

BRITISH IN NEW OFFENSIVE TO THE NORTH OF BULLECOURT GAIN GROUND ON MILE FRONT

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SWEDEN IS MUCH AGITATED OVER SINKING OF SHIPS

THREE SWEDISH VESSELS
WERE LADEN WITH GRAIN
FROM ENGLAND.

Stockholm, via London, May 20.—News that the Swedish steamers Vesterland, Aspen and Viken laden with grain from England, had been sunk by German submarines was received here late last night and caused much indignation.

The arrival of the steamships, which were released under the recent reciprocal agreement freeing the Entente Allies' cargoes in the Bohinnian Gulf, had been eagerly awaited.

The message which told of the sinking said that eight members of the crew of the Viken and two of the crew of the Vesterland had been lost.

"Deliberate, Bloody Crime."

Newspapers of all shades of opinion were united today in voicing indignation at the torpedoing of the Swedish steamers. The Stockholm Dagbladet's headline reads: "The Germans' cowardly deed against Sweden," and characterizes it as "a deliberate and bloody crime." It declares that a land which is capable of such a deed is capable of anything.

The Dagbladet says: "Our German kindred—land—as it is fond of calling itself—is drawing heavy drags on the sympathies which it believes itself to possess here, and for which our land has been forced to bear so many cruel words from German opponents." The Nyheter declares no intelligent German need wonder that his country has so few friends in the world.

The Stockholm Dagbladet says a "series of indignities must be visited on England which delayed the departure of the steamers until after May 1st, that the first and foremost feeling must be bitterness against the methods of the German submarine campaign. It adds: "The sinking may give further proof of the danger of invading the blockade zone, but it was not sympathy for Germany as well as provisions for Sweden that went down with the ships."

The Svenska Dagbladet says: "It is just as plain that the Germans are proceeding without the slightest element of regard for our rights as neutrals."

LIGHTNING CAUSES SERIOUS FIRE.

Markham, Ont., May 20.—Damage amounting to between \$75,000 and \$100,000 was caused by fire at Markham at 7 o'clock last night, when the plant of the Markham Roller Mills, owned by the Maple Leaf Milling Company of Hamilton, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed. The company employed between 75 and 100 men. The building had been standing in Markham about thirty years.

ANGLO-SPANISH TREATY STIRS GERMANOPHILES

PROPAGANDA INTENSIFIES IN
GERMANOPHILE PRESS, BUT
PREMIER IS EXPECTED TO
CONSUMMATE TREATY—EX-
PORTS STOP.

Madrid, Spain (Saturday)—The campaign on the part of pro-Germans against the ratification of the maritime and commercial Anglo-Spanish agreement arranged by the Marquis de Cortina increases in intensity. The Germanophile press declares such ratification would be neither more, nor less than a rupture of neutrality. It is stated that the German Ambassador himself has expressed the case in this way and some of the Germanophiles have even declared that ratification would be a casus belli.

The newspaper A.B.C. says: Metaphor apart, the treaty is simply intervention. The moment when Spain puts her signature to the convention Spain automatically enters the war, whether or not she sends her army to the trenches, whether or not Spanish blood may run, because in reality she will abandon the policy of neutrality and with it the programme with which the Liberal Party obtained power.

"The convention is of itself an initial aggression against one of the two belligerent groups, since by Spain engages to aid the other group in the war and to lend her direct assistance to the powers of the Entente who are today confederated in the fight."

It is pointed out on the other side that this convention was due far more to Spanish initiative than to any other, that the Marquis de Cortina acted on the formal instructions of his Government, and that its chief object was to safeguard the interests of Spain, especially as regards her coal supply. That there should ever be a thought by Spain now of not ratifying the convention is regarded as the height of quixotic absurdity.

It is pointed out that various members of Romanones' Cabinet that brought about the convention belong to the new Cabinet, and though Germany is desperately anxious to upset the convention it is believed the new Premier, Señor Garcia Prieto, will put it through.

The Minister of the Interior announces that numerous applications have been received for exportation of various products, but the Government intend to forbid exportation of all national produce. Applications received will be ignored. Paper export has been stopped and the shipment of a large number of horses bought for Switzerland has also been stopped.

The Finance Minister meanwhile states that coal imports are normal.

Better than "The Price She Paid," "The Dark Silence" and "My Official Wife" is the "Badge of Shame."

HAIG'S MEN STRUCK GERMAN LINE HARD YESTERDAY—BERLIN TALKS OF BRITISH OFFENSIVE ON FIFTEEN MILE FRONT — WHOLE OF DROCOURT-QUEANT SWITCH LINE IS HAMMERED—CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY CONTINUES IN EFFECTUAL EFFORTS AGAINST FRENCH—GERMANS ATTACK RUSSIANS NEAR MITAU AND IN RUMANIA—ITALIANS CONTINUE SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE—FURTHER HOPE FROM RUSSIA.

With Bullecourt firmly in their possession the British troops are giving the Germans no chance for rest and have started another offensive with the idea of bringing their forces to the north of Bullecourt in alignment with those within the village.

Sunday saw Field Marshal Haig's men again strike the German line hard in this region and carry German positions over a front of more than a mile between Fontaine Lez Croisilles and Bullecourt and hold them despite furious counter-attacks. The fighting here again was of a sanguinary character and the British War Office reports that heavy casualties were inflicted on the Germans.

Although London makes no mention of the fact, the Berlin War Office reports an offensive by the British along a fifteen mile front, extending from the region of Acherville to Queant, which means that again the entire front of the Drocourt-Queant switch line is being hammered.

The army of the German Crown Prince continues ineffectually its efforts to crack the French line along the Chemin Des Dames. After a shell fire of great intensity by all calibres of guns, and not excepting asphyxiating gas projectiles, the Germans Sunday endeavored to come out of their trenches and attack in force. With their usual display of expert marksmanship, however, the Frenchmen at most places held the Teutons to their trenches under a reciprocal artillery fire. Wherever the Germans were able to cross into the open and dash toward the French trenches they were met with a withering fire and suffered heavy losses. Only at one place, north-east of Cerny, did they succeed, after the payment of a heavy price in killed and wounded, in penetrating the French positions. At this point a front of about two hundred yards was captured.

Again comes news from the Russian front that the Germans, probably owing to the betterment of the internal situation in Russia, have attacked the Russian lines. Last week they essayed an offensive in the Vilhynia sector, but met with no marked success. Now the offensive has been switched to the north in the vicinity of Mitau, where they threw an attack against the Russians, but were stopped by the fire of the Russian artillery. In Rumania there also has been the semblance of an attack against the Russians east of Koveika, but here again the Teutons were dispersed by the Russian guns.

North and east of Gorizia the Italian troops are continuing their successes over the Austrians, either in fresh advances or in holding back counter-attacks launched with huge effectives. In the former region dense formations of the Austrians endeavored to wrest from the Italians positions captured on the Vodice, but were driven back with sanguinary losses. A number of guns and large quantities of arms and ammunition were taken by the Italians. East of Gorizia the Austrian lines were pierced in an attack by the Italians who made 254 prisoners.

In Macedonia artillery duels and isolated infantry engagements continue.

Announcement is made by the French Admiralty of the sinking in the Mediterranean on April 30 by a German submarine of the French steamer Colbert, which had on board French troops and passengers. Fifty one persons of the ship's company were lost.

French torpedo units have been in an engagement with a German flotilla which was forced to retreat hastily to its base. One of the French boats was damaged, but all of them safely made port.

Still further hope for the solidarity of Russia in the prosecution of the war together with her allies is had from the public statements of three of her highest officials. "Russia cannot hand down to future generations a dishonored reputation," said Premier Lvoff. "The country must speak its imperious word and send its army out to fight."

GERMANS AFTER ARGENTINE WHEAT.

Buenos Ayres, May 20.—It is reported that the German minister has asked the Minister of Agriculture to place at his disposal one hundred thousand tons of wheat, to be exported at an opportune moment. It is believed here that this is merely an attempt to prevent the Entente Allies from utilizing the total stock ready for exportation.

BRITISH STATEMENT.

London, May 20.—"As a result of our early morning attack," says the official report from British headquarters in France tonight, "our troops established themselves in a further section of the Hindenburg line, on a front of over a mile between Fontaine Lez Croisilles and Bullecourt."

"The enemy made several unsuccessful attempts to shake our hold on his positions, and fierce fighting occurred in this neighborhood through out the day. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy and a number of prisoners were taken. The fighting continues in our favor."

FRENCH STATEMENT.

Paris, May 20.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

"On the Chemin Des Dames the enemy artillery activity was very violent from the middle of last night and again increased this morning from east of Hurbetise to the region north of Cerny. The Germans directed against our positions a drumfire of heavy shells and asphyxiating projectiles, but under the power of our counter preparation, the general assault which they were ready to launch was aborted over the greater part of the menaced front. The German troops massed for the attack were not able to leave their trenches."

GERMAN STATEMENT.

Berlin, via London, May 30.—A supplementary statement issued this evening says:—

"The British attacks announced this morning south of the Scarpe have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. "Near Laffaux French local attacks were unsuccessful."

FIRST PHASE OF NEW BRITISH OFFENSIVE OVER

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY HAS
BEEN CONSIDERABLY RE-
DUCED—A SHORT BREATH-
ING SPELL.

From a staff correspondent of The Associated Press, British Army Headquarters in France, May 20, via London—With the fall of Bullecourt, the capture of the Chemical Works, the occupation of Roeux and the general evening up of the British line the first phase in the new British offensive in France is over.

For nearly four days now the infantry practically has marked time. The artillery activity, too, has been considerably reduced. Various sectors of the front which, a few days ago, were spouting fire like volcanoes now are only intermittently shelled.

The Germans today manifest wonderment as to what General Sir Douglas Haig can have in mind by sending a spasm of shells first here and then there as if at loss exactly what to do, yet fearing not to do something. This uneasiness also is manifested in attempted raids from Ypres to St. Quentin and by officers suddenly appearing at vantage points behind the enemy lines eagerly studying the British position.

The Prussians apparently are reconciled to the loss of Bullecourt, threatening Queant at the end of the Drocourt-Queant support line and also the remainder of the Hindenburg line though it does, for since the Prussian Guards fell back during the night of May 16 the ruins of the village have been fairly quiet after a fortnight of some of the bitterest fighting of the war.

Thus during the short breathing spell the British situation is satisfactory. The Germans are menaced all along the line where pressure is being kept up against them despite the pause in the infantry operations. What infantry activities have developed among the Germans in the last four days have been feeble and easily dealt with by the British artillery.

The Weather

Toronto, May 20.—Pressure is high over Manitoba and Northern Ontario and low over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the south-west states. Local showers have occurred in the Maritime provinces and in Alberta. Elsewhere the weather has been fine and rather cool.

Temperatures:

	Min.	Max.
Dawson	38	50
Prince Rupert	42	52
Victoria	46	58
Vancouver	46	62
Kamloops	50	74
Calgary	40	54
Medicine Hat	50	70
Edmonton	44	64
Prince Albert	40	70
Saskatoon	44	68
Moose Jaw	39	65
Winnipeg	28	60
Port Arthur	32	52
Parry Sound	44	56
London	48	64
Toronto	52	60
Kingston	46	64
Ottawa	50	58
Montreal	56	64
Quebec	46	60
Halifax	40	52

Forecasts:

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay:—Fresh to strong north-east winds, fair with much the same temperatures today followed by showers.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence:—North and north-east winds, fair with much the same temperatures.

Lower St. Lawrence:—Strong northerly winds; fair and comparatively cool.

Gulf and North Shore:—Strong winds or moderate gales from north and north-west a few local showers at first but mostly fair and cool.

Maritimes:—Strong winds or moderate gales from north-west. A few local showers in the eastern portion at first but for the most part fair and cool.

Superior:—Strong north-east winds, fair, much the same temperatures today followed by local showers.

Manitoba:—Fair, not much change in temperature.

FUR STORAGE.

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AND HAVE

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FOR

YOUR FURS

PHONE

100

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Limited

MOTOR RUGS

The newest Velvet and Velour Motor Rugs come in a wonderful variety of shades.

The cool weather demands a comfortable knee rug. Indeed, even through the summer, Motor Rugs are indispensable.

The new ones just opened are of

Velvets—Velours

Wools—Camel's Hair—

Fur—

We will be pleased to have you look over this selection.

Holt, Renfrew & Co
Limited

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FOR CHEAP, ECONOMICAL NOTE PAPER, USE
WALSH'S KID-FINISH, AT 35c PER POUND.

SOLD ONLY AT:—

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Steaks, Chops, Eggs

Fine Rolls and Coffee

(Formerly of Boston)



THE HIGHEST
STANDARD
OF QUALITY

JOHNNIE WALKER KILMARNOCK

Scotch Whisky

WHITE LABEL 6 years old
RED LABEL 10 years old
BLACK LABEL 14 years old

AT THE THEATRES

A TREAT IN VAUDEVILLE AT THE AUDITORIUM

BACK TO THE GAY VAUDEVILLE DAYS AT THE AUDITORIUM
MONDAY—A GOOD SHOW IS BOOKED FOR ALL OF THIS
WEEK—STROUD TRIO, WITH DAINTY "BABY VIOLET"
WILL PLEASE IN A DAY IN SONGLAND.

The announcement that the Auditorium was bringing back the gay vaudeville days was greeted with pleasure by Quebec theatre-goers but their pleasure will be trebled today when they see the splendid show that has been booked for this week at the Auditorium.

Special care has been given to please all: there is a number for every particular taste, and all performers are really head-liners, but the Stroud Trio, with dainty "Baby Violet" in a Day in Songland seems to gather the applause.

There are also good acts in the offerings of Wood and Warnock, novelty feats in juggling and hoop-rolling; Gardner and Bailey, man and woman introducing comedy songs

and patter. The DeLuxe Trio, three girls in a novelty dancing act will please all lovers of modern dancing, while Harry Fisher & Co., comedy cyclists, will please lovers of adroit acrobatic stunts.

The prices will be the regular vaudeville admission fee, at the Auditorium. Evenings, 15-25 cents; Matinee, 10 cents. Performances at 2 p.m. and also at 7.30 and 9 p.m.

Don't follow the crowd to the Empire today—be there before it or you may not get a seat—Reason: Clara Kimball Young.

DAINTY ANITA STEWART IN "THE GLORY OF YOLANDA" AT THE OLYMPIA TODAY

A CHARACTER AND PLAY MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN "THE
GIRL PHILLIPA"—MATINEES AT 2 P.M. AND 3.30 P.M.



This production is pronounced by public and press everywhere to be Anita Stewart's greatest success. As a ballet dancer, this idol of thousands is bewitching, and has been complimented by one of New York's leading-terpsichorean artists upon her gracefulness. Many scenes were actually staged in a theatre. Don't miss this great attraction.

AT THE EMPIRE TODAY "THE BADGE OF SHAME."



CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG, the most popular actress in the film world in "The Badge of Shame," a photo-play which will thrill any audience. See it at the Empire today.

ANITA STEWART WANTS EVERYONE TO SEE HER GREATEST SUCCESS

"The Glory of Yolanda" at Olympia
Today and Tomorrow.



VICTORIA THEATRE.

No One Should Miss Seeing the
Photo-Play This Week—Extra
Big Programmes.
Today and Tomorrow.



GEORGE MORAN
"THE BOND BETWEEN"
PALLAS-PARAMOUNT
In His Greatest French Characteriza-
tion.

Wednesday and Thursday.

One of the most soul-stirring
stories ever told in motion pictures.
Olga Petrova's triumph "The Waiting
Soul."

Friday and Saturday

Kathleen Williams and Theodore
Roberts in "The Cost of Hatred."
Two distinguished stars in a thrilling
story of love and hate.

GO TO THE CLASSIC.

Enid Markey Today—Clara Kimball
Young Wednesday—Bessie Bar-
riscalle, Chas. Ray and Mrs. Ver-
non Castle, Friday and Saturday.

Commencing today with the usual
matinees, the Classic offers the big-
gest programme in pictures this week
than that of any programme ever
shown in Quebec. When five of the
screen's most successful actresses are
appearing in one week's programme
the entertainment offered is of a rare
order. This is the case with the com-
ing week's bill, which presents Enid
Markey and Wm. Desmond Monday
and Tuesday in "Blood Will Tell,"
a new Triangle-Kay Bee play of love
and finance that will cause many
thrills and heart throbs as you follow
the fortunes of a man, who hated
business, who was turned adrift by
his money-grubbing father, who mar-
ried a chorus girl and was aroused
by her to deeds of daring and energy
that culminated in the saving of his
own father from his business enemies.
Clara Kimball Young in "My Of-
ficial Wife" needs no introduction.

This will be shown Wednesday and
Thursday. Bessie Barriscalle, Chas.
Ray and Louise Elbaum Friday and
Saturday in "Home." Miss Barriscalle
is the star of a thousand stage suc-
cesses.

PAUL CAZENEUVE AT THE AUDITORIUM

THE NOTED FRENCH ARTIST
WILL APPEAR SHORTLY AT
THE AUDITORIUM WITH AN
ENGLISH PLAY "THE MAS-
TER OF ARMS," MAY 31ST,
JUNE 1ST AND 2ND.

Pleasing news for all those who
have kept such a pleasing remem-
brance of the popular and noted
French artist Paul Cazeneuve; he is
coming to the Quebec Auditorium
shortly with a first class company,
presenting an English play, the "Mas-
ter of Arms."

The play of Mr. Cazeneuve in Que-
bec with this programme will be
short-lived, but no doubt welcome.
He will play at the Auditorium three
days, on May 31st, also June 1st and
2nd next.

The play itself is one with a strong
and stirring plot and when the pub-
lic knows that Mr. Paul Cazeneuve
holds the title role and is supported
by a host of well-rated artists and
actors, the offering in Quebec of the
"Master of Arms" will certainly be
much patronized.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Hamilton, Ont., May 20.—Lester
Beck, of Erie, Pa., while walking the
track near Waterford, was struck by
a train this morning, and died in the
City Hospital here.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Hamilton, Ont., May 20.—During
a heavy rain and wind storm last
evening Harold Mawson, 16 years of
age, and Harry Smith, aged 35 years,
were drowned in the Bay after their
sailing craft capsized. A companion,
Andrew Zollern, was rescued. They
clung to the upturned boat but decid-
ed to get into the dingy and row to
shore. They had gone but a short dis-
tance when the dingy capsized.

ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT.

Oyster Bay, N.Y., May 20.—Colonel
Theodore Roosevelt announced to-
night that all men who had volunteer-
ed to serve with him under the Amer-
ican flag in France had been absolved
from all further connection with the
movement and that the only course
open to them now is to enter the
military service in some other way
if they are able to do so and if not
to serve the country in civil life.

PARIS DRESSMAKERS START UP AGAIN.

Paris, May 20.—The strike of the
dressmakers of Paris ended last night
after a conference between represen-
tatives of the workers and employers
with the Minister of the Interior and
the Minister of Labor. The dress-
making houses agree to pay fifty cen-
times per day war indemnity to ap-
prentices and seventy-five centimes
to the sewing girls.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 20.—Five
men were killed and fifteen injured,
several of them horribly fatally to-
day when an explosion of mysteri-
ous origin occurred at the Bessemer
plant of the Republic Iron and Steel
Company. Officers who have started
an investigation say they are unable
to assign a reason for the accident.
A majority of the men killed were
American steel workers.

DUKE AT HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Ont., May 20.—The
Duke of Devonshire arrived here
yesterday on his first official visit to
the city. He was escorted to the
City Hall where Booker presented
an illuminated address of welcome,
and addresses by other bodies were
also presented. He paid a visit to
the headquarters of the patriotic
societies, and later opened the Moun-
tain Hospital. A reception at night
followed. This morning he attend-
ed service at Christ Church Cathed-
ral, and in the afternoon visited the
Mountain Sanatorium and chatted
with soldiers.

WILL AWAIT REPLY.

Spain To Suspend Diplomatic Busi-
ness With Germany.

Madrid, via Paris, May 20.—The
Spanish government's note to Ger-
many concerning the attack by a
German submarine on the Spanish
steamer Patricia recalls that a num-
ber of notes of protest previously ad-
dressed to the German government
still remain unanswered. It declares
that the transaction of all diplomatic
business with Germany will be sus-
pended until replies are received to
these, according to the newspapers.
It also demands the fulfillment of
conditions agreed upon by the Ger-
man government to prevent unwar-
anted attacks by submarines on Spanish
ships in safety zones and asks for an
indemnity for the Patricia.

A Cheap Suit—or a Good Suit?

Naturally you prefer a good suit; to get
one, to be sure of getting the right kind, you
must pay the price.

When you pay a fair price
you get—
Certain good cloth
Shape-stayed Tailoring
Silk-thread sewing
Good linings
Perfect fitting
Guaranteed satisfaction

When you pay a cheap price
you get—
Fairly poor cloth
Slop-shop Tailoring
Cotton thread
Poor linings
Ready-made fitting
Guaranteed grumbling

No man can sell a \$25 suit for \$15, for a good \$25
suit costs a great deal more than \$15; and every merchant
must make a profit to live.

Semi-ready suits at \$18 are not as good as Semi-
ready suits at \$25.

Semi-ready suits at \$25 cost more than any suits
tailored in Canada at the price—they are sold direct to
the consumer for less profit than any clothing sold in
America. That is a broad statement, but it is a fact.

Semi-ready suits are fitted and finished to exact
measure—free of extra charge.

GEORGE MORISSETTE,
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JULES GAUVIN,
183 St. Joseph Street.
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St. Romuald.



Calendish Semi-ready Tailoring

JUDGMENT ON SUNDAY LABOR

HON. JUDGE PELLETIER CON-
FIRMS JUDGMENT RENDER-
ED BY JUDGE CHOQUETTE.

Hon. Mr. Justice Pelletier rendered
judgment on Saturday morning on the
appeal entered by the Donnacoma
Paper Co., relative to Sunday labor.
The Donnacoma Paper Company
had appealed from a judgment ren-
dered by Judge Choquette in the
Court of Sessions, condemning them
to pay a fine of \$100.00 for having
obliged their employees to work on
Sunday.

In confirming the judgment of the
lower court Judge Pelletier declared
that the company had violated the
Sunday Labor Act and that the rea-
sons alleging necessity were not suf-
ficient.

WILL RESTORE GALWAY.

Romantic Spot on the Coast of Old
Ireland.

The announcement that the cor-
poration of Dublin, has urged the
British Government to create a great
harbor at Galway to deal with Cana-
dian and American trade gives rise
to the hope that the day is not far
distant when the ancient glories of
that historic mart may be revived.

Galway is the capital of Galway
county, where the river Shannon
flows. It is situated on Galway bay,
in a direct line west from Dublin,
3,385 miles from Boston and 2,709
miles from New York. On his re-
markable map Ptolemy marked Gal-
way bay, calling it Ansomba. Today
it contains not more than 15,000 in-
habitants, emigration to America hav-
ing sadly depleted the population.

In the Oxygia of O'Flaherty we
read: "Gaileamh, daughter of Iastin
Breasail; bathed in the full cold
stream, when the bright branch was
drowned. From her the river Gail-
limh is named. And thus was named
the town which has stood on the
banks of this small stream from time
immemorial. Traditionally known as
Billinsruane, the name Gaileamh be-
came in the mouths of the Norman
settlers "Galvia"—hence Galway.

Any attempt to compass in brief
space the sanguinary history of its
neighborhood must end in failure.
For centuries it was in a ferment of
land-robbery, pillage, and fanaticism
begging description. Centuries be-
fore the Christian era the Carthaginians
and Romans traded with the des-
cendants of a still earlier period.
Tighe speaks of one Partholuanus, a
Scythian, settling in Ireland, "come
centuries after the Flood," and "in
dying divided the country into four
parts, assigning one to each of his
four sons." They were dispossessed
by the Firbolgians. Con and Eoghan
made a partition A. D. 196. "In all
these partitions the cities of Dublin
and Galway were the terminal of one
or the other lines of divisions."

In the ninth century the town suf-
fered from the ravages of the Danes
and for 100 years following 1171 the
deBurgos, the O'Connors, and the
O'Flahertys were engaged in a bat-
tle royal for the possession of the
surrounding territory, the house of
O'Connor being wiped out in 1316.
In 1473 the town was burned. Be-
tween 1651 and 1660 Galway was the
scene of religious warfare, and down
to 1793 the zeal of Protestant and
Catholic made living a "delightfully
exciting pastime, while the man who
died peacefully in his bed left to his
relatives the legacy of social ostracism.
With the advent of the English into
Galway at the close of the English
twelfth century it became an impor-
tant commercial and military centre,

and the Galwegian bas-bleu of today
traces his ancestry back to one of
those families embalmed in the local
verse:

"Athy, Blake, Bodwin, Deane, Darcy,
Lynch,
Joyce, Kirwin, Martin, Morris, Sher-
ret French."

known as the tribes of Galway."

Hely Dutton, writing in 1824,
speaks of the ruins of several abbeys
in the vicinity of Galway erected be-
tween the fifth and sixth centuries,
which are worth visiting, and be-
cause of Spain's ancient commercial
relations with this port a trace of
Spanish influence may be discovered
in some of the old buildings. A tra-
veler of 80 years ago wrote that "at
every second step I saw something to
recall Spain to my recollections—
the wide entries and broad stairs of
Cadiz and Malaga," but a more re-
cent visitor, M. B. Blake, found few
relics of the past, "only nunneries
thrive in this shrunken capital of the
west that once traded with all the
world and rang with the wit and
oaths and commerce of French and
Spanish captains." There is still to
be seen Lynch Castle, with its sculp-
tured monkeys, from the window of
which James Lynch Fitzstephen
mayor of Galway in 1493, hanged his
own son with his own hands, for the
treacherous murder of a Spanish
nobleman on account of jealousy.

Some three-score years ago the
plan of establishing a transatlantic
line between Galway and New York
was projected, and came so near to re-
alization that at least one ship made
the voyage, only to finish disastrously
on the rocks at the entrance to the
harbor, while another ship destined
for that route was burned on the
American side. There were ugly
rumors afloat at the time that the
pilots who took the first ship in had
been bribed by rival interests to work
her destruction. However that may
be, for many years thereafter there
was a superstition in Galway that an
evil genius was on the lookout to
prevent the perfection of this plan.

But evil geni and superstitions are
being blown away by the great Eu-
ropean war, and Galway is aroused
to the importance of taking her stand
in the commercial high-noon of the
twentieth century, though perhaps
without anticipating that degree of
prosperity which in the olden time
gave birth to such luxury as to shock
the city council into ordaining:

"No young man, prentiz or other-
wise, shall wear ne gorgious ap-
parel, ne silks, either within or with-
out her garments, ne yet fyne knit
stockings, either of silk or other
costly wise, (nor "pant wifes"—pan-
toulles), but be content with showe."

A VALUABLE BIRD

An extremely helpful friend of
ours, when bird friends are few, is
the rough-legged hawk. Unfortun-
ately this bird is little known or val-
ued. It breeds in Canada between the
months of April and October, and
then goes South for the winter.
It may be identified afield by its
broad wings, its large size, and the
broad dark band which crosses its
breast and under side of its wings.
It is comparatively tame. The name
rough-legged or bare-footed is made
appropriate by the bird's full-feath-
ered legs and feet. The coloration of
the American roughlegs and its
more western sub-species, the ferru-
ginous roughleg, varies from the
type here described to almost solid
black. In this darker phase the
roughleg is commonly called the
black hawk. On such good authori-
ty as that of Dr. A. K. Fisher,
under whose direction the U. S. Bi-
ological Survey made extensive field
observations of their bird's feeding
habits, it is stated: "The roughleg is
one of man's most important allies
against meadow mice, feeding on lit-
tle else. Other mice, rabbits, and
grown squirrels are taken occasion-
ally."

FRESH MASSACRE OF JEWS FEARED

PALESTINE EXPECTS MORE
TROUBLE AT THE HANDS
OF THE TURKS.

Stockholm, May 20, via London.—
Telegrams from the Jewish societies
in Palestine received by the secreta-
rial department of the Socialist con-
ference here say a fresh massacre
of Palestinian Jews, resembling the
Armenian massacres, is threatened,
and appeals are made to the Socialists
of all countries.

The messages say the Turkish gov-
ernment has given orders for the
evacuation of Palestine by the Jewish
population and that the execution of
these measures are being carried out
with increasing severity. The orders,
it is said, are aimed at the Jews in
Judea and Jerusalem and later in
Galilee.

THE RUSSIAN HYMN.

It was the strains of Rouget de
Lisle's "Marseillaise" that ushered
in the revolution in Russia, but the
"Marseillaise," though sung the
world over, is the French national
song, and Russia will want one of
her own. Probably the opinion of
Mme. Felia Letvinne, the great Rus-
sian singer, on the matter is sound.
She advises that the music of the
"Boje Taria Khrani" shall con-
tinue to be the great national air,
because, she says, nothing could bet-
ter express the mysticism, the ideal-
ism and the immensity of Russia.
As for the words, of course they will
have to be changed, but, and here
Madame Letvinne is undoubtedly
right: "Do not ask one of our Rus-
sian professionals to find new words,
wait: let them spring naturally from
the lips of a moujik fighting for his
country; then, and not till then, our
new hymn will be born."

Only a few weeks ago Madame
Letvinne was singing the "Boje Taria
Khrani" in the Russian sector on
the French front. "I will sing the
new song with great joy when it
comes," she says; "but," she adds,
"I cannot forget that I was a singer
to the Russian Imperial Court, and
that the Tsar of yesterday was ever
the artists' true friend." No one will
think any the less of Madame Let-
vinne for remembering these things.

RAILROAD MEN MUST KEEP FIT

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 80c.
a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Free sample
upon request to the National Drug and
Chemical Company of Canada, Limited,
Toronto.

PROGRESS IN MASTERING THE GERMAN SUBMARINES

BRITISH DIRECTOR OF FOOD ECONOMY SAYS ADMIRALTY HAS A NEW METHOD WHICH HAS BEEN TRIED WITH SUCCESS SO FAR.

London, May 20.—Kennedy Jones, Director of Food Economy, expressed the belief that the German submarines were beginning to be mastered, in an address delivered at Edinburgh this evening on the necessity of economy in food consumption. Mr. Jones said:

"We have been able, thanks to the urgency of the Admiralty and the courage and skill of our sailors, to make attacks by a new method on the German U-boats, which so far have been attended by success. I think that success will continue. It would trump another trick and might produce an earlier termination of the war than those in high command allow themselves to hope for."

The grain supply now on hand in the United Kingdom is sufficient; to last for twelve weeks, according to estimates. Mr. Jones declared that by the time this stock is exhausted the new harvest will be available.

It was evident, therefore, Mr. Jones declared, that rationing would be unnecessary if the people are economical, but he warned that economy is essential because the supply on hand and that which will be produced by the new harvest will cover only 24 weeks of the coming year's consumption.

FIGHT BETWEEN TORPEDO BOATS

FRENCH AND GERMAN FLOTILLAS ENGAGE—ONE FRENCH BOAT IS DAMAGED.

Paris, May 20.—French torpedo boats had an encounter early this morning with a German flotilla, in which one of the French war vessels suffered some damage, though all returned to port. An official statement issued today reports the incident as follows:

"A patrol of four French torpedo boats about one o'clock this morning encountered a flotilla of German destroyers making towards port. After a brief engagement the enemy flotilla retired at full speed in the direction of its base. Our four torpedo boats returned. One of them suffered some damage."

DAMAGING FIRE.

Toronto, May 20.—Fire caused by lightning striking an electric wire leading into the premises did \$25,000 damage last evening to the three-story building at 106 East Front street, occupied by the Turner Wine Company and the Dale Wax Figure Company. The flames were shooting up the side of the wall and when the firemen arrived the building was practically gutted. The fire was under control after a two hour fight.

FRANZ RINTELEN IS FOUND GUILTY

HE CONSIDERS THE GOVERNMENT AS FAIR AND JUST—HAS HELPED GOVERNMENT.

New York, May 20.—Captain Franz Rintelen, of the German navy; David Lamar, known as the "wolf of Wall street," and Henry B. Martin, described as a Washington lobbyist were found guilty here tonight on charges of having conspired in 1915 to disrupt the munitions traffic between this country and the Entente Allies. The jury, which had been out more than 29 hours, disagreed as to four other defendants.

Captain Rintelen, who was paymaster for Lamar and Martin in the anti-munition operations of the National Peace Council, did not appear at all disturbed at the verdict. "It is fair and just," he declared when asked his opinion of the verdict.

It was intimated that Rintelen may be sent to a detention camp rather than to prison because of the assistance he is reported to have given the government.

PROHIBITION AND B.C. LEGISLATURE

THIS IS ONLY QUESTION TO BE TAKEN UP AT LATER DATE.

Victoria, B.C., May 20.—The legislature adjourned on Saturday evening until August 14. The only business to be taken up at the later date is the prohibition question. That matter has reached the point where a decision depends on whether the government accepts the defeat of the referendum by the soldiers vote or concludes that fraud took place in taking the ballots in England and France, and that in this manner the victory of the prohibitionists was turned into a defeat. In order to settle that point a commission of three Liberal members of the House has been named to go to England to investigate the soldiers vote. The commissioners are Messrs. Whitehead, of New Westminster; Pauline, of Victoria and Charles Nelson of Slocan. They are empowered to call witnesses and otherwise to investigate in England and France, and on their report the government has promised to act.

One of the last acts of the session on Saturday was to pass an amendment to the public enquiry to provide for a further probe into the affairs of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. R. D. Thomas, secretary of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company, who has been in custody since April 18 for contempt of the House in refusing to answer questions, was ordered released.

RECRUITING FOR FARM ARMY IS AMERICAN PLAN

Washington, D.C.—Organization of a national Government system of supplying labor for the country's farm this summer probably will be completed by the Agriculture and Labor departments within two weeks, and in a short time thereafter the Government expects to be enrolling hundreds of thousands of men, women and boys for farm work.

The plan, outlined today by W. J. Spillman, chief of the Agriculture Department's office of farm management, calls for the co-operation of all State food organizations. In each State the Governor will name a board to direct the work, the board to name county agents and they in turn community agents. Many powers already have named boards from the State Food commissions.

Community agents will register persons who can give a part of their time this summer to farm labor, and will register also the ordinary surplus of farm labor. In addition, they will ascertain their local farm labor needs, and where possible will place the labor in their own communities.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Two Persons in Auto Instantly Killed.

Newmarket, Ont., May 20.—A fatal automobile accident occurred shortly before ten o'clock this morning at the Varney Road Crossing between Roches Point and Eastbourne when Mr. and Mrs. Pearsons, of Orillia, were struck by a Matropolitan car and instantly killed. They were on their way to visit the home of Mr. T. H. Sheppard at Island Grove, Lake Simcoe. The crossing is not a dangerous one, and it is supposed that Mr. Pearsons, who was driving, miscalculated the distance away of the radial car. The automobile with its occupants was carried a hundred and fifty feet from the point at which it was struck.

AMERICANS LEARN OF GERMAN PLANS

GERMAN'S ASPIRATION FOR CONQUEST IN THE SOUTH HAS BEEN EXPOSED.

Washington, May 20.—Germany's next peace declaration, expected to suggest program of territorial renunciation on the east and the west, is regarded here as "largely answered" beforehand by information revealing for the first time the full scope of the Imperial Government's aspirations for conquest in the south.

This information discloses as one of the primary aims of the war plan for consolidation of an impregnable military and economical unit stretching from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, cutting Europe permanently in half, controlling the Dardanelles, the Aegean and the Baltic, and eventually forming the backbone of a Prussian world empire.

A full realization of this situation, which will form sinister background for consideration of whatever renunciation proposals the Imperial Chancellor may make, adds a new force to the repeated declarations of Allied statesmen that the German peace manoeuvres are in reality war moves, and that a premature truce only would give Germany a resting period in which to further prepare for a great world war the territory to the south-east which she has conquered under the guise of a friendly alliance.

Although officials have refrained from definite public expressions of what the United States might demand as a peace guarantee, these possibilities recall, with recurring emphasis, President Wilson's declaration that America must fight until "the world is made safe for democracy."

Information gathered by alert American agents abroad, who have been watching the various peace moves and studying the motives behind them, have supplied the explanation of many hitherto obscure features of the German policy.

South-Eastern Conquests.

In her south-eastern conquests, it now is apparent, Germany has followed almost in toto the long established plan of the pan-German league, whose propaganda had been regarded outside of Germany as the harrowing activity of extremists, too radical to be taken seriously.

As early as 1911 the pan-German league is said to have circulated a definite propaganda of conquest, with printed appeals containing maps of a greater Germany whose sway from Hamburg to Constantinople and then south-eastward through Asiatic Turkey was marked out by boundaries virtually coincident with the military lines held today, under German officers, by the troops of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey. How closely the German government had adhered to the plan in reality has been demonstrated clearly by the course of the war.

Following the policy of Bismarck, Emperor William chose war as the means of establishing the broad pathway to the south-east which was essential for realization of the dream of a great Germany.

The subjugation of Austria-Hungary, which would have presented a difficult task under ordinary conditions, became in these circumstances comparatively simple. A polyglot combination of States having little in common and apparently held together only by the decaying genius of the aged Emperor Franz Joseph, the monarchy was regarded everywhere as on the verge of dissolution. Her helplessness before Russia's armies became apparent early in the war, and the eagerness with which Germany seized the opportunity thus presented is pointed to as emphasizing the far-sightedness of the German plans.

Austria-Hungary's submission now is declared to be complete both in a military and economic sense.

Bulgaria's declaration of war on the side of Germany was actuated by a German diplomatic coup which in itself is regarded now as a further evidence that a clear road through to the Dardanelles was considered in Berlin as a primary and imperative purpose of the war.

In the case of Turkey, German domination is believed here to be even more complete than in Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria.

These developments threw a new light on many events before the war. Among them is the long unexplained declaration of Emperor Wilhelm at Damascus, in 1898, that all Mohammedans might confidently regard the German Emperor as "their friend forever." There also is a complete understanding now of Germany's eagerness to secure in 1899, a concession for the Bagdad railroad, an artery of communication, now indispensable to the German operations.

Fitting in squarely with an actual desire for conquest to the south-east is the general German military policy during the entire war. It is noted that even at the expense of recessions on the eastern and western fronts, Germany has taken pains to overrun quickly Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania, and to keep in check all Allied attempts to strike at the south-eastern pathway from the Dardanelles or Saloniki. Not until the present British advance in Asiatic Turkey has

FRENCH STEAMER COLBERT IS SUNK

FIFTY ONE PERSONS KILLED INCLUDING CHEVALIER OF LEGION OF HONOR.

Paris, May 20.—The French steamship Colbert, carrying a number of French military passengers, was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean April 30 by a Teuton submarine. Fifty one persons, including the commander of the vessel lost their lives. Announcement of the sinking of the Colbert was made this afternoon by the French Admiralty.

The official statement says: "The steamer Colbert, in the service of the Admiralty and having on board a certain number of military prisoners, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on the morning of April 30 by a submarine. Fifty-one persons were killed, among them being Auxiliary Naval Lieutenant. Commelin who was in command of the ship and who had been turned over to the army. He was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor for defeating a submarine attack on the same day, April 30, a year ago."

The Colbert was a passenger vessel of 3,394 tons gross. She was 377 feet long and had a beam of 47 feet. In April, 1916, the vessel was attacked by a submarine in the Mediterranean but escaped her aggressor by superior speed. At that time she was shelled by a U-boat without preliminary warning.

There been any serious danger to any part of the greater stretch from the Baltic to the Persian Gulf.

Question of Peace Terms.

It is problematical to officials here how far Germany might go, should peace be made now, with renunciation of all territory on the east and west, in political consolidation of the great territory in the south-east. It is pointed out that any German peace offer would be expected to demand at least some expansion for Bulgaria, and retention of enough of the conquered Balkan territory to insure the route to Constantinople. That it is the intention to bring Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey into a customs union, Germanizing their industries and to surround the whole economic entity thus established with a formidable tariff wall has already been made clear.

A Premature Peace.

All of this is taken as revealing the point of a premature peace which should leave the German south-eastern domains unbroken. It is regarded as giving a sinister color to recent movements for a separate peace for Austria-Hungary or Bulgaria, in the region where German conquest is most safe; to the eagerness with which German leaders have taken up the cry of "no annexations" so far as the great northern powers are concerned; to the German Chancellor's recent Reichstag speech indicating that the Government was not yet ready to renounce its territorial gains in France, Belgium and Russia "while all other matters are left in suspense." Any renunciation of territory, it is expected, would exclude Poland, which would be made a "free" State under the German plan, but would remain wholly under German domination.

The turn of affairs is accepted, too, as bringing Austria-Hungary more clearly into relief as the area of possible operations to impose a barrier between Berlin and Constantinople. In that connection is recalled the declaration of the Allies, replying to President Wilson's peace note in the light of knowledge which only now has become available here, that the war must accomplish "the liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Rumanians, and of Czechs, Slovaks from foreign domination; the enfranchisement of populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Ottoman Empire," and the restoration of Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania.

Such a program, it is pointed out, would effectually break up the greater Germany now established as the nucleus of a world Germany.

American officials have made it clear that in co-operating with the Allies, the United States was not entering a binding alliance to accomplish definite and detailed territorial aims, but there is every evidence that the government understands in concrete form the crucial south-eastern element of the situation and realizes the enormity of the struggle that must be won before the world is made "safe for democracy."

SHOWED ACTIVITY IN FENIAN RAID

Norfolk, Conn., May 20.—Rev. Patrick Keating, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception here for the past 18 years, died tonight in his seventy-sixth year. Born in Wexford, Ireland, Father Keating became active in the Fenian uprising of 1867. He was arrested by the British authorities and her trial resulted in banishment from Ireland for twenty years. He studied for the priesthood in Montreal and was ordained in 1879.

MUST CONSOLIDATE RUSS ARMY, DECLARE STATESMEN

RUSSIAN PREMIER AND FOREIGN MINISTER MAKE LONG STATEMENTS AT PRESS RECEPTION—PEACE NOW WOULD BE DISHONORABLE TO RUSSIA.

Petrograd, via London, May 20.—Prince Lvoff, the Russian Premier and M. Tereschenko, the newly appointed Foreign Minister, made long statements at a press reception today on the recent crisis and the policy of Russia.

Prince Lvoff, after declaring that the nation had been brought to the edge of an abyss, said:

"The government considers that its first duty is to consolidate the fighting strength of the army, as well as safeguarding the conquests of restitution as for driving out the enemy and actively supporting the Allies. The government considers that it is its duty to proclaim clearly and definitely its desire for the conclusion of a speedy peace; but, in speaking of peace without annexations or indemnities, the government declares it is not a question of passive defence. Free Russia will not consent to leave under the yoke of German militarism territories which were abandoned owing to the criminal negligence of the old regime. Neither can Russia remain indifferent to the fate of Belgium, Serbia and Rumania, nor forget its duties toward them. Russia cannot hand down to future generations a dishonored reputation.

"The existing armistice at the front, which gave the German Chancellor a pretext to formulate his idea of a separate peace, dishonorable to Russia, must cease. The country must speak its imperious word and send its army out to fight."

M. Tereschenko.

M. Tereschenko, in his statement of the policy of free Russia as outlined in the declaration of the provisional government, strongly emphasized the need of an indissoluble union with the Allied democracies and the consciousness of the duty these ties impose upon her. He declared that it was a question of the honor of the revolution, which was more precious to Russia than ever. "I note with deep satisfaction," he continued the Minister, "that in our free Russia, despite our divergencies of view, there is no party, no single organization such as existed in reactionary Russia, capable of carrying on propaganda in favor of separate peace. There is one question, however, which still lets loose the passions, namely, the question of the treaties concluded by the old regime, the immediate publication of which is demanded. This, I am convinced, is a mistaken demand.

Isolation of Russia.

"The Russian democracy must understand that the publication of these treaties would mean a rupture with the Allies and the isolation of Russia, which would be the beginning of a separate peace. But this is just what the entire Russian people repudiates with all its strength. It understands that an international war can only be concluded by an international peace. New Russia must look forward, not behind.

"There are two great new facts in the war—the Russian revolution and the entry of the great republic of the United States. A new start must be made from these facts, and free Russia must prove that she is loyally fulfilling the engagements she entered upon with the Allies for a united struggle and mutual help. The army will understand that it is fighting for all it holds most dear and that defeat will annihilate our new found liberty and new life.

"It is indeed ridiculous to speak at the present time of the annexationist plans of the Allies as a real menace to a just peace, when Russia, Belgium, France and Serbia are themselves either entirely or partially occupied by the enemy."

War Minister Kerensky.

The War Minister, A. F. Kerensky, addressing a meeting of Black Sea delegates said: "So long as I am Minister of War no attempt at a counter revolution is possible. Our new regime has for its soul complete union with the Allies."

According to the newspapers M. Kerensky has appointed as deputy commander of the Petrograd military district Lieut. Kosmin, who in the revolution of 1905 was elected president of "the republic of Krasnoy-Arsk" in Siberia. He was subsequently sentenced to a long term of imprisonment at hard labor, which he was still serving at the outbreak of the revolution.

The government has ordered the mobilization of all women doctors under forty-five years of age.

SENTENCED TO ODEATH.

London, May 20.—Dr. Friedrich Adler, the assassin of Count Sturgkh, the Austrian Premier, has been sentenced to death for murder, according to a despatch from Vienna.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY LIEUT.-COL. BLONDIN

TELLS WHY QUEBEC DID NOT ENLIST EN MASSE—GEN. LESSARD.

Montreal, May 20.—Lieut.-Colonel The Hon. P. E. Blondin has issued the following with reference to the discontinuance of his recruiting campaign:

"In view of the announcement made in the House by Sir Robert Borden, I think that until parliament, as a whole, makes a final decision I cannot, in all loyalty, continue my campaign, in which the representatives of all parties have taken an active part, inasmuch as my campaign was for voluntary enlistment."

Col. Blondin states that the recruiting campaign which was being conducted by Major-General Lessard and himself throughout Quebec province showed that if Quebec had been well organized at the beginning of the war, under the direction of a man like General Lessard, and the people appealed to for recruits, for French-Canadian units, "Quebec would have enlisted en masse."

NO CONVENTION, SAY SINN FEIN

PRESENT PROPOSALS OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT ARE DESCRIBED AS A PITFALL.

Dublin, May 21.—A meeting of members of the Sinn Fein, presided over by Count Plunkett, was held here Sunday to consider the government's proposals for a settlement of the Home Rule controversy. A statement was issued after the meeting saying in effect that the government already was pledged to support a small section of the Irish in its refusal to abide by the decision of the majority, thereby precluding the possibility of reaching a settlement through the suggested convention.

The failure of the convention thus being pre-assured, the government, says the statement, would be able to announce that the Irish themselves had been unable to settle the Irish question. The people of Ireland are warned against what is termed "this pitfall."

Any convention to have the right to formulate a system of government for Ireland, the statement adds, must be freely chosen on the basis of adult suffrage, free from English influence and free, if it so desires, to declare the complete independence of Ireland.

DIES FROM BURNS.

Wife of Pastor of Westmount Baptist Church Succumbs to Injuries.

Montreal, May 20.—Mrs. Wallace, wife of Rev. Dr. O. C. S. Wallace, pastor of Westmount Baptist Church died in the Montreal General Hospital this morning as the result of burns received last Friday, when her clothes caught fire in the kitchen of her home in Westmount. Her health had been weakened by news of the death of her son Lieut. Clifford Almon Wells, who was killed in action at Arleux on April 28 last, and the double shock was more than she could withstand. Mrs. Wallace was the daughter of the late Mr. John Moule, London, Ont. Her first husband was the late Prof. James E. Wells, LL.D., Toronto, and she was married to Rev. Dr. Wallace thirteen years ago. Before her first marriage she was Lady Principal of the Canadian Literary Institute. After Prof. Wells' death she founded Harding Hall, a girls' school in London. Later she became principal of Montreal Ladies College, Toronto, resigning this to become the wife of Dr. Wallace.

BRUSSELS BURGOMASTER

ACQUITTED

Havre, May 20.—Adolphe Max, Burgomaster of Brussels, who was deported by the Germans in 1914 and confined in prison, has been tried by court martial at Kildesheim and acquitted, according to a report received here. Burgomaster Max is said to have been sent to Celle, Prussia.

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THE WAR.

News received yesterday from the various theatres of war was again favorable to the Allies. Not only have the British established themselves in a further section of the Hindenburg line, but they also beat off several enemy assaults, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy and taking a number of prisoners. The French, too, treated German attacks in the same way.

In an engagement between French and German torpedo boat patrols the enemy soon made off at full speed. One of the French boats was damaged. More unfortunate was the case of the French steamer Colbert which was sunk in the Mediterranean on April 30 with a loss of fifty-one persons killed.

Petrograd dispatches tell us of War Minister Kerensky's intention to leave for the front and of his conviction that when he returns he will be in a position to dissipate the present pessimistic impressions with regard to the Russian army. He has no doubt that the army of free Russia will know how to fulfil its duty to the fatherland.

Most encouraging is the statement of Mr. Kennedy Jones, British Director of Food Economy, to the effect that progress is being made in mastering the German submarines and that attacks made on the U-boats by a new method have so far been attended with success. Since Germany is banking so heavily on her submarines as a weapon to bring England to her knees, any reduction of her advantage in this respect cannot fail to fill the German War-Lords with terror.

GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

That the Germans are coloring their news more than ever in order to buoy up the morale of the army and nation is the statement of General Maurice, the British director of military operations. In an interview given to the press on Friday Britain's military expert asserted that the general tone of the German communiques was always to the effect that the British and French had made a gigantic effort to break through and had been foiled, suffering enormous losses. The British, General Maurice emphatically reiterated, did not start the recent offensive with the idea that they would break through but in order to effect that wearing down and disintegration of the German fighting forces which was an essential preliminary to big and decisive movements. Hence the fact that the British plan in the various stages of the Arras offensive was to attack limited objectives, and in every case they achieved these objectives, while in only one instance had they lost a captured position, namely Fresnoy.

Their success in the primary object of wearing down the German forces had greatly exceeded their most sanguine anticipations. At the start of the offensive, the Germans had as a reserve in the West 49 fresh complete divisions. Of these 45 had had to be thrown into the fighting and only four were left. This, General Maurice carefully emphasized, did not represent all that was left of the German forces. The divisions had been drawn out and reconstituted, etc. Nevertheless, the fact that of this reserve of 49 divisions, the Germans had had to use up 45 solely to resist the allied attacks proved clearly that the Allies aim had been successful.

Going into this point in more detail, General Maurice recalled the fact that the British, having anticipated the German retreat, which was designed to avoid their offensive, and having succeeded in launching this offensive at their own time and according to plan, had naturally secured a big haul of prisoners and guns with relatively very small losses.

As the offensive continued, however, and successive strokes had to be made without that vast preliminary preparation which inaugurates a big offensive, the attackers' losses would naturally become heavier than the defenders'. Unfortunately for the Germans at this stage, it was they who were compelled to do the attacking. They had apparently decided they could retire no further, and had to undertake desperate counter-attacks to hold up the British advance. As these offensive efforts were naturally improvised and had nothing of that long forethought and preparation which preceded the opening of the British offensive, the Germans suffered losses relatively much heavier than the British, who were defending. Hence in both ways the British had scored heavily. The Germans were now staking

their hopes of success on the submarine, and in an effort to buoy up the morale of the home population as to the situation in the West the German headquarters had adopted a policy of deliberate deceit. In this connection, General Maurice was not referring to isolated incidents in the communiques.

All communiques, he said, were qualified by two factors, human nature and the circumstances of the moment. If a commander captured a trench or a village, he reported the fact at once. If he lost one he tended to think, if he had reserve unused for example, that he could recapture it quite easily and therefore did not mention his loss until he had at least tried.

If he captured 1000 prisoners he said so at once. If he lost 1000 prisoners he was probably actually unaware of the exact extent of his losses, whether they were missing or in the hospital until some days later. In such cases there was no question of deceit.

But in the general direction of German press explanations from headquarters and in the headquarters' own statements, General Maurice said, there was now a deliberate policy of deceit, clearly indicating the straits the German military command were in.

LAST EDIT RESPONSIBILITY FOR WAR

Not the least interesting contribution to the volume of matter which has been written in the effort to place definite responsibility for the origin of the war is an extract from a private letter written by Lord Grey of Fallodon and reproduced by special permission in the columns of the Christian Science Monitor. In the letter, which is dated from Fallodon, Northumberland, March 5, 1917, Lord Grey says:—

"We know that the origin of our entente first with France and then with Russia was a desire to avoid war and to put an end to our quarrels with those Powers and to the embittered feeling on their side and ours that had so often brought us or seemed to bring us to the brink of war. This was our motive, and a policy of encircling Germany was not in our thoughts."

"Latterly the restlessness, ill concealed ill will and enormous strength of Germany on sea and land made us feel that isolation was dangerous. But we made no binding alliance with France or Russia before the war; we kept our hands free as regards participation in war, and France and Russia knew that aggression upon Germany or even an aggressive policy would get no support from us. With this they were content and I never found an aggressive spirit in France or Russian policy."

"We wished to keep our friends, but also to keep the peace of Europe, and in the European conference in London over the Balkan War we gave proof of this and came through without reproach and indeed with the credit of having worked for peace."

"One of the tragedies of the situation is that this conference showed clearly that there was in London machinery and personnel that could have settled honorably and fairly every dispute such as of 1914, if it had been permitted to try and been trusted again. That this was so was due to the personalities of the Ambassadors in London of the five great European Powers, including, of course, Licknovsky and Mensdorff, the German and Austrian Ambassadors. I would have trusted every one of them to work for peace again in 1914 as they had done in 1913-14 and I believe they would all have trusted me—to play fair and not to try for anything but a fair settlement."

"But in 1914 Germany thought the time had come to take advantage of the situation and to force the pace, and I suppose the Prussian Military men had decided that the time to strike successfully had come."

"As far as I can see the Germans believe that if England had promised Germany to remain neutral in a European war; in other words if we had given France and Russia to understand that under no circumstances should we help them and had thus parted all company with them, France and Russia would have given in to Germany without fighting, England would have been isolated and discredited and German domination would have been secured without war."

"And the Germans hold us to blame for the war because we did not act according to their idea."

"This view can only be justified in the assumption that Germany is morally and intellectually so superior to all other nations that it is wrong not to desire her will to be imposed on Europe and a crime to put any obstacle in her way. This, it seems to me, is the belief and the ground on which consciously or unconsciously the Germans do justify it to themselves. Just after the outbreak of

war there were some outbursts (from one German professor, I think) that said this quite definitely, and the conclusion of the matter is that there is no greater danger to the world than a nation which believes that itself is superior to all law, and that others have no rights as against it."

"Yours sincerely,
"GREY OF FALLONDON."

No man is better qualified to speak on this question of responsibility for the war than Lord Grey. No man has done more to guide the destinies of Britain in its dealings with other nations. There was the Austrian affair of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Agadir incident, the Balkan Wars, and the London Conference, and many other minor matters. In all he obtained a peerless reputation for ability, knowledge of foreign affairs and absolute singleness of purpose. The above letter, then, should be of unusual interest, and the more so because in it Lord Grey has probably spoken more freely than he could have done in an official utterance.

PRESS COMMENT.

Zeebrugge, the seaport on the Belgian coast, which has earned such an unenviable name throughout the world as one of the most notorious of the German submarine bases, is quite a modern affair. No doubt, there was always a village hereabouts, but the port of Zeebrugge, with its massive crescent-shaped mole of solid masonry, protecting its harbor from the northwest winds; with its extensive warehouses, elevators, and railway tracks, is the direct result of the revival of Bruges, the ancient, old-world Flemish city, some eight miles across the plain, to the southeast. That is, it is eight miles by rail, but by the splendid Canal Maritime, which today connects the two towns, it is but six. To appreciate the full importance of Zeebrugge, it is necessary to understand something about the Canal Maritime. It is, as has been said, six miles long. It is 230 feet wide, accommodates seagoing vessels of a draft of twenty-five feet, and terminates, at the Zeebrugge end, in the inner basin of the harbor. This inner basin communicates with an extensive outer harbor, and the whole is protected by the great mole already referred to. It is, therefore, in every way as though it had been constructed for the very purpose to which it is now being put. In the days of peace, however, it was employed for otherwise. In those days many merchant steamers, large and small, made their way back and forth between Zeebrugge and Bruges; whilst from Zeebrugge itself a regular line of ships ran to Hull, on the east coast of England. The little town was, in fact, gaining rapidly in importance as the port of Bruges.

Bruges is, of course, far and away the most important place in the neighborhood of Zeebrugge, and to go there from Zeebrugge is to journey from the Twentieth Century into the Middle Ages. The old town, indeed, preserves its medieval appearance better, perhaps, than any other Belgian city. Its market hall, with the belfry which Longfellow has made famous rising from the center of the facade; the Cathedral of St. Sauveur; and the Church of Notre Dame; the Hotel de Ville and the Church of St. Jacques, are all notable buildings, reminiscent of the days when Bruges was a great city, the chief city, indeed, in Flanders.

It was in the Fourteenth Century that Bruges reached the height of its prosperity. In that period it was the northern counterpart of Venice, and the bourse of Bruges regulated the rate of exchange in Europe. The city's history, however, goes much farther back than this, for here was a considerable city in the Seventh Century. Baldwin II of Flanders, the count who married Estrud, the daughter of Alfred the Great, first fortified the town, and made it his chief place of residence, and, before the year 1180, it was recognized as the capital of Flanders. Indeed where the railway station stands today, on the famous Marche du Vendredi, was, in those times, to be performed the ceremony of proclaiming the new counts of Flanders. After 1180, Ghent began to assume a place of preeminence, but until the final closing up of the city's access to the sea, which, owing to the sifting up of the River Twyn, was complete towards the end of the Fifteenth Century, Bruges was able to keep pace in power and wealth with her neighbor.

It was, indeed, out of compliment to the staple industry of the great city that Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, founded the famous Order of the Golden Fleece, in 1430; and it was here that he was married to Isabella of Portugal, amidst a display which was counted lavish even for those days. As for the Bruges of today, that is, of the moment, or the

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

COLORED TWEED SUITS FOR MEN; Value from \$10.00 to \$18.00. each	\$7.59
For.....	
BLACK AND NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS FOR MEN; Regular price, \$18.00.	\$11.95
For.....	
BLACK AND NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS FOR MEN; Regular price \$30.00.	\$15.00
For.....	
BLACK, NAVY BLUE AND GREY VICUNA SUITS FOR MEN; Regular at \$30.00. For.....	\$15.00
COLORED TWEED SUITS, FOR MEN; ordinary style and pinch-back; value \$30.00. For.....	\$15.00
NAVY BLUE SERGE SUITS, Norfolk style, for Boys; from 10 to 17 years of age. Regular \$6.00 to \$7.00; assorted styles. For.....	\$4.95
BLACK CASHMERE SERGE SUITS FOR BOYS; 5 to 9 Years; Regular \$6.00. For.....	\$3.45
FANCY TWEED SUITS, Russian or "Buster Brown" styles for children; 3 to 9 years. Regular \$5.00. For.....	\$2.95
RUSSIAN STYLE TWEED SUITS; Grey and Navy Blue; for Children; 2 to 8 years. For.....	\$1.98

CLOTHING FOR LADIES.

COSTUMES AND MANTLES for Ladies, Misses and Children. The balance of our assortment, at Twenty-five Per Cent. Reduction.	
SILK CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES, with large collar. Colors: Rose, White and Black; offered at the special price of.....	\$3.49
WHITE CORSETS, four garters, new form; medium bust. Regular price \$1.50. For.....	98c
Value of \$1.25. For.....	79c
COLORED SILK VESTS, FOR LADIES. Regular \$15.00. For.....	\$11.95

GENT'S FURNISHINGS.

NATURAL WOOL UNERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS FOR MEN, all sizes, 34 to 44. For.....	\$1.25
COLORED NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, assorted sizes, 14 to 18, for Men; Value 75c. For.....	59c
Value \$1.00, for..... 89c; value \$1.25 to \$1.50, for 99c; value \$2.00, for.....	\$1.29
COLORED FLOWING TIES FOR MEN. Value 50c, for 29c; value 75c. For.....	50c

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

SEE OUR LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SHOES AT POPULAR PRICES.

At Everybody's Store

Grand & Pouliot

215 ST. JOSEPH STREET

ASK FOR	USE THE
COMMERCIAL	"PICTORIAL"
BONS	PATTERNS

Zeebrugge of the moment, little or nothing is known to the outside world. Zeebrugge has become synonymous with submarine, whilst Bruges finds mention less often, perhaps, than ever before in its long history.—Exchange.

Twenty Japanese students applied in a body for admission to the marines. Everyone knows that Japanese can fight, and their people are our allies. They were rejected because they are too short. Great Britain has raised bantam regiments, and we might with advantage consider the question here. Napoleon's height, variously stated, was probably not above 5 feet 4 inches.—New York World.

SIR ROBERT'S THREE STORIES FROM FRANCE

Sir Robert Borden related three war titbits in the House.

He visited the Canadian front just before the battle of Vimy Ridge. He was shown the detailed plans for the attack, which included a time scheduled from the opening to the contemplated capture of the strong position. On the right, the furthest distance, the victory was scheduled for completion at 2.30. At 2.26 the Canadians in that part telephoned that they had arrived at their destination.

After the terrific bombardment of Vimy Ridge, General Smuts, of South Africa, asked for a statement showing the amount of unused ammunition still on hand at the front. That statement showed that, at the end of 24 hours, there were more shells ready for the guns than there had been at the opening of the bombardment, so perfect had been the transportation arrangements behind the Canadian lines.

Before the Somme battle, the construction of a piece of railway was demanded by the strategists. Six weeks was the best time quoted for its construction and that meant an upset of plans. Colonel Jack Stewart (Vancouver), of the Canadian construction corps, was called upon to estimate the job. He undertook with his corps to construct the line in one week—he finished it in four days.

HORLICK'S
Malted Milk for Invalids
A nourishing and digestible diet. Contains rich milk and malted grain extract. A powder soluble in water.

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

M. BOYCE & SON

"The Reliable Grocer." 19 ABRAHAM HILL
Telephone 294. Established 1856.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

WE ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE RANGE OF CHILDREN'S NEW SUMMER DRESSES IN WHITE DUCK AND COLORED GINGHAMS :: :: ::	
WHITE DUCK DRESSES, for Children, at.....	\$1.48, \$1.50, \$1.58, \$2.18, \$2.25, \$2.38
COLORED GINGHAM DRESSES, for Children, at.....	80c, 98c, \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.48, \$1.75, \$1.95, \$2.10, \$2.38
GIRLS WHITE DUCK SKIRTS, in the latest styles, at.....	\$1.18, \$1.25
CHILDREN'S ROMPERS, in White Duck and Colored Gingham, at.....	75c, 98c, \$1.10, \$1.25
LADIES WHITE DUCK SKIRTS, in the newest styles, at.....	80c, \$1.10, \$1.45, \$1.75, \$1.88, \$2.25, \$2.58
FEATHER BOAS, in Black, White, Grey, Natural and Black and White, at.....	\$1.95, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.25, \$3.48, \$4.75, \$7.25
BOYS WHITE SAILOR BLOUSES and PANTS, Regular sailor style—	
Blouses, at.....	\$1.48, \$1.68, \$1.75, \$1.88
Long Pants, at.....	\$1.15, \$1.35

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

SIMONS & MINGUY,
Tel. 338 20 Fabrique, Quebec

BLACK JEWELLERY

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

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

WE have also our Spring Stock of:—

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

G. SEIFERT & SONS,
Jewellers

Opposite City Hall 16 Fabrique Street

Like a Clean China Dish

LEONARD
CLEANABLE
ONE-PIECE
PORCELAIN LINED

REFRIGERATORS

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at

THE

CHINIC Hardware Company

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Transparent OVEN-WARE

Has the name on every piece
It fills every requirement of a baking ware and a table ware—serviceable, beautiful and durable.
Now a staple necessity in every home, and a delight to the housewife.

S.J. SHAW & CO.

Hardware Merchants,
Phone 573. 13 ST. JOHN ST.

BOOKS

"CANADA IN FLANDERS,"
(Volume 2nd)
—By Lord Beaverbrook.
"A STUDENT IN ARMS."
—By Donald Hankey.
"THE FLAMING SWORD, IN SERBIA and ELSEWHERE."
—By Mrs. St. Clair Stobart.

P. J. EVOY,

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Phone 772. 141 ST. JOHN ST.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

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

Best Liniment Made
Mr. A. E. Lumbard, Edmonton, writes: "I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprain of the ankle, and I was out for several weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best liniment made."
Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain, it gives instant relief.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited
Yarmouth, N.S.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulation.

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

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

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

Duties.—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 60 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

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

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

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

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

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64398.

LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUEBEC

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

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

BIRTH.

MOORE—On May 19th, 1917, at 58 St. Nazaire street, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Moore, a son.

DIED.

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

ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.

The anniversary service of Hon. E. T. Paquet, will be held at St. Nicholas on Tuesday, 22nd instant, at 7:30 a.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

SOLEMN HIGH MASS FOR IRISH RANGERS.

A solemn High Mass will be celebrated at St. Patrick's Church, tomorrow (Tuesday) morning, at 7:00 o'clock, for the welfare of the members of "The Duchess of Connaught's Own Irish-Canadian Rangers, 199th Battalion," now overseas.

Given by relatives and friends who cordially invite all interested in our Quebec boys at the front.

AUDITORIUM VAUDEVILLE

Come-Back Week.

6—BIG ACTS 5—HEAD-LINERS
USUAL PRICES
Matinee at 2:00 p.m.
Evening at 7:30 and 9:00 o'clock
Also MOVING PICTURES.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Clara Kimball Young, in "The Badge of Shame."

OLYMPIA THEATRE

TODAY ANITA STEWART, in "THE GLORY OF VOLANDA."

VICTORIA THEATRE

TODAY George Beban, in his Greatest French Characterization in "The Bond Between"

Classic Theatre

Enid Markey, Clara Kimball Young, Earl Williams, Beattie Barriscale, Chas. Ray, Louise Clauin and Mrs. Vernon Castle. This is the Big Week.

FAIR

In aid of the RED CROSS and NAVY LEAGUE.
Quebec Curling Club Rink
MAY 30TH and 31ST
Admission 10 Cents.
M.7,10,14,17,21,24,28,30.

QUEBEC GLEE CLUB CONCERT

COLUMBUS HALL, MAY 22nd.
In aid of the RED CROSS
Reserve your Tickets at Lavigne & Hutchison's.
M.16,18,21,22x4

Private Boarding House

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

COUNTRY BOARD

Splendid Seaside Summer Hotel, 69 rooms, location unsurpassed, on the Lower St. Lawrence; bathing, beach 100 feet from hotel; fine fishing, boating, drives, etc.; trains run direct to hotel; boat crosses from hotel to Murray Bay daily. Prices \$1.50 to \$3 per day. Special weekly rates. Address "Hotel Laurentian," N. D. Healey, proprietor, River Quebec Wharf, Kamouraska County, P.Q.
M.21x1m

Real Enjoyment

A pipeful of Walling's "GARRISON MIXTURE," will give you that Try a tin. This Tobacco is put up in 1-5 at 25c. and 1-2 at 60c.

Walling's Stores

46 Mountain Hill 181 St. John Street.

A Building, An Organization, A Service.

WE INVITE all motorists to visit our new automobile building, where real, reliable and ever-ready automobile service will be found at any time and for any make of car.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

Gasoline, tires, oils, accessories at the best prices.

EXPERT MECHANICS

P. T. LEGARE LIMITED
61 to 78 St. Valier St. Quebec.

TRIP TO NORTH SHORE

Steamship "Gaspesien," weather and circumstances permitting, will sail from Quebec, on Wednesday, May 23rd, at 7:00 p.m., for Godbout, Clarke City, Seven Islands, Esquimaux, Pointe and all intermediate places as far as Natashquan.

Freight will be received at the Customs House Pontoon, Tuesday and Wednesday.
For further information apply to: Gaspé & Baie des Chaleurs Steamship Company Limited.
153 St. Paul street. Tel. 2861.
M.21x3

Tenders For Coal

Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners of the City of Quebec.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tenders for Coal," and addressed to the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer, will be received between now and the 31st of May instant, inclusive, for supplying coal for the season 1917-1918, to be delivered at the time and the places indicated by the Board, at each school, within the limits of the City of Quebec, as follows:

Hard Coal: Two thousand tons, more or less, sizes: Furnace, Egg, Stove and Chestnut; a price to be given for each size separately.

Soft Coal: Six hundred tons, more or less; quality, the best American steam.

All the Coals to be of the very best quality in every respect, and weighed on the public scales.

The Board of School Commissioners does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender and may exact collateral or any other security for the execution of the contract, if it deems advisable.

Quebec, May 21st, 1917.

ANTOINE C. TASCHEREAU,
Secretary-Treasurer of Board of School Commissioners of the City of Quebec.
M.21x2

VICTORIA HOTEL

Palace Hill

AMERICAN PLAN
\$3.00 to \$3.50

SPECIAL RATES FOR COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS
M.21x2y

IN AND ABOUT TOWN

SENATOR CHOQUETTE MAYOR TO WELCOME UNITY DELEGATES ON CONSCRIPTION

SAYS THOSE WHO APPROVE OF CANADA'S PARTICIPATION CAN HARDLY OPPOSE

Senator Choquette, speaking of conscription last night, said that those who had approved of the principal that Canada was at war when England was could not logically oppose conscription.

For himself, said the Senator, had not approved of that principle nor would he approve of conscription unless it was endorsed by the great majority of the Canadian people.

BODY OF MAN IS FOUND IN SWAMP

GRUESOME DISCOVERY MADE IN WOODS NEAR LITTLE RIVER YESTERDAY.

Two men named Petitclerc and Paquet made a gruesome discovery in the woods near Little River yesterday afternoon when they found the body of a man lying in a swamp.

Somewhat alarmed they hurried to the city and notified Chief McCarthy of the Provincial Police. The Chief immediately communicated with the Coroner and Mr. Hubert Moisan, and sent the two men with the latter to find the body.

Mr. Moisan brought the remains to the city. They are those of a young man who presumably had been dead for several days when the body was found. He was nearly six feet in height, about 30 years old, fair hair, clean shaven and was clad in a dark suit, but wore no collar or tie.

The body was not searched or examined last night, so it will not be known until this morning if there are any traces of violence or the apparent cause of his death.

The remains have not yet been identified.

The Coroner will hold an inquest this morning.

RED CROSS.

The Red Cross luncheon and tea rooms will open today at Place d'Armes House, 18 St. Anne street. Lunch will be served from twelve to two o'clock and tea from four to six.

MASS FOR IRISH RANGERS.

Quebec relatives and friends of the Duchess of Connaught's Own Irish Canadian Rangers (199th Battalion), C.E.F., now overseas, have arranged for a Solemn High Mass to be celebrated in St. Patrick's Church, tomorrow morning for the welfare of the members of the regiment.

SMALL FIRES.

The firemen had to respond to a few alarms on Saturday night. One of them, box 49, was for a slight blaze caused by the explosion of a lamp in a residence on St. Paul street. The other call, box 55, was for the commencement of a fire in a shed at the lower end of Crown street. Little or no damage was caused by either fire.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS

REVIEW IN FRANCE

Lisbon, Portugal (Saturday)—The War Minister, Senhor Norton de Matos, accompanied by two aides-de-camp, is proceeding to France to hold a review of the Portuguese troops there.

In Paris and in London he will be occupied with certain questions relative to the participation of Portugal in the war.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

Gen.-Col. R. J. Birdwhistle, Ottawa, General Secretary of the St. John Ambulance Association will visit the city on Tuesday in connection with the work of that organization and will be a guest at the Chateau. Col. Birdwhistle will be glad to see any other interested in the work of First Aid to the Injured, Home Nursing or any other of the educational courses which the Association conducts.

THE FAIR OPENS MAY 30TH.

By kind permission of the O. C. the band of the R.C.G.A. will play at the opening night in the Quebec Curling Club Rink. The funds realized from this fair are going towards the Red Cross and Navy League. Recently a request has been made for additional motor ambulances for Red Cross work and to this worthy object part of the proceeds will be given.

The rink is being transformed into a veritable fairy palace of artistic booths decorated with varied colored bunting and electric lights.

Beautiful and useful articles of all kinds will be on sale and many amusing features for young and old.

Do not forget the dates May 30th evening, and day and night of May 31st.

THEY WILL ARRIVE HERE BY BOAT ON TUESDAY MORNING.

The local Committee of the National Unity Convention held two important meetings, Saturday and yesterday, at the City Hall. It is understood that a general meeting of all the delegates of this district will be held this evening, at 8:15, at the City Hall, the object of which being to give the members details as to the trip to Montreal, on Wednesday, the subjects to be discussed, etc. The organizers are confident that all those who have accepted the invitation of the Committee will attend this most important meeting.

The arrival of the delegates from Montreal, tomorrow, will be at 9:30 a.m., at the wharf. The visitors and their well-wishers will then proceed to the City Hall, where a public reception will be tendered to them by the Mayor.

It is suggested by the organizers that flags, decorations of houses and other marks of sympathy and cordiality should be displayed by all those who can. The National Unity is more needed than ever, and every one should try to do his best to emphasize this movement in favor of a better and closer entente between Canadians.

RESPONSIBLE POST FOR MR. F. J. GRIFFIN

APPOINTED ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT DISTRICT NO. 5 C. G. R.

Mr. F. J. Griffin, of this City, who for the past fourteen years has been in the employ of the I.C.R. at Levis, and during the past seven years has filled the responsible position of Chief Clerk in the Superintendent's Office, has just been appointed Assistant Superintendent of District No. 5, Canadian Government Railways, with headquarters at Edmundston, N.B., replacing Mr. W. J. Atkinson, who comes to Levis as Assistant Superintendent of District No. 1.

Mr. Griffin has a long experience in the railway business, and that he has the confidence and esteem of his employers and the public alike is proved by the promotion which he has just received.

His many friends will wish him every success in his new position.

FUNERAL OF LATE

PATRICK J. REDMOND

The funeral of the late Patrick J. Redmond, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Redmond, Limoilou, Que., and formerly of Sherbrooke, who passed away on Saturday morning after a lingering illness, took place from his parents' residence on Tuesday morning for Lake Beauport Church and Cemetery for interment.

The deceased was a bright, promising young man, and his death at the early age of 19 years and 8 months is much regretted by a wide circle of friends. He was an active member of St. Patrick's Club. He was employed as book-keeper for Echenberg Co., Sherbrooke, for the last two years until his health began to fail when he returned to the home of his parents, where everything possible was done but of no avail. He leaves to mourn his loss his father and mother; one brother, Mr. Herbert Redmond, of Sherbrooke; three sisters, Stella, Mary and Kate, of Limoilou; Messrs. Thomas and Nicholas Fleming, J. Chartier, W. Morgan, of Lake Beauport; A. P. Kelly, of Lauzon, and P. J. McKaig, of Neilsonville, and numerous other relatives and friends.

The pall-bearers were all school mates of deceased, Messrs. J. Callaghan, G. McKean, T. Bonner, H. Pelts, R. Kenney, T. Wolfe, of Sherbrooke. Those from out of town were Mr. Frank McManus, Mrs. H. Redmond, and Mrs. M. J. Wolfe, of Sherbrooke.

Many flowers and spiritual bouquets were received from Sherbrooke as well as from a large circle of relatives and friends in Lake Beauport and Quebec.

Clara Kimball Young excels herself in the "Badge of Shame."

SURVIVORS PICKED UP.

New York, May 20.—Twelve members of the crew of the Greek steamer Parthenon, who were supposed to have perished in a small boat after their vessel was torpedoed off Eastnet on April 30, had been good luck to be picked up four days later by a British steamer which today brought them safely to New York. They were reported missing on May 14 in cable advices.

BOARD OF TRADE AND SHIPBUILDING

CAPTAIN NORCROSS ATTENDED SPECIAL MEETING—GOOD RESULTS EXPECTED.

Captain J. W. Norcross, Vice-President of the Canada Steamship Lines Ltd., on Saturday morning attended a special meeting of the Shipbuilding Committee of the Quebec Board of Trade. The conference was called for the purpose of having members of the Board of Trade meet Mr. Norcross. Important details relative to the question were discussed and it is likely that the committee will draw up some plan with the object of bringing about a revival of the shipbuilding industry.

Before adjournment it was proposed that the Board of Trade oppose the bill dealing with steamship rates, which will be taken up by the Railway Commission at Ottawa on Tuesday.

Those present at Saturday's meeting were: Messrs. J. T. Ross, Vice-President of the Board of Trade; O. W. Bedard, William Power, M.P., John S. Thom, G. B. Ramsay, E. Harper Wade, J. H. Gignac, Joseph Picard, J. K. Fortier, M. P. Connolly, E. G. Smith, T. Levasseur, Secretary.

NEW STANDARDS FOR ACADEMY CADETS

CORPS REVIEWED BY GEN. LESSARD WHO COMPLIMENTED THEM ON EFFICIENCY.

Saturday was a red letter day in the annals of the Quebec Commercial Academy Cadets when they turned out in full strength and marched to the Drill Hall where they were inspected by General Lessard, and presented with two magnificent standards, their Regimental Flag, a gift from Mr. Joseph Laurin, and a Union Jack, a present from Rev. Brother Hilaire, Director of the School.

The event created a keen interest among parents and friends of the pupils as well as among citizens generally and thousands turned out to see the review and parade. At Drill Hall Square and all along the line of parade citizens lined the streets and were much impressed by the neat soldierly appearance of the cadets whose marching and military demeanor bespoke the efficient training which they receive from the Christian Brothers and their military instructors.

On arriving at the Drill Hall the cadets saluted and were then inspected by General Lessard, accompanied by a brilliant staff of officers. The General submitted the cadets to a minute inspection, after which the blessing of the standards by Rev. Alphonse Tetu, Chaplain of the Academy, took place.

Then came the presentation of the flag. Mde. Laurin presented the regimental flag which was a gift to the regiment from her husband. The flag is a most elaborate and costly one made of the choicest of silk. The ground work is of red and white, the colors of the Academy, and in the centre is a beautifully worked an escutcheon, above which appears the motto "Pro Deo et Patria." In the escutcheon is the coat of arms of the Christian Brothers, the Fleur de Lis representing the French-speaking pupils attending the school, the shamrock representing the Irish pupils, and beneath in the Beaver and the maple leaf representing Canada. The entire flag is a most elaborate and most artistic piece of work, and both sides are identical, with the exception that on one the name of the regiment, "Quebec Commercial Academy Cadets," is in English and on the other it is in French.

The Union Jack, which is also a beautiful silk flag with gold fringe, was presented by General Lessard. After receiving the flags the standard bearers returned to the regiment which marched passed in company column formation, and on returning were addressed by General Lessard, who is himself a graduate of the Commercial Academy. He congratulated the boys on their splendid appearance, their equipment and their true soldierly bearing. He was particularly struck on the strong healthful appearance of the boys, and on learning that they had an hour of gymnasium work every day, remarked that this should be adopted by the cadet corps throughout the country.

Among the distinguished citizens who attended the review were His Worship Mayor Lavigne, Sir George Garneau, Hon. R. Turner and many others.

After the review the boys formed up and headed by their new standards and their bugle band marched back to the Academy by way of Grande Allee, Scott, St. John, Fabrique, Buade, DuFort, St. Louis, de Parloir and St. Ann.

A "Yellow passport" caused her misfortune. See the "Badge of Shame."



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

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NAPOLEONS WON

In The World of Sport

RESULTS IN

JUNIOR LEAGUE

NAPOLEONS AND ST. PAT'S
WIN OPENING GAMES OF
QUEBEC BASEBALL LEAGUE

Levisites Beat Lauzon by 9 to 1 in First Match—St. Patrick's
Disposed of Patricias by 11 to 5—Good Crowd Saw the
Games, But Interest Was Lacking — Lignon
Pitched Fine Ball For Patricias.

The Quebec City Baseball League opened up its 1917 season before a good crowd of fans on the Levis grounds yesterday afternoon, but the one-sidedness of the score in both games rather spoiled the interest in the contests and the weather being raw and windy, the crowd dwindled until only a handful remained to see the last few innings of the second match.

The Napoleons of Levis, won the first game against Lauzon, the new entry into the league, the score being 9 to 1 in favor of the Giguere clan. In the second contest, St. Patrick's had little difficulty in disposing of the make-shift Patricias team, though Lignon pitched fine ball for the losers. The score was eleven to five for St. Patrick's.

In the first game, Lauzon, though presenting a rather good line-up seemed to be suffering from stage fright at the outset, and despite the fact that "Pete" Pouliot was unravelling a very good article of ball, errors by his team mates at very critical points of the game, gave the Naps some very easy counters. "Bert" Shink caught for the Lauzon bunch, and he acquitted himself like the real thing. Bert's failing, however, was in throwing a bit too often to catch runners napping. He has a fine whip but should make more judicious use of it. "Beef" Regis and Herbert, former St. Romuald men, covered the keystone sack for Shink's team, which taken altogether, shaped up very well and will be much harder to beat the next time out.

The features of the first game were supplied by Eddie Piton, the Naps' catcher, who played center-field a la Ty Cobb, proving that a big chunky back-stop can cover any amount of territory in the outfield without his mask and body-protector. Piton nabbed three hard drives, figured in a double play and also threw out a runner at second. Jules Joncas, who played behind the bat, caught a fine game, and rapped out four hits in four trips to the plate.

Frezell and Loignon had twelve strike-outs a piece in the second game. Loignon's performance is the more creditable in view of the fact that he was facing what is looked upon as the strongest hitting club in the league, while Frezell had some very weak stick artists against him—excluding Emile Latulippe, however, who walloped out two doubles off Frezell's hurling.

St. Patrick's scored in every inning, though Loignon deserved much better than this. Time and again, the Patricias pitcher struck men out with the bases full, saving a much higher count being recorded against his team.

"Pop" Acquin was back in the game for St. Pat's at third base. George slammed out a triple and two singles and scored three runs while he accepted all his fielding chances without a slip. George McLeod made his 1917 appearance at first base for the Irishmen, and moved around "A la olive oil." West-Calkins and Al Worth were hitting in form, each garnering a couple of bingles, while Westy showed some classy work in left-field. McCrea, who was given a chance to replace Worth at second, hit a single the only time up, but slipped up on a pop fly.

With the score 11 to 5 in favor of St. Patrick's at the end of the seventh inning, and a shower coming on, the managers of the two teams decided to call the game.

Harry Ledden and Jos. Pouliot had an easy time in the umpire line.

The box scores:—
Lauzon. ab. r. h. po. a. e.
Filion, 1b. 4 0 0 5 0 1
Samson, 3b. 2 0 0 1 0 0
Pellerin, p. 1 0 0 0 1 1
Regis, ss. 2 0 1 0 1 1
Pouliot, 2b. 3 0 1 1 4 1
Lachance, cf. 3 0 0 2 0 1
Labrecque, rf. 3 1 3 0 0 0
Shink, c. 3 0 2 8 1 1
Hebert, 2b. 3 0 1 1 1 0
Blouin, cf. 1 0 0 0 0 1
Cusson, c.f. 1 0 0 0 0 0
Totals. 25 1 6 21 8 7

Patricias. ab. r. h. po. a. e.
A. Racine, 2b. 3 1 2 0 1 0
Joncas, c. 4 0 4 7 3 0
Duchesne, 1b. 5 0 1 8 0 1
Tezblay, lf. 5 0 0 1 0 0
Piton, cf. 5 1 1 3 2 0
Maurais, p. 4 1 2 0 3 0
E. Racine, 3b. 3 1 2 3 0 0
Cloutier, ss. 2 0 0 0 1 0
Fontaine, lf. 1 1 1 0 0 0
Denis, rf. 2 3 0 0 0 0
Totals. 34 9 13 31 13 1

The Summary.
Two-base hits: Shink. Three-base A. Racine. Sacrifice hits: Joncas and Denis. Stolen bases: Joncas, 2; A. Racine, E. Racine, Duchesneau, Denis, and Regis. Double plays: Piton to A. Racine to E. Racine. Struck out:

VOLTIGEURS AND
SILLERY WINNERSJUNIOR BASEBALL LEAGUE
OPENS ITS SEASON—TIPPERARY'S WERE DEFEATED.

The Junior Baseball League season got off to a flying start yesterday, Tipperarys, last years champs, going down to defeat in Levis at the hands of the Voltigeurs by 17 to 8, while Sillery were trouncing Standards, 16 to 0, in Sillery.

In Levis, the Tips were unfortunate to lose the services of Antonio Savard, who injured his leg sliding to a base and though they tried out several pitchers to replace him, "Bud" Dinan was the only one who held the home team in check; in fact, "Bud" started the game, the result might have been different. Samson pitched great ball for Voltigeurs and Michaud caught in good style. Manager Robb's outfit looks like a real contender this summer, though Tipperarys were without the services of one or two players on whom they counted.

In Sillery, Jules Morency, who twirled for Phillips' crew, was altogether too much for the Standards and the former Tipperary hurler fanned no less than seventeen of Harry McCord's swatters. He did not issue a pass and altogether was in fine form and was also given good support.

The Standards, however, shaped up well and made a good fight for the game up till the last couple of innings, when it was apparent that they were discouraged over their inability to connect with Morency's benders and played listlessly in the field behind Dion, though the little pitcher did fine work in the box. But one Standard player got as far as third base during the game.

In Levis Messrs. Paul Drouin and Frank McLaughlin handled the game, while in Sillery Messrs. Johnny Caron and Metivier, of the Stadacona Club, umpired in a satisfactory manner.

The scores and line-up:—
Tipperary. ab. r. h. po. a. e.
Barry, 3b. 5 3 2 2 1 0
Kelly, cf. 4 1 1 0 2 0
Kirkwood, ss. 5 0 0 2 3 1
Savard, p. 2 0 0 0 2 1
Power, c. 5 2 2 8 1 1
Dinan, lf. 4 0 0 2 1 0
Paquet, 2b. 0 1 0 5 2 1
Coleman, rf. 4 0 0 0 0 0
Cote, 1b. 3 0 0 6 0 1
Fournier, cf. 3 0 0 0 1 0
Wallace. 1 0 0 0 0 0
Totals. 36 7 5 26 12 6

Voltigeurs. ab. r. h. po. a. e.
Giguere, cf. 4 1 1 2 0 0
Plourde, ss. 4 2 1 1 3 2
Michaud, c. 4 1 1 14 2 1
Samson, p. 5 3 3 1 4 0
Drouin, 3b. 4 3 3 2 1 1
Begin, 1b. 4 2 3 7 1 1
St. Pierre, lf. 4 2 1 0 0 1
Finet, 2b. 4 2 2 0 1 1
Roberge, rf. 4 1 1 0 0 0
Blais, rf. 2 1 1 0 0 0
Totals. 37 18 17 27 12 7

*Wallace batted for Fournier in 9th.
†Roberge out by batted ball.

Score by Innings.
Tipperary. 0 0 2 0 10 0 11—7
Voltigeurs. 0 8 0 6 0 4 0 16—15

The Summary.
Two-base hits: Michaud, Drouin, Begin and Byrne, 2. Three-base hits: Blais and Power. Struck out: by Samson, 12; by Savard, 8; by Kelly, 1; by Dinan, 3. Base on balls: by Samson, 5; by Savard, 4; by Kelly, 2. Stolen bases: Voltigeurs, 11; Tipperarys, 5. Double plays: Plourde to Finet to Begin.

Umpires: P. Drouin and Frank McLaughlin.
Time of game: 2:15.
Score: A. Roberge.

Sillery. Standards.
R. Demers, rf. Brown, rf.
N. Marcoux, cf. Beach, lf.
T. Moore, 3b. Laguerre, cf.
T. Gignac, lf. R. Halpin, 1b.
F. Martineau, ss. H. McCord, 2b.
P. Lambert, 2b. Crethol, ss.
A. Martineau, 1b. Martineau, 2b.
Garant, c. Pierce, c.
J. Morency, p. Dion, p.

Score by Innings.
Standards. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Sillery. 3 10 0 6 16—16
Umpires: Johnny Caron and Metivier.

CLEANING HINTS
Few housewives enjoy cleaning wall paper, but it is a task that can be made easy and the work done with good results.

Surface dust may be removed with a cloth, a long handled brush or a broom covered with a cotton flannel bag. Take only downward strokes in going over the wall.

Ingiving a thorough cleaning a, and a big German seated sprawling over twice the space necessary. Indignantly the doctor said to him:

"See here! Why don't you move a little so that this tired woman may have a seat?"

For a moment the German looked dazed. Then a broad smile spread over his countenance, as he answered: "Say, doc's a joke on you, all right! Dot's my wife! Ha! ha!"

Sporting Notes

Napoleons and St. Patrick's look like contenders for the Quebec City League pennant. Lauzon, however, has the makings of a good team.

The Patricias franchise may be taken over by St. Romuald after all. It is stated that negotiations are now under way to have a team from the Quebec Bridge replace the Patricias, who have not great inclination to continue under present conditions.

Loignon, who pitched for Patricias yesterday, had the St. Pat's batters guessing. Had he been accorded perfect support, the Irishmen would have scored but two or three runs. Frezell's support was also wobbly at times. Billy McLeod and Tom Kelly contributing some juicy errors. Kelly hit the ball hard, but failed to score a run, which by the way, is a strange happening.

"Bert" Shink caught a good game for Lauzon. He back-stops in good shape, and has a fine throw, but should not waste so many attempts to get runners off their stations.

Sylvio Marceau, who was managing Patricias yesterday, had a hard time gathering up nine men to make his team. He had a strange mixture of veterans and youngsters, without a single substitute to call upon, but taken altogether the showing of the team under the circumstances was not so bad.

There will be a meeting of the Quebec Baseball League this evening.

The Tipperary team lost its first start, but Manager Cote expects to make up for this defeat by a winning streak which will start with the next game.

Harry Baker, who was attached to the P.A.M.C. here in Quebec, has been wounded at the front. Baker was quite a sprinter and ran against "Dave" Beland some years ago. He left the P.A.M.C. as soon as his term had expired and enlisted in a "fighting unit." His friends will be glad to hear that he is recovering from the effects of his wound.

A sore shoulder kept Piton from catching for Napoleons yesterday, the big boy could not keep out of the game altogether, so he played in the center-field, figuring in a double play and pulling off some real high-class stuff in the way of trapping fly balls.

Jules Morency, of Sillery, turned in a fine game in the Junior League yesterday. He shut-out Standards, allowing but two hits, only one man got as far as third, and he whiffed seventeen.

The Junior League standing:—
Clubs: Won. Lost. Pct.
Voltigeurs. 1 0 .1000
Sillery. 1 0 .1000
Stadacona. 0 0 .0000
Fraser. 0 0 .0000
Standards. 0 1 .0000
Tipperarys. 0 1 .0000

The City League record is:—
Clubs: Won. Lost. Pct.
St. Patrick's. 1 1 .1000
Napoleons. 1 0 .1000
Lauzon. 0 1 .0000
Patricias. 0 1 .0000

Should St. Romuald take over the Patricias franchise, it would add interest to the local championship race. The Indians were always a big attraction last summer.

Facts not worth knowing: Strawberry short-cake is so-called because it is sometimes short of straw-berries.

Some people are so mean that they won't get off a car before it stops, in order to get the full value of their five cents.

Powdered sugar doesn't exactly improve the taste of ham sandwich.

Billy Frezell and Loignon were very generous to each other yesterday. Frezell passed Loignon twice and Loignon handed out free transportation to Frezell three times.

Popular Pastime, No. 801: Posting a letter in the new "Rubbish Boxes" on the street corners.

BORDER DISHES

Now, chili chicken is delicious. Boil the fowl until tender. When it cools cut it into small pieces. Put a cupful of washed and dried rice into hot olive oil and fry for a few moments; add a quarter can of tomatoes, one minced onion, salt, chili peppers or powder. Put in the chicken and some of the broth and cook until the rice is tender.

And ambrosia isn't in it with tortu frutis! If you know how to make puff paste why the rest of the making is easy, too. Line the sides of a baking dish with a light puff paste. Then proceed to cover the bottom with sliced pineapple. Atop of that put a layer of sliced oranges. The third story of the dessert consists of sliced bananas, while the fourth layer is made of slice of lemon. Reheat the layers until the pan is full, and sprinkle over the very top some chopped nuts. Over these, however, lay narrow strips of pastry. Bake the goody slowly for an hour or more.

FOOTBALL RECEIPTS
FOR RED CROSS

LOCAL LEAGUE WILL DONATE ALL COLLECTIONS AT GAMES TO THIS FUND.

There was a good attendance at the meeting of the Quebec and District Association Football League which was held in the Victoria Hotel on Saturday evening.

The meeting was presided over by president Charlie Pike, and much routine business was transacted. The secretary, Mr. H. Slater submitted a schedule for the season's games, but as it was not certain that the R.C.G.A. would enter a team, the adoption of the schedule was postponed for a few days. The secretary will get in touch with the Artillery executive in the meantime, and if the gunners cannot see their way to play this season, a new schedule will be drawn up for the three clubs remaining in the League. It was the feeling of the meeting that the Artillery should make some effort to run a team and so create a greater interest in the League. Mr. L. B. Murray having kindly offered his services to referee occasionally the League decided to accept and thanked Mr. Murray for his action.

It was decided to ask the local Ladies' Branch of the Red Cross Society to have a couple of its members attend the Football games on Saturday afternoon at the Exhibition Grounds to take up collections on behalf of the Society's funds.

As the Football ground requires some attention in order to put in good shape the members of the League Committee and Clubs will meet at the Exhibition Ground at 2:30 on Thursday afternoon to carry out the necessary improvements.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. H. Fontaine in allowing the League meeting to be held in the Victoria Hotel.

BASEBALL
Saturday's Results:

At Philadelphia:—
Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 5.
At New York:—
Pittsburg, 6; New York, 4.
At Brooklyn:—
St. Louis, 1; Brooklyn, 6.
At Boston:—
Cincinnati, 1; Boston, 5.

American League.
Saturday's Results:

At Detroit:—
New York, 9; Detroit, 9.
(Called in 11th, owing to darkness).
At Chicago:—
Boston, 2; Chicago, 8.
At St. Louis:—
Washington, 3; St. Louis, 6.
At Cleveland:—
Philadelphia, 5; Cleveland, 3.

International League.
Saturday's Results:

At Montreal:—
Richmond, 4; Montreal, 12.
At Buffalo:—
Baltimore, 10; Buffalo, 6.
At Rochester:—
Providence, 6; Rochester, 6.
(Called on account of darkness).
At Toronto:—
First game:
Newark, 1; Toronto, 8.
Second game:
Newark, 2; Toronto, 2.
(Called on account of darkness).

National League.
No Sunday games scheduled today.

American League.
Sunday's Results.

Cleveland Takes Both.
Cleveland, May 20—Cleveland won both ends of the double header from Philadelphia, 3 to 1 and 5 to 2. Could held Philadelphia to one hit, Bates tripled in the first, which drove in Philadelphia's only run. Cleveland won by bunting.

Bush was hit hard in the second game, while Bagby was very effective. The score:—
R. H. E.
First game:
Philadelphia. 100 000 000—1 1 1
Cleveland. 000 200 01—3 9 0
Schauer and Schang; Gould and O'Neill.

Second game:
Philadelphia. 000 000 002—2 5 2
Cleveland. 001 100 30—5 10 1
Bush, Myers and Meyer, Haley; Bagby and Billings.

Detroit Beats New York.
Detroit, May 20—Detroit defeated New York, 1 to 0 today, scoring their winning run in the eighth inning when Spencer was hit by a pitched ball and Boland doubled. The contest was a pitchers battle between Boland and Russell. The feature play of the



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Every Color—
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game was made by Cobb, who caught Baker's fly and threw out Maisel at the plate.

The scores:—
R. H. E.
New York. 000 000 000—0 5 1
Detroit. 000 000 01—1 8 1
Russell and Walters; Boland and Spencer.

Chicago Gets Check.
The scores:—
R. H. E.
Boston. 110 000 000—2 6 0
Chicago. 001 000 000—1 8 1
Mays and Thomas, Agnew; J. Scott, Benz and Schalk.

St. Louis Won.
St. Louis, May 20—Groom held Washington to six hits, while his team mates bunched six of their ten safeties off Gallia in the fourth and fifth innings today, St. Louis winning 4 to 3.

The score:—
R. H. E.
Washington. 002 001 000—3 6 2
St. Louis. 000 220 00—4 10 0
Gallia and Henry; Groom and Sevier.

International League.
Sunday's Results:
Royals Break Even.

Montreal, May 20—The Royals broke even here this afternoon in a double header with Richmond. The visitors took the first, 6 to 1, and the locals won the second 2 to 1. The first game was easy for Richmond. Jaynes being hit hard and in bunches. Hersche and Enright locked in a pitchers battle in the second game, each allowing but three scattered hits.

First game:
The scores:—
R. H. E.
Richmond. 200 010 300—6 8 3
Montreal. 100 000 000—1 6 5
Adams and Reynolds; Jaynes and Howley.

Second game:
The scores:—
R. H. E.
Richmond. 000 010 000—1 3 0
Montreal. 020 000 000—2 3 3
Enright and Reynolds; Hersche and Madden.



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World's speed champion 1 mile in 36 seconds, 100 miles an hour. The good old X also holds only world economy record, 163 miles on 1 gallon gasoline; only machine to climb 75 p.c. grade. 18.20 H.P. motor. If you ride an X, you ride a winner.

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BOSWELL'S



The Beverage Your Friends Will Enjoy

There is nothing which adds so much to the taste and flavour of food as a glass or two of Boswell's Ale or Porter with your meals. Either of them will nourish and refresh you and make your meals much more enjoyable and digestible. As a beverage at this season Boswell's Ale or Porter are unsurpassed.

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The National Breweries Limited
Quebec.

MANCHESTER LINE FREIGHTER ARRIVES

BROUGHT MACHINERY AND
GENERAL CARGO — DIS-
CHARGING AT QUEBEC.

A Manchester Line freight steamer arrived here yesterday morning from a British port in command of Captain Couch. She has about 1,600 tons of general cargo. This includes machinery for mills at Hal Hal Bay, Jonquieres etc. A portion of the balance of the cargo is destined for Western Points.

The steam barge Tyler arrived from the Lakes on Saturday with coal. After discharging her cargo she left port yesterday.

Steam barge Morley will have her engines tested before leaving here for Clarke City.

The American steam yacht Nokomis passed outward yesterday en route to New York.

On Saturday the steam barge Follette with pulpwood from St. Simeon passed inward.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

New York, May 19.—There were freights offered freely, with rates nage markets and very little trading. Freights offered freely, with rates limited supply. Charters: Norwegian steamer (new), 3,300 tons dead weight, United States and South America trade, twelve months, 30s, July; Norwegian steamer (new), 3,300 tons dead weight, same, six months, 30s. June; Norwegian steamer: 940 tons, same, one round trip, 30s, June; schooner, 747 tons, lumber, Jacksonville to Boston, at or about \$15, June.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN DIVIDEND.

Further details of the annual report of the United Steamship Company of Copenhagen (Scandinavian-American Line) are now available. For the business year 1916 the company declares a dividend of 35 per cent, as compared with 25 per cent for the previous year. The gross revenue was \$6,189,228 kroner, as against \$4,784,183 kroner, and the net profit \$2,572,022 kroner, as compared with \$2,537,335 kroner. The report states that there was some improvement in conditions in the course of the year, more favorable than they had ever been since the beginning of hostilities, owing to the removal of the difficulties which had hindered direct imports into Denmark.

The result of the overseas voyages were very good, and in addition to this, considerable profits were realized from interest and exchange operations. In the North American trade the passenger traffic both eastward and westward was about the same as in the preceding year. Generally speaking, however, the Scandinavian tourist traffic lost its international character. The eastward cargo traffic gave employment to all the tonnage that could be spared, and was maintained at the previous year's level until the summer months, when there was a considerable decline in the demand for tonnage to Denmark, and a number of ships had to be used for full corn cargoes to Sweden. The westward traffic was normal. Altogether the trade with America was the chief contributor to the good results of the year.

In the first nine months of the year the South American traffic was carried on with regularity in both directions. Towards the end of the year it became somewhat difficult to find outward freight as well as homeward cargoes, partly because the coffee imports came to a standstill, and partly on account of the failure of the maize crop in Argentina. The Mediterranean trade was also fairly regular during the first nine months of the year, but afterwards it came almost to an end, because wine shipments, which had not hitherto been subject to special clauses, were suddenly hampered by restrictions, with the result that there were long days in English ports with discharges of part of the cargoes. Owing to the depressed freights of the Mediterranean the business results were not particularly good.

AUSTRIAN STEAMERS SOLD TO UNITED STATES

Seven steamers of the Austro-American Line, which were held in United States ports at the outbreak of the war, it is announced, were purchased recently by United States Shipping Board. The steamers, totaling 52,651 tons deadweight capacity, are the Dora and the Ida at New York; Erny at Boston, the Anna, the Clara and the Teresa at New Orleans, and the Lucia at Pensacola. The purchase was made by William Denman, chairman of the Shipping Board, acting as agent for President Wilson, from A. T. Herd and George A. Carden, of New York who had purchased the steamers from the Austro-American line, and a syndicate of American capitalists, headed by Percy Pyne, to whom Herd and Carden had contracted to sell. The price paid for the vessels \$6,778,006.60. The American owners disposed of the ships to the government at the same price for which they obtained them from the Austrian owners plus \$107,180, which they expended in financing and attorneys' fees connected with the purchase.

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC

(Standard Time, 75th Meridian)

	May	A.M.	P.M.
Monday	21	6.02	6.31
Tuesday	22	6.43	7.14
Wednesday	23	7.24	7.57

Had Headache For Two Years

A BARRIE MAN TELLS OF PER-
SISTENT HEADACHES AND
INDIGESTION—FINALLY HE
FOUND HIS WAY TO GOOD
HEALTH.

Barrie, Ont., May 19.—For two long years the writer of this letter was subject to severe headaches. The nervous system got run down, digestion failed and there was continuous loss of weight.

The use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food changed all this, and now with scores of other Barrie people Mr. Nader is recommending the use of this food cure as the best means of building up the exhausted nervous system and curing headaches, indigestion and all the annoying symptoms of a rundown condition.

Mr. John Nader, 38 Penetang street, Barrie, Ont., writes:

"During the last two years I had an attack of indigestion, accompanied by severe headaches. I suffered from loss of appetite, and my system became run down. I also lost considerably in weight. I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and as they helped me I continued this treatment for some time. My condition is now greatly improved, my headaches are gone and my health in general is much better. I can cheerfully recommend the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to those suffering from nervousness or any kind."

As a spring tonic and restorative to overcome tired, languid feelings and build up vitality at this time of year there is nothing to be compared with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 26c a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

AUCTION SALE

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

Insolvent.
NOTICE is hereby given that on
FRIDAY, 25th MAY, 1917,
at 11:00 o'clock a.m.

Will be sold at our office, 101 St. Peter street, Quebec, the assets of this estate, as follows:

A—Stock of wood, etc. . . . \$151.81
B—Tools and machinery . . . 201.00
C—Rolling stock: (Horse,
vehicles and harness) . . . 269.00
D—Book debts, according to
list . . . 34.26

The sale will be made for each item separately.

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

The stock, machinery and rolling stock may be seen at No. 55 St. Bernard street, on Thursday, May 24th, 1917.

Terms of sale: CASH.

BEDARD & BELANGER,
Joint Curators.

Office: 101 St. Peter street,
Quebec, May 18th, 1917.

M.19,21,23x3



ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE

Removed to:
68 ST. LOUIS STREET, QUEBEC.

Most central situation on principal thoroughfare.

Comfortable homelike rooms, with all modern convenience.

High-class Tea Room in connection

Mrs. T. R. DOUGLAS,
Proprietress.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, QUEBEC.

No. 1224.
DOROTHY PRIDEN, wife common
as to property of George Trakas,
of the City of Quebec, Merchant,
duly authorized by her said hus-
band,

Plaintiff;

The said GEORGE TRAKAS,
Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been taken in the present case on April 30th, 1917.

Quebec, April 30th, 1917.

C. V. DARVEAU,
M.2x1m Atty. for Plaintiff.

NEW HABERDASHERY STORE

W. BERNIER & CO.
46 St. John St.

Have the honor to announce to the public that the formal opening of their splendid Haberdashery Store took place this afternoon. The care they have taken in selecting their Merchandise is guarantee that they are able to give entire satisfaction to those who will patronize them.

Their assortment consists in the latest in Hats, Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, Undershirts, Etc. The whole at prices defying competition.

A visit, which we are soliciting, will convince you.

M.17x8

Classified Advertisements

THE GREAT CIRCULATING MARKET
PLACE OF OPPORTUNITIES

LOST.

LOST—On Sunday night between the Anglican Cathedral and St. Ursule street, via du Parlor and St. Louis streets, a natural colored feather box. Reward if returned to Chronicle Office. may.21x2.

WANTED.

WANTED—A maid with good references willing to go to Ottawa, 8 St. Flavian street, near the Battery. may.19x3.

GARDENER—Position wanted by experienced gardener. Capable of taking charge of grounds, greenhouses, vineyard, etc. Best of references. Apply to G. A. Penny, Gardener to G. W. Rhodes, Esq., Bergerville P.O., Quebec. may.19x3.

WANTED—A pantry maid for Quebec and Cacouna. Apply Mrs. J. Hurstall, St. Louis Road. Telephone 563. may.18x3.

WANTED—An experienced parlor maid and kitchen maid. Apply to Mrs. Godfrey Rhodes, Catarqui, St. Louis Road. may.17x1w.

WANTED—A Manager to take charge of The New Brunswick Railway Company's timber lands in New Brunswick. The business of the Company is selling stumpage and the Manager must have some knowledge of woods and mill operations. Address The New Brunswick Railway Company, St. John, N.B. m.17x1w.

SALESMEN WANTED — To place our pony carnivals. Big commission. Walnut Hall Pany Farms, Boston, Mass. may.15x3.

MALE HELP WANTED.

First class fur cutter and fitter, experienced in retail trade. Permanent position; good salary and interest in business for right man. References required. The British Fur Co., 72 Princess street, Winnipeg, Man. may.19x1w.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD CHANCE.

You can buy the splendid buildings and several acres of land, garden and beautiful lawn of trees, etc., for \$10,000; a lot or lots, 50 by 100 feet or more, at 10 cents a square foot, or en bloc for \$2,000 an acre; land high and dry with no swamps, admirably situated and well adapted for building lots, on grand roads with no land rent or tax; terms cash and half mortgage at 4 1/2 per cent or a reduction for all cash. As this property so nearly touches the city and being very close to the regular city car fare, and the Sillery Cars run through it, you may have the advantages of the city without its heavy taxes, dust, contagion, etc., and at the same time enjoy all the blessings of the healthy country. If in person, apply direct at the house, to J. A. Sangster, Gomin Road, and if by mail address, Sillery, No. 1, Rural Mail Delivery, P.Q. may.21x1.

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.30x1f.

LOT FOR SALE—A splendid piece of ground 80 x 150 ft., on St. Foye Road, one of the finest sites for a house in Quebec. Apply to John E. Walsh, Reg'd., 11 St. John St. apl.20x1f.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

FURNISHED FLAT TO LET—Heated, 4 rooms, bath, etc.; near Grande Allee, 2 minutes' from Battelfields Park. Apply, Chronicle. may.21x1f.

TO LET—Furnished rooms in very central locality, also accommodation for light horse-keeping. Terms very moderate. Apply No. 10 St. Ursule street. Phone 3235. may.14x3w.

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.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Holmwood, Sillery, the property of L. Evans. Ten minutes walk from Car Terminus—all modern improvements including Electric lighting, hardwood floors, three bathrooms, Stables, outbuildings and five acres of land. For further particulars and appointment telephone 339. may.19x1w.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—That fine property known as the Verreault Boarding House, 39 St. Genevieve Avenue, 18 rooms, hot water, furnace and modern conveniences. W. R. LaRue, Notary, 28 St. Ann St. apl.30x1f.

PERSONAL

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUIT-ED? Best Matrimonial paper published. Mailed FREE CORRESPONDENT, Toledo, Ohio. may.10x1m.

TO LET.

TO LET—One large furnished room with sun parlor attached, also hot and cold water, use of phone. Apply by phone 1212. may.21x3.

LAND TO RENT—About six acres of grass land, corner of St. Louis Road and Belvedere. Price reasonable. Apply Esate John H. Holt, 35 Buade street. may.21x3.

OFFICE TO RENT, ground floor, No. 83 St. Peter St., Quebec; dimensions 12x18. Rent \$35.00 per month. For further references apply on premises. may.17x1w.

Large well furnished house to rent for the Summer months or longer in best locality within two minutes of the Street Cars, or am willing to rent one or more large furnished rooms. Particulars by applying to Room 35, Lindsay Building, 203 John street. Phone 1043. may.16x1w.

TO LET—From the 1st June, seven-room flat at 124 Maple Avenue. Hardwood floors and fire grate, newly papered and decorated. Can be seen between 2:30 and 5 o'clock daily. Garage in connection therewith. Apply 124 Maple Avenue. may.15x2w.

TO RENT — 118 Maisonneuve street, eight rooms and bath room, with special boiler heater by gas. Hardwood floors and all modern improvements rental \$25.00 per month. Apply J. A. Chiquette, 111 St. Cyrille Phone 1721. may.14x15.

TO LET—Elegantly furnished rooms at McMahon street and Haldimand Hill. Apply to 99 St. John street. may.14x3.

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. may.14x1m.

TO LET—On the St. Foye Road, within easy reach of the street cars, a nine room brick house, with spacious grounds. For further particulars apply to A. B. X., Chronicle Office. apl.19x1f.

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.21x1f.

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.21x1f.

TO LET—Lower flat No. 105 Fraser street, 30 feet from Maple Avenue, 6 rooms and bath, floors and woodwork in British Columbia fir, furnace, electricity, gas, grate. L. F. Burroughs, 147 Maple Avenue. apl.21x1m.

TO LET—House No. 74 St. Ursule Street, containing eight rooms. For particulars apply to C. E. Taschereau, N.E., Quebec. mar.26x1f.

TO LET—Self-contained house, 637 St. John St. Apply at 366 St. Valier St. Telephone 2044 or at 1 College Court. Telephone 14. jan.25x1f.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

"LITTLE ST. LOUIS HOUSE," 26 Louis St., Quebec. Fine central situation, 2 minutes from the Dufferin Terrace and Chateau Frontenac. Home like rooms with all modern convenience. Good table board. Separate meals if desired. Mrs. H. De Rome, Proprietress. Telephone 3943. apl.21x1m.

ESTEY FLOUR



IS
THE BEST

TRY IT
AND BE CONVINCED

FOR SALE BY
J.B. REFAUD & CO.
BUSSIERE & CO.

AND FIRST CLASS GROCERS.



These tiny CAPSULES are superior to Balsam of Capilla, Gelsule or Injections, and RELIEVES IN 24 HOURS the most distressing urinary troubles. Sold by all druggists.



On the Right Track

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



LOUIS LAVOIE,

Telephone 4096. 184 1/2 Queen Street.

Free inspection of any battery at any time

LA BANQUE NATIONALE

NOTICE.—On and after Tuesday, the first day of May next, this Bank will pay to its shareholders a dividend of two per cent (being at the rate of eight per cent per annum) upon its paid-up capital for the three months ending on the 30th April, next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will take place at the Banking House, Lower Town, on Wednesday, the 13th of June next, at three o'clock, p.m.

The powers of attorney to vote must, to be valid, be deposited at the Bank five full days before that of the meetings, i.e., before three o'clock p.m., on Wednesday, the 6th day of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. LAVOIE,
General Manager.

Quebec, March 20th, 1917.
Mr.26vmm,w.d,fr,itoja12.

ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE
Between
MONTREAL AND GLASGOW.
For information as to rates and sailings:
Apply Local Agents, or
The Robt. Reford Co., Limited,
General Agents,
108 St. Peter St., Quebec.

CUNARD LINE

PASSENGER SERVICE.
Between
MONTREAL AND LONDON
Calling at Falmouth to land passengers.
and
MONTREAL AND BRISTOL.
For particulars of sailings and rates, apply to:
Local Agents, or to
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General Agents,
108 St. Peter street, Quebec.

FRENCH LINE

COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
Direct Route to the Continent.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
For all particulars, inquire:
Wm. M. Macpherson, 83 Dalhousie st.
F. S. Stocking, 32 St. Louis st.

Dr. C-C. Warren

Surgeon-Dentist.
LINDSAY BUILDING.
No. 306 ST. JOHN STREET.

CUNARD

Regular Passenger and Cargo Services
NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL.
NEW YORK-PALMOUTH-LONDON.
NEW YORK-BRISTOL.
Drafts—Money Orders. Mail or Cable. Great Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, Italy.
For further information apply
21 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.
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108 St. Peter St., Quebec.

LaRue, Eugene Trudel,
C.A., L.L.A. C.A., L.L.A.

LaRue & Trudel

Chartered Accountants.

LaRue, Trudel & Picher

Liquidators of Insolvent Estates,
Administrators, Appraisers,
Trustees.
Compromises between Debtors and Creditors.

180 ST. PETER STREET.
Dominion Building, Quebec.
Phones 4580, 4581.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL

MONTREAL.

Magnificent new entrance on
St. James Street.
200 Rooms (many with baths attached).
European rate from \$1.00 per day.
American Plan from \$2.50 per day.
A. J. HIGGINS, LTD.

Financial and Commercial**Closing Letters
By the Can. Press**

(By Canadian Press)

New York, May 19.—The dullness of today's short trading period was in striking contrast to the activity of the two preceding sessions. Momentous overnight events, such as the President's expeditionary force to France had a sobering effect upon speculative sentiment.

Prices were little changed at the opening, apart from another severe break in Denver and Rio Grande Pfd, a result of the ruling of the Federal Court, which inflicted a severe monetary penalty upon that system.

Other minor rails, including some one known as part of the Gould system, were firm to strong a marked, inquiry developing for the new Missouri Pacific issues. Among representative transportation stocks, the Pacific Reading and other high grade shares ruled firm to strong.

War shares were better by 1 to 2 points, their set back in the middle of the session being largely made up at the end. United States Steel came within a fraction of its recent maximum and the more distinctive equipments and munitions recovered 1 to 2 points from yesterday's reversal.

Metals, shippings and petroleum were irregular at times, but hardened later with specialties like Industrial Alcohol, Distillers Securities and Ohio Gas. Gains in these stocks extended from 1-1/2 to about three points.

The automobiles group accentuated their backwardness of the early week. General Motors, Studebaker Common and Pfd. and Chandler lost 2 to 4 points, but rallied slightly on short covering. Total sales amounted to 253,000 shares.

A very slight decrease of reserves was shown in the actual condition of the banks, with a loan expansion of \$37,537,000 and an increase of about \$44,000,000 in demand deposits.

Bonds were heavy, Denver refunding 5's breaking 3 points and Union Pacific 4's and Chicago and North Western 3 1/2's 1-1/2 each. United States registered 4's were up 1-1/2 per cent on call during the week, but other governments were 1-1/2 to 1 per cent lower.

NEW YORK MARKET.

(By Bruneau & Dupuis)

Am Beet Sug.	90	..	..
Am Can Co.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Am Car Fdy.	68 1/2	..	68 1/2
Am Woolen	50 1/2	51	50 1/2
Am Loco	68 1/2	..	68 1/2
Am S & R.	100 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am T & T.	120	..	120
Ana Mining	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2
Bld'g Loco.	57 1/2	..	57 1/2
Bak & Ohio	88 1/2	..	88 1/2
B. R. T.	57 1/2	..	57 1/2
C. P. R.	160 1/2	161	160 1/2
Cent Leather	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Ches & Ohio	57 1/2	..	57 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	73 1/2	..	73 1/2
Butte	48 1/2	..	48 1/2
Colo F & I.	50 1/2	51	50 1/2
Cpn Gas	107 1/2	..	107 1/2
Crucible Stl.	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2
Distillers	16 1/2	..	16 1/2
Erie	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Gen Electric	158	..	158
Gr Nor pfd.	105 1/2	..	105 1/2
G. N. Ore cfs.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Ins Co	87 1/2	..	87 1/2
In Con Corp.	9 1/2	..	9 1/2
do pfd	84 1/2	..	84 1/2
In M Marine	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
do pfd	80	81	79 1/2
Kenn Cop Co.	48 1/2	..	48 1/2
Maxwell	49	49	48 1/2
Mex Petrol'm	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Miami Cop	39 1/2	..	39 1/2
Nevada Cons.	24 1/2	..	24 1/2
NY NH & H.	38 1/2	39 1/2	39
Penna	52 1/2	..	52 1/2
O Cities Gas	131	..	131
Press Stl Car	73 1/2	..	73 1/2
Ray Con Cop.	89	..	89 1/2
Reading	88 1/2	89 1/2	89
Rep I & S.	83 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
South Ry	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Studebaker	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2
Third Ave	18	..	18
Union Pac	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2
US I Alcohol	127	..	127 1/2
U S Rubber	86 1/2	..	86 1/2
U S Steel	121	122 1/2	121 1/2
do pfd	118	..	118
Utah Cop	113	113 1/2	113 1/2
Westinghouse	53 1/2	..	54

CANADA IN WORLD AFFAIRS.

We have learned in the sharpest of schools that certain things are bad; the lust of power, the cult of physical domination, the scheming of dynasties, the perverting of the national will, secret and selfish diplomacy, the privileges of special castes. We have learned that all these things breed death; and that with bad system things must be worse before they become better.

We must register a high vow to make the total force of Canada count for open and above board diplomacy, for the brotherhood of mankind, for democratic control that will institutionalize the aspirations of the plain people who suffer, who toil, who pay. Coming upon us at a time when we were yet in a condition of loosely formative national consciousness, we must demonstrate at the close of the war that Canada stands for the policy of a world organized on the basis, not of war but of peace, not of pillage but of co-operation, not of aggrandizement, but of human service.—The Winnipeg Free Press.

**Closing Letters
By Local Brokers**

(By McDougall & Cowans)

Montreal, May 19.—Although trading was light in Montreal during the short session, there seemed to be a better feeling and a better demand for securities just under the market prices. Brazil was fairly active due to the higher exchange rate which was 13 3/4. The market in New York closed very strong. This has not happened for some time on a Saturday on account of the uncertainty over the week-end. The way it looks as if it would do much better. This should help our market considerably.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)

New York, May 19.—The strong undertone which the stock market has been displaying the past few days was continued throughout today's short session. The general movement of prices, however, held within narrow limits. It was noted that the character of the buying of stocks at the lowest level was superior to that of such selling as developed during the day. United States Steel common retained its role as leader and exhibited a noteworthy degree of buoyancy. The strength of this particular stock created a favorable impression, and its upward tendency had an improving effect on the list generally. We regard the market as a trading affair for turns only for the immediate future.

Sales, Stocks, 250,000; Bonds \$1,398,000.

(By Bruneau & Dupuis)

New York, May 19.—The market has been a staid affair today, ruling firm but not very active, now that the bond bill has been passed and the conscription measure, the country is in a fair way to get down to real business as far as the war is concerned and once upon and doing the natural confidence and courage of the country is sure to find itself. This will make for a more cheerful view and a better range of prices. We certainly had an astonishingly pessimistic start for a big undertaking but foreign news is somewhat better and the country is getting more used to its new undertaking.

In other words we think we have turned the corner of the shock of entering the war and now the important work ahead is to make a success of the liberty loan.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE

(By Breen & Gourdeau)

Brazilian	400 at 20 1/2, 40 at 40.
Steamships	25 at 38.
Civic Investment	2 at 78, 1 at 78, 45 at 78, 40 at 77 1/2.
Detroit	25 at 11 1/2.
Shawinigan	15 at 122.
Toronto	25 at 80, 5 at 81.
Brompton	229 at 49, 100 at 49 1/2.
Cement	5 at 60, 445 at 61.
Canada Cottons	65 at 52.
General Electric	10 at 107.
Carriage	5 at 10.
Smelting	10 at 26 1/2, 5 at 26 1/2, 50 at 26 1/2, 10 at 26 1/2, 5 at 26 1/2.
Dominion Steel	65 at 61, 25 at 61 1/2.
Dominion Textile	75 at 83 1/2, 3 at 88, 100 at 88 1/2, 25 at 87 1/2, 10 at 87 1/2, 12 at 87 1/2.
Ogilvie	2 at 145.
Penmans	3 at 71, 50 at 71 1/2.
Riordon	25 at 124 1/2, 25 at 124 1/2, 50 at 124.
Canada Car pfd	50 at 68.
Cement pfd	117 at 92, 3 at 92 1/2.
Canada Steamships pfd	50 at 86 1/2.
Dominion Textile pfd	4 at 103, 15 at 102 1/2, 4 at 102.
Sherwin-Williams pfd	50 at 89.
Merchants Bank	3 at 168 1/2, 34 at 167 1/2.
Montreal Bank	3 at 215 1/2.
Molson Bank	5 at 168.
Royal Bank	20 at 213.
War Loans (1925)	\$1,000 at 96 1/2, \$1,000 at 96 1/2.
War (1937) fully paid and interest	\$20,000 at 94 1/2, \$400 at 94 1/2, \$1,000 at 94 1/2.
Tramway-Power	closed 34 to 35.

GRAIN MARKET.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)

	Close.	High.	Low.
Wheat	..	..	..
July	..	240	230
Sept	..	217	203
Corn	..	..	..
July	..	155 1/2	157
Sept	..	146 1/2	149 1/2
Oats	..	..	..
July	..	67 1/2	66 1/2
Sept	..	57 1/2	56 1/2

P. O. Box 212. Tel. 183

BREEN & GOURDEAU

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.

43 ST. PETER STREET, and 6 SAULT-AU-MATELOT STREET

Private Wire Connections:

Molson & Robit, members Montreal Stock Exchange, and
Jenks, Gwynne & Co., members New York Stock Exchange and
Chicago Board of Trade.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, May 19.—Cotton futures closed steady. Closing bids: May, 20.76c; July, 20.57c; October, 20.52c; December, 20.63c; January, 20.61c. Spot closed quiet. Middling uplands, 21.10c.

OILS.

London, May 19.—Calcutta linseed, May-June, £30.

Landed oil, 54s. 9d.

Sperm oil, £54.

Petroleum, American refined, 1s. 2d; spirits, 1s. 3d.

Turpentine, spirits, 53s. 10 1/2d.

Rosin, American, strained, 32s. 3; type "G" 32s. 9d.

Savannah, May 19.—Turpentine firm, 44; sales, 261; receipts, 328; shipments, 3; stocks, 9,484.

Rosin, firm; sales, 969; receipts, 892; shipments, 100; stocks, 70,080.

THE TORONTO**PRODUCE MARKET**

Wheat: Ontario, No. 2 winter, \$2.85 to \$2.90 outside, according to location.

Ontario No. 2 white 75 to 77 outside; No. 3 white 74 to 76 outside.

Corn: American No. 2 yellow \$1.71 1/2.

Peas—No. 3 nominal.

Barley—Nominal.

Buckwheat: Rye \$2.00 to \$2.50 shipping points.

Flour: Manitoba. Listed quotations at Toronto are: First patents \$14.50; second patents, \$14.00; strong bakers, \$13.60.

Flour: Ontario, Winter flour, 90 per cent patents, \$12.50 to \$12.60 seaboard.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, \$40.00 per ton, shorts, \$48.00 per ton on track, Montreal.

Province of Quebec.

District of Montmagny

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 9.

DAME CAROLINE FORTIN, of the Town of Montmagny, wife of Mr. Laurent Dube, Dealer, of the said Town of Montmagny, duly authorized to ester en justice,

Plaintiff;

vs.

The said LAURENT DUBE,

Defendant.

An action for separation as to property was entered on the 7th of May, 1917.

OMER BERUBE,

Atty. for Plaintiff.

Montmagny, May 19th, 1917.

M.21x2

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ARCTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of chapter 70, of Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as "The Companies Act," supplementary letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 3rd day of May, 1917, increasing the capital stock of the "Arctic Steamship Company, Limited," from the sum of twenty thousand dollars to the sum of eighty thousand dollars, such increase to consist of six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 5th day of May, 1917.

THOMAS MULVEY,

Under-Secretary of State.

Countersigned:

PENTLAND, STUART, GRAVEL & THOMSON,

Solicitors for Arctic Steamship Company, Limited.

M.21x4

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1:00 p.m. 2:00 p.m.

3:30 p.m. 4:45 p.m.

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NO TIME FOR ELECTION JUST NOW

MR. JOHN S. EWART WRITES SIR WILFRID LAURIER OUTLINING REASONS WHY PRESENT GOVERNMENT SHOULD BE GIVEN AN EXTENSION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY TERM.

Mr. John S. Ewart has sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier the following open letter:

Dear Sir Wilfrid—Two years ago, when Sir Robert Borden was apparently hesitating between his conception of duty to Canada and the prospect (held out to him by some of his supporters) of the party advantage of a general election, I took the liberty of addressing to him an open letter which I hoped might be of some assistance to him. Perhaps it was.

Today, Sir Wilfrid the situation is reversed. Two years ago, none of your supporters wanted an election; now, no Conservative desires an appeal to the constituencies. Two years ago, Sir Robert thought that an election would continue his occupation of office; today, you probably believe that an election would restore you to power. Two years ago, specious and insincere arguments were urged by Conservatives; now, they emanate from Liberal sources.

Formerly, we were told that the opposition had made many charges of mismanagement, even of corruption, against the Government, and that, in reversal of all constitutional practice, the electors ought to be asked to condemn the opposition. We were told also that the Senate had been acting improperly, and that a popular voice of censure would be fitting, even if perfectly futile.

With similar concealment of motive, Liberals now demand an election on the ground of governmental incompetence. Two years ago, they had precisely the same opinion of Sir Robert and his colleagues as they have today, but distrust of his governmental weakness was tempered by belief in his electoral strength. Your friends thought that they would be beaten; now, they think they would win. That is the whole story, and, to a non-party man, the present Liberal attitude is not a whit more estimable than was that of the Conservative election-advocates of two years ago. There are indeed points of contrast between the situations, to which Liberals may, with some appearance of reason, appeal, but to my mind they fall far short of justification, and by no means conceal the party motive.

1.—At the outset of the war, something of a political truce was agreed to. Two years ago, the pact so far existed that each party was charging the other with breaches of it. Today, all semblance of it has disappeared. Party relations have returned to their normal debasement. The Opposition does not pretend to assist the Government; and the Government expects no help—indeed, no quarter—from the Opposition. Why not, then, carry the quarrel to the polls?

2.—Two years ago, the Liberals were inclined to believe that they would be defeated; they thought that the Government had the confidence of the country; and they had to concede, therefore, that the Government was rightly entitled to maintain its place. Now, they believe that the Government would be beaten; that it has lost the confidence of the country; and that it ought to retire. Why, then, should not appeal be made to the people?

3.—Two years ago, the constitutional life of parliament was expiring. It had no mandate to go further. Its continuation was a breach in our democratic form of Government, but a breach suggested by the ministry and agreed to by the Opposition—a breach, therefore, as far as could be ascertained, condoned by the electorate. The present situation is different, for not only is there no general consent, but, on the contrary there is substantial opposition to prolongation of Parliamentary life.

I frankly admit the force of all this, but it does not move me. It is not sufficiently real. I see through it the mere party instinct for party victory.

That may possibly be because I see very little difference between the two sets of men. I have no faith in either of them conducting war-affairs without mistakes and laxities of various kinds. I do not know which of them would do the better work. And I feel quite sure that either of the leaders would be very much more effective than I should be. From a war point of view, I see no advantage in ousting the men who have carried us thus far with very considerable success, and substituting men who, although equally able, are without the advantage of war experience.

Were I convinced that the electorate had lost confidence in the Borden Government, and were anxious for an opportunity to end it, I should defer to the second of the above suggestions, and should join in the demand for an election. But of that I have no evidence, and although some Liberals may have readily arrived at a view favorable to themselves, they cannot reasonably make pretence to certainty in their diagnosis. Let them remember their 1911 confidence, and forever remain distrustful of interested forecasts of proverbial uncertainties.

But if the war should last for thirty years, or for seven, is Parliament still to be continued? Probably not. Already many constituencies are unrepresented; already the Northwest's right to increased representation is overdue; as time elapses, the wrench to the constitution becomes less tolerable, and as we become more accustomed to war-conditions we shall more readily adapt to them our normal political arrangements. Indefinite prolongation of the war must necessitate an election; but, as yet, neither does the political disturbance make it necessary, nor does familiarity with war make it acceptable.

Under these circumstances, I venture to urge upon Liberals that they should, as far as possible, (I know the difficulty) distinguish between public and party advantage, and that they should permit themselves to be influenced by the former alone. Proper and effective prosecution of the war is the one overpowering purpose of the moment. Beside that, nothing very much matters. I recently regretted, indeed, that Sir Robert while in England, should have interjected Imperialistic proposals for constitutional readjustment, and that he should have allowed himself, in this way, to divert attention and feeling from that which is unifying to that which is conspicuously contentious. But let us, at the same time, acknowledge, with generous gratitude, the untiring energy and the great ability which he has so liberally devoted to our service. May we not agree that to deflect his attention and the attention of his colleagues for some weeks, or even months, from war to elections, would seriously hamper Canada's activities and impede her preparation; that your accession to office would inevitably cause delays and difficulties; that our national welfare demands uninterrupted application to war-affairs; and that, always hoping for an early termination of hostilities, the interest of Canada will best be subserved by permitting Sir Robert, for one year more, uninterruptedly, to continue his work?

JOHN S. EWART.
Ottawa, May 18.

STATIST FAVORABLY IMPRESSED BY C. P. R.

In discussing the recent Canadian Pacific report, the London Statist, which is one of the most conservative financial publications in England has a two-page article headed Canadian Pacific Economics, which says that though the volume of traffic was all that could be desired, 1915 was one of the most difficult years ever experienced. Enormous business had to be handled with a serious shortage of cars, while the cost of material was rising by leaps and bounds; fuel and wages were increasing, and labor was scarce and very inefficient. Had not the road been vastly improved in recent years and the capacity greatly increased, serious congestion must have occurred, making proper control over expenditure impossible.

The Statist alludes further to the great improvement in train and carload statistics and to the increased economy shown by the conducting transportation ratio. It thinks that notwithstanding the advancing costs, the net earnings and profits for 1917 will compare favorably with those for 1916, and that there is every likelihood that the growth of the company's activities will prove as wonderful in the future as in the past.



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PERSONAL

Mr. W. G. Farrell, of Montreal, is a guest at the Chateau.

Mr. N. A. Belcourt, of Ottawa, is staying at the Chateau.

Mr. F. B. Watson, of Ottawa, is staying at the Chateau.

Mr. M. R. Almond, of Montreal, is registered at the Chateau.

Mr. G. C. Williams, of Toronto, is registered at the Chateau.

Miss B. Woodbury, of Montreal, is a guest at the Chateau.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Brodie, of Montreal, are in the City, registered at the Chateau.

The condition of Mr. P. B. Casgrain who is seriously ill continues grave. He was in a more weakened state last night.

Mrs. S. Dufault and Miss Helene Dufault who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lavallee, Parc Fontaine, Montreal, for a few days, have returned home.

The marriage is announced to take place on June 4th, of Miss Cecile Dionne, of St. Romuald to Mr. Henri Dutil of the Editorial Staff of L'Evénement.

The representation of "gringoire" recently given at the home of Madame L. A. Taschereau in aid of the Red Cross realized the handsome amount of two hundred dollars.

The marriage is announced to take place on the 30th, inst., of Mr. Wilfrid Laliberte, son of Mr. Josephat Laliberte, civil employee, to Miss Ella Bedard, daughter of Mr. Louis Bedard, of this city.

The marriage is announced to take place on the 28th, instant, of Mr. J. W. Massicotte of this city, son of Mr. H. Massicotte, of St. Basile, to Miss Lellie Tremblay, daughter of Mr. J. A. Tremblay, also of Quebec.

Capt. Gustave Lancot, who has recently returned from the front, is expected to arrive in the city tomorrow. During his stay he will be the guest of Hon. L. A. and Mrs. Taschereau, Grande Allée.

Mr. A. Huestis, brother of Mr. H. E. Huestis, Grande Allée, and Mrs. Huestis of Toronto are coming to Quebec shortly. Mrs. Huestis is president of the Local Council of Women, and it is expected that she will give one or two lectures while in the city.

The marriage is announced to take place at St. Petronille Church, Island of Orleans, May 28th, of Miss Marie Blanche Rousseau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Napoleon Rousseau, to Mr. James C. Kane, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Kane of this city.

Hon. C. E. Dubord, who has been a patient in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, for the past few weeks, suffering from the effects of an accident he met with during the winter, was taken back to his home on Saturday in the same critical condition that he has been in for some time.

Miss Angeline Lemieux was hostess last week at a shower in honor of Miss Gabrielle Vallieres. Mrs. Jos. E. Barnard and Mrs. Henri Paul Hamel served tea and coffee and among the guests present were, Misses Genevieve Pacaud, Mariette Lafrance, Geraldine Hamel, Marguerite Aherne, Germaine Bolduc, Mary Pelletier, Juliette Chasse, Marguerite Roy, Gabrielle Paradis, Lucille Lavigne, Aline Verve, Marguerite Bruneau, Marguerite Parent, Jeanne Dupre, Madame Gauthier and Miss Carrier.

Late arrivals at the Chateau—F. Lallemant Jr. W. F. Farrell, Miss B. Woodbury, A. Teure, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. H. MacDonald, P. H. White, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Johnson, New York; W. A. Desbarats, L. LeBel, F. T. Rawley, M. R. Almour, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Brodie, Montreal; J. W. Davidson, A. M. Brook, G. C. Williams, Toronto; F. B. Watson, N. A. Belcourt, Ottawa; H. L. Brown, W. G. Hamilton, J. J. Prince, New York; E. Duckett, St. Hyacinthe; O. H. Elsaissen, Buffalo; C. A. Hamel, Haverhill, Mass; Mrs. O. E. Robbins, Cleveland.

A pretty wedding took place in the private chapel of St. Jean Baptiste Church at six-thirty Saturday morning, when Miss Marie-Paule Chasse, daughter of Mrs. Honore Chasse, was married to Mr. Herman Courchesne, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Courchesne. The bride who was given away by her brother, Mr. Edmond Chasse, was handsomely gowned in a brown travelling suit with hat to match, cross fox furs and carried a beautiful bouquet of sweet-heart roses. The groom was attended by his father. The ceremony was performed by Abbe Courchesne, of Cap St. Ignace. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Courchesne left on their honeymoon, which will be spent in New York. On their return they will reside on Murray Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Courchesne were the recipients of numerous gifts, testifying to their great popularity among a large circle of friends.

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