

The Weather
COOL AND SHOWERY.

The Quebec Chronicle.

Temperatures
Minimum, 48. Maximum, 52.

ESTABLISHED 1764.

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1917.

ONE CENT.

FRENCH AND BELGIAN GUNS HAMMERING THE GERMAN LINES PREPARATORY TO FRESH ATTACK



Patronized by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.
"S. and B. BRAND"—"THE QUALITY KIND."

Old English Brand Ginger Beer, in stone bottles, per dozen...\$1.50
Rebate on empties, 50c per dozen.
Aromatic Ginger Ale, made from green ginger, pure sugar and
spring water, in 12-oz. bottles. Per dozen\$1.50
Rebate on empties, 30c per dozen.

SOLE DISTRIBUTOR.

A. GRENIER

"The House of Assortment."

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94 and 96 ST. JOHN ST.

LAURIER MILITIA ACT IS AMENDED BY BORDEN

GALLERIES AND HOUSE WERE CROWDED — PROVISIONS OF ACT—BILL WILL SECURE REINFORCEMENTS FOR OVERSEAS TROOPS — THE DETAILS OF CLASSES.

(Special to The Chronicle)

Ottawa, June 11.—Sir Robert Borden placed before parliament today the "Military Service Act," which is expected to provide by selective drafts sufficient reinforcements to keep the Canadian Army in Flanders at full strength.

The galleries and House were crowded to hear the terms of the compulsory service act.

Approved by Laurier.

The act is the same in liability for service of the citizen as that placed on the statute books by Sir George Cartier nearly fifty years ago, and amended and endorsed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1904.

It differs only in the Militia Act selection is by ballot under the new act by selective drafts.

That is the men liable for service are divided into classes and these classes are exhausted in the order named before other classes are called upon.

The bill provides for securing reinforcements, which, unless parliament further authorizes, are not to exceed 100,000 men.

It sets out distinct classes from whom drafts will be selected.

These classes will be called out in order named.

They are as follows:—

Class 1—Those who have attained the age of twenty years and were born not earlier than the year 1894 and are unmarried or are widowers, but have no children.

Class 2—Those who were born in the years 1889 to 1893, both inclusive, and are unmarried or are widowers, but have no children.

Class 3—Those who were born in the years 1883 to 1888, both inclusive, and are unmarried, or are widowers, but have no children.

Class 4—Those who have attained the age of twenty years and were born not earlier than the year 1894, and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

Class 5—Those who were born in the years 1889 to 1893, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

Class 6—Those who were born in the years 1883 to 1888, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

Class 7—Those who were born in the years 1878 to 1882, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

Class 8—Those who were born in the years 1872 to 1877, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

Class 9—Those who were born in the years 1872 to 1877, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

Class 10—Those who were born in the years 1872 to 1877, both inclusive, and are married, or are widowers who have a child or children.

who have a child or children. (2) for the purposes of this section, any man married after—day of—1917 shall be deemed to be unmarried.

Estimate of Classes.

It is estimated there are 450,000 eligible men in these classes after allowing for exemptions and ineligible.

The first three classes should provide more than enough to furnish the 100,000 men required.

The bill goes into effect by order in Council.

There is no registration.

It is expected that allowing for appeals for exemptions those of each class can be mobilized in training camps within six weeks from the date of the call to service.

The only definite class exemptions are clergymen of all denominations, Mennonites and Doukhobors, and the conscientious objectors will not be freed from military service but from combatant corps.

System of Exemption.

The system of exemption has evidently been worked out with great care.

There are to be three tribunals first of all; local tribunals composed of two persons are to sit in each locality wherever designated by the Minister of Justice.

One of these two men is to be chosen by a board of selection and this board of selection is to be named, not by the government but by Parliament.

The Premier's intention is that it shall be composed of men acceptable to both and all elements of political faith.

These local tribunals shall hear applications for exemption and the principles upon which they shall act are set out in the bill.

Boiled down, they require that the tribunals shall decide whether or not the man who asks for exemption is best serving the national interest at the work he is at or in military service.

The next tribunal is called an Appeal Tribunal, and is composed of one judge of any court to be designated by the Chief Justice of the Province where the appeal is entered.

All applicants for exemption and anyone authorized by the Militia Department have free right of appeal to this appeal tribunal.

Above the appeals Tribunals will be throughout all the provinces will be a central appeal judge.

This central appeal judge is to be chosen from the present Supreme Court of Canada.

He is to determine by regulation the conditions upon which appeal may be made to him.

Provision is made for providing

(Continued on Page Three.)

CANNON ROARING ALONG THE GREATER PART OF FRONT IN BELGIUM WHILE BRITISH TROOPS IN MESSINES REGION ARE GIVING ENEMY NO REST — MORE GROUND, PRISONERS AND FIELD GUNS FALL TO GENERAL HAIG'S MEN — ITALIANS ACTIVE AGAIN.

While the cannon are roaring along the greater portion of the front in Belgium from the region of the North Sea to the French border, probably preliminary to infantry attacks by the French and Belgians, the British troops in the Messines region are giving the Germans no rest.

Not satisfied with the capture of the famous Messines ridge last week Field Marshal Haig's men continue here and there to dig further into the territory held by the Germans. Sunday night and Monday again witnessed thrusts by the British south and south-east of Messines, in both of which appreciable gains were made, especially in the neighborhood of La Poterie farm.

Early Monday morning in this region a trench system over a front of about a mile was captured and later in the day the gain was considerably enlarged, bringing the British front to within a short distance of Warneton, the capture of which would give them domination of the road leading eastward about three miles to the important town of Comines.

The day's operations added to the number of prisoners taken by the British and also gave them seven more German field guns.

Comparative quiet reigns on the front held by the French, except for artillery duels on various sectors, especially in the region of Mont Carnillet. The Berlin War Office asserts that on the Chemin Des Dames Sunday night the Germans in a surprise attack killed the occupants of French trenches and returned to their own lines later with prisoners.

On the Russian front quietude still prevails. In Macedonia artillery bombardments are still in progress at various points, particularly in the Cerna bend region.

What probably may be another intensive attack by the Italians has started in the region south-east of Trent, where King Victor Emmanuel's men have captured several important positions, notably the greater portion of Monte Ortigara, which rises to a height of 6,924 feet, and the Agnello Pass, from which there is comparatively heavy ground toward the town of Borgo and the Brenta river. There has been no renewal of the Italian offensive on the Carso plateau, where the objective of the Italians is Trieste. On the contrary the Austrians several times attempted to take the initiative south of Castagnavizza but were completely repulsed and lost prisoners in addition.

Following the example of the United States Great Britain has replied to the Russian government's request for a statement of war aims. The reply concerns in Russia's purpose not to dominate other peoples or take from them their national patrimony or forcibly occupy foreign territory. The defense of the existence of countries, the enforcement of respect for international agreements and the "liberating of populations oppressed by alien tyranny" is adhered to in the note. The note says Great Britain joins with Russia in acceptance and approval of the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic message to Congress.

The situation in China continues extremely tense. A mandate of dissolution of parliament has been drawn up by the President, as demanded by the military governor of the province of Anhwei, but Dr. Wu Ting Fang, the acting Premier, has declined to sign it, an action necessary to make it effective. A dissolution of parliament would make impossible a declaration of war against Germany until a new parliament could be assembled.

The Bulgarian Premier spent Sunday at Homburg Castle conferring with Emperor William and Field Marshal Hindenburg and later departed for Vienna. In an interview he spoke optimistically of Bulgaria's position on both the Macedonia and Rumanian fronts. The crops in Bulgaria and Serbia, he said, promise to be the best in recent years.

A British patrol boat in the North Sea has destroyed two German seaplanes and put three others to flight. The pilots of the two destroyed machines were made prisoner.

ITALIANS BEGIN ANOTHER OFFENSIVE.

Rome, via London, June 11.—The Italians have begun an offensive in the region south-east of Trent and have captured two important points of vantage from the Austrians, according to the official communication issued today. Monte Ortigara, east of Cima Undice, and the Agnello Pass both were taken, in addition to more than 500 prisoners. The statement says:

"Throughout the whole of the mountain zone of operations there was more fighting than usual yesterday, especially between the Adige and Brenta rivers. Last night the enemy was driven back and followed up at the Tonale Pass, in the upper Chiesa valley, on the slope of Dosso Casina and in the Posina valley.

"On the Asiago plateau our artillery destroyed the enemy's complex system of defenses at several points. Our infantry attacking during a violent storm in the direction of Mounts Zebio and Forno carried the pass of Agnello and captured nearly the whole of Monte Ortigara (6,924 feet high) east of Cima Undice.

"This surprise attack, which was strongly pushed home, left 512 prisoners, including seven officers, in our hands.

"Our aircraft, at the same time, notwithstanding adverse atmospheric conditions, successfully bombed the enemy's areas in the rear and his heavy batteries in the upper valleys of the Astico and Assa. All our machines returned safely.

"On the remainder of the front there were desultory concentrations of fire on the part of the enemy to which we replied. On the Carso attacks on our line south of Castagnavizza were completely repelled. We took some prisoners."

BRITAIN'S BORROWINGS FROM U. S.

London, June 11.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons today, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that since the beginning of the war Great Britain had borrowed from the United States a total of two billion dollars.

FRENCH STATEMENT.

Paris, June 11.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

"Two enemy surprise attacks on our small posts near Courcy met with no success. There was intermittent cannonading over the greater part of the front, but in the region of Mont Carnillet both artilleries were very active.

"Belgian communication: There was lively artillery action last night in the direction of Het-Sas, and today near Ramscapelle and Het-Sas."

BRITAIN WATCHES PROGRESS OF FOOD LEGISLATION IN U.S.

UNTIL CONGRESS REACHES
DECISION COUNTRY DOES
NOT KNOW SITUATION.

London, June 11.—The progress of food legislation in the American Congress is being watched here with the keenest anxiety. In a statement to The Associated Press today, R. E. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture and the world wide authority on food production, said that until a decision was reached in Congress, Great Britain could not know exactly where she stood regarding her own food situation.

"Food for man and beast is not the least urgent need of the Allies," said Mr. Prothero. "The United Kingdom, if it exercises careful economy, has no reason to fear starvation and our people do not shrink from necessary privations. But fodder may run short for our live stock, especially for those dairy herds on which so largely depends the child life of our great towns.

"We, therefore, follow with anxiety the discussion of measures designed to control the food situation in your country. Until a decision is reached we cannot know exactly where we stand. Precision is at present impossible in our calculations and our policy towards our livestock to some extent hangs in the balance.

"Whatever may be the result of the deliberations in the United States we hope for speedy relief from uncertainty. In the existing circumstances we are compelled to leave large margins for safety. We cannot make, for example, accurate estimates unless we know the quantities of maize or oats which America can allocate to our needs. On this and kindred subjects detailed facts can alone enable us to make adequate provision. Every additional factor which makes for uncertainty aggravates a situation already complicated by such uncertainties as the problem of the submarine."

Asked as to the 1917 harvest, Mr. Prothero said it was too soon to say anything for certain. There were bad patches and some sign here and there of failure owing to the severe and prolonged winter. Taking every condition into account it was impossible to be optimistic as to an increased yield from the area sown with cereals, especially in the case of wheat.

The Weather

Toronto, June 11.—Rain has been almost general today throughout the western provinces. Rain has fallen heavily over Quebec and in the south western portion of the Maritime Provinces.

Temperatures:

	Min.	Max.
Dawson	40	62
Prince Rupert	44	58
Victoria	44	54
Vancouver	40	56
Kalmoops	46	74
Calgary	40	54
Edmonton	38	50
Battleford	46	58
Medicine Hat	44	58
Prince Albert	46	52
Moose Jaw	43	46
Saskatoon	43	48
Winnipeg	66	68
Port Arthur	46	56
Parry Sound	50	74
London	49	79
Toronto	56	72
Ottawa	54	64
Montreal	54	60
Quebec	48	52
St. John	46	50
Halifax	44	46

Forecasts:

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

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence: Fair and warm.

Lower St. Lawrence and the Gulf: Fresh winds, mostly easterly, cool and showery.

North Shore: Moderate to fresh winds, generally fair, not much change in temperature.

Maritime Provinces: Fresh westerly winds, partly fair and warm, with some local showers or thunderstorms.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan: Cool with some showers.

Alberta: Partly fair with a few local showers, not much change in temperature.



By



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TAKING A HOLIDAY?

Then don't forget you will need some Zam-Buk. Nothing stops the pain of sunburn and draws out the soreness so quickly. Zam-Buk also ends the irritation of mosquito bites and is equally good for heat rashes, tender blistered feet, stiffness and aching muscles. As a "first aid," Zam-Buk is invaluable. If applied immediately an injury is sustained there is no danger of festering. All druggists and stores 50c. box.

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We Give Easy Terms to Accommodate Purchasers

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MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Friday, June 8th, 1917.

Present: His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Bedard, Bertrand, Bois, Bourret, Collier, Dussault (St. Louis), Dussault (Belvedere), Galibois, Gauvin, Lantier, Lockwell, Madden, Mercier, Paquet (St. Sauveur), Paquet (Jacques-Cartier), Pettigrew, Verret, (17).

The minutes of the last meetings held on the 25th and 28th, May are read and confirmed.

Read a letter from the Right Honourable R. L. Borden, from the Hon. Albert Severyn, acknowledging receipt of a resolution of the Council passed on the 28th, of May last.

Read a letter from Rev. Father Lelievre, of St. Sauveur, inviting the Mayor and Council to take rank in the religious procession in honour of the Sacred Heart, on Friday evening, the 15th, instant.

Ordered that the said letter lay on the table until the time for motions.

Read a letter from Mr. Georges Morisset, Secretary of the Exhibition Commission, praying the Council to order the payment of the grant voted by the City (\$10,000), in favour of the exhibition.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

Read a letter from Laurier Breton and others, asking the Council to give assent to their petition for incorporation.

Referred to the Finance Committee.

Presented the following reports of Committees:

Finance:

2568th.—To grant Mr. F. X. Couture, bailiff, an increase of salary.

Moved by Ald. Verret, seconded by Ald. Dussault, (St. Louis), and resolved: That the said report be taken into consideration as the 3rd order of the day.

2569th.—To grant exemption from certain taxes to "La Laiterie Laval". Moved by Ald. Verret, seconded by Ald. Dussault, and resolved: That the said report be taken into consideration as the 4th order of the day.

2570th.—To pay 3 months' wages to the widow of the late F. X. Brunet, police constable, \$195.

Moved by Ald. Verret, seconded by Ald. Gauvin and resolved: That the said report be taken into consideration as the 5th order of the day.

2571st.—To revise salaries paid to firemen serving in overseas troops. Moved by Ald. Verret, seconded by Ald. Paquet, (St. Sauveur), and resolved: That the said report be taken into consideration as the 6th order of the day.

Roads:

1444th.—To pay \$500, to L. P. Cote for City's share in building retaining wall, corner of Artillery and St. Michael's Streets.

Moved by Ald. Galibois, seconded by Ald. Lockwell, and resolved: That the said report be taken into consideration as the 7th order of the day.

Police and By-Law.

166th.—To grant permit for gasoline tanks and pumps.

Moved by Ald. Gauvin, seconded by Ald. Bedard, and resolved: That the said report be taken into consideration as the 8th order of the day.

Before the order of the day is called, His Worship the Mayor lays before the Council a solemn declaration, by Mr. Desire Drolet, in relation with certain corrections made in the letter sent by Mr. Johnston, City Auditor, to the Quebec press.

Order of the Day.

First order of the day.—The Council proceeds to the election of the pro-Mayor for the ensuing term.

It is moved by Ald. Verret, seconded by Ald. Lockwell, and resolved: That Ald. Bois be elected pro-Mayor for the ensuing term.

Second Order of the Day.—Pursuant to notice, Ald. Lockwell moves, seconded by Ald. Verret: That a request be made to Chief Tremblay, of the Montreal Fire Brigade, to come to Quebec, to make a general inspection of the Fire Brigade, and praying to make a report: 1st—On the organization of every fire station; 2nd—On the opportunity to reduce the number of firemen; 3rd—On everything that he shall see fit to suggest in the interest of the City. And the said motion being put to the vote, and the discussion ensuing, Ald. Collier raises a point of order: That the motion is not in order as it may entail an expenditure of money and cannot be voted without previously being referred to the Finance Committee.

His Worship the Mayor declares the motion out of order. Ald. Verret appeals of the decision of His Worship the Mayor, and the vote being taken, the decision of His Worship the Mayor is set aside upon the following division of 4 in favor of His Worship the Mayor, and 12 against, as follows, to wit: For the decision—Aldermen



Collier, Dussault (Belvedere), Gauvin, Pettigrew (4). Against—Aldermen Bedard, Bertrand, Bois, Bourret, Dussault (St. Louis), Galibois, Lantier, Lockwell, Madden, Mercier, Paquet (Jacques-Cartier), Verret (12). The decision of His Worship the Mayor is declared set aside, and the motion of Ald. Lockwell, seconded by Ald. Verret, being put to the vote, is adopted on the same division reversed, 12 voting as above in favor of the motion, and four against. And it is in consequence, resolved: That request be made to Chief Tremblay, of the Montreal Fire Brigade, to come to Quebec, to make a general inspection of the Fire Brigade, and praying to make a report: 1st—On the organization of every fire station; 2nd—On the opportunity to reduce the number of firemen; 3rd—On everything that he shall see fit to suggest in the interest of the City.

Third Order of the Day.—Read the 2568th report of the Finance Committee, which being put to the vote, is adopted, and it is resolved: That this Council hereby orders that the salary of Mr. F. X. Couture, bailiff, commencing on the 1st of May last, be increased from \$800 to \$900 a year—the difference to be charged to the credits voted for contingent.

Fourth Order of the day.—Read the 2569th report of the Finance Committee, which being put to the vote, is adopted, and it is resolved: That this Council accepts the recommendation of the Finance Committee in favor of granting the request of "La Laiterie Laval," for an exemption of certain taxes based upon the report of the Milk Inspector, and hereby grants to "La Laiterie Laval" an exemption of all taxes, except water rates and school taxes, on the factory bearing No. 237 Fourth Avenue, Limoilou, cadastral number 508, subdivision 425-426-427 for Limoilou Ward, subject to all conditions under which such exemptions of taxes are granted, the said exemption being for a period of five years to be computed from the 1st of May, 1917.

Fifth Order of the Day.—Read the 2570th report of the Finance Committee, which being put to the vote, is adopted, and it is resolved: That this Council hereby authorize the payment of the sum of \$195.00—equivalent to three months' wages to the widow of the late F. X. Brunet, police constable—said amount to be charged to the credits voted for contingent expenditures.

Sixth Order of the Day.—Read the 2571st report of the Finance Committee, which being put to the vote, is adopted, and it is resolved: That this Council hereby cancels the resolution adopted by the Council at the meeting held on the 7th of August, 1914, to pay full salary to such of the civic employees who shall be called on active service overseas, and this Council hereby substitutes to the said resolution the following resolution: "That civic employees forming part of the militia who shall be called on active service overseas, as well as those who do not presently belong to the militia, but who will join the militia with the permission of His Worship the Mayor, shall receive from the City payment of the difference between the salary which they actually draw as soldiers and the salary that they would draw if they were still in active service for the City."

Seventh Order of the Day.—Read the 1444th report of the Road Committee, which being put to the vote, is adopted, and it is resolved: That this Council hereby grants the request of Mr. L. P. Cote relating to a retaining wall at the corner of Artillery and St. Michael's streets, to support the roadway at that spot and to be used in the same time as a foundation for the building of Mr. Cote, the City undertaking to pay Mr. Cote the sum of \$500—Mr. Cote to sign a contract with the City, by which he and his heirs shall bind themselves to keep up the said wall forever in the future. The amount to be charged to the debentures issued in virtue of the statute 7, Geo. V. And His Worship the Mayor is authorized to sign a contract to that effect.

8th. Order of the Day.—Read the 166th, report of the Police & By-law Committee, which being put to the vote, is adopted, and it is resolved: That this Council hereby accepts the recommendation of the Police & By-law Committee and grants authorization to issue building permits

for gasoline tanks and pumps, as prayed for by the Canadian Oil Companies, Limited, represented by its manager, Mr. J. H. Girard, by the Quebec Practical Auto School, represented by its chairman, Mr. W. F. Barron, by Mr. T. L. Lortie, Limited, and by Mr. Patrick Campbell, proprietor of livery stable and of automobile garage, said permits are hereby granted to the said petitioners, subject to the following conditions, to wit: said permits to be to each petitioner for the period of one year upon payment of the sum of \$10, said premiums to be renewed each year at the same price, unless a notice to the contrary shall have been given to them by the City Engineer, the places and spots where the said tanks and pumps shall be located to be accepted by the said Engineer, on express condition that the work of installing them shall be under his superintendence. His Worship the Mayor is authorized to sign with the petitioners in conformity to the law deeds of contracts, by which the City of Quebec shall be kept indemnified against all damages resulting from the installation of the said tanks and pumps, or which the said tanks and pumps may suffer through accident, or otherwise, or which they may cause by accident, or otherwise, to the neighbouring properties.

Motions Being Called.

Moved by Ald. Bertrand, seconded by Ald. Verret, and Resolved: That this Council hereby accepts the invitation of the Reverend Father Lelievre, of St. Sauveur, to attend and take rank in the procession in honour of the Sacred Heart, on the 15th, of June instant.

Moved by Ald. Verret, seconded by Ald. Bourret, and Resolved: That when this Council shall adjourn, it stand adjourned until Friday, the 22d, of June, instant. —Adjourned.

NEWFOUNDLAND ADOPTS

DAYLIGHT SAVING

New York, June 11.—Newfoundland has adopted the daylight saving plan. The Commercial Cable Company announced today that at 9 o'clock last night legal time there had been advanced one hour.

KAISER PAYS

VISIT TO ALSACE.

Geneva, June 11, via Paris.—Emperor William and his staff visited Alsace on Thursday, going close to the Swiss frontier at Walkensteg, Kaesinger and Ferret, says a telegram from Porrentruy to La Suisse today. After reviewing the troops and examining the defences carefully the Emperor left for Karlsruhe.

BRITISH SHIP BURNS.

St. Pierre Miquelon, June 11.—The burning of the British steamer Njord, coal laden, was reported today when her captain, Joseph Turner and crew were landed here by the British schooner E. B. Walters. The Njord was bound from Sydney, N.S., for St. John's, Nfld. She was abandoned forty miles east by north of this island.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL

ATTEMPT FOR PEACE

Copenhagen, June 11, via London.—The unsuccessful attempt made recently by M. Rizov, Bulgarian Minister to Germany, to open negotiations for a separate peace with Russia through letters to Maxim Gorky, and the Russian ministers at Christiania and Stockholm, is publicly approved by Premier Radoslawoff of Bulgaria in an interview in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. M. Radoslawoff expresses the conviction that in time the efforts will be met with success.

PROHIBITION BILL

IN U. S. CONGRESS.

Washington, June 11.—Prohibition took more forward steps today in Congress. It was decided to combine the many prohibition amendments to the food bills in one separate measure for conservation of grains and thus prohibit the manufacture of food stuffs into beer and malt liquors as well as distilled spirits. The Senate agricultural committee reached this decision. The Senate judiciary committee favorably reported with amendment a resolution by Senator Sheppard of Texas for a prohibition constitutional amendment. A similar resolution failed last session.

FRANCE AND SPAIN

ASSOCIATED IN ART.

Barcelona, Spain.—The Mayor of Barcelona, the Marques de Olerbela, has sent the following telegram to M. Adrien Mithouard, president of the Municipal Council of Paris:

"Upon the occasion of the opening of the Trois Salons I must thank you for the kindness your council has shown towards us in sending us some precious works which honor our Palace of Art, and I express to the town of Paris my cordial and sincere desire that these acts of confraternity between the two municipalities may be continued permanently. In accordance with the feeling of my people I beg you, Monsieur President, to transmit to the council the expression of our most profound respect."

The following reply has been received from M. Mithouard: "Very touched by your affectionate telegram, I must tell you in the name of all my colleagues how agreeable it has been to associate the town of Paris with the beautiful display of art and of Franco-Spanish brotherhood of which the city of Barcelona is at the present time the scene. We are extremely pleased and grateful for the magnificent reception that our artists have received from you, and, like you, we hope with all our heart that the friendship of our two assemblies and our two cities may become from day to day closer and more cordial."

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BOSTON WELCOMES
CANADIAN KILTIESWEEK'S CAMPAIGN EXPECT-
ED TO SECURE 800 TO 1,000
RECRUITS.

Boston, Mass., June 11.—When the officers and pipers of the 28th. Kilties Battalion, of Canada, leave Boston next week, they will take with them the realization that they have done more to stimulate recruiting in this part of the country than any American military organization engaged in the work. They came to Boston to recruit Canadians and other British subjects, but they worked in close co-operation with the American recruiting officers, and every day since the Canadians first appeared the American recruiting stations have been crowded with men eager to join the service.

The Canadians have already procured close to four hundred men, all of them of British birth, who have never been naturalized, and they could have had hundreds of Americans, but American applicants were turned over to the recruiting officers of Uncle Sam. It is possible that some of them will be trained by the officers of the Kilties Regiment, all of whom have seen service in the trenches.

The Canadians, after three years' experience, recruit as well as they fight. They brought with them, besides their pipe band of thirty-four pieces, four of the best Scottish dancers in Canada, and from early in the morning until nearly midnight dancers and pipers have been kept busy. They have appeared at theatres, on band stands and in the streets, and from every crowd they drew at least one or two men for the battalion.

Boston opened her arms to the Kilties and gave them the time of their lives. Thousands following the pipers parading the streets, and not once have the officers addressed audiences of less than 5,000 or 6,000 persons. Mayor James M. Curley gave orders on the night the pipers arrived here, following a parade in which 50,000 joined, that they were to be taken care of at the Crawford House until a state army could be prepared for them, and he paid all the bills. Governor McCall and Adjutant-General Sweetser provided the army at once, and the heads of the police department: Stephen O'Meara, commissioner and Michael H. Crowley, superintendent, waived all rules and gave the Kilties the right-of-way through Boston streets.

They were even given permission by the Metropolitan Park Commission to make recruiting speeches from the Revere Boulevard band stand, something that has been permitted for years.

Orders have come from Ottawa, which may force the Canadians to leave here early next week, but if they remain, their pipe band and a brass band and a company of soldier entertainers who are to be brought from Fredericton, will give concerts nightly in the Hippodrome. Whatever money is made will go into the fund to pay for the cost of the recruiting campaign.

It is also proposed to have the Kiltie band for a night at the "Pop" concerns, and they and the officers have been invited to attend dozens of affairs which have been arranged by Canadians, Scotch and English societies.

Col. Percy A. Guthrie, commander of the 28th, is amazed at the hearty reception he and his officers and pipers have received in Boston. "I simply have been swept off my feet," said the colonel, who was wounded eight times fighting in France, "by the way Boston has treated us. Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, the newspapers and the people could not have done more for us. I have not found a person who has not been with us body and soul, and I am proud of the boys who have joined us here to fight with us for liberty and democracy against Prussianism. We will carry the emblem of Massachusetts with us into battle, and I am sure that our Canadian boys, who have lived among you so long that they are as much American as they are Canadian, will give a good account of themselves."

It is believed that when the Kilties leave here they will take at least six hundred Boston Canadians with them, and if they remain until the end of the week, the number of recruits, it is expected, will be close to one thousand.

Half Battalion Signed.

New York, June 11.—Recruiting of Britons and Canadians here for the British army has been so successful that more than half a battalion has been signed within four days, it was announced tonight by Brigadier-General W. A. White, in charge of the campaign. The first recruits, several hundred in number, will leave tomorrow for Canada for a period of intense training preparatory to overseas service.

"We came here to enlist British and Canadian soldiers voluntarily and not to hunt slackers," General White said. "As we anticipated, the results have been gratifying. They have responded in encouraging numbers. I want to make special mention of the excellent type of men

CONSERVATIVE M.P.
BREAKS WITH PARTYCAPTAIN BURNHAM, M.P. FOR
WEST PETERBORO, DOES
NOT FAVOR CONSCRIPTION.

Ottawa, June 11.—Captain J. H. Burnham, M.P. for West Peterboro, has broken with his party on the conscription issue as introduced this afternoon in the House. In a letter addressed to the President of the West Peterboro Conservative Association he resigns as choice of the Conservative party to contest the riding next election.

"This will leave us both free to do as we see fit," Captain Burnham stated. "I cannot support this bill as it now stands. As my constituents have no chance to give their views I will not vote against the bill." Captain Burnham believes that the manpower of the country should not be alone made subject to selective draft, but in effect declares that wealth should be conscripted as well.

BRITISH RECRUITS
FOR CANADAFIRST CONTINGENT GATHER-
ED IN N. Y. WILL TRAIN IN
DOMINION.

New York, June 11.—The first contingent of British recruits gathered in this city for overseas duty, 200 strong, left tonight for Canadian training camps. Before their departure they were told something of a British soldier's duties by General W. A. White, chief British recruiting officer who addressed them at a luncheon.

Permission was asked of the British recruiting officers today to recruit regiments of Russian subjects for France through the British headquarters. It was said that this matter would be taken up by General White, the War Department at Washington and the representative of the Russian government on his arrival.

REGINA VISITED
BY A BAD FIREWORST IT HAS EXPERIENCED
IN YEARS DESTROYS STOR-
AGE PLANT.

Regina, Sask., June 11.—Regina was visited this evening by the worst fire it has experienced in years, when the Regina Storage and Forwarding Co. plant was destroyed, with practically all the contents. The building and cold storage plant, valued at \$27,000, is a total loss. It was partly covered by insurance. The contents were valued in the neighborhood of \$150,000, insurance being held by the individual owners. Defective wiring is believed to have been the cause.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

London, June 11.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—In the House of Commons today Sir Hamar Greenwood asked whether, as a result of the appeal made by the representatives of the Dominions at the Imperial Conference, any steps had been taken to protect the overseas troops from venereal disease.

Rt. Hon. Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary, replied that the question was surrounded by great difficulty, but the Home Office and the War Office were consulting as to whether any further administrative action could be taken.

SOLDIERS' VOTE

WAS CONSERVATIVE

Edmonton, Alb., June 10.—All soldiers not in their respective ridings, including returned soldiers, voted in eleven polls throughout the province in the Alberta elections on June 7. Their votes, as given out by J. D. Hunt, clerk of the executive council, show the vote in the larger centres as follows:

West Edmonton: Eging, 29; Henry, 11; Conservative majority, 18.
East Edmonton: Keeling, 1; Clarke, 14; Duncan, nothing; Ramsey, 41; Conservative majority, 27.
South Edmonton: Crawford, 6; Douglas, 4; Conservative majority, 2.
Calgary South: Blow, 44; Erwin, 10; McNeill, 4; Conservative majority, 34.
North Calgary: Davidson, 13; Hills, 20; Conservative majority, 17.
Calgary Centre: Ross, 20; Tweedie, 59; Conservative majority, 39.
Red Deer: Michener, 8; Welliver, 3; Conservative majority, 2.

thus far recruited. They have come well up to the physical requirements and are a well educated lot."

CHURCH UNION
QUESTION AGAINDISCUSSION OVER JOINING
OF PRESBYTERIAN, METHO-
DIST AND CONGREGATION-
ALISTS.

Montreal, June 11.—The fight over the question of the union of the Presbyterian Church in Canada with the Methodists and Congregationalists began in the General Assembly this afternoon, and will be continued tomorrow. Church Union was carried by a majority of the commissioners who attended the last General Assembly, held in Winnipeg a year ago, but since then the Presbyterian Church Association has been organized as a fighting force to prevent, if possible, the consummation of the union, and the minority has been gaining in strength through this association. This afternoon's battle began with the introduction of the union committee's report by President Falconer, of the University of Toronto, and seconded by Rev. Dr. W. T. Herridge, Ottawa, an ex-moderator. It re-affirmed the action of the last assembly, and urged that debate and organized propaganda on either side be discontinued until the second assembly after the war, when final action towards consummation of the union could only be taken with the consent and authority of the assembly.

An amendment to this was offered by Rev. Dr. Clay, Victoria, B. C., and Judge Farrell, Moosomin, Sask., that before such final consummation should be taken the whole question of organic union with the Methodist and Congregational churches should once again be referred to the membership of the Presbyterian Church.

A second amendment, fathered by Rev. Dr. Dickie, Montreal, and Prof. Jordan, of Queens University, Kingston, asked that the date for Union be extended to the Assembly of 1923, and that the Union committee, in the meantime, should confine itself to co-operation with the negotiating churches.

In the discussion which followed the motion to adopt the Union committee's report as presented by Sir Robert Falconer and Dr. Herridge, there was evidence of a desire on the part of several speakers, to refrain from stirring up strife, so far as possible, but each side showed a disposition to go the limit in the battle. Out of seventy six presbyteries overtures had been received from twenty three or twenty four, these showing a diversity of opinion on the question of union. Sir Robert Falconer pointed this out, and he took the ground that the presbyteries which had not sent in overtures should be regarded as in favor of Union. He stated that the vote taken in the Church Union committee itself was 22 to 4 for Union.

Dr. Herridge argued that the action of the last assembly was binding on the church, and it was the more binding because it had been in the nature of a pledge to the Methodists and Congregationalists. He referred to the anti-Union organization and said:—"I should like to point out, Mr. Moderator, that at this present hour there is only one body authorized to represent the Presbyterian Church, and that is this General Assembly, representing the whole membership of it."

Rev. Dr. Clay contended that the question should be left over until the war was over, because the feelings of the people were strained and harrowed enough without interjecting the great and vexed question of Church Union. Better wait, he said, until the soldiers returned to help decide what should be the future life and policy of the church. He urged that another vote of the churches be taken as the vote at the last plenary had been indecisive, and the minority had since increased by 23,000, while the majority had increased by only 600.

Judge Farrell claimed that the overtures indicated a feeling in the church that there is peril of disruption. Those who differed from the General Assembly had taken steps to prevent such disruption.

Prof. Jordan said the action of the Assembly in appointing a Union committee on which those opposed had no place logically compelled the minority to organize.

Montreal, June 11.—During a discussion tonight on the budget, Mr. John Patterson, K. C., Toronto, chairman of the Board of Finance, made a plea for missionary work on patriotic grounds. He said the average giving last year was \$2.75 per communicant, which was only held the revenue which a hen could produce. Mr. Patterson said it took \$5,000 to kill a man in the present war, but it had been estimated that it cost about \$2 to evangelize a man.

PATENTS HELD BY ENEMIES.

Washington, June 11.—The administration "trading with the enemy" bill was favorably reported to the House today by unanimous vote of the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee. It means that it would penalize by heavy fine and imprisonment trading with an enemy or enemy ally, provide for the administration of enemy property where necessary and authorize the use of patents held by enemies.

CONVENTION FOR
SETTLEMENT OF THE
IRISH QUESTIONWILL BE REPRESENTATIVE
OF EVERY DAY LIFE IN
IRELAND.

London, June 11.—The convention to be convoked by the government in an attempt to solve the Irish problem will be composed of 101 members representing every walk of life in Ireland and will be presided over by a chairman of its own selection or, failing that by a man chosen by the government. The convention will be purely an Irish assemblage. The county, borough and urban district councils will select their own representatives. The churches will be represented by their Bishops—in the case of the Presbyterians by their Moderators; while the Chambers of Commerce of Dublin, Belfast and Cork will name their own delegates, as will each political party.

In announcing the composition of the convention this afternoon in the House of Commons, Premier Lloyd George said the government had thought to make it representative of every day life in Ireland, this plan including an invitation to the County Councils and to each of the borough councils to send its chairman.

The fifteen members to be nominated by the government, said the Premier, would be taken from among leading Irishmen of all sections. The government, he added, would prefer that the convention nominate its own chairman, but the government was prepared to nominate one if necessary.

The Irish Unionist Alliance mentioned by the Premier as among organizations, which include the Sinn Fein, to be given seats in the convention, represents the Unionists of the south of Ireland.

MONTREAL EXPRESS
WAS MAROONEDGREATEST RAINSTORM IN
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS HITS
NEW YORK CENTRAL.

Utica, N.Y., June 11.—Three known dead, much live-stock lost, three railroads tied up and great property loss was the toll completed tonight of this section's greatest rainstorm in twenty five years. Manufacturing plants are hard hit and houses and buildings have been washed from their foundations.

Two bridges used by the Ontario and Western Railroad were carried away near Oriskany Falls and the roadbed for miles in that section was destroyed.

The Montreal Express of the New York Central system, running from New York to Montreal, was marooned near Holland Patent; all day, due to a culvert going out just after the train crossed, and another being swept away just before it reached it. Nearly one hundred passengers have spent the day in the village while some have come back to Utica by automobile.

CROP SITUATION.

Report of French Minister of Agri-
culture Shows Improvement.

Paris, June 11.—The official report of the Minister of Agriculture on the crop situation in France to June 1 shows a great improvement over the report of April 1. Fine weather seems to have repaired much of the ravage of the severe winter on wheat, while the acreage of potatoes is greater in every department than last year and growing under the excellent conditions. The bean crop also is more extensive and more promising than a year ago, while all indications are for a record yield of fruit of all kinds, including grapes, with a production of wine the largest in recent years and promising to be of superior quality.

NO GAS DISTRIBUTION

IN FRANCE AFTER 9 P. M.

Paris, June 11.—Maurice Violette, Minister of Subsistence, has issued a decree suspending the distribution of gas to private consumers after 9 o'clock at night and during several periods of the daylight hours, aggregating a suspension of thirteen hours in the use of gas daily. The decree also suspends the use of hot water in hotels and private houses except on Saturday and Sundays.

ULSTERMAN DEAD.

London, June 12.—James Chambers the member of parliament for Belfast south, who recently was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, died in Belfast yesterday. He was a Unionist.

ITALIAN CABINET
FACING A CRISISRE-OPENING OF PARLIAMENT
FIXED FOR JUNE 14—BARON
SONNINO IS CRITICIZED.

Rome, via Paris, June 11.—A crisis in the Italian Cabinet has developed when least expected, only a few days before the re-opening of Parliament, which is fixed for June 14th. For some time a disagreement between the members of the Cabinet has been known to exist, especially between Baron Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other Ministers. The friction reached a climax when the members of the Italian mission had to be selected. Then Baron Sonnino put his veto on the appointment of several persons whom the other Ministers considered most suitable for the task, and declared that he would resign if their appointment was insisted upon. Wishing to avoid a crisis in such a grave moment of the nation's history, the Cabinet ceded to Sonnino's opinion.

This was one of the chief causes of delay in appointing the mission, in addition to the refusal of the Duke of the Abruzzi to return to America for personal reasons. The life of the Cabinet, however, seemed assured, particularly after the recent successes on the Carso front, when suddenly a proclamation was published announcing the independence of Albania under an Italian protectorate.

As the Foreign Minister has admitted that it would perhaps have been better to submit the proclamation of Albania's independence to the Council of Ministers before publishing it, hopes are entertained that an agreement will be reached before the re-opening of the Chamber. Naturally those already strongly antagonistic to the Premier are desirous of a discussion in the Chamber and Senate with a view of giving some indication to the King of the best means to solve the crisis. Some still trust that the influence of the King and the patriotism of Premier Boselli and the other Ministers may be strong enough to keep the Ministry in office. The King has arrived in Rome from the front, and will take the situation in hand.

Among those Ministers who have threatened to resign are Leonida Bissolati, leader of the Reformist Socialists; Signor Bonomi, also a Reformist Socialist; and Minister of Public Works, Signor Comandini, a Republican; and Signor Fera, Minister of Posts.

THE EARLY PEACE FALLACY.

That British group of laborites who were advocating an early peace on German terms—for that is what their resolution amounted to—were for the easy way that leads to damnation. They fear that unless peace be made without annexations or indemnities the war will last forty or fifty years. Therefore, they endorse the ramshackle Russian declaration of peace aims and give their approval to a programme which would make the Kaiser autocrat of all the belt across Europe and western Asia from the North Sea to the Indian Ocean and overlord of all the rest of the world.

Now the view of these men in unduly pessimistic. There is scant reason to hope that the war is near its end, but there is no reason to fear that the resources of Germany and her tired, worn auxiliary Powers can prolong the struggle indefinitely. German power is ebbing day by day, while the rest of the world is becoming stronger and better organized.

This war is not a war of military genius—at least it has not been so thus far—it is a war of weight and it is sheer fatuous despondency to ignore the reversal of the balance which has taken place since the Marne and the Masurian lakes and which is still in progress. The war is, at worst, a matter of a year or two.

The only probability of forty or fifty years of war lies in a premature and immortal peace which would render renewals of hostility certain as soon as the combatants had caught their breath and made new preparations. But even if there were a prospect of the war lasting forty or fifty years, it would be better to face it, resolutely than sell out God and man for the sake of a little present relief. Until France and Belgium are indemnified and Germany's megalomania cured, there can be no sane peace.

KILLED INSTANTLY.

Stanstead, Que., June 11.—Two men were instantly killed on Saturday at Holland, about seven miles from this town, when from some unknown cause an acetylene tank they were filling exploded. A third man died of his injuries two hours later. The accident occurred in the store of Hollis H. Wheeler. Two of the dead men were sons of Mr. Wheeler, Eugene Gray was the third victim.

These tiny CAPSULES are superior to Balsam of Capivi, Gubers or Eucalyptus, and RELIEVE IN MIDY 24 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience. Hold by all druggists.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY
FOR CONSCRIPTIONQUEBEC BRANCH PASSED RE-
SOLUTION AT MEETING
HELD YESTERDAY.

At a largely attended special meeting of the Quebec St. George's Society held yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That this Society places itself on record as being wholly in favor of conscription by selective draft and general National Service as being the only measure offering to democratic institutions."

A similar resolution was recently passed by the Montreal St. George's Society.

HUN SEAPLANES
BROUGHT DOWNTWO SIGHTED BY DOVER PA-
TROL ARE DESTROYED BY
THE BRITISH.

London, June 11.—Two of five hostile seaplanes that were sighted by a drifter of the Dover patrol today were destroyed by the British craft. It was officially announced tonight.

The Admiralty statement announcing this incident says:

"The Vice-Admiral at Dover reports that about 5:00 a.m. today one of His Majesty's drifters whilst on patrol duty, encountered a group of five enemy seaplanes and engaged them. One machine was destroyed, the pilot being rescued by another enemy machine. This machine was in turn attacked by the drifter, and both pilots were taken prisoner, the machine being so badly damaged that it sank while being towed into the harbor."

"The three remaining enemy seaplanes made good their escape."

LAURIER MILITIA ACT
IS AMENDED BY BORDEN

(Continued from Page One)

assistance of other judges for the central appeal judge on his recommendation.

It will thus be seen that the exemption provisions aim at fair and impartial, and, what is not less important, the uniform application of the exemption classes throughout the whole of the Dominion.

The bill is much more simple in form than that of England, the United States or Great Britain.

In the elimination of registration much time is saved.

Those who refuse to answer the call will be classed as deserters and treated accordingly.

Sir Robert's announcement was loudly applauded by his supporters and by the Conscriptionist Liberals.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke only a few minutes.

He reserved his comment for the second reading of the bill.

In concluding his speech Sir Robert said that he dreaded more the anger of the soldiers returning to Canada if conscription was not enforced than the anger of people in Canada if conscription was enforced.

Mr. Justice Duff, of the Supreme Court of Canada, will be the Central Appeal Judge. He will in a great measure have charge of the administration of the act.

CARSON'S TRIBUTE TO

LATE MR. W. REDMOND.

Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his tribute to that of the Premier said he had never had a bitter word with Mr. Redmond either in public life or in private. He mentioned the fact that he had just returned from the Ulster conference and had strongly advised its members to enter the Irish convention. They could not disconnect in their minds, he continued, the calling of the convention and some incidents which had taken place, of which Mr. Redmond's death was one.

The Premier had told, said Sir Edward, how Mr. Redmond had been cared for and treated by Ulstermen on the battlefield. "If in the trenches they could fight side by side in the common cause of liberty," added the speaker, "certainly so far as I am concerned, I will do all in my power to assist in some solution of the Irish question which will meet the ideals of liberty of all parties in Ireland."

FARM WORKERS.

Toronto, June 11.—Between ten and fifteen thousand farm workers have been supplied to date to the farmers of Ontario through the organization of resources committee. It is estimated by the Department of Education that at least five thousand boys and two thousand girls have gone out from the schools of the province to work on the farms.

BRITISH CANCEL
LABOR PASSPORTSMISSION OF MACDONALD AND
JOWETT TO MEET RUSSIANS
IS FORESTALLED.

London, June 11.—The Government has declined to cancel the passports of James Ramsay MacDonald and Frederick W. Jowett, who have been prevented from sailing for Petrograd to meet Russian Socialists by the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union. The Government explained that they were issued in response to the request of the Russian government upon the advice of Mr. Henderson, member of the War Council, and representative of labor, who is now in Russia, and the British Ambassador, Sir George Buchanan.

A motion to adjourn the House tonight as a protest against the granting of the passports was defeated without division after Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, had made the foregoing explanation. Mr. Bonar Law pointed out the difficulty of guiding the Russian revolution or foreseeing its course, but said it was quite certain that there was a possibility of new Russia playing in the war a part as effective as, or even more effective than, that ever played by Russia under the former Czar.

Under proper guidance, new Russia could materially help the Allies. The government believed that the Russians realized freedom had to be fought for and that they intended to fight for it. Was it not clearly the governments duty to make easy the path for her? MacDonald and Jowett had not been granted passports as representatives of any particular shade of British opinion, but in response to the invitation of the Russian government and Ambassador Buchanan's advice that great harm would be done if passports were refused, and because Mr. Henderson, now in Russia, had expressed the opinion that in the interests of the war these two members should be allowed to go.

The position of MacDonald and Jowett is still uncertain. They are still at the port from which they intended to depart, with George H. Roberts, the Labor whip, who considered it inadvisable to proceed while others were detained. But Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst and some of the other delegates sailed.

According to a Central News report, MacDonald and Jowett have signed an acceptance of a guarantee that they would insist upon restitution to Allied merchant seamen for the murder and destruction committed by German submarines, which would mean that the Seamen's and Firemen's Union would withdraw their embargo. This, however, is not confirmed officially.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK
FELT AT GODBOUTRUMBLING AND VIBRATION
LAST NIGHT LASTED ABOUT
TWENTY SECONDS.

(Special to The Chronicle.)

Godbout, Que., June 11.—A very heavy shock of earthquake occurred here at 8:52 this evening. The rumbling and vibration lasted about twenty seconds and appeared to run from west to east. It was one of the heaviest shocks ever felt here.

FIRST HUN AIRMAN
DULY SHOT DOWN.

London, June 12.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam, says Lieut. Josef Schauburg, the first German airman to use an airplane in battle, and also the first to throw bombs from an airplane was shot down in the battle of Messines, falling dead inside the German lines.

Be Careful What You
Wash Your Hair With

Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else, that contains too much alkali, for this is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is just plain mulified coconut oil, for it is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap, and beats the most expensive soaps or anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh looking, bright, fluffy, wavy, and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.



The Aide-de-Camp in Waiting is commanded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec to announce that Addresses of Welcome will be read to Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire by Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of the Province and by His Worship the Mayor of the City, in the Council Chamber, Parliament Buildings, on the evening of Wednesday, the 13th, at 9:00 o'clock.

Ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited to come and pay their respects to Their Excellencies.

By order,
VICTOR PELLETIER,
Major, A.D.C.

Evening dress is required.

The Quebec Chronicle

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QUEBEC, JUNE 12, 1917.

MR. CHARLES LANCTOT.

Yesterday when we said that the Lanctots would vote against conscription we did not intend to refer to Mr. Charles Lanctot, Deputy Attorney General of this Province. There are others.

What Mr. Charles Lanctot's ideas on conscription may be we neither know nor care. What we do know is that Mr. Charles Lanctot has always willingly seconded Sir Lomer Gouin's attempts to assist in the prosecution of the war. And, what is far more, he has given his own son to the famous Aviation Corps.

YPRES.

The little Belgian town of Ypres—made famous by the stand of the First Canadian Contingent—is sure enough of a place in history; but, in England, at any rate, it will always be specially sure of it under a name which no cloth worker of Flanders ever heard, and would certainly never recognize, says the Christian Science Monitor. The British "Tommy," who for over two years has held up the German forces round the famous Ypres salient, insists on calling it "Wipers," and the name has "taken on," as he would say. It traveled over to England, and "Wipers" began somehow to be associated with "hot corners." The present Prime Minister, in the course of one of his speeches some months ago, alluded to the place by this name, and "Wipers" it is likely to remain, and as "Wipers" it is likely to be discussed for many years to come.

Curiously enough, it is not the first entry of Ypres into the English language in this, or at any rate a similar, form; for it was in the looms of Ypres that was made, in the Middle Ages, the famous "toiles d'ypre," the costly table linen, or diapers, which the great ladies of England admired so much. Today, of course, the town is a battle-scarred shell of its former self. It was occupied by the Germans in the course of their forward march on October 3, 1914; but a month later the British regained it, and, since then, the buildings of the old town have been steadily crumbling before an intermittent shell fire from the German lines. Ypres, however, will rise again, and amongst the buildings to be restored will surely be the great Cloth Hall, the old, turreted, three-storied building, whose belfry at one time rose 230 feet above the street below. The great Cloth Hall of Ypres was indeed the most famous building of its kind in Belgium. Begun by Count Baldwin IX. of Flanders, it was a hundred years in building, and, for more than three centuries after its completion, was the center of the world's market for cloth. More than 4,000 looms were kept busy in the town in those days, and merchants from far and near attended its great cloth mart. The population then numbered over 300,000. It was, indeed, to the introduction of clothmaking, towards the end of the Eleventh Century, that Ypres owed all its subsequent prosperity.

Towards the end of the Fourteenth Century, however, popular uprisings and an ocean of other troubles dealt hardly with the city. The population began to dwindle, the weavers, on whom the prosperity of the town largely depended, began to migrate, and when the student of history takes note of Ypres, say towards the end of the Sixteenth Century, he finds it a little place of not more than 5,000 inhabitants.

One of the great events in its history was, of course, the Battle of Courtrai, "the Battle of the Spurs," which was fought under its walls. In that battle, which recorded the first important victory won by infantry since the Battle of Hastings, it was the red-coated contingent of Ypres which, joined with the men from Bruges and Courtrai, defeated the French under Count Robert of Artois. Ypres, indeed, like so many of

the towns in this part of Flanders, has seen its share of fighting. During the Seventeenth Century, it was four times captured by the French; but, many years before the present war, it had ceased to be a place of any military importance, and some thirty years ago its old fortifications were dismantled, the ramparts being converted into boulevards and promenades. In quite recent times, Ypres devoted itself chiefly to the making of Valenciennes lace, although it also carried on a large trade in butter. It is a city of the plains, the wide, sandy Flemish plains; a city, too, of wide streets and old-world buildings, past which the little River Yperlee makes its way to the Yser.

WINNING THE WAR.

The best feature of our smashing victory at Ypres is the conclusive evidence it affords that it is now beyond the power of the Germans to impede our advance. It would not have been so if in the impact there had been much of the element of surprise. The advantage of being on the offensive is that it is possible to take advantage of that element. As a rule, the enemy never knows where you are going to strike, and you can concentrate your attack on what you think is his weakest point before he has time to bring up his reserves. But at Ypres, it was not so. The Germans were fully aware of what the British intended doing. They did their very utmost to stem the tide. We overmatched them at every point. The extent of our victory is seen in the number of prisoners taken—7,000 as far as counted. And the height we have captured relieves us of a menace and a chance for irritation from which more than a year we have been plagued.

The descriptions of the engagement concur in producing an impression that not in the whole history of war has anything so weird and fearful ever been beheld. Nothing in human experience has equalled it, and the only possible comparisons are with earthquakes and volcanoes. From this we learn, greatly to our satisfaction, that in military science and equipment Great Britain is now as distinctly overmastering in modern warfare on land as at sea. That is something to know, and something of which to be proud.

The net result is that the Germans might as well come to the conclusion that they are decisively beaten, and accept the inevitable at once. Their submarine devilry has failed. The Stockholm conference is off. The Russian army only wants a little time to be as effective and as resolute as when Hindenburg was giving his chief attention to the eastern front. For the Teutons, the outlook is darker than ever. For the allies, it is brighter than for many a long day. Indeed, it is not too much to say that hope may now reasonably be revived of the final attainment of our desire, and an armistice for negotiation or the end of the war this season.

PRESS COMMENT.

THE DEMANDS OF WAR AND THE COMMON SENSE OF COURAGE.

The logic of events has called upon partyism in Canada to prepare to lay aside its usual weapons in political warfare. Abuse and retaliation and all that sort of thing, in the game of party against party, is, let us all hope, going to be of little avail, in the near future, in keeping the constituencies of Canada in the dark as to what the public interest is. The public interest of Canada has too long been placed at a discount by partyism and the personal aggrandizement which has its uplift in and through influences. The greatest sufferer from this partyism has been the Province of Quebec, which has been so blinded by certain politicians born and brought up in that Province that it has for the most part come to think of itself as a segregation of territory from the rest of the Dominion, in nearly every public question that is brought up for consideration in parliament. And at last the action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in refusing to associate his statesmanship with that of Sir Robert Borden in a coalition government, to aid in the saving of Canada and the rest of the Empire from the murderous intentions of Hohenzollern demonism, has brought all Canadians, irrespective of the province in which they live, to think of getting back to a reasoning platform of common-sense, in line with the foresight of the Fathers of Confederation. Certain of our Canadian fellow-citizens have fallen at the front and others of them are still bravely fighting at the front. Is Canada going to betray her own high calling as a nation by saying that it was all a mistake for those who have succeeded on the battlefield to have gone to the front, or that the survivors are to march to the front with no assurance from home that their place

es will be taken up by Canadians should they happen to be killed or disabled in the onsets against the enemy? Therein lies the initial query that stares Canada in the face at this very moment. The Canadian-born who answers that query in the affirmative is far down in the scale of humanity as it is possible for him to get. In fact every Canadian cannot but be prepared to answer it in the negative, if he be not of those who have eliminated the common-sense of courage from the mental or moral make-up. Indeed it is from them the world looks for a meeting of the demands of these war-times that more men have to be instantly enrolled to save the situation for us in Europe. The war conditions in Great Britain and Ireland have sent to us Canadians the message that more men are required. Sir Robert Borden has brought that message home with him from England. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is privy to that message. And, now, so are we all. What then? More men must be enrolled. Who then is it that is to be blamed for forcing Canada to take to conscription? The party spirit influenced by the party press, would blame this one or that one. But it is the Common-sense of Courage, after the failure of every effort at Conciliation that discerns who has brought about the necessity for conscription. The blame does not fall upon the poor brave lads who have sacrificed their lives for Canada, nor upon their comrades who are still fighting for us. Upon whom then does it fall? Upon Sir Robert Borden? What, was it he who brought on the war, any more than it was King George? Upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier? Why he objects to conscription, in common with those who would promote the aggrandizement of their party, outside and beyond all saving of Canada from disgrace. Who then has it been who has made conscription a necessity? Perhaps the Commission in behalf of our National War Service, can answer the question. Perhaps the Province of Ontario can tell us, or Mr. Thomas Church the Mayor of Toronto, or the New York Times or Mr. Henri Bourassa who has taken to the singing of God Save the King to hide his lack of logic in discussing the pressing demands of war. When Canada is given the chance to answer the query for herself, what a record the answer is going to make in history for our Canadian patriotism. Before that answer comes, it looks as if the partyism that would win elections no matter what happens to Canada will have its wings somewhat clipped, to the opening of the eyes of those who have, through deception influences, failed to give Canada, as a whole, its proper share of their regard. Yet even then the query will stand in history:

Who forced Canada to take up with conscription?

J. M. HARPER.

Could Not Lift Stick of Wood

Would Almost Faint From Severe Pain in Back — Doctors Cold Not Get the Kidneys Set Right

Benon, N. B., June 11, 1917. — A great many people suffer the results of deranged kidneys and do not understand the cause of trouble or the way to obtain cure. The writer of this letter suffered excruciating pains in the back and in vain his physician tried to cure him. For some reason or other his medicines did not have the desired effect.

Mr. Olts' brother was a merchant selling, among other medicines, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and he heard his customers telling about how they were cured of kidney derangements by their use. This led to Mr. Olts putting them to the test, with the splendid results reported in this letter.

Mr. E. C. Olts, Benton, Carleton County, N. B., writes: "I am glad to let you know how much your medicine has done for me. I suffered from my kidneys, which at one time were so bad I could not lift a stick of wood without getting on my knees, and then would almost faint from the pain in my back. I consulted a doctor about it, and he gave me some medicine, but it did not help me. My brother, who is a merchant, and carries all your medicines, advised me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I got one box, and they helped me, so I got another one, and kept on until I had taken five boxes, which cured me. I have had no trouble with my back since, and am never without Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills in the house. Last summer I also suffered from piles. I used three boxes of your Ointment, and it cured them. I can certainly recommend Dr. Chase's Pills and Ointment."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills one pill a dose, 25c a box, 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Sixty-five years ago the candy consumption of the United States was equivalent of 13 cents per person—man, woman or child. Last year that figure had risen to \$1.80.



Be Well Dressed for SUNDAY'S BIG FESTIVITIES

The firm of MYRAND & POULIOT always desirous to meet the wishes of its numerous customers, has procured rich goods for the occasion.

The Department of Clothing for Ladies is particularly worthy of your attention; the Silk and Linen Suits, Silk and Muslin Dresses, Etc., are very select, superb cut and irreproachable finish.

IT is the ideal of stylish dress.

Gentlemen will find at our Store the SUIT they want, that is to say, the Suits that fit well and is made from first-class tweeds.

Buy your HATS in our Gent's Furnishing Department. You will get the very latest style.

With the choice and the quantity of our goods, we can dress you from head to foot, and each article is sold with the guarantee that it is the highest novelty at popular prices.

Children will be dressed to the taste of their parents, not only in appearance, but also in regard to the prices at which we sell CHILDRENS CLOTHING.

Our Footwear Department for Men, as well as for Ladies, is one of our specialties and we always keep the assortment of the ordinary shoe store, that is to say, that we have Choice.

We have just received a considerable lot of MIDDY BLOUSES that surpass everything.

Cultivate the good habit of shopping at MYRAND & POULIOT'S. Not only will you get entire satisfaction, but you will also get more than your money's worth—and COMMERCIAL BONDS in the bargain.

Myrand & Pouliot

215 St. Joseph Street

AGENTS FOR THE "PICTORIAL PATTERNS."

ESTEY FLOUR

WOLVERTON MILLING CO. PATENT WOLVERTON, ONT.

THE BEST

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED

FOR SALE BY J.B. RENAUD & CO. P.G. BUSSIERE & CO. AND FIRST CLASS GROCERS.



CITY OF QUEBEC.

City Clerk's Office. Quebec, 23rd June, 1917.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given by the undersigned that sealed tenders shall be received until Tuesday, the 12th day of June next, (1917), at Four O'Clock in the Afternoon, to supply the Fire Department with the following goods until the 30th of April next (1918) to wit:

Transmission grease, in bbl. lots; Cup grease, in 25 lbs. tins; Soft soap, in bbl. lots; Cylinder oil, in bbl. lots; Steam cylinder oil, in bbl. lots.

All grease, oil and soap to be delivered on demand.

Tenders shall give the names of the brands.

All tenderers are reminded that all said articles are to be delivered in quantities when required during the year.

The tenderers can have all the necessary information from the Chief mechanic of the Fire Brigade.

The Fire Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

The Committee reserves the right of exacting securities. The contractor shall pay the notary the cost of drafting a contract, and shall provide the Committee with a copy of same.

By order, AUG. MALOUIN, Secretary Fire Committee.

Boswell's Ale \$1.00 Doz.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY, YOU WANT AN ORDER CAREFULLY PREPARED, CALL:

M. BOYCE & SON

"The Reliable Grocer." 19 ABRAHAM HILL.

Telephone 294.

Established 1856.

STRAW HATS

WE ARE SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GIRLS' and BOYS' STRAW HATS IN THE LATEST STYLES

JACK TAR STRAW HATS, for Boys, at... 24c, 30c, 38c, 44c and 55c
JACK TAR STRAW HATS, small roving new shapes, for young children, at... 60c, 85c and \$1.10
CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, new small shapes, for children, at... 60c and 85c
GIRLS' STRAW HATS, trimmed colored ribbon, at... 75c, 88c, 98c, \$1.10 and \$1.65
PARASOLS, in the latest shapes, all the popular colors, at... \$1.88, \$2.25, \$2.88, \$3.25, \$3.75 and \$3.88
SPORT COATS, in silk; all the new colors, at... \$7.75, \$7.98, \$10.50 and \$15.00
LADIES' TRIMMED HATS 33-1-3 Per Cent. Off.
\$3.95, for \$2.63; \$4.25, for \$2.83; \$4.75, for \$3.17; \$5.25, for \$3.50; \$5.75, for \$3.83, and \$7.50, for \$5.00.

SIMONS & MINGUY,
Tel. 338 20 Fabrique, Quebec

WEDDING PRESENTS

Special Display of Gifts For June Brides

This season's selections of Silver Wares, Cut Glass Wares, Electro Plated Wares, and Mahogany Wares equals any that we have shown in previous years.

PRESENTATION CABINETS.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

STERLING SILVER TEA SETS.

STERLING SILVER TEA TRAYS.

G. SEIFERT & SONS,

Jewellers

Opposite City Hall

16 Fabrique Street

Garden Hose and Reels

LAWN MOWERS, GRASS SHEARS, WATER WEIGHT LAWN ROLLERS "DUNHAM," WHEEL BARROWS, AGRICULTURAL TOOLS of all Descriptions.

POULTRY NETTING and FENCING.

WINDOW FLY SCREENS.

GENERAL and HEAVY HARDWARE.

—at—

THE CHINIC Hardware Company

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

PYREX Transparent OVEN-WARE

Has the name on every piece. 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.

—THE—
Flaming Sword
IN SERBIA AND ELSEWHERE. (Second Edition) By Mrs. St. Clair Stobart.

"The Lady of the Black Horse." Among the retreating mass, was a lady mounted on a black horse, who was admirable in her solicitude for the wounded. She was Mrs. Stobart, head of the British hospital at Krajevec. (Daily Mail).

P. J. EVOY,
Bookseller, 141 ST. JOHN ST. Phone 772.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

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

Best Liniment Made

Mr. A. R. LAUNDY, REMINGTON, 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 Regulations.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties: Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties: Reside six months in each of three years after earning the homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 60 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions. When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agency's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

GIANTS AND
CARDINALS WON

In The World of Sport

BASEBALL ON
EXHIBITION GROUNDSGIANTS DEFEAT CUBS;
CARDS TRIM PHILLIES;
TORONTO BEAT MONTREAL

No Games Played in the American League Yesterday Owing to Bad Weather—Reds Again Defeat Brooklyn Team—Close Race in National League—Giants Again Threaten to Take Lead.

National League.

Yesterday's Results:

Boston Beats Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, June 11.—Three pitchers proved effective against the Pittsburgh team here today, Boston winning 2 to 0. Nehf was removed in the sixth inning with two men on bases and one out. Allen, who took his place, retired the side scoreless. In the eighth inning, he was removed after passing the first man and Tyler, who took the box, also retired Pittsburgh without a score.

The scores:— R. H. E.
Boston 2 7 1
Pittsburgh 0 4 2
Nehf, Allen, Tyler and Traggesser; Miller, Grimes and W. Wagner.

Brooklyn Beaten.

Cincinnati, O., June 11.—Eller started his first game in the National League here today and Cincinnati defeated Brooklyn 3 to 2. Neal's home run in the fifth inning with one man on bases, featured.

The scores:— R. H. E.
Brooklyn 2 4 2
Cincinnati 3 7 1
Cheney and Miller; Eller and Wingo.

Chicago Was Easy.

Chicago, June 11.—Erratic fielding by Chicago coupled with bunched hits gave New York an easy victory over Chicago today 8 to 2. Benton was hit hard but was given perfect support. Both Kauff and Fletcher drove the ball into the left field bleachers for home runs in the seventh inning.

New York 8 10 0
Chicago 2 9 5
Benton and Rariden, Gibson; Douglas and Elliott.

Close for St. Louis.

St. Louis, June 11.—Gonzales stole home in the fifth inning with the run that gave St. Louis victory over Philadelphia today, 5 to 4.

In the fifth Gonzales doubled and took third when Miller was thrown out. Hornsby was purposely passed and stole second. As Oeschger would up to pitch to Crue, Gonzales dashed home with the winning run.

The scores:— R. H. E.
Philadelphia 4 6 1
St. Louis 5 13 1
Oeschger and Killifer; Doak and Livestgen.

American League.

Yesterday's Results:

All American League games postponed; rain.

International League.

Yesterday's Results:

Rochester Won from Buffalo.
Rochester, N.Y., June 11.—Justin's wildness in the first three innings, in which he passed six Huster, coupled with some relieving in the second inning, was responsible for Rochester's 7 to 2 victory today over Buffalo.

The scores:— R. H. E.
Buffalo 2 6 6
Rochester 7 8 2

Leafs Beat Royals.

Toronto, June 11.—Lajoie's hitting accounted for two of Toronto's runs against the Royals this afternoon. Montreal got but one as the result of Damrau's triple and Slattery's single. Lajoie also felled brilliantly.

The scores:— R. H. E.
Toronto 3 7 0
Montreal 1 6 0
Zabel and Lalonde; James and Madden.

Postponed Games:

Other International games postponed; rain.

POPE BICYCLES
CASH or CREDIT.

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

Graveline & Kennedy,
87 ST. NICHOLAS STREET,
Foot of Palace Hill,
QUEBEC.

BASEBALL.
NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Results:

Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
New York, 5; Chicago, 2.
Boston, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 4.

National League Standing.

Team.	W.	L.	Pct.
Phila.	26	15	.641
New York	26	16	.625
Chicago	29	21	.585
St. Louis	25	21	.540
Cincinnati	28	28	.449
Boston	16	32	.333
Brooklyn	16	33	.333
Pittsburgh	15	30	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Results:

All games postponed.

American League Standing:

Team.	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	33	15	.688
Boston	29	15	.659
New York	24	20	.545
Cleveland	25	25	.500
Detroit	20	24	.455
St. Louis	18	27	.400
Wash.	17	29	.370
Phila.	15	27	.357

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Yesterday's Results:

Rochester, 7; Buffalo, 2.
Toronto, 3; Montreal, 1.
(Others postponed.)

International League Standing

Team.	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark	26	14	.650
Providence	26	17	.605
Baltimore	25	19	.568
Toronto	24	19	.560
Rochester	24	19	.560
Buffalo	18	27	.401
Montreal	15	25	.371
Richmond	14	32	.304

SAYS ENGLAND
LIKES BASEBALLPIRATE MANAGER PREDICTS
FUTURE FOR AMERICAN
GAME AFTER THE WAR.

Manager Jimmy Callahan, of the Pirates, believes that after the war is over and the various countries have had a chance to straighten themselves out and commence living again, international baseball will be a possibility. Says Jimmy: "When we played our games in London with the round-the-world teams a few years ago the Britishers did not care much for the sport. Ground balls, and the fielding of them did not interest them much, not nearly so much as fly balls which were caught. It didn't matter if it was a foul ball. They would applaud these and the fielding that went with them. Balls of that sort had cricket features, I suppose. Running bases and sliding to or back to a base were things they were inclined to laugh at and treat as a joke. I think that after the war if we take two teams over things will be different, and that there will be a grand opportunity to put in some ticks for international baseball. Why not? It is far ahead of every other game that's played."

EXCEPTIONAL
AUTOMOBILE
BARGAIN

WILLY'S OVERLAND CAR.
Six cylinders, 7-passengers, 1917 model. A car bought new 15 days ago, and now put on sale for personal reasons which shall be given at the satisfaction of the purchaser.

A SAVING OF SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS for the person who wants to have a fine and roomy family car. This car is positively new, has run but few miles. If interested, apply to L. J. GRAVEL, Pont St. Eustache, phone 13.

This auto can also be seen at the Quebec Harbor Commission by applying to Albert Patry, Chauffeur, phone 1978.

FEATURELESS DAY
AT BLUE BONNETSARRIET WON MOST INTEREST
ING RACE ON SLOPPY TRACK
YESTERDAY.

Montreal, June 11.—A sloppy track, wet overhead, a small crowd, and a card of no special feature were the conditions at Blue Bonnets track today, the fourth day of the spring meeting. Arriet, owned by E. W. Moore, easily won the third race, which was the most interesting of the day's events.

Summary:

First Race.

\$600 for 3-year-olds, selling, 5 furlongs—Lady Eileen, 107, Crump, \$3.80, \$2.40, won; Hattie Croxton, 93, Jeffcott, \$2.30, second; Lord Herbert, 108, Parrington, \$2.50, third. Time, 1:04 4-5. Howard Bland, Ideal, Tit-for-Tat, Ruby Scruggs, also ran.

Second Race.

Purse \$600, three-year-olds and up, claiming, 7-8 mile—Statim, 97, Donohue, \$9.20, \$4.00, won; Exmer, 109, Estep, \$9.30, second; Bavarde, 100, Bell, \$3.60, third. Time, 1:35 4-5. J. W. Hunley, Solk Rustle, Otero, Gartley, Pepper Sauce, Rivermeade, Dehaven, All Amazed, Hornet also ran.

Third Race.

\$700 3-year-olds and up, 1 mile—Arriet, 109, Crump, \$3.30, \$2.30, won; Celto, 107, Mink, \$2.50, second; Puts and Calls, 101, W. Collins, out, third. Time, 1:45 3-5. Bachelors Blend also ran.

Fourth Race.

Four years and up claiming steeple chase about two miles. Welsh King, 142, J. Smith, \$5.70, \$2.80, won; Chas. F. Grainger, 144, Daly, \$3.80, second; Never Fear, 144, Clark, \$4.00, third. Slumberer, Racebrook, Musical Honours, also ran.

Fifth Race.

Male, Greenwood, 115, Crump, \$3.90, won; Broom's Edge, 113, Parrington, out, second; Early Sight, 104, Collins, out, third. Time, 1:47. Only three starters.

Sixth Race.

6 furlongs—Dominion Park, 100, Birmingham, \$35.60, \$8.50, won; Montreal, 105, Neidman, \$6.20, second; Bright Sand, 90, Beardsalls, \$3.50, third. Time, 1:19 3-5. Little Nephew, Sharpnel, Colors, Jerry, Cerf Volant, Eddie Henry, Miss Gayle ran.

Seventh Race.

Male and eighth—Paymaster, 114, Crump, \$8.80, \$3.10, won; Maxim's Choice, 111, Collins, \$3.50, second; Baby Sister, 106, Nobel, \$3.10, third. Time, 2:01. Voladay Jr., Yodels, Dartworth, River King ran.

BOXING FAVORITE
SPORT OF SOLDIERWHOLE BRITISH FORCE BE-
COMING HANDY WITH THEIR
FIGHTING MITTS.

Thousands of boxing bouts, by absolutely simon-pure amateur fighters in the British armies, have made practically the whole force handy with their mitts and placed boxing on a high plane of respectability, says a London dispatch. Old-timers connected with the fight game reluctantly have come to the belief that the professional fight show will never again enjoy its old prosperity.

Soldiers engage in company tournaments, inter-regimental meets and in special matches for love of the game. The winners receive appropriate cups or medals.

It was the soldier himself who chose the medal as the form of reward instead of the cash prize. Not long ago, in a tournament held behind the lines at a French village, a general was asked to distribute the prizes. He decided to give the fighters their choice between money and permanent honors. Every winner chose the medal as against his \$20 prize.

Boxing has become the favorite sport of the army. Hundreds of sets of gloves have been sent out and yet hundreds more are demanded. Gloves are in almost daily use from the time they are received until they become too tattered for the safety of the boxers.

Shell-craters, barns, barrack-rooms, turnip fields, village halls and training fields become the scenes of organized tournaments or impromptu bouts between rival athletes. Sometimes there are regulation rings. More often soldiers stand at the corners holding the ropes. Tommies take the company boxing gloves into the trenches so as to have them handy immediately on being relieved.

MINERS RESCUED.

Butte, Mont., June 10.—Twenty-eight men entombed in the Spectacular Mine since the fire Friday night, were brought to the surface alive at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon. Of the 28 rescued men, one was so far gone that resuscitation was impossible. The finding of the men alive stimulated efforts of the rescue teams and there is strong hope that others may be found alive.

Sporting Notes

A few more days like yesterday and recruiting for the navy will be more necessary than for the army.

The baseball league had the laugh on the weather man last night. Rain cannot interfere with a meeting though it may bust up a ball-game.

Quebec fans will be able to see a game of ball at the Exhibition Grounds next Sunday, provided, of course that the weather is propitious.

Manager Marceau of the Patricias told the league last evening that he would guarantee to place at least five new—star players in the field against St. Patricks next Sunday and that the Patricias from now on would be distinctly in the pennant race.

All of which is good news. A strong four club league would be the real thing and if the Patricias strengthen up the race will be a most exciting one all the way.

The Standing of the Lacrosse league:

Team.	W.	L.	Pct.
Shamrock	3	1	.39
National	2	1	.25
Tecumseh	1	1	.18
Ottawa	1	2	.13
Cornwall	0	2	.15

Sillery lost to Stadacona on Sunday, in the Junior Baseball series. The standing of the Junior League is:—

Team.	W.	L.	Pct.
Voltigeurs	4	0	1.000
Stadacona	2	0	1.000
Sillery	2	1	.667
Fraser	1	2	.333
Standards	0	3	.000
Tipperary	0	3	.000

President "Ned" Fleming of the Irish-Canadian Athletic Club states that he expects to make a definite announcement concerning the coming clash between "Red" Allen and Frankie Fleming, within a few days.

Quebec fans would be glad of the chance of seeing Fleming in action. Allen, however, must make 135 pounds ringside for him.

Weather in the eastern states must be as bad as here. No games were played in the American League series yesterday.

Secretary Lepine of the Quebec baseball league was far from pleased at the gate receipts last Sunday. He hopes that things will brighten up later on. "We are not trying to make money," says Romeo, "but at least, we want to pay our expenses."

Amedee Maurais is hitting the ball hard this season. The Levis pitcher has made six hits in eight times up in the last two games.

"Bob" Pitcher was given backing of a high class order last Sunday against the Naps. If the Irishmen play that brand of ball all season, they will be hard to down.

Though St. Pats were hard on Joe Pouliot last Sunday for his decision in the last inning, yet, had Pouliot been so inclined, he had every reason for chasing Manager Newton from the game. And this would probably have cost the game as things looked pretty shaky for the Saints with three on and one down.

Facts not worth knowing:—

For Sale—Motor boat: cheap. Owner preparing for conscription.—X.X.

Socialism stopped the "reign" of Russia's Czar. But it will take more than that to stop "rain" around this part of the country.

A catcher does not wear a mask to disguise himself. If he didn't wear one, he might be disguised very quickly.

Popular Pastime, No. 827.—Wondering if the restaurants will charge for the use of the knives and forks next.

IN FRANCE

The yellow bees drone low in drowsy plaint.

Above the wheat fields where the warm winds sweep,

To soothe the aching grass with mellow sleep;

And from the distance comes an echo faint

Of women chanting to some wayside saint,

Near the chateau, upon whose red tiled towers

A quaint old sun dial marks the passing hours,

Where drooping aspen boughs long shadows paint.

Here, springing lightly from the dewy earth,

A myriad roses fragrant incense fling.

Along the hedgerows; here the thrushes bring

Their thrilling rhapsody of woodland mirth;

Ah, who would dream the morrow must disclose

Only a fallen thrush, a trampled rose!

—Charlotte Becker.

BALL GAMES ON
EXHIBITION PARKSUNDAY'S GAME BETWEEN
PATRICIAS AND ST. PATS
WILL BE PLAYED HERE.

At a meeting of the Quebec City Baseball league held in the Victoria Hotel last evening under President Johnny Bruneau's watchful eye, it was decided that the present schedule be continued as adopted but that the two Quebec teams, Patricias and St. Patrick's should play their home games on the Exhibition grounds, no admission being charged, the teams trusting to the generosity of the fans. Lauzon and Napoleons will continue to play their home games in Levis.

Next Sunday's game in Quebec will be Patricias and St. Patrick's and Manager Marceau states that he will positively have five star players, all good ones, here in time to line up against the Irishmen, therefore assuring that the game will be a real tough contest. In Levis, Lauzon and Naps will clash. The standing of the league to date follows:

Team.	W.	L.	Pct.
St. Patricks	2	1	.667
Napoleons	2	1	.667
Lauzon	2	1	.667
Patricias	0	3	.000

PALACE OF GREEK KING
IS AT BEAUTIFUL TATOI
RECALLING ANCIENT DAYS

In the new summer palace at Tatoi 16 miles north of Athens by way of Kephisia, King Constantine has spent much of the last few uneasy months. In strong contrast to the harsh and stormy political situation, which has encompassed passed the members of the royal family, their physical environment has been wholly delightful, for Tatoi is one of the most beautiful spots at Attica, nestling almost at the foot of the Parnes mountains, while in the distance towers the famous Pentelikon, from whose summit one may obtain the finest view to be had from any of the Attic hills.

If Constantine has allowed his mind to revert to the ancient history of his distraught adopted country he could not have found a spot more freighted with unhappy associations than Tatoi, for in this vicinity stands the ruins of an old fort, known as the Kastro, which marks the centre of the deme (township) of Decleia.

It was at Decleia, 12 miles in an airline north or Athens, that the traitor Alcibiades, he of whom Aristophanes wrote that they (the Athenian soldiers) love, they hate, but cannot live without them, counselled the Spartans to construct strong fortifications in order to intercept the caravans of grain from Euboea, which supplied the capital with food. Alcibiades by his betrayal of the Athenian navy, which had invested Syracuse in Sicily, had already fulfilled the prophecy of the misanthropic Timon who had said upon one of the many occasions when the young Athenian's rash proposals had been endorsed by the populace, "Go on, my brave boy, and prosper; for your prosperity will bring on the ruin of all this crowd." His advice to seize and fortify Decleia in 412 B.C. brought irretrievable ruin on his native city and resulted in an inestimable loss to the human race, for it crushed Athens.

By one of the strange whims of 'the crowd,' the Athenian army in its darkest hour sent a message to Alcibiades inviting him to desert the Spartans into whose power he had betrayed his own people. And by an equally strange whim Alcibiades accepted this invitation, rushing to Samos to assume command of his old associates. But it was too late. Athens was doomed. Lyander, commanding the Spartan navy, administered a crushing defeat to Athenian sea power at Aegospotami, on the Hellespont. Three thousand of the defeated Athenians were massacred, and Xenophon, the historian, with tragic simplicity, relates that when the news reached the capital, "That night no man slept."

Lyander's subsequent operations against Athens were affected with the aid of Spartan army whose base was in the neighborhood of modern Tatoi. When the city finally fell (404 B. C.) there were many Hellenic cities which urged the conquerors to destroy the capital completely and convert the site into pasture land, just as they had done at Plataea, but the Spartans declared with seeming magnanimity, but secretly, perhaps, with the shrewd desire to maintain a check against Thebes and Corinth, that they could not put out out of the eyes of Greece." So, the ruins of the Parthenon, of the temple of the Olympian Zeus, of the Theatre of Dionysos and other priceless remains were preserved to guide modern students of Attic civilization and to amaze the aesthetic sense of countless generations.

Perhaps Tatoi would never have had such rueful association had the impetuous young Alcibiades only listened to the teachings of his master Socrates, but the boy, as he himself relates, "was forced to stop his ears and flee away that he might not sit down by the side of the Great teacher and grow old in listening." Tatoi is reached to-day by a railway journey of eight and a half miles to Kephisia, and a carriage drive of seven and a half miles from that point.



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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in
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Specific in CHOLERA and
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Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, GROUP, 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.

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The immense success of
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to many imitations.

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Genuine Chlorodyne
bears on the stamp
the name of the
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BRITAIN OUTLINES AIMS TO RUSSIA

HEARTY ACCEPTATION AND
APPROVAL OF PRESIDENT
WILSON IS VOICED.

London, June 11.—In reply to the Russian government's request for a statement of the British war aims, Great Britain has forwarded to Petrograd a note in which is expressed hearty acceptance and approval of the principles which President Wilson laid down in his historical message to Congress. The British government believes, broadly speaking, that the agreement made from time to time with Britain's allies are conformable to these standards.

The purpose of Great Britain at the outset, says the note, was to defend the existence of the country and enforce respect for international agreements. Since then there has been added that of "liberating populations oppressed by alien tyranny." The note bespeaks not only the liberation of Poland by Russia but of that section of Poland within the Dominions of the Germanic Empires. Following is the text of the note:

"In the proclamation to the Russian people enclosed with the note it is said that free Russia does not purpose to dominate other peoples or take from them their national patrimony, or forcibly occupy foreign territory. In this sentiment the British government heartily concurs. They did not enter the war as a war of conquest; they are not continuing it for such object. Their purpose at the outset was to defend the existence of their country and enforce respect for international engagements. To those objects have now been added that of liberating populations oppressed by alien tyranny.

"They heartily rejoice therefore, that free Russia has announced her intention of liberating Poland not only Poland ruled by the old Russian autocracy, but equally that within the dominion of the Germanic Empires. In this enterprise the British democracy wish Russia Godspeed.

"Beyond everything we must seek such settlement as will secure the happiness and contentment of peoples and take away all legitimate causes of future war.

"The British government heartily join with their Russian allies in their acceptance and approval of the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic message to the American Congress. These are the aims on which the British peoples are fighting. These are the principles by which their war policy is and will be guided.

"The British government believe that, broadly speaking, the agreements they have from time to time made with their allies are conformable to these standards.

THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND

The military correspondent of the London Times says: The announcement made in Paris on May 15 that General Petain succeeds General Nivelle as Commander-in-Chief of the Northern and North-Eastern Armies and that General Foch succeeds General Petain in Paris as Chief of the General Staff of the Army, restores the stability which has been to some extent lacking since the removal of Marshal Joffre and the break up of the old Grand Quartier Generale.

These changes were not unexpected. M. Ribot's Government were not responsible for the appointment of General Nivelle, and the 10 or more interpellations respecting the Reims offensive which are due to come before the Chambers, probably in secret session, on and after May 22, promised to be difficult to deal with unless action was taken to strengthen the higher command before the Chambers met. There will be much sympathy on all sides with General Nivelle. He is a good soldier, a great gentleman, and an admirable Army Commander. Always well-intentioned, he was a general favorite, but he was much hampered by the stories current of what he was about to do, and though he won important successes, they did not come up to promise, for which, so far as the writer is aware, he was not primarily responsible. He will, no doubt, accept his appointment with the same admirable calm and self-possession as have been shown by many other French generals who have found themselves similarly placed, and by no one more than Marshal Joffre, who has set an example of dignified silence to be commended.

General Petain possesses the entire confidence of the French Armies. He is the greatest leader in council and in action that France has produced during the war. His *etats de service*, from regimental commander to chief of an Army Group show that he is a hard hitter, and has great talent in the field. Cool, determined, far-sighted, he possesses in admirable measure power of action and of thought. He makes no pictures in his mind of a fanciful character, but measures the situation as it is, prepares to meet it, and will never subordinate his military judgment to any political influence. If he has sometimes terrified his parliament by *boutades*, and by piercing phrases of which no one since de Galliffet has been such a past master, a French general may surely be allowed occasionally to be sarcastic, and it is certain that some of his most famous phrases have been spoken more in a jest than in earnest. Some foolish impressions of his strategy have been spread abroad. The recent Conference in Paris has re-established the truth, and it has been found that Petain, Robertson, and Haig are en-

tirely in agreement and that there is no difference at all between our respective points of view. The British commanders and armies and the British people will welcome with enthusiasm the arrival in the chief command of a leader who has so well merited by his great deeds and strong character, the high distinction which has been conferred upon him.

Since General de Castelnau could not be spared from his Command of the Group of Armies of the East, there was only one other French general temporarily unemployed, whose absence we regretted, and that was our old friend and trusted comrade General Foch. Foolish rumor ascribed Foch's temporary eclipse to differences with the British. No such differences ever occurred. We were always on the best of terms with him. Like Petain, he understood and highly appreciated our Armies. No French general has acted with us more often, more closely, or in more cordial agreement, but when people decide to do things they often invent reasons for doing them, and we can only reaffirm that our confidence in Foch is complete and that we have never had a shade or a shadow of difference with him. His views accord with those of the new French Commander-in-Chief and with those of our leading military authorities, and when a doctrine is held in common, as now it is, actions are sure to be correspondingly in sympathy. We know the talents of General Foch and value them highly. We feel that he will be an invaluable aid and support for General Petain in the latter's heavy task,

and that he will be the soul of loyalty in difficult days. The higher commands of the French Armies are exclusively French affairs, of which we have nothing to say until they are announced, but when they are announced we need have no hesitation in welcoming them when they are manifestly favourable to the success of our arms.

Let no one, however, run away with the idea that generals are necromancers, or can produce victory from the folds of their coats as a conjurer produces a bowl of gold fish. This is a very hard war, and the forces on the two sides in the West are not unlevelly balanced, while dark clouds pile up in the east. We have finished with the time when the practice of the *surenchere* and of promising people the moon can be safely indulged in by any commander, and we should have finished with the time when optimistic speeches deceive people about the dangers of the situation. We have arrived at the most difficult stage of the war, when great prudence and great patience are required by commanders and nations alike. We have to set our teeth and see through, and in such circumstances we cannot but rejoice that there should have succeeded to the highest posts in the French Armies the men most qualified by character and by science to fill them. Let us also remember M. Painleve, the French Minister of War, that gallant and determined fighter who has had the pluck to bring these changes about, and has given no consideration to any interest but that of the common cause, in which we Allies will

Beer-The Great Food Beverage

Says The Medical Profession

The opinions of celebrated physicians of past and present agree that in beer are combined the qualities that make it the logical body-building tonic for human consumption. Research conducted through many years has brought the medical profession to the decision that beer possesses food values far in excess to any other beverage.

The increased consumption of beer during the last twenty-five years is due largely to the public's realization of the importance of the discoveries of such men as Pasteur, Liebig and other scientists, who spent years of their lives studying the beneficial effects of the temperate use of beer. Authorities such as Boerhave, Stoll and Cullen have recommended beer as a food beverage. Sydenham prescribed it for many diseases. Marjendie, Segalas and others have found its use beneficial.

The founders of the Two Million Dollar Frontenac Brewery have given to Canada a model institution, which is a monument to the research work of these great physicians. The product of the Frontenac Breweries is health-giving, nourishing, hygienic and palatable. Its low content of alcohol makes it Canada's National Malt Beverage.

Opinions of Celebrated Physicians Regarding Beer

Professor Marty wrote:—

"Beer is a food-drink which greatly increases the weight of the body of many consumers. Its 48 grammes of solid matter per pint which exist as carbohydrates is analogous to dextrine and glucose, and have the same nutritive value as their weight in barley. These 48 grammes of extract represent a nutritive value equivalent to 75 grammes of Bread."

In his treatise on hygiene, Michel Levy, the celebrated hygienist and director of the School of Medicine of Val-de-Grace, wrote as follows:—

"Beer is useful to anemic people whose tissues are flabby, whose blood is watery, as well as those delicate, chlorotic women and scrofulous children, who seem unable to regain vitality otherwise."

Sir Lauder Brunton, Bart, M.D., F.R.S., wrote:—

"Beer permits man to put into action his reserve mental and physical forces, and allows the enjoyment of his meals by aiding digestion."

Profesor Gaertner says in his Manual of Hygiene, that one quart of pure beer possesses the food value of 3-10 of a pound of bread in carbohydrates, and of two ounces of bread, or nearly one ounce of meat in albumen.

Dr. Charles F. Chandler, Professor at Columbia University, says:—

"When we come to consider the relation of beer to food, we are struck by the analogy between beer and bread. Bread is made from cereals; so is beer.

Bread with a little water is solid; beer with more water is liquid. Beer is not intoxicating when taken in ordinary quantity. Beer has bitter and aromatic bodies which give it an acceptable flavor and produce tonic effect. Further, beer is one of the foods free from bacteria. You might be afraid of water and milk, but the method of brewing beer, drying, heating, pasteurizing and filtering it completely frees beer from bacteria. It contains carbohydrates, albumenoids and medical materials required by our system. It is appetizing and aids digestion."

Professor Pouchet writes:—

"Beer is more nutritive and more rich in salts than wine, it aids digestion. It is slightly stimulating, and contains nourishing qualities similar to those in bread."

Frontenac Beer

In Frontenac Beer are combined all the elements that medical research have discovered to make beer the nourishing drink and aid to the digestion, free from bacteria and at the same time palatable and delicious. Frontenac is the great health drink—the beverage that has won its place above all, and is today Canada's greatest aid in the cause of temperance.

Keep it Cold—Drink it Cold

Frontenac Breweries, Limited, Montreal

IF YOU HAVE A WEAK
HEART DO NOT SEE

"THE MASQUE OF LIFE"

For there are moments during the screening of this spectacular film when your heart will be in your mouth, as the saying is.

A BEAUTIFUL STORY

It is not only a film of startling happenings. It has a love story—a romance—which is cleverly interwoven with the big scenes of the play and its thread is never lost.

THE Empire Theatre

Will give Quebecers an opportunity of witnessing this super-feature during three days this week, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Free boxes of Beaumont Chocolates will be presented to all attending the opening matinee on Thursday.

Four Shows Daily : 2.00 P.M. and 3.40 P.M. in afternoons.
7.15 P.M. and 9.00 P.M. in evenings.

ADMISSION : Afternoons 15 cents. Evenings 25 cents



Resinol clears away pimples

No one knows the humiliation of being a "wall flower" better than the girl with a red, rough, pimply complexion. If your skin is not fresh and smooth, or has suffered from an unwise use of cosmetics, try Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment for a week and see if they

don't begin to make a blessed difference. They also help to make hands and arms soft and white, and to keep the hair live, glossy and free from dandruff.

All druggists sell Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. For a free sample of each, write to Dept. 11-N, Resinol, Baltimore, Md. You'd better try them!

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Somewhere at the Front—**

Every day boxes from home are going to the boys in the trenches. And of the things they get, a great prize is **Wrigley's**, the Gum with Lasting Flavour.

It takes the place of food and drink in case of need—which is often. It keeps spirits up—gives vigour and vim. A packet in the pocket lasts a long time.

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**after
every meal**

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SEPARATE SKIRTS—Silk Skirts in plain fancy checks, and plain Taffetas in smart new models.

Sport Skirts in large checks and stripes, very latest designs.

Silk Sweaters in all the leading sport shades of Blue, Purple, Gold, Rose, Emerald, Chartreuse.

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Shipping News

VESSELS COLLIDE DURING A STORM

**TWO OCEAN LINERS STRUCK
OPPOSITE QUEBEC — ONE
SHIP BEACHED.**

During the rain and strong wind storm two ocean freight liners collided in the river opposite this City early yesterday morning. The larger of the two vessels which are proceeding to Montreal for a cargo was badly damaged on the starboard side at the fore mast and to prevent her from sinking the Captain beached her near the G. T. R. wharf on the Lewis side of the river.

The other ship which was outward bound as far as is known only suffered slight damage and is now at shed 27 where she will be examined. The wrecking steamer Lord Strathcona is now close to the damaged vessel on the beach. Arrangements are being made to attempt to float her today. After the ship has been refloated and patched up temporary she will very likely go into dock here for repairs.

Passenger Ship Arrives.

A White Star-Dominion liner with twenty-two passengers, 3,000 packages of express and bags of mail arrived in port yesterday from a British port in command of Captain Moorhouse. The vessel had an uneventful trip and had good weather for the most part. After discharging the mails and about 80 tons of cargo here the ship proceeded to Montreal.

AMERICAN SAILING

VESSEL SUNK.

London, June 11—The American sailing vessel Magnus Manson, has been sunk by a German submarine. She was sent down after the crew had left her.

Private advices were received in Mobile late last month that the Magnus Manson had been torpedoed off the French coast. The despatch received there stated that the master and crew were saved, after the torpedoing of the vessel.

CONTRACTS FOR

WOODEN SHIPS.

Washington, June 11—Contracts for construction of sixteen wooden ships were let today by Major-General George W. Goethals, general manager of the Shipping Boards Emergency Fleet Corporation. Ten went to Sanderson and Porter, a New York concern, and six to the Maryland Shipbuilding Company of Baltimore.

REPORTED SINKING

OF RELIEF SHIP

London, June 11—The Belgian Relief Commission has received an unconfirmed report that the Norwegian steamship John Bakke, 1,611 tons gross, with 2,000 tons of wheat for Belgium by way of Rotterdam has been sunk.

IMPORTANCE OF PORTO RICO TO UNITED STATES

The importance of Porto Rico, commercially, has never been quite realized by the people of the United States, says a statement issued by the Department of Commerce. The census of 1910 reported a population of 1,118,012, about half that of Cuba, while occupying an area half as great. Its location on the direct route from European ports to the entrance of the Panama Canal, as well as from the Atlantic ports of the United States to the Panama Canal, and the Northern and North-eastern ports of South America, should have an important bearing on its future commercial development and make it an increasingly valuable market for American manufacturers.

Our shipments to Porto Rico for the years ending December 31 were:

1914	\$29,927,274
1915	31,630,653
1916	41,591,944

Some of the principal articles of this trade were rice, wheat, automobiles and accessories, patent medicines, cotton goods, wearing apparel, fertilizers, fish, machinery, boots and shoes and leather goods, meat and meat products, oils, both crude and refined, paper, and manufactures soap, refined sugar, tobacco, lumber and wool. The United States practically dominating the trade of this island, and it certainly offers an attractive field for exploitation by American manufacturers.

The significance of Porto Rico as a market for American products has long been realized by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and the recent visit of two special agents to Porto Rico has resulted in a large amount of commercial information being unearthed. The results of the visit of these special agents have been embodied in three reports, viz: "Electrical Goods in Porto Rico," "Textiles in Porto Rico and Jamaica," and "Porto Rico as a Market for Boots and Shoes." These reports give exact and detailed information on the industries they cover, as well as giving a review of general business conditions in the island.

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC.

(Standard Time, 75th Meridian)

Tuesday	June	A.M.	P.M.
		12	11.40
Wednesday		13	12.30

STRICKEN IN THE STREET

**Completely Restored To Health
By "Fruit-a-tives"**

882 St. Valier St., MONTREAL.
"In 1912, I was taken suddenly ill with Acute Stomach Trouble and dropped in the street. I was treated by several physicians for nearly two years, and my weight dropped from 225 pounds to 160 pounds. Then several of my friends advised me to try "Fruit-a-tives". I began to improve almost with the first dose, and by using them, I recovered from the distressing Stomach Trouble—and all pain and Constipation were cured. Now I weigh 208 pounds. I cannot praise "Fruit-a-tives" enough". H. WHITMAN.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Legal Intelligence

JUDGMENTS—WRITS ISSUED

Judgment by Hon. Justice Cannon—

Le Parc Richelieu, Ltee., vs. Mongeur—Seeing the evidence, judgment according to the conclusions of the plaintiff's declaration for \$240, with interest and costs.

Judgments by the Prothonotary: Garneau, Ltee., vs. St. Pierre—Judgment against defendant for \$103.95, interest and costs.

Campbell vs. Moore.—Defendant is condemned to pay plaintiff \$187.50 interest and costs.

In the case of Paquet vs. St. Laurent; Campbell and al, T.E., and St. Laurent, defendant contesting, the plaintiff inscribed before the Court of Review of the judgment rendered by the Superior Court on the 28th day of May last, maintaining the defendant's contestation of the saisie-arret with costs. The plaintiff's is represented by Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Dupre and Gagnon, advocates.

Hon. Chief Justice Lemieux, appointed Mr. Jules Arthur Gagne, advocate, of the legal firm of Gagne & Gagne, Quebec and secretary of the Quebec Bar, commissioner of the Superior Court for the District of Quebec.

Writs of summonses issued from the Prothonotary's office:

La Cie La Fonderie Roy vs. Alfred Laffamme, Langelier; \$305.32, debt.

P. T. Legare, Ltee., vs. Omer Lirette, Cheneville, \$114.50, promissory note.

Banque Hochelaga vs. J. M. Gagnon, Quebec; \$309.17, promissory note.

Pierre Cote vs. Felix Trudel, Quebec; \$195, rent, saisie-gagerie.

Charlotte Martha Brown et al vs. The Canadian Siegwart Beam Co., Ltd., Montreal; \$1,234.50, debt.

DON'T DOUBT THIS! WORKS LIKE A CHARM

Read how to lift painful corns or calluses off without any pain.

Lift your corns out with your fingers. Not a twinge of pain or soreness before applying, or afterwards. This

may sound like a dream to corn-pestered men and women who have been cutting, filing, and wearing torturous plasters. Yes! Corns lift out and calluses peel off if you will follow the advice of this Cincinnati authority.

Ask any drug store man for a small bottle of Freezone. Tiny bottles like here shown can now be had for small cost. Apply a few drops directly upon your tender corn or callus, and instantly the soreness disappears; then shortly the corn or callus will be found so loose that it lifts right off.

Freezone is an ether compound which rises instantly. It doesn't eat out the corn or callus, but just shrivels it up so it lifts away without even irritating or smarting the surrounding or underneath tissue or skin. Genuine Freezone is only sold in these small bottles, packed in a little wooden case, bearing a yellow wrapper. Don't accept anything else.

CANADA. Province of Quebec. District of Quebec.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 1621.

DAME LUCIA GODIN, wife of Rodolphe Bertrand, Joiner, of Don-nacona, duly authorized a ester en justice,

vs.

The said RODOLPHE BERTRAND

Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, on the 30th day of May, 1917.

ADRIEN FALARDEAU,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Quebec, May 31, 1917. Jn.1xlm

Classified Advertisements

THE GREAT CIRCULATING MARKET
PLACE OF OPPORTUNITIES

LOST.

LOST—Black fox fur stole lost, at 6 p.m. Monday on Ste. Famille Hill, or in front of Basilica. Finder please return to Chronicle Office.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon from 81 St. Peter by way of St. James, Sault au Matelot, St. Paul, Dambourges Hill, eight dollars, one five dollar bill and three ones. Finder please return to Chronicle Office. June 11x3.

WANTED.

WANTED—A young woman, with good recommendation, speaking English and French, as clerk in a store. Apply at Jos. D. Valiquet, 12 Fabrique St., Quebec. June 12x3.

WANTED—A furnished flat of about 6 or 7 rooms, close to Chateau Frontenac. Apply to E. B. care Chronicle. June 12x3.

WANTED—Cook, general, must have references. Apply Mrs. W. W. Symons, 8 Moncton Avenue. June 9x6.

WANTED—25 men, lathe hands, fitters, millwrights and handymen. Apply to J. Jolien, 68 d'Aiguillon street. June 9x3.

WANTED—Lady teacher for next September to take preparatory work of Boys' School. Must have Model Diploma from Normal School with experience in teaching work up to Grade Seven standard, three and a half hours daily except Saturday. Good salary to suitable applicant. Apply Rector High School for Boys, Quebec. June 8x6.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALL English people who desire to learn French, I will give private lessons in French conversation at moderate prices. Apply between 5 and 8 o'clock to No. 36 Lavigneur. June 7x2.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A small heated apartment, first floor, with private entrance; ideal office for doctor or dentist (having been both). Immediate possession if required; party leaving town. No. 40 St. Anne St. Apply 34 St. Anne St. June 9x6.

TO RENT—Large comfortable rooms at 79 and 82 St. Louis street. Apply at 79 St. Louis street. June 7x6.

TO RENT—At 118 Maisonneuve, a flat, 8 rooms and bathroom, with water gas heater, hardwood floors and all ameliorations. Apply J. A. Chiquette, 111 St. Cyrille; phone 1751 Jn2x2w

TO LET—On the St. Foye Road, within easy reach of the Street cars, a 9 room brick house ("Glenfield"), with spacious grounds in front and in rear, also stable suitable for garage; chicken house and enclosure; currant and raspberry bushes and some fruit trees; plenty of ground for growing vegetables, etc. For further particulars apply to The Royal Trust Company, 58 St. Paul street, Quebec. apl.19x1f

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. may14x1m.

TO LET—The Self-contained cottage, No. 4 Cliff View Place. Containing 9 rooms. Rent \$20. per month. Apply to Amos J. Colston, 132 St. Peter Street. apl.2x1f.

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.7x1f.

TO LET—Lower flat No. 108 Fraser street, 50 feet from Maple Avenue, 6 rooms and bath, floors and woodwork in British Columbia fir, furnace, electricity, gas, grate, L. F. surroundings, 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.26x1f.

OFFICES TO LET—Fine modern offices, well heated. Large safety vault at No. 88 Mountain Hill. Apply to Ed. Belanger, 29 Notre Dame Street. Jan. 27x1f, 28x1f.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—That fine property known as the Verreault Boarding House, 89 St. Genevieve Avenue, 18 rooms, hot water, furnace and modern conveniences. W. R. LaRue, Notary, 28 St. Ann St. apl.5x1f.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Marion Steam Shovel Model Thirty Revolving, in good condition, former price over six thousand dollars, will sell for \$2,500. Apply Philippe Warren, Pointe-a-Pic. June 9x6.

FOR SALE—Four lots 40 x 70 each on monument Avenue, Giffard five minutes from Church and from Station; also one lot of 35 x 70 corner St. Alexis and Renaud Ave., Quebec opposite Frontenac Ice Factory, New Parish of Sacred-Heart, for sale "en bloc" or separately. Apply to B. A. Gauvreau, No. 89 Montcalm St. Phone 537. June 21x1m.

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.3x1f.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

FURNISHED ROOMS—Nicely furnished rooms to let for one or two persons, convenient for Military men. Bath room, electric light, telephone. Apply to 55 Louis St., New Proprietor. June 8x6.

FURNISHED SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, with hot water bath, phone, etc., etc., with board. Also board alone, by the week or single meals. Moderate prices. Come and see. 212 St. John street. June 7x1w.

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.23x15x1f

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Boarding House—Good boarding house, every convenience; moderate prices. Mrs. E. L. Pr. St. George Hotel, Cacouna, P.Q. June.1x1m.



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68 ST. LOUIS STREET, QUEBEC.
Most central situation on principal thoroughfare.
Comfortable homelike rooms, with all modern conveniences.
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Proprietress.

Gaspé & Baie des Chaleurs

SS. "PERCESIEN"

Will sail from Quebec, Customs House Pier, Tuesday, at 4:00 p.m. on the 12th and 26th of June, 10th and 24th July, calling at Cap Chat and all intermediate places as far as Paspébiac.

Goods are received on the day of sailing up to 2:00 p.m.

Excellent accommodation for passengers.
For further information, apply to Gaspé & Baie des Chaleurs Steamship Company, Limited,
Tel. 2861. 153 St. Paul Street.

SERVICE OF

North Shore

SS. "GASPESIEN"

Will sail from Quebec, Customs House Pier, at 7:00 p.m., on the following dates: June 13th and 23rd, July 7th, 18th and 28th, calling at Godbout and all intermediate places as far as Nastashquan. Sailing of June 23rd, steamer will run as far as Harrington Harbour.

Goods are received the day before and on sailing day up to 5:00 p.m.

Excellent accommodation for passengers.
For further information, apply to Gaspé & Baie des Chaleurs Steamship Company, Limited,
Tel. 2861. 153 St. Paul 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.

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There is a splendid fraternal spirit among the men who earn their living on the railroad. Good news is passed along from man to man, and it was in this way Mr. Frank Ide, a well-known Buffalo Pullman car conductor, learned how he could free himself of terrible pains in the groin and back and painful urination from gravel, the result of his kidneys being out of order.

He treated for two months, when one of his railway friends whose life had been despaired of, but who had made a very quick recovery through using Gin Pills, strongly recommended Mr. Ide to try them, and as he says, "The pain left me entirely. I feel as well as I ever did in my life. I recommend Gin Pills to everybody in any way troubled with kidneys or bladder".

Not only do Gin Pills assist nature to cleanse the system through the kidneys, but they stimulate the bowels, quickly relieving constipation.

All good dealers sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Free sample upon request to the National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

95

Steamships pfd: 25 at 77%.

Illinois pfd: 5 at 86, 5 at 85%.

Cement Bonds: \$7,500 at 97%.

Lyle Construction Bonds: \$10,000 at 85%.

War Loan, due 1925: \$500 at 97.

War Loan fully paid and interest \$5,000 at 94½, \$500 at 94%.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, June 11—Cotton future closed steady. Closing bids: July 24.42c; August, 24.25c; October 23.87c; December, 24.00c; January 24.08c. Spot closed quiet. Middling uplands, 24.65c.

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