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HELP STILL NEEDED FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Committee Outlines Necessities Not Provided for by Recent U.S. Loan.

In a letter to The Advance last week, Mr. A. De Jardin, Honorary Secretary-Treasurer of the Committee of Relief Work for the Victims of the War in Belgium, writes from the office of the Central Relief Committee, 59 St. Peter street, Montreal, expressing thanks to the people and the press of Canada for the generous help given to the Belgian cause. In addition a circular of explanation is enclosed as follows:—

To the Editor of The Advance,
Timmins.

Dear Sir:—

In view of the recent statement issued by Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which points out the impossibility at present of obtaining the necessary shipping tonnage to forward to Belgium the food supplies in the same quantities as in the past, and also draws attention to the fact that the United States Government have made arrangements to loan to the Belgian Government the sum of \$45,000,000, payable to the Commission for Relief in Belgium in six monthly instalments, which sum will cover the cost of such food supplies as can be shipped in that time by the limited number of ships available to the Commission, the Central Executive Committee of the Belgian Relief Fund in Canada finds it unnecessary

for the present, to make appeal to the generously disposed people of Canada on the plea of the urgency of support in order to stave off starvation.

The needs of Belgium continue however, as pressing as in the past and the situation may be considered as being even more pitiable as, through the forced decrease in imports, Belgium will be compelled to fall back on her last native resources already so denuded. In order to maintain that so limited ration that has been doled out in the past it will be necessary to encroach upon the Country's stock of Milk Cattle which has been reserved to maintain a supply of fresh milk for the children.

In the hope, however, that the recent swiftly developed shortage in the World's shipping, the cause of this new departure of the Relief Work, may not permanently endure; in the hope that the necessary funds

may be available should any emergency or special occasion arise and in view of the fact that in any event relief in many forms will be required after the war, the Committee hope that all the generous supporters of the Fund in the past and all those who have pledged themselves for future payments will continue to support the Fund and thus continue to show their sympathy with the people who gave their all for the cause of Humanity.

All such donations received after the 15th of June will be disposed of to the best advantage of this stricken people, according to the wish that may be expressed by any donor or according to the actual or more pressing needs of any of the already organized channels of Relief Work such as:

"Help to the Children removed from Belgian Front."

"Queen's Fund for the Wounded Soldiers."

"Home for the Belgian Soldiers."

"Relief for Belgian Prisoners in Germany."

"Anglo Belgian Committee of the Belgian Red Cross."

"Relief for Belgian Children suffering from tuberculosis and rickets."

"Belgian Orphan Fund."

"Belgian National Relief Fund for War Orphans, etc."

All donations received prior to the 15th of June will be held at the disposal of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, for the purchase in Canada of Canadian Produce, according to our previous pledges.

The Central Executive Committee will issue in the immediate future a report covering the whole of their operations up to the 15th of June.

Thanking you for publishing the above, we remain,

Yours truly,
A. DE JARDIN, Hon.
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Kaiser in a recent speech informed his troops that the "offensive of the Allies was ended." Mr. Bill Hun will find that the Allies will be still more "offensive" to him in the immediate future.

Italy has formally declared Albania an independent state and pledged the new nation the protection and friendship of Italy, free institutions, trial by jury, national schools and Albanian militia.

A BILLION IN GOLD HANDLED BY CANADA

Dominion Mint Has Greatest Gold Refining Capacity in the World.

There was some "big talk" and some "big figures" in the Dominion Parliament recently, when Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, spoke of the amount of gold that had been handled by the Finance Department of the Dominion since the war began. With regard to specie alone Sir Thomas said that the amount of gold in coin and bars handled by the Finance Department since the war was twice the total amount of gold that there was in England when the war began, and this vast supply had come to Canada from Great Britain, from Asia, Russia, Africa and other countries, via Halifax and Vancouver.

This statement was made by the Minister of Finance in response to criticisms levelled by Hon. Dr. Pugsley regarding salaries paid in the Finance Department.

The bullion shipments, said Sir Thomas, had been made in British warships, coming to Halifax or Vancouver, where they were met by officials of his department and taken to Ottawa.

Since the beginning of the war, said Sir Thomas, the Canadian Finance Department had handled for the Imperial Government and the Bank of England no less than \$1,000,000,000 in bullion.

In addition to this, the Mint had increased its refining capacity from South Africa and Russia, until to-day it had the greatest capacity of any gold refinery in the world, capable of treating 250,000 ounces, or \$5,000,000 a week under the chlorine process.

In addition to this, Sir Thomas pointed out the vast amount of work involved in his department with the three domestic war loans, subscriptions for which had been received at 3,500 chartered bank branches.

All this, said Sir Thomas, had entailed a vast amount of extra work on the staff of his department, and he paid a very high tribute to the skillful manner in which the work had been done by men who were working for much less salaries than such work would command with any financial concern.

With regard to war taxes, Sir Thomas said a great amount of work had developed, but he paid a warm tribute to the manner in which the public had met these demands, being not merely willing, but anxious to meet them, and he did not anticipate that it would be necessary to litigate a single claim.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE HEAD OF BRITISH WAR MISSION

Lord Northcliffe, at the request of the War Cabinet, has accepted the position of head of the British war mission in the United States in succession to Arthur J. Balfour, who is to return to his duties at the Foreign Office.

Lord Northcliffe's task will be to co-ordinate the various British missions and act in concert with the missions of the Entente allies and of the American and Canadian Governments. He has made many visits to the United States and Canada.

World News in Brief

Methodist conferences and Anglican church meetings throughout Ontario have endorsed Conscription.

General Alexieff has resigned as Chief Commander of the Russian armies and General Brusiloff has succeeded him.

Several United States officers are in Canada studying Canadian military methods, for the betterment of the U.S. Army plans.

A Russian in Waterbury, Conn., is asking exemption from military duty in the United States because he has a wife and two children in Connecticut, and another wife and three children in Russia.

Austrian losses between May 14 and 20 are estimated at 85,000 dead, wounded and missing, including five generals and 40 high officials. A hundred cannon have been taken or destroyed. The Italians have certainly been applying "the Boot" to the Huns.

Spain has sent an urgent note to Vienna, Berlin and Constantinople, demanding that there be an end to the deportations, looting and persecution of the Jews in Palestine. The action of Spain in this matter is said to be energetically upheld by several other neutral nations, including Argentina.

In connection with the distribution of King's birthday honors, it is stated that the women's turn will come shortly, when special lists will be published of women's honors in the new British Empire Order as Dames and Companions. Some most interesting Canadian women war honors are expected.

Despatches from London, England, say that the executive body of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union has unanimously passed a resolution refusing to permit members of the union to man any vessel conveying pacifists to Stockholm or Petrograd unless they signed a guarantee that they would insist upon restitution being made to allied merchant seamen for the murder and destruction committed by German submarines.

A big meeting was planned some days ago in Toronto to express the people's leaning towards the enforcing of Conscription at once. The meeting developed into a monster meeting and two overflow meetings; addressed by prominent public men and others. Hon. T. W. McGarry amid thunderous applause said:—"We want men. Conscription is the only fair way to get them, and if necessary a gun should be put to the man who won't go."

Among the Canadians honored by the King on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday were:—Mr. J. W. Flavelle, Chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board in Canada, and head of the Wm. Davies Pork Packing concern, who is created a Baronet; Mr. John Aird, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who is knighted; Dr. R. A. Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, knighted; Mr. Geo. Bury, vice-president of the C.P.R., who is knighted; and Mr. Geo. Burn, manager of the Bank of Ottawa, who is knighted.

Arrangements have been completed with the German Government for the withdrawal of all British war prisoners from the firing line, according to an official announcement. The prisoners will be kept a minimum distance of 18½ miles from the actual front, both in the Eastern and Western zones.

By a vote of 453 to 55 the French Chamber of Deputies, in secret session, has adopted a resolution declaring that peace conditions must include the liberation of territories occupied by Germany, the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France and just reparation for damage done in the invaded regions.

Speaking at Waterloo, Quebec, Tancrède Mareil, of Montreal, said he would prefer and advise civil war rather than Conscription now. British liberty is going fast in Canada these days,—to be replaced by a sort of license the effects of which will mean serious consequences for the people of Canada unless promptly checked. It is worse than senseless to speak of "liberty," when "law" and the "majority rule" are scouted and openly defied.

Japan has warned Russia against making a separate peace with Germany. Japan expresses the opinion that to have Russia a vassal of Germany, as it would be in reality under a separate peace, would not be to the interests or the safety of Japan. This brief outline of Japan's ideas on the matter suggest a world of surmise and conjecture. Indeed, it is not too much to suggest that the Russian pacifist tools and fools may yet be fairly faced with the alternative of continuing the fight against German hostility or starting a new battle with Japan.

Lieut. E. Cairns Snider, mentioned in despatches by Sir Douglas Haig, is only twenty-one years of age, but has already seen nineteen months of active service at the front. He has been for some time Adjutant of the Royal Canadian Regiment, and recently won his Captaincy on the field. He is the son of Major E. E. Snider and Mrs. Snider of Port Hope. Father and son are both in service on the Western front. Major Snider was on the Mount Forest High School staff 25 years ago.

Toronto Socialists have found that Returned Soldiers refuse to allow them to talk treason to the country that gives them freedom and a living. A meeting last week at which seditious speeches were made was broken up by the invalid soldiers, some of whom used their crutches to impress their opinions on the heads of the so-called Socialists. The Soldiers also prepared for another similar so-called Socialist meeting, but the seditionists met secretly. They decided that if their public meetings are to be interfered with they will adopt the Russian Secret Society plan. No one will object to that, if they only make it secret enough. "There is less liberty here than in Russia," one seditionist said. "Canadians will be pleased to hear this, but in the meantime an effort should be made to induce these people to go and remain where the liberty and the law suits them so well. Canada can well do without them."

MURAD

CIGARETTES