MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 35 — MARKDALE, ONT., THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1915 — WHOLE NO. 1797

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCE

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, June 1.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.61; No. 2, $1.58; No. 3, $1.56, on track, lake ports. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 66 3-4c; No. 3 C.W., 64 1-4c; extra No. 1 feed, 64c; No. 1 feed, 63 1-2c, on track, lake ports. American corn—No. 2 yellow, 79 1-2c, track, lake ports. Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 79c, track, Toronto. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 50 to 60c; 3, 58 to 59c, according to freights. Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.42 to $1.44, according to freights. Peas—No. 2 nominal, per car lots, to $1.65, according to freights. Barley—Good malting barley, 72c; feed barley, 65 to 70c, according to freights. Rye—No. 2 nominal, $1.17 to $1.20, according to freights. Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $8.10; second patents, in jute bags, $7.60; strong bakers', in jute bags, $7.40, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more. Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $6, seaboard, or Toronto freights, in bags. Millfeed, car lots—Bran, per ton, $26; shorts, per ton, $28; middlings, per ton, $29; good feed flour, per bag, $2, delivered Montreal freights.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 24c; inferior, 20 to 22c; creamery, prints, 30 to 32c; solids, 27 to 29c. Eggs—21 to 22c per dozen, in case lots. Beans—$3.10 to $3.15 for prime, and to $3.25 for hand-picked. Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 18 to 20c; Spring chickens, 50c; fowl, 13 to 15c. Cheese—19 3-4c for large, and at 20c for twins. Potatoes—Ontario, 55 to 60c per bag, out of store, and 45c in car lots. New Brunswicks, car lots, 55 to 60c per bag.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 13 3-4 to 14c per lb., in case lots. Hams—Medium, 17 to 17 1-2c; do., heavy, 14 1-2 to 15c; rolls, 14 to 14 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 20c; backs, 21 to 22c; boneless backs, 23c. Lard—The market is quiet, with prices steady; pure lard, tubs, 11 3-4c to 12c; pails, 12 to 12 1-2c. Compound, tubs, 9 3-4 to 10c; do., pails, 10 to 10 1-4c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Straw is quoted at $7 to $8 a ton, in car lots, delivered on track here. Hay—No. 1 hay is quoted at $17 to $17.50; No. 2 at $15 to $16, and No. 3 at $13 to $13.50.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, June 1.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 81 to 82c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 67 to 67 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 67 1-2c; No. 2 local white, 66 1-2c; No. 3 local white, 65 1-2c; No. 4, do., 64 1-2c. Flour—Spring wheat patents, firsts, $8.20; seconds, $7.70; strong bakers', $7.50; Winter patents, choice, $7.90; straight rollers, $7.40 to $7.50; do., bags, $3.50 to $3.65. Rolled oats, barrels, $7 to $7.15; do., bags, 90 lbs., $3.35. Bran, $26. Shorts, $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $40. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $19 to $20. Cheese—Finest westerns, 18 3-4c; finest easterns, 18 to 18 1-4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 28 1-2c; seconds, 26 1-2 to 27c. Eggs—Fresh, 22 to 22c; selected, 24 to 25c; No. 1 stock, 20c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 42 1-2 to 45c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $14 to $14.25. Pork—Heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $29; short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $28.50. Lard—Compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10 1-2c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 12 1-2c.

Winnipeg Wheat.

Winnipeg, June 1.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.55 3-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.52 3-8; No. 3 Northern, $1.46 3-8; No. 4, $1.43 7-8; No. 5, $1.39 7-8; No. 6, $1.34 7-8. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 62 5-8c; No. 3 C.W., 60 5-8c; extra No. 1 feed, 60 5-8c; No. 1 feed, 59 1-2c; No. 2 feed, 58 1-2c. Barley—No. 3, 71c; No. 4, 66c; feed, 62c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.71 1-2.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, June 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.54 3-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.50 3-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.46 3-4; July, $1.40 3-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 71 to 71 1-2c. Oats—No. 3 white, 52 to 52 1-2c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, June 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.54 3-4; No. 1 Northern, $1.53 3-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.48 3-4 to $1.50 3-4; July, $1.43. Linseed, cash, $1.97; July, $1.99.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, June 1.—Butchers' cattle, choice, $8.10 to $8.35; do., good, $7.70 to $8.10; medium, $6.85 to $7.35; do., common, $6 to $6.75; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6 to $6.50; rough bulls, $5 to $5.75; butchers' cows, choice, $6.50 to $7; do., good, $5.50 to $6.25; do., medium, $5.25 to $5.75; do., common, $4.75 to $5.25; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7; stockers, 700 to 1,000 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; canners and cutters, $4.00 to $5; milkers, choice, each, $60 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $55; springers, $50 to $75; light ewes, $7 to $8.50; do., heavy, $6 to $6.50; do., bucks, $5.50 to $6.50; yearling lambs, $7 to $9.50; spring lambs, $5 to $9; calves, $4.50 to $9.75; hogs, fed and watered, $9.40; do., off cars, $9.65; do., f.o.b., $8.15.

Montreal, June 1.—There were no choice steers on the market. The very best offered sold at $8.50, and the lower grades from that down to $7. Butchers' cows brought from $4.50 to $7, and bulls from $4.50 to $7 per cwt. A feature of the trade in small meats was the weaker feeling in the market for sheep and lambs, owing to the more liberal supplies coming forward. The demand was only fair, and sales of sheep were made at $5 to $6 per cwt., and Spring lambs at $4 to $6 each, as to size and quality. The trade in calves was active at prices ranging from $2 to $18 each. The market for hogs was strong. The demand was good, and sales of selected lots were made at $9.25 to $9.35 per cwt., weighed off cars.

Britain and Italy Exchange Messages

A despatch from London says: It was announced officially that Premier Asquith had sent a telegram to Premier Salandra of Italy expressing his pleasure that the long-standing relationship between the two countries had ripened into a more intimate relationship. Premier Salandra responded with the hope that "a long era of liberty and peace may be opened in Europe."

Female Police Force Organized in Italy

A despatch from Paris says: The Rome correspondent of the Temps telegraphs that nearly 11,000 women have been enrolled in a female police force authorized by the Italian Government. These women belong for the most part to the middle classes. They will undergo special physical training and wear uniforms.

In all, 145 distinct languages are spoken in India.

It keeps lazy men busy putting things off till to-morrow.

The Markdale STANDARD

Is published on Thursday by C. W. RUTLEDGE, Markdale, Ontario.

Subscription, $1 a year; copies to the U.S. fifty cents extra postage. Twenty-five cents additional when not paid in advance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Advertising rates 10 cents per inch per week for display advs., per column measure. Reading notices five cents per line.

Stock, grain, or articles for sale, etc., five lines, 25 cents for each insertion. Stray animals one week, 50 cents; three weeks $1.00.

Memorial poetry, 10 cents a line. All correspondence intended for publication should be addressed to The Markdale Standard, Markdale.

Standard Clubbing Rates

Standard and—	
Weekly Mail	$1 75
Saturday Globe	2 00
Christian Guardian	2 50
Family Herald	1 90
Weekly Witness	1 90
Weekly Sentinel	1 90
Toronto Sun	1 90
Farmer's Advocate	2 50
Daily News	3 00
Daily Star	3 00
Daily World	3 50
Daily Globe	4 00
Daily Mail	4 00
The Canadian Farm	1 90
The Catholic Register	1 90
Canadian Dairy	1 90
Canadian Farm	1 90
Canadian Poultry News	1 40
Northern Messenger	1 40

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. W. PATTON, J.P.
[illegible], Ont. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Business strictly confidential.

W. C. DAVIS
Painter and Paperhanger, Markdale. Estimating and contracting done. The latest designs in Wall Paper kept and furnished.

R. J. SPROULE.
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Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Offices—Main street, Markdale. Money to loan.

LUCAS, RANEY & HENRY
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc. W. H. Lucas, [illegible], Markdale; Traders Bank Building, Toronto. I. B. Lucas, K.C. [illegible] E. Raney, W. D. Henry, B.A.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. A. MacARTHUR
Dentist.
Office in Armstrong Block (over [illegible] hardware store). Entrance southwest corner of building, Toronto street.

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(L.D.S., D.D.S.)
Dental Surgeon, Graduate of Ontario College of Dental Surgeons and University of Toronto. Office over the Post Office. Office hours 9 a.m., to 5 p.m. Parties [illegible] after hours call up [illegible] by private phone in residence of dental office.

FRATERNAL.

A. F. & A. M.
[illegible] Lodge, No. 390, G. R. O., Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, McFarland Block, on Tuesday evening on or before the full moon every month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Rev. [illegible] Phalen, W. M.; E. C. Duff, Secretary.

C. O. C. F., No. 399.
Court Markdale, Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, No. 399, meets [illegible] Tuesday in the month in [illegible] Hall at [illegible] o'clock. Mrs. R. [illegible] Smith, Chief Councillor; R. W. [illegible], Recorder.

SAUGEEN LODGE, No. 327, I.O.O.F.
Meets every Friday at 7.30 p.m., in their hall, Main street. Visiting brethren always welcome. W. J. Howard, N.G.; W. C. Davis, Sec'y.

COURT GREY, 1151, C.O.F.
Meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month in Mathews' Hall, at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren always welcome. Wm. Anderson, C.R.; J. Duff, Fin.-Sec.

G. R. MILLER, M.B., M.D., C.M.
Rocklyn, Ont.
Graduate of the Medical Faculty of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont. Late House Surgeon in the General and Marine Hospital, Owen Sound. Phone 21r13 and 51r3, Rocklyn.

MARKDALE, L. O. L. No. 1045.
Meets in Sarjeant's block on Thursday evening on or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. John Johnston, W. M., John McFadden, Secretary.

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DR. DeVAN'S FRENCH PILLS A reliable Regulating Pill for Women. $5 a box or three for $10. Sold at all Drug Stores, or mailed to any address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN. Restores Vim and Vitality; for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter"; a Tonic—will build you up. $3 a box, or two for $5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

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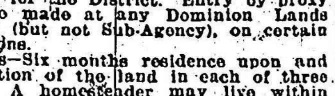

Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

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 any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

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

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

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

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

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

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

MILITIA RESERVES TO BE ORGANIZED

To Secure Enrolment of 200,000 Men Under 50 Years of Age.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The militia reserve of Canada is to be organized and will be thus available as recruits for active service, it has been announced. Details of the plan are yet lacking. It is estimated that there are upwards of 200,000 men in Canada under 50 years of age who are connected with or have been connected with the active militia. They will be to an extent not yet announced, organized and will thus form a third line of defence, ready in case of necessity.

CANADIANS REACH ENGLAND

The Missanabie Landed Soldiers and Nurses.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Missanabie, which arrived at Plymouth on Saturday evening, had on board the 29th battalion of Vancouver, the 4th field artillery brigade headquarters, 13th, 14th, and 16th field batteries, reserve park and 30 St. John Ambulance nurses.

The bee that gets the honey doesn't loaf around the hive.

PILES CURED at HOME by New Absorption Method.

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 849 Windsor, Ont.

GERMAN ANSWER TO U.S. NOTE

Alleges Ship Carried Guns—Wants Agreement on "Facts" Before Justifying the Lusitania Crime

Berlin, via The Hague, May 30.—The text of the German reply to the American note regarding the Lusitania and other incidents, as made public here to-day is as follows:—

"The Imperial Government has subjected the statements of the United States to careful examination, and has a lively wish to contribute in a frank and friendly manner to clear up any misunderstanding which may have entered into the relations between the two Governments through the events mentioned by the American note.

"With regard to the Cushing and Gulflight incidents, the American Embassy already has been informed that it is far from the German Government to have any intention of ordering attacks by submarines or flyers on neutral ships in the war zone not guilty of any hostile act. On the contrary, most explicit instructions repeatedly have been given the German armed forces to avoid attacking such vessels.

"If neutral ships have come to grief through German submarine warfare during the past few months by mistake it is a question of isolated and exceptional cases which are traceable to the misuse of flags by the British, in connection with carelessness or suspicious actions on the part of ships. In all cases where a neutral vessel, through no fault of its own, has come to grief, through German submarines or flyers, according to these facts as ascertained by the German Government, this Government has expressed its regret at the unfortunate occurrence and has promised indemnification where the facts justified it. Germany will treat the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight according to the same principle. An investigation is in progress, and the results will be communicated to the Embassy shortly.

"If necessary, the investigations can be supplemented by a call upon the International Commission of Enquiry, as provided for in Article 3 of The Hague Agreement of October 18, 1907.

The Falaba Case.

"In the case of the sinking of the English ship Falaba, the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing the passengers and crew ample opportunity to save themselves. It was not until the captain disregarded the order to lay to and took to flight, sending up rockets for help, that the commander ordered the crew and passengers by signal from a megaphone to leave within ten minutes. As a matter of fact, he allowed them 23 minutes, and did not fire a torpedo until suspicious vessels were hurrying to aid the Falaba.

"With regard to the loss of life when the British passenger steamer Lusitania was sunk, the German Government already has expressed deep regret to neutrals concerned that nationals of those countries lost their lives. The Imperial Government is unable for the rest to reject the impression that certain important facts most directly connected with the sinking of the Lusitania may have escaped the attention of the American Government. It therefore considers it necessary in the interests of a clear and full understanding aimed at by both Governments primarily to convince itself that the reports of the facts which are before the two Governments are complete and in agreement.

"The Government of the United States proceeds upon the assumption that the Lusitania is to be considered as an ordinary unarmed merchant vessel. The Imperial Government begs in this connection to point out that the Lusitania was one of the largest and fastest of English steamers participating in Government funds as an auxiliary cruiser, and is expressly included in the navy list published by the British Admiralty. It is moreover known to the Imperial Government from reliable information furnished by its officials and neutral passengers that for some time practically all the more valuable English merchant vessels have been provided with guns, ammunition and other weapons and furnished with crews especially practised in manning guns. According to reports here, the Lusitania, when she left New York, had guns aboard which were mounted under deck and masked.

Blames Great Britain.

"The Imperial Government furthermore has the honor to direct the particular attention of the American Government to the fact that the British Admiralty, by secret instructions in February of this year, advised the British merchant marine not only to seek protection behind neutral flags and markings, but even when so disguised to attack German submarines by ramming. High rewards were offered by the British Government as a special incentive for the destruction of submarines by merchant vessels, and such rewards already have been paid. In view of these facts, which are sufficiently known to the Imperial Government, it is unable to consider British merchant vessels any longer 'undefended territory' in the zone of war and time of war designated by the Admiralty and staff of the Imperial German Navy. German commanders consequently are no longer in the position to observe the rules of right of capture otherwise usual, and with which they invariably complied before this.

"Lastly, the Imperial Government must specifically point out that on her last trip the Lusitania, as on earlier occasions, had Canadian troops and munitions of war aboard, including no less than 5,100 cases of ammunition destined for the destruction of brave German soldiers who are fulfilling with self-sacrifice and devotion their duty to the Fatherland. The German Government believes it acts in just self-defence when its soldiers destroy ammunition destined for the enemy with the means of war at its command. The English steamship company must have been aware of the dangers to which passengers aboard the Lusitania were exposed under the circumstances. In taking them aboard in spite of this the company quite deliberately tried to use the lives of American citizens as protection for the ammunition carried, and violated the clear provisions of American laws, which expressly prohibit and provide punishment for carrying passengers on ships which have explosives aboard. The company thereby wantonly caused the deaths of so many passengers. According to the express report of the submarine commander concerned, which is only confirmed by all other reports, there can be no doubt that the rapid sinking of the Lusitania was primarily due to an explosion of her cargo of ammunition caused by a torpedo. Otherwise, there was all human possibility that the passengers would have been saved.

"The Imperial Government holds the facts recited to be of sufficient importance to recommend them to careful examination by the American Government. The Imperial German Government begs to reserve final statements of its position with regard to the demands made in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania until a reply is received from the American Government, and believes it should recall here that it took note with satisfaction of the proposals of good offices submitted by the American Government to Berlin and London with a view to providing a way for the conduct of the maritime war between Germany and Great Britain. The Imperial Government furnished at that time ample evidence of its good will by its willingness to consider these proposals. The realization of these proposals failed on account of their rejection by Great Britain."

Disappointment Is Keen.

Washington, May 30.—Germany's reply to the American note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania with a loss of more than 100 American lives, produced a feeling of profound disappointment here. Dissatisfaction at the failure of Germany to answer the demands of the United States was reflected in Government circles generally.

Will Stick to Position.

From a previous knowledge of President Wilson's position, it was generally predicted that a prompt answer would be sent to Berlin perhaps within twenty-four or forty-eight hours. This is expected to give the American Government's understanding of the facts, that the Lusitania was unarmed and carried no concealed guns, that she departed from the United States a peaceful merchantman and that under all rules of international law and humanity the vessel should have been visited and searched and her passengers transferred to a place of safety whether she carried ammunition or not. American law does not prohibit ammunition from being carried on passenger ships, it will be asserted, but only self-exploding material, and liners in the past have been permitted to carry arms and ammunition by special ruling of the State Department on the meaning of the Federal statutes.

Germany's failure even to discuss the reparation demanded by the American note, and evasion of the request that guarantees be given that American vessels and lives be not endangered in the future, are the main points, however, which the United States Government, it was generally believed to-night would advert in the second note. The expressions of regret and offers of reparation for unintentional attacks on neutral ships are expected to have little weight in determining the nature of the response of the United States.

While it is generally thought the United States will answer Germany's request for facts with a restatement of the circumstances as recited in the American note of May 13th, the promptness with which the reply will be despatched is counted upon to serve as an indication that the American Government wishes an early answer, and does not desire to engage in a protracted diplomatic discussion.

Persons close to President Wilson have learned that he is determined to obtain reparation for the Lusitania victims, and assurances of respect for American rights in future, and that failing this, he would not hesitate to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

NIGERIAN CHIEFS ARE LOYAL

SEND CASH CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR EXPENSE.

Although Moslems, They Voice Opposition to Turks' Stand In War.

One of the most curious documents of the present war was received at the British Embassy at Washington recently. It is a report of the Governor-General of Nigeria, summarizing the reports received by him from numerous tribal chiefs expressing their loyalty to Great Britain in the war, accompanied by cash contributions to the war expense.

Most of the tribes of Nigeria are Moslems. The British authorities therefore lay stress on their loyalty in view of the action of Turkey in joining the war on the side of Germany.

The fact that they are Moslems, however, is probably the reason for the most interesting feature of the communications from the tribal chieftains which are expressed in the most extravagant terms and filled with

Many Curious Statements.

This is the way the Emir of Bornu begins his letter:

"From Shehu Bukar Garbai, son of Shehu Ibrahim, son of Shehu Umar, son of Mohamadu Lamino El Kanemy, the humble slave of Allah, Emir of Bornu by the power of the King of England."

He proceeds:

"After that we know that the King of England is waging war against the Germans. The war is close to us at Mora. Who knoweth the ways of Allah? We are warring against proud and stiffnecked people as the Germans are. In such a case Allah is on our side. Our Lord Mohammed saith: 'Those who break friendships, kill them like pagans. If you kill them perhaps they will repent.'"

Gives $10,000.

The Emir of Bida writes as follows:

"This letter is from Sarkin Bida, Mahomadu, and all his people with a thousand salutations of loyalty and friendship to the Governor-General.

"We have heard of the big war which is taking place through the Empire between the great and powerful King of England and the German nation. We know that such a war must cause distress and misery, therefore, we are very sorry to hear this news.

"We desire to offer with [illegible] permission to the great King of England—may God prolong His Majesty's life and increase His power. We pray that God may give him victory over his enemies throughout the four corners of the earth—a small donation of [illegible] pounds sterling as our contribution to the war fund. To assist in this war we beg to offer ourselves and all our belongings to you. May God protect you and prolong your life."

The Emir of Jemaa says he and his people are very poor and can send only forty pounds sterling from the tribal treasury, but his pledges of support are equal to those of the richest Emirs. He writes:

"God give him [King George] greatness. May his lands stretch north, south, east and west. George, King of England, his Most Gracious Majesty. May he live and reign long.

"The reason why I write to His Majesty is because he has helped us from being prisoners of the Germans. We are glad, we thank him. We pray God to help him still and give him more greatness, and may he win all the German territories, all their lands and properties.

"Because you are the helper and protector of the Moslems, [illegible] the strong, the poor, the rich.

"We are all glad and we [illegible] joyful because you have taken the lands from the Germans. [illegible] my chiefs and my subjects on this account, have sent you 150 pounds sterling from our treasury. [illegible] are poor people and have [illegible] that is why we send you so small an amount. Of our little we hope you will take the wish and take it as great."

Week of War Festivities.

A victory over the Germans in Africa strongly impressed the Emir of Kontagora with the righteousness of the British cause. He wrote:

"After this know that after being informed the residents of Kontagora of the good news (the fall of Duala) of the war with the Germans (from which I can see that God is with you), I and my people, both great and small, held festivities for seven days and nights, both men and women and children rejoicing greatly that God had given you victory. This [illegible] is good news for you is good news for us, and any [illegible] you may obtain is ours also. We are continually praying God that he will give you victory and that he will destroy the Germans because we know that they are an evil people and customs, therefore may God help them at all because [illegible] the custom to spoil the [illegible]."

The Emir makes a contribution of 200 pounds sterling to the [illegible] War Fund and promises [illegible] tion to keep the roads [illegible] military use as an extra [illegible] tion.

He Was So Good.

The widow was taking her [illegible] look at the bust of her beloved husband. The clay was still [illegible] "Pray examine it well," [illegible] said the sculptor. "If there is anything wrong I can alter it." The widow looked at it with a mixture of sorrow and satisfaction. "It is just like him," she said: "a perfect portrait—his large nose the sign of goodness." Here she burst into tears. "He was so good! Make the nose a little larger!"

Judge: "And you still claim to be innocent, although six witnesses say they saw you commit the crime?" Prisoner: "Your Honor, I can produce six thousand who didn't see me."

ANY DYSPEPTIC CAN GET WELL

By Taking "Fruit-a-tives" Says Capt. Swan

Life is very miserable to those who suffer with Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach and Biliousness. This letter from Captain Swan (one of the best known skippers on the Great Lakes) tells how to get quick relief from Stomach Trouble.

PORT BURWELL, ONT., May 8th, 1913.

"A man has a poor chance of living and enjoying life when he cannot eat. That was what was wrong with me. Loss of appetite and indigestion was brought on by Constipation. I have had trouble with these diseases for years. I lost a great deal of flesh and suffered constantly. For the last couple of years, I have taken "Fruit-a-tives" and have been so pleased with the results that I have recommended them on many occasions to friends and acquaintances. I am sure that "Fruit-a-tives" have helped me greatly. By following the diet rules and taking "Fruit-a-tives" according to directions, any person with Dyspepsia will get benefit".

H. SWAN.

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

Personal Mention

Mdlle Gaby Deslys never wears any other jewellery but pearls—her famous three-string necklace and two rings, each with a single pearl the size of a pigeon's egg.

A curious compliment is being paid Mrs. Asquith. A wealthy woman is slavishly copying her gowns. As soon as the Premier's wife appears in a new dress, promptly this notoriety-hunter emerges in one exactly similar. It is the nearest she can get to Mrs. Asquith!

The new Lord Rothschild has lately patronized a flat hat similar to that which sent all Dundee wandering when Mr. Churchill introduced the fashion there. Like the First Lord of the Admiralty, he wears it while riding.

The knack of making an exquisite-looking cravat is possessed by Sir John French. This is borne out by the latest photograph of him in The Daily Mail. The khaki cravat of the field-marshal is seen to be as great a success as that of the Earl of Craven, [illegible] cravat stylist. With it he wears a long pin shaped [illegible].

A man with a [illegible] countenance, a [illegible] and a [illegible] eye is Mr. Joseph Pennell, whose drawings of "[illegible] in Wartime" have [illegible] again. He is one of the [illegible] whom Whistler most admired, and the witty painter [illegible] him in a libel action [illegible] occasion [illegible].

Mr. Walter Long's charming manners always save him from making enemies. [illegible] is the [illegible] of a well known Liberal M.P. When Mr. Long was a boy at Harrow he had that same winning way, and Sir Melvill Beachcroft, a fellow student, is never tired of quoting the saying prevalent at the school in those days: "Man wants but little here below, but wants that little Long."

Lord Brassey, with [illegible] the help of two [illegible] at the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, and recalled the days when he was Governor of Victoria. What he did not tell [illegible] was that he [illegible] He was the first governor [illegible] there in his own [illegible] governor to deliver [illegible] during his governorship [illegible] governor to be [illegible] for a breach of the law [illegible] upon to administrat[illegible] tioned for cycling on [illegible].

SHIPS NOT TO LEAVE NEW YORK

Washington Instructs Navy Officers to Use Shells if Any German Boat Attempts a Dash to the Sea

New York, May 30.—Naval officers in New York City were intensely interested in [illegible] orders that came from Washington to sink any German ship that attempts to leave this harbor. The orders were based, it was [illegible], upon reports submitted to Government officials at Washington that in the event of hostilities between this country and Germany an effort will be made at once to block up New York harbor by sinking at an advantageous spot in the Narrows one or more of the German steamships that have been tied up at Hoboken piers since the European war began.

It was also admitted that the same orders regarding German steamships attempting to leave the port were transmitted to the commanders of all the [illegible] that guard New York City.

No effort was made yesterday [illegible] responsible quarters [illegible] fact that the reports [illegible] from these several sources [illegible] tained that there was [illegible] for fear that Germany [illegible] already upon a way [illegible] New York City, at least [illegible] in the event of a break [illegible] with the United States. The statement that the sinking of the Vaterland, the largest steamship afloat, and perhaps others of the German commercial fleet held here, to bar passage through the Narrows would be embraced in the first German effort has been believed in Washington as a result of the verification offered by the unusually large corps of investigators. The orders received regarding the conduct of officers of both army and navy here could not be mistaken. They were simply to sink any German vessel that did not immediately respond to an order to stop.

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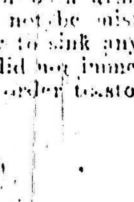

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