Charming Gowns of Georgette Crepe in plain and fancy designs, the season's very latest productions in style and shades for afternoon wear.

SEPARATE SKIRTS—Latest novelties in Sports Skirts in large check and novelty stripes, made in smart pleated styles.

Taffeta Skirts in a variety of pretty models for street and dressy wear.

Fine Woolen and Serge Skirts in useful tailored styles—Black and Colors.

MOURNING GOODS A SPECIALTY

T. D. DUBUC

188 & 194 St. John Street

Shipping News

GOVERNMENT SHIP ON MAIDEN TRIP

C. G. S. BERTHIER ARRIVES DOWN FROM SOREL—GENERAL MARINE NEWS.

The SS. Berthier a new vessel constructed at Sorel for the Canadian Government arrived at this port yesterday on her maiden trip in command of Captain Belanger. The Berthier is a trim little vessel and is sure to prove a valuable acquisition to the Government's fleet.

Another small Government ship the "Speedy" arrived down yesterday and is at one of the Government wharves.

The steam barges Omaha and Samuel Marshall arrived from the Lakes yesterday and are now discharging their cargoes in the inner basin.

CASE AGAINST TOWBOAT REVERSED.

The U.S. circuit court of appeals, New Orleans, recently reversed and sent back to the Northern District of Florida for findings as the court dictates the case of Eugene J. E. Coleman, as assignee of Clooney Construction and Towing Company, via J. S. Aiken of the J. H. Aiken Towboat Company. The evidence that the court ruled on was that the towboat Monarch, belonging to Clooney & Co. and under contract to Aiken, left Calcasien Pass for Frontera, Mexico, on May 23, 1912, with two barges loaded with coal for her supply in tow. On May 28 the captain of the Monarch cut the barges loose, after removing the crews, and put into Galveston. The towboat had before called at Port Arthur Tex., and then put to sea. Clooney & Co., as libellants of the tug, claimed that the vessel could have put into Aransas Pass with two barges. The court held that since the captain of the tugboat had not exercised proper care in cutting the barges adrift, the verdict of the Florida court should be reversed and the case heard, and that Clooney & Co. be given full rights to recover under admiralty laws.

STEAMSHIPS FOR SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE PROPOSED

Valparaiso, Chile May 18—A new line of steamships from Philadelphia and New York to north coasts to South America, is the plan of a group of North American capitalists whose representative, R. E. Wheelan, has recently visited this city and is making a general survey of the field.

The Pacific Ports, which the proposed West Coast Line would serve, Valparaiso, Autofagasta, Mejillones, Iquique and Callao. On the Atlantic side, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Aires would be served.

The company already has made a test of possibilities through operation of two ships which have carried nitrate from Iquique to the United States. Mr. Wheelan said to newspaper men here that, while the entrance of the United States into the war undoubttdly would delay carrying out the project for the new lines to South America, it was his idea to collect all the needed data, so that operations might progress as soon and as rapidly as possible.

GERMAN VESSEL IS DAMAGED BY FIRE.

The Princess Irene Is Target of Flames at Navy Yard.

New York, May 18—The fire at the New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn recently did extensive damage to the steamship Princess Irene, formerly a German passenger vessel, which was seized by the United States upon the outbreak of the war, according to an announcement made. It was the second serious fire at the yard in four days.

A report that the fire destroyed a five story receiving building and its contents proved to be incorrect, according to officials. The building, however, was scorched.

The fire on board the Princess Irene started in a pile of mattresses that had been placed in a stern compartment for use by recruits which are arriving at the yard. One conjecture was that some one had thrown a lighted cigarette among the mattresses.

The fire was so intense that sparks were carried to the deck of the Friedrich der Grosse, also seized from the Germans, but that vessel, was saved by the prompt work of the seamen.

No announcement was made of the extent of the damage to the Princess Irene, but it was said to have been serious. Workmen have been converting the Irene from a passenger carrying vessel to meet the needs of the navy. When that work is finished she will be renamed and commissioned as a vessel in the United States service.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

New York, May 18—The tonnage market was firm, with a moderate trading reported. Rates were well supported and tonnage offered sparingly.

Charters: Norwegian steamer, 1,464 tons, general cargo, New York to Liverpool, private terms, prompt; Norwegian steamer, 1,351 tons, same June; steamer, 2,806 tons, general cargo New York to Lisbon, berthed, May-June; steamer, 2,005 tons, general cargo, New York to Genoa, berthed, May; steamre, 1,776 tons, general cargo, New York to Genoa and Naples, berthed, May; Norwegian steamer, 1,039 tons, general cargo, New York to Brazil ports, berthed, May; Norwegain steamer, 2,781 tons, same, June; Norwegian steamer, 581 tons, West India trade, six months, private terms, prompt; Norwegian bark, 2,915 tons, general cargo, New York to Bordeaux, private terms, July; 60,000 cases petroleum, New York to the River Plate, two trips, private terms, August-September.

A TITLED NURSE.

Awarded a Silver Medal by the King of Italy.

The king of Italy has awarded the silver medal for military valor to the Duchess Helene of Aosta, whose husband is a lieutenant general in the Italian army. Although a daughter of the Bourbon-Osleans house, the duchess is an English princess, having been born at Twickenham and married at Kingston-on-Thames. She is noted both for her beauty and her intelligence. She has been associated with the Italian Red Cross on the battlefield in two wars and in the terrible Messina earthquake.

The military medal goes to her not only for her bravery in caring for wounded soldiers under fire, but for nursing those suffering from cholera since the beginning of the Italian campaign against Austria. She has been active in Red Cross work in the present war since Italian troops took the field and now is one of the chief inspectors of the organization in Italy and a wonderfully energetic worker, who permits nothing to interfere with her war duties.

The Duchess Helene saw active service in 1911, when she went to Tripoli with Italian troops and took charge of the Red Cross units there. She was also one of the first to carry aid to the sufferers of the Messina disaster and stayed among the refugees until all had been provided for.

The duchess is the daughter of the Count of Paris, head of the Bourbon-Orleans family, whose secretary she was as a girl. She was married in 1895. Her elder son, the Duke of Apulia, was only seventeen years old when the war began and was a student at a military school. He enlisted as a private soldier and won his corporal's stripes on the battlefield.

Her second son, the Duke of Spoleto, is only fifteen and frequently accompanies her to the front when she goes to inspect hospitals.

GIPSY SMITH'S STORY FROM THE FRONT.

Gipsy Smith, the well-known missioner, tells a good story of the mentality of the men at the front whom he has met in the Y.M.C.A. huts during his work for the Y.M.C.A.

"When we arrived at the Y.M.C.A. hut," he explained, "the men were filling in the waiting period by singing ragtime and something about the 'old rooster,' and 'the milkmaid on my arm.' When they had nearly lifted the roof off, I said, 'That is glorious, magnificent, boys; let's have another.' 'One of the same sort, sir?' they cried in reply, and I answered 'Yes' You should have seen the merry twinkle in their eyes when a mass of manly voices struck up "Hello, hello! who's your lady friend?' When they had done, inquiring voices asked again, 'Have another, sir?' and added 'One of yours this time.' And the next minute some of the grandest singing you ever heard was swelling from those throats in the favorite hymn 'When I survey the wondrous Cross.' Before that hymn was done many were in tears, and some sat down overcome with emotion."

·ESTAB·1742·

WHITE HORSE SCOTCH

"The PRIDE of the ARMY"

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

SILVERSMITHS' SOAP METAL POLISHES. FURNITURE POLISH

EMERY CLOTH

WELLINGTON MILLS, LONDON, ENG.

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TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED

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Most central situation on principal thoroughfare.

Comfortable homelike rooms, with all modern convenience.

High-class Tea Room in connection

Mrs. T. R. DOUGLAS, Proprietoress.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. QUEBEC.

No. 1224.

DOROTHY PRIDEN, wife common as to property of George Trakas, of the City of Quebec, Merchant, duly authorized by her said husband,

Plaintiff;

vs.

The said GEORGE TRAKAS,

Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been taken in the present case on April 30th, 1917.

Quebec, April 30th, 1917.

C. V. DARVEAU,
M.2x1m Atty. for Plaintiff.

NEW HABERDASHERY STORE

W. BERNIER & CO.

46 St. John St.

Have the honor to announce to the public, that the formal opening of their splendid Haberdashery Store took place this afternoon. The care they have taken in selecting their Merchandise is guarantee that they are able to give entire satisfaction to those who will patronize them.

Their assortment consists in the latest in Hats, Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, Undershirts, Etc. The whole at prices defying competition.

A visit, which we are soliciting, will convince you. M.1fx6

Classified Advertisements

THE GREAT CIRCULATING MARKET PLACE OF OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED.

WANTED— A maid with good references willing to go to Ottawa, 8 St. Flavien street, near the Battery. may.19x3.

GARDENER—Position wanted by experienced gardener. Capable of taking charge of grounds, greenhouses, vinery, etc. Best of references. Apply to G. A. Penney, Gardener to G. W. Rhodes, Esq., Bergerville P.O., Quebec. may19x3.

WANTED—A pantry maid for Quebec and Cacouna. Apply Mrs. J. Burstall, St. Louis Road. Telephone 563. may18x3.

WANTED—An experienced parlor maid and kitchen maid. Apply to Mrs. Godfrey Rhodes, Cataraqui, St. Louis Road. may17x1w.

WANTED—A Manager to take charge of The New Brunswick Railway Company's timber lands in New Brunswick. The business of the Company is selling stumpage and the Manager must have some knowledge of woods and mill operations. Address The New Brunswick Railway Company, St. John, N.B. m.17x1w

SALESMEN WANTED — To place our pony carnivals. Big commission. Walnut Hall Pany Farms, Boston, Mass. may.15x6

MALE HELP WANTED.

"First class fur cutter and fitter, experienced in retail trade. Permanent position; good salary and interest in business for right man. References required. The British Fur Co., 72 Princess street, Winnipeg, Man." mar.19x1w

AGENTS WANTED.

PORTRAIT MEN — Working independent, looking for good work and prompt services, write for catalogue. Portrait Men's Supply Co., 538 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. apl.28, may 6,13,20,27 june 3x6

FOR SALE.

A GOOD CHANCE.

You can buy the splendid buildings and several acres of land, garden and beautiful lawn of trees, etc., for $10,000; a lot or lots, 50 by 100 feet or more, at 10 cents a square foot, or en bloc for $2,000 an acre; land high and dry with no swamps, admirably situated and well adapted for building lots, on grand roads with no land rent or tax; terms cash and half mortgage at 4½ per cent or a reduction for all cash. As this property so nearly touches the city and being very close to the regular city car fare, and the Sillery Cars run through it, you may have the advantages of the city without its heavy taxes, dust, contagion, etc., and at the same time enjoy all the blessings of the healthy country. If in person, apply direct at the house, to J. A. Sangster, Gomin Road, and if by mail address, Sillery, No. 1, Rural Mail Delivery, P.Q. may3xtf.

FOR SALE.—Fine property No. 52 St. Louis street. Would make ideal home. Residence of the late H. C. Bosse. Thirteen rooms, electric light, etc. W. R. LaRue, Notary, 28 St. Ann Street. apl.30xtf.

LOT FOR SALE—A splendid price of ground 80 x 150 ft., on St. Foye Road, one of the finest sites for a house in Quebec. Apply to John E. Walsh, Reg'd., 11 St. John St. apl.20xtf.

FURNISHED ROOMS to LET

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—On Hebert street, furnished house containing six rooms and bath room, all modern conveniences and newly decorated throughout. Apply to 99 St. John St. Phone 236. may.15x6.

ROOM TO LET—Bright, large furnished room; bath and telephone. Apply 67½ St. Augustin street. 'Phone 4035. may14x6.

TO LET—Furnished rooms in very central locality, also accommodation for light house-keeping. Terms very moderate. Apply No. 10 St. Ursule street. Phone 5235. may14x3w

FURNISHED ROOMS — Large sunny and comfortable. Continuous hot water to bath rooms. Location advantageous. Good Service. Tel. 5353, W. S. Richardson, 138 St. Ann street, Quebec. Nv.23x15xtf

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Holmwood, Sillery, the property of L. Evans. Ten minutes walk from Car Terminus—all modern improvements including Electric lighting, hardwood floors, three bathrooms, Stables, outbuildings and five acres of land. For further particulars and appointment telephone 339. may.19x1w.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—That fine property known as the Verreault Boarding House, 39 St. Genevieve Avenue, 18 rooms, hot water, furnace and modern conveniences. W. R. LaRue, Notary, 28 St. Ann St. apl.30xtf.

TO LET.

TO LET—A nice large double room with all modern conveniences heated, electric light, bath. Apply to 98 1-2 St. Amable. Phone 6340. may17x3.

OFFICE TO RENT, ground floor, No. 83 St. Peter St., Quebec; dimentions 12x18. Rent $35.00 per month. For further references apply on premises. may17x1w

Large well furnished house to rent for the Summer months or longer in best locality within two minutes of the Street Cars, or am willing to rent one or more large furnished rooms. Particulars by applying to Room 36, Lindsay Building, 203 John street. Phone 1043. may.16x1w.

TO LET—From the 1st June, seven-room flat at 124 Maple Avenue. Hardwood floors and fire grate, newly papered and decorated. Can be seen between 2.30 and 5 o'clock daily. Garage in connection therewith. Apply 124 Maple Avenue. may15x2w

TO RENT — 118 Maisonneuve street, eight rooms and bath room, with special boiler heater by gas. Hardwood floors and all modern improvements rental $25.00 per month. Apply J. A. Chiquette, 111 St. Cyrille Phone 1721. may.14x15.

TO LET.—Elegantly furnished rooms at McMahon street and Haldimand Hill. Apply to 99 St. John street. may14x6.

TO RENT FOR SUMMER. — A furnished house, eleven rooms, view of the river, 2 bath rooms, electric light, hot water heated, gas and coal stoves, special boiler heated by gas for the baths. Large yard with hangar, stable and garage if wanted. Handy to the street cars and four minutes from the Terrace. Apply to "Tourist", P.O. Box 25 Station B., Quebec. may14x 1m.

TO LET—On the St. Foye Road, within easy reach of the street cars, a nine room brick house, with spacious grounds. For further particulars apply to A. B. X., Chronicle Office. apl.19xtf

TO LET—The Self-contained cottage, No. 4 Cliff View Place. Containing 6 rooms. Rent $30. per month. Apply to Amos J. Colston, 132 St. Peter Street. apl.2xtf.

TO LET.—A warehouse at No. 615 St. Valier street, occupied by "The Kaufman Rubber Coy.," comprising four storeys, cellar, office, elevator and all modern ameliorations. Immediate possession. Apply to LaRue, Trudel & Picher. apl.7xtf.

TO LET—Lower flat No. 1-3 Fraser street, 50 feet from Maple Avenue, 6 rooms and bath, floors and woodwork in British Columbia fir, furnace, electricity, gas, grate. L. F. Burroughs, 147 Maple Avenue. apl.7x1m.

TO LET—House No. 74 St. Ursule Street, containing eight rooms. For particulars, apply to C. E. Taschereau, N.P., Quebec. mar.26xtf.

TO LET— Self-contained house, 557 St. John St. Apply at 566 St. Valier St. Telephone 2044 or at 1 College Court. Telephone 14. jan.25xtf

STORE TO LET—To let, a good stand, central location, heated, snow cleared, plate glass insured against accidents, electricity and gas. Fine large cellar, paved in wood, entry from both streets. For further information apply to Ph. Gingras Photo., 364 St. Joseph St., Quebec. apl.20xth,fri,satx1m

OFFICES TO LET—Fine modern offices, well heated. Large safety valt at No. 89 Mountain Hill. Apply to Ed. Belanger, 89 Notre Dame Street. Jan. 27xtu.th,satxtf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Would you like to make $500 within the next thirty days? No trick, no catch, no canvassing, but a perfectly straightforward offer. Only costs 4 postage stamp to investigate. Write Puzzle Manager, "The Herald," Montreal. may.12-19xf

ROOMS AND BOARD.

"LITTLE ST. LOUIS HOUSE," 26 Louis St., Quebec. Fine central situation, 2 minutes from the Dufferin Terrace and Chateau Frontenac. Home like rooms with all modern convenience. Good table board. Separate meals if desired. Mrs. H. De Rome, Priprietoress. Telephone 2943 apl.21x1m

PERSONAL.

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED? Best Matrimonial paper published. Mailed FREE CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio. may.10x1m

CUT THIS OUT FOR LUCK — Send Birth Date and 10c for Wonderful Horoscope of Your Entire Life. Professor Raphael, 499 Lexington avenue, New York. apl.14x1a.w. satx1f

LADIES — When delayed or irregular, use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Not sold at drug stores. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. apl.21x1aw sat.xtf

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PASSENGER SERVICE
Between
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Calling at Falmouth to land passengers.
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Twin Screw Mail Steamers
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Special Facilities for Tourists
"For booklets, rates, sailing dates and other information:
Apply to—
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.,
57-59 Granville Street, Halifax, N. S.
or to the Local Ticket Agencies.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL
MONTREAL.
Magnificent new entrance on St. James Street.
200 Rooms (many with baths attached).
European rate from $1.00 per day.
American Plan from $2.50 per day.
A. J. HIGGINS, LTD.

Financial and Commercial

Closing Letters By the Can. Press

(By Canadian Press)

New York, May 18—Time worn peace rumors and adoption by the House of Representation of the measure providing for a retroactive tax on income caused a sharp reversal in the stock market today after an early period of general strength.

The short interest used these developments to renew its attack upon quoted values. Their efforts were enhanced by weakness in automobile shares and heaviness in shippings and inactive specialties. Lowest prices were made in the steady offerings of the last hour, when early gains of 1 to 3 points were replaced by net losses of as much.

Transactions were smaller in volume than the million share output of the previous session and dealings were less diversified. United States Steel and kindred industrials, equipments, munitions, metals, shippings and a few specialties of the class represented by industrial alcohol, made up the great bulk of the day's business.

United States Steel made the new record of 122 7-8 for the year before it fell back 2 points and closed at 121 1-4, a net loss of 3-8 points. It gave a better account of itself than others of the same group, except Westinghouse, which made a net gain of 1 3-4 at 53.

For want of definite reason, the setback in motors was ascribed to trade conditions, notably the increased cost of operations. General Motors suffered an extreme loss of four points, Chandler lost five and Studebaker, Maxwell and Willys Overland reacted 2 to 3 points.

Shipping's fell away steadily, the failure of the Mercantile Marine directors to act on deferred preferred dividends being accounted an adverse factor. Marine Pfd. dropped 3 1-2 points and Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies made a similar decline. Pacific Mail, however, retained all its 1 1-2 point gain.

Metals and oils were among the other reactionary issues with low priced rails, chief among the latter being Denver and Rio Grande pfd. which fell five points on a few sales. High grade rails forfeited most of their forenoon advances of 1 to 3 points. Total sales amounted to 930,000 shares.

Bonds were irregular on narrow trading. Total sales, par value, $2,960,000.

United States 4's rose 1-4 per cent on call, other issues losing from 1-2 to 1 per cent on actual transactions.

NEW YORK MARKET.

(By Bruneau & Dupuis)

Am Beet Sug.	89¼	91	88¾	90
Am Can Co..	46¼	46½	44¾	45½
Am Car Fdy..	68¼	69¼	68	68½
Am Woolen..	50¾	52¾	50½	50¾
Am Loco	68½	69¾	67¾	67¾
Am S & R...	102¾	103	100⅝	101
Am Sug Ref.	110	..	..	110⅞
Am T & T...	120¾	..	..	120
Ana Mining..	81	81½	79	79½
A T & S Fe..	99¾	100½	99¼	100
Bld'wn Loco.	58½	59½	57	57¾
Balt & Ohio.	69¼	69⅞	68⅞	68⅞
B R T	58½	..	..	..
C P R	160	161¾	159¾	160⅛
Cent Leather.	87	87½	85¼	86
Ches & Ohio.	57⅛	58⅜	57½	57½
C M & St P..	73½	74¾	72¾	73⅝
Butte	44	..	..	43⅞
Chile Cop Co.	22⅛	22⅛	21½	21⅝
Colo F & I...	52	..	..	50¼
Con Gas	107	..	..	..
Crucible Stl...	68	69¾	66⅞	67⅛
Distillers	15⅞	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛
Erie	25	25⅛	24¼	24⅜
do 1st pfd..	37	..	..	..
Gen Electric.	158⅜	..	..	157¼
Gt Nor pfd ..	105¼	106	105⅛	105⅝
G N Ore ctfs..	34⅛	34¼	33	33
Ins Cop	58¼	58⅝	56⅞	57
In Con Corp..	9⅛	...	..	9
do pfd	54	54⅝	54	54½
In M Marine.	28⅞	29⅛	27	27
do pfd	83⅛	83⅜	79	80
Kan City Sou.	21¼	21½	21	21
Kenn Cop Co.	46¼	..	..	45¼
Lehigh Val ..	62½	..	..	..
Maxwell	50½	50½	47½	48½
Mex Petrol'm.	92¼	92½	90½	90⅝
Miami Cop ..	40⅝	..	..	39¾
Missouri Pac.	5¼	6¾	5¾	6¾
Nat'l Lead ...	56¼	..	..	..
Nevada Cons.	24¼	..	..	24
N Y Central.	89¼	89¾	88⅝	88⅝
NY NH & H.	39	39	38⅝	38½
Norf & West.	121¼	..	..	121
North Pac ..	101¾	101¾	100⅝	101¼
Penna	52⅞	53⅛	52½	52⅝
O Cities Gas.	127	134	127	131½
Press Stl Car.	73⅛	74½	73⅛	74⅛
Ry Stl Spring.	51	51½	50⅞	51⅛
Ray Con Cop.	29½	29⅞	29	29¼
Reading	88⅞	90⅛	88¼	88½
Rep I & S....	84⅞	85⅜	83⅝	83⅝
South Pac ...	92	92¾	91⅝	91⅝
South Ry	25⅛	25⅞	25	25⅛
Studebaker xd	84⅝	85	80⅞	81⅞
Third Ave ...	18¼	..	..	..
Union Pac ...	134⅞	135⅞	134⅛	134¼
US I Alcohol.	125½	128½	124¾	127
U S Rubber..	55¼	..	..	55¼
U S Steel	122½	123⅞	120⅞	121⅛
Utah Cop ...	114¼	114¼	112¾	112¼
Wabash	11	..	..	11½
Westinghouse.	52¼	53⅞	52⅛	52⅞
Wilson & Co.	73¾	..	..	72¾

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC.

(Standard Time, 75th. Meredian)

	May	A.M.	P.M.
Saturday . . .	19	4.36	5.01
Sunday	20	5.20	5.47

Moon Phases.

New Moon, May 20th. at 7.53 p.m.

Closing Letters By Local Brokers

(By McDougall & Cowans)

Montreal, May 18—The broadening tendency which was noticeable in yesterday's market, continued today. B. C. Fish which has been neglected for some time, advanced ot 45. Fluctuations in our market are still dominated by the trend in New York, so that the best prices on our active securities were shown in the morning, reaction taking place during the afternon session in sympathy with the lower quotations in New York. Riordon and Shawinigan were exceptions however, tht best prices on both of them being during the late trading. There was some good buying of Textile which carried the stock to 88 1-4. There was a meeting today of Can. Cottons. Nothing was published however, the business transacted being of a routine nature. Civic Power was fractionally better throughout the day, selling at 78.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)

Chicago, May 18—Wheat—Selling was overdone on a weak opening and since that time has been firm and averaged higher than last night's close. This strong tone is natural after the continuous decline for the last four days. So long as dealing for the long account is forbidden there is no chance of a sustained bull market.

Corn and Oats as in wheat, short-selling was overdone and cash conditions were strong enough to result in good recoveries.

New York—The early days of the current week witnessed practically no change in the character of the general situation in the securities market, other than that which obtained for sometime prior. In this respect prices moved sluggishly within narrow limits with but few exceptions. Developments around mid-wek however, went along toward elimination of the uncertainty that has tended to rstrict speculative that has tended to restrict speclative activity the past several weeks. The basis for the improved state of sentiment was largely attributable to the agreement reached between the United States and Russian governments, whereby the latter contracted a loan of $100 million from the American Government, with the understanding that no separate peace was to be entered into with Germany. Announcement of this favorable item of news led to a widespread buying movement that resulted in a marked advance in quoted values, while the retirement of short contracts made up a large percentage of the buying movement, new commitments for the long account —the first in sometime to draw noteworthy mention—was in fair volume. Although realizing sales, developed toward the close of the week, tended to check the upturn, and in fact, led to recessions, the market preserved its strong undertone. Although a better feeling has been steadily creeping into the market, opinions show much confusion as to the extent to which the present betterment in prices may be carried. Sales, stocks, 859,600; Bonds, $3,148,500.

(By Bruneau & Dupuis)

New York, May 18—In our opening gossip we expressed the opinion that the market might react today and it has to a moderate degree. Little setbacks of this sort are really an excellent thing for a bull market and the technical position is usually strengthened by that. The news seems generally favorable and encourages bullish sentiment. We are hopeful for the future although all is still unsettled regardng government taxation, which is not unlikely to cause a little scare, while the Russian situation materially believed to have improved materially is by no means what it should be. Altogethtr it will be well to watch, but then this is a time of war. Sales 859,600.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)

Brazilian: 100 at 40.
Civic: 3 at 77¾, 126 at 78.
Quebec Railway: 50 at 27½. 10 at 27.
Shawinigan: 50 at 122, 50 at 122¼.
Toronto: 20 at 80.
B. C. Fishing: 25 at 43, 75 at 45, 20 at 44¾, 50 at 45, 25 at 44¾, 25 at 44, 5 at 45.
Brompton: 50 at 48¾. 50 at 48½.
General Electric: 25 at 107.
Cons. Smelting: 10 at 26⅛.
Dominion Steel: 60 at 61, 75 at 60½.
MacDonald: 25 at 11.
Maple Leaf Milling: 50 at 106½.
Penmans: 25 at 70.
Riordon Paper: 50 at 123, 25 at 123¾ 50 at 123.

Scotia: 35 at 93½, 10 at 92½.
Bank of Montreal: 10 at 215½.
Cedars Bonds: $2,000 at 89.
Dominion Cotton Bonds: $2,000 at 98½.
Wayagamack Bonds: $1,000 at 84.
War Loans, due 1925: $300 at 96¾.
Dominion War Loan (1937) fully paid and interest: $5,000 at 94¾, $40,000 at 94¾, $9,000 at 94¾.

GRAIN MARKET.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)

	Close.	High.	Low
Wheat:			
July	228	228	214½
Sept	205	208	195
Corn:			
July	153¼	152¾	148
Sept	144	144¾	140
Oats:			
July	66⅛	66¼	64½
Sept	56¼	56⅞	55¼

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, May 18—Cotton futures very steady. Closing bids: May, 20.41c; June, 20.37c; October, 20.09c; December, 20.00c; January, 20.00c. Spot closed steady. Middling uplands, 20.80c.

Liverpool — Cotton, spot in fair demand. Prices firm. American middling, fair, 13.80d; good middling, 13.38d; middling, 13.26d; low middling, 13.01d; good ordinary, 12.31d; ordinary. 12.01d. The sales of the day were 8.000 bales, of which 800 were for speculation and export, and included 7, 200 American. Receipts were 11,000 bales, including all American. Futures closed steady.

OILS.

London, May 18—Calcutta linseed, May-June, £30.
Linseed oil, 55s. 6d.
Sperm oil, £54.
Petroleum, American refined, 1s. 2d; spirits, 1s. 3d.
Turpentine, spirits, 54s. 10 1-2d.
Rosin, American strained, 32s, 3; type "G" 32s. 9d.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET

Wheat: Ontario, No. 2 winter, $2.70, outside, according to location.
Ontario No. 2 white 75 to 77 outside; No. 3 white 74 to 76 outside.
Corn: American No. 3 yellow $1.68 nominal, subject to embargo.
Barley—Nominal
Flour: Manitoba. Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents $14.50; second patents, $14.00; strong bakers, $13.60.
Flour: Ontario, Winter flour, 90 per cent patents, $12.50 to $12.60 seaboard.
Millfeed — Manitoba bran, $40.00 per ton, shorts, $45.00 per ton on track, Montrtal.

COW-BOYS AND FORD-BOYS

The North American Indian with his quaint and primitive customs is disappearing. The buffalo which roamed and galloped the plains of the West in our father's day is also becoming extinct. These pioneer creatures are fast losing their indentity with the influx of the white man's new customs. Railroads are carrying man's comforts and implements toward the sunset, and automobilees are cutting down the distance,—they have brought an entirely new atmosphere.

Now, with almost a jolting surprise comes the realization that the picturesque cowboy, or "cow-puncher," is losing his usefulness on the big cattle ranches, and is being replaced by "Ford-boys." At first this very idea seems ludicrous, but let us remind you that this is not a suggestion that has come from an Easterner unfamiliar with the lore of the plains; it is a piece of news from our Western brothers as to what they are actually doing. The Ford is proving not only a good substitute for the horse, but a tremendous improvement.

A "Ford-boy," of course, is a cowboy who drives a Ford car instead of riding on horseback. Those who have ever ridden a horse all day will appreciate with loud acclaim the joy of the cowboys themselves in welcoming the change.

"Roping cattle can be handled much better in a Ford car than on a horse," says B. F. Pankey, a large Western cattle rancher, who is using Fords regularly. He adds: "When we find it necessary to rope a steer, one man drives the car behind the steer, another stands up in the car with one foot on the running board and gets the steer, the rope being tied to the car so that the steer cannot possibly get away after being caught.—Ford Times for May.

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STEAMER FRONTENAC
Will begin sailings on MAY 1st, as follows:—
Time and circumstances permitting.
For Island of Orleans.

Island:	Quebec:
5:30 a.m..	6:15 a.m.
6:45 a.m..	7:30 a.m.
8:15 a.m..	9:15 a.m.
10:00 a.m..	11:30 a.m.
1:00 p.m..	2:00 p.m.
3:30 p.m..	4:45 p.m.
5:30 p.m..	6:20 p.m.
On Sundays.	
1:30 p.m..	1:30 p.m.
5:00 p.m..	2:30 p.m.
.. ..	5:30 p.m.

On holidays the same vessel leaves the Island at 8:00 a.m., and in the afternoon at the same hours as on Sunday.

STEAMER CHAMPLAIN
St. Laurent, St. Michel, St. Jean and Berthier Line.
Time and circumstances permitting the Steamer "Champlain" will sail as follows:
On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
BERTHIER, at ..... 5:00 a.m.
ST. JEAN, at ..... 6:30 a.m.
ST. MICHEL, at ..... 7:15 a.m.
ST. LAURENT, at ..... 8:00 a.m.
QUEBEC, at ..... 4:00 p.m.
On Saturday:
From Quebec at ..... 2:00 p.m.
On Sunday morning, a stop will be made at St. Petronille, leaving Quebec at 8:00 o'clock, and St. Jean for Quebec at 4:00 p.m.
Every Saturday the same steamer will make a trip in order that citizens who wish a pleasant afternoon's outing may enjoy themselves, leaving Quebec at 2:00 p.m., and returning to Quebec at 9:00 p.m.

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AT THE THEATRES

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF" KEEPS QUEBEC A-LAUGHING

YESTERDAY EVENING AGAIN THIS SCREAMING BRITISH COMEDY PLEASED A VAST AUDIENCE AT THE AUDITORIUM—THE PLAY IS ON AGAIN THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Did you notice that grin on the faces of a great many Quebecers yesterday? The smile procession was quite large and you were probably one of the smiling lot all day long if you have seen "A Little Bit of Fluff" at the Auditorium, for all those that saw that screaming merry-making comedy at the Anditorium kept a grin on their faces long after they had left the theatre. Yes, "A Little Bit of Fluff" is one of those comedies that keep you smiling long after the show is over.

For the opening night, Thursday, there was a good attendance and the fun of all those present came as an incitement to their friends and neighbors for yesterday evening, the comedy was given to a full house that fully enjoyed the exhilirating effect of the play. The same show is on again this Saturday afternoon and also this evening.

With Albert Brown, the noted English comedian, and a strong cast throughout, "A Little Bit of Fluff" has lived up to its reputation and pleased vast audiences since it came to the Auditorium, and, as today is the last day of its stay here, all lovers of good, clean, and pleasing comedy will grasp this last opportunity of seeing one of the best comedies that have come here in a long time.

Matinee this afternoon at 2.30 and the last performance this evening at 8.15 o'clock.

LARGE CROWDS AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE

"Fannie Ward"—Her Greatest Screen Success Will Be Shown For the Last Time Today.

Miss Ward's reputation on the stage was made in comedy, although the photoplay public no doubt remember her best in dramas like "The Cheat."

How Would You Manage a Husband?

Come and see Fannie Ward—she is superb in this picture; also a riproaring comedy, that is full of thrills and excitement.

A gigantic programme for next week.

Monday and Tuesday.

George BeBan in "The Bond Between," a gripping melodrama with a strong lesson.

Wednesday and Thursday.

Olga Petrova's triumph in "The Waiting Soul" in five reels; one of the most soul-stirring stories ever told in motion pictures.

Friday and Saturday.

Kathleen Williams and Theodore Roberts in "The Cost of Hatred." Two distinguished stars in a thrilling story of love and hate.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT THE EMPIRE

"Tilly's Awakening" Featuring Marie Dressler Will Be On Bill Today

The management of the Empire exceedingly regret that owing to an error by the film exchange, the great feature, "The Devil's Toy," featuring Adele Blood, was not shipped in time to be shown at yesterday's performance, but will be shown on next Wednesday and Thursday. Today, Marie Dressler, the film world's greatest comedienne will be featured in "Tilly's Awakening," a screaming comedy.

Clara Kimball Young.

On Monday and Tuesday, Clara Kimball Young will be seen at the Empire in "The Badge of Shame," a greater success than the "Price She Paid," "My Official Wife" and other brilliant photoplays featuring this great screen artist.

MANITOBA'S POPULATION

Ottawa, May 18—The Census and Statistics Office announces that the population of Manitoba, as shown by the census taken as of June 1, 1916, was 553,860 compared with 461,630 in 1911, and of Alberta 496,117 compared with 374,663 in 1911. The results of the census of Saskatchewan taken on the same date will be issued shortly.

VAUDEVILLE NEXT WEEK AT AUDITORIUM

AFTER MANY WEEKS OF VARIED ATTRACTIONS, THE AUDITORIUM BRINGS BACK A GOOD BILL OF PLEASING VAUDEVILLE, STARTING ON MONDAY.

It is quite a while since Quebec has had vaudeville, at the Auditorium. For a number of weeks past there has been given at the theatre a series of attractions that have certainly pleased the patrons of this theatre.

And now, vaudeville amateurs will be glad to hear that there will be vaudeville again at the Auditorium, starting next week. A strong bill has been booked by the management who announce a gay week for the vaudeville come-back.

Five acts of first-class vaudeville will be given with the regular motion pictures, drama and comedy, at the regular Auditorium prices.

ANITA STEWART AT OLYMPIA MONDAY

In a Character and Play More Beautiful Than "The Girl Phillipa."

Anita Stewart's charm is still fresh in one's mind by her beautiful characterization of "The Girl Prilippa," yet this new role of hers in "The Glory of Yolanda" has been pronounced by press and public as a more charming more exacting and more lovable one than the past great success. She is a Russian peasant girl, poor yet happy, until her father tries to quell her intense desire to dance. Her success as a dancer, and her simple country ways which continue in her city life form the most charming scenes ever pictured by her on the screen. This great production will be offered in Quebec for two days only, Monday and Tuesday at the Olympia Theatre.

ST. VITUS DANCE

Even the Most Severe Cases Can be Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Is your child fidgety, restless, or irritable? Are the hands shaky or the arms jerky? Does the face twitch? Do the legs tremble or drag? These are signs of St. Vitus Dance, a nervous disease which is confined chiefly to young children, but which often affects highly-strung women, and sometimes men. St. Vitus Dance is caused by disordered nerves, due to poor blood, and is always cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which fill the veins with new, rich red blood, strengthening the nerves, and thus drawing out the disease. Here is proof:—Mrs. John A. Cumming, Lower Caledonie, N.S., says: "When my daughter Myrtle was about nine years of age she became afflicted with St. Vitus Dance. The trouble ultimately became so bad that she could not hold anything in her hands, and had to be fed like a child. She could not even walk across the floor without help. She was treated for some time by a physician, but did not show any improvement. One day a neighbor said she had read of a case of St. Vitus Dance cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and we decided to give this medicine a trial. By the time the third box was used there was some improvement in her condition, and we continued giving her the pills for about a month longer when she was entirely cured, and has not since had the least return of the trouble.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can be obtained from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PERSONAL

Mr. L. B. LeBlanc, of Montreal, is a guest at the Chateau.

Mr. J. H. McComb, of Montreal, is staying at the Chateau.

Mr. R. McEvoy, of Toronto, is registered at the Chateau.

Mr. G. B. Burpee, of Montreal, is a guest at the Chateau.

Mr. H. L. Bradbury, of St. Raymond, is registered at the Chateau.

Miss Lucy Doucet is in Hamilton, the guest of Mrs. George Hope, Duke street.

Miss Olive David, of Montreal, is the guest in Ottawa, of Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, of Montreal, are in the city, guests at the Chateau.

Sir Charles and Lady Ross, of this city, were guests at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, recently.

Miss Marguerite Tache, of Ottawa, who has been the guest for several days of her cousin, Miss Alice Tache, has returned home.

Mrs. J. H. Garth, of Montreal, who has been the guest in Quebec of her sister, Mrs. Shehyn, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Lapierre and family, who formerly resided in La Salle, near Montreal, are taking up residence in Quebec.

Madame Antonio Tremblay, of Ottawa, has arrived in Quebec, and is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gagnon, Grande Allee.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Senecal, of Montreal, are in the city, guests at the Chateau, en route to the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. and Mrs. Elizabert Turgeon and their son Neville, of Montreal, are in the city, visiting Mrs. Turgeon's brother, Mr. Edward Neville.

Mrs. J. T. Davis, formerly Miss Ruth Home, who has has been spending a few days in the city, the guest of her mother, has returned to Montreal.

Miss Grace Lamb, sister of Mr. W. S. Lamb, Principal of the Victoria School, left yesterday for Valleyfield, where she will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert V. Gale, have returned from a few weeks trip to the Northern States, and have taken up their temporary residence at the Chateau.

Mrs. Martin Wolff, President of the Municipal Chapter, I. O. D. E., is leaving on Sunday for the West, where she will represent Quebec at the annual meeting of the I. O. D. E., which takes place in Victoria, B.C.

The wedding of Miss Marie Paule Chasse, daughter of Mrs. J. Chasse, of this city, to Mr. Herman Courchesne, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Courchesne, will take place this morning in the private chapel of St. Jean Baptiste church.

The numerous friends of Mr. P. B. Casgrain, Clerk of the Circuit Court, and of the Revision Court, will regret to learn that he is seriously ill. Mr. Casgrain, who is ninety years of age, is the father of the Hon. Senator P. B. Casgrain and of Mr. C. Perreault Casgrain, Superintendent of Waterworks, Qeubec.

Miss Marois, the organizer of the representations of the "Legende du Point d'Argentan," and "L'Accordee de Village" which were recently given at the Auditorium, in aid of "La Goutte de Lait," is deserving of congratulations on the result of her work, which realized a sum of $1,214.11.

Lady Gouin gave a delightful entertainment to the returned soldiers at the Convalescent Hospital, Savard Park, on Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Amos, Mrs. L. A. Taschereau, Miss Marois, and the Misses Page ably assisted Lady Gouin in serving refreshments, cigars and cigarettes to the men. The Misses Mahy, Marie Delisle, Dessane, Mrs. Morency and Mr. Laurent Morency contributed to the musical program. The entertainment was much appreciated by the men who expressed their gratitude to Lady Gouin for her kindness.

Late arrivals at the Chateau: L. B. LeBlanc, J. A. LeFebvre, J. A. Beauchamp, G. B. Burpee, J. H. McComb, J. A. Naud, Mr. and Mrs. Pilchers, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, of Montreal; H. L. Bradbury, of St. Raymond; John E. Booth, of Burlington, Vt.; J. C. Austin, of Levis; J. C. Nevins, of Chicago; A. J. D. Berard, of Brooklyn; J. E. Kelley, of New York; R. McEvoy, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Seatree, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Gaiser, Cynwyd, Conn.; G. B. Mitchell, of Montreal; J. J. Kerr, of Hamilton; John H. Perry, Southport, Conn.; A. H. Caufield, J. S. Pullman, Bridgeport, Conn.; James Pullman, M.D., of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Late arrivals at the St. Roch's Hotel: Samuel Kert, of Montreal; G. E. Gregoire, of Montreal; B. Paton Wood, of Montreal; J. C. Pare, of Montreal; C. E. Hebert, St. Pascal; A. Bougie, of Montreal; A. Leclaire, of Montreal; E. Babineau, of Montreal; T. H. Higginson, of Monteral; Chas. Levetus, of Toronto; J. R. Cloutier, of Toronto; G. Lavoie and R. Lang, of Donnacona; George D. Montgomery, of Toronto.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES LIMITED.

(Quebec-Montreal Division)

Effective Monday, May 21st, Steamers will leave Quebec for Montreal at 6.00 P.M. instead of 6.30 p.m.

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