# Calls on Berlin for Assurances

### President Wilson Notifies Kaiser That Laws Must be Respected.

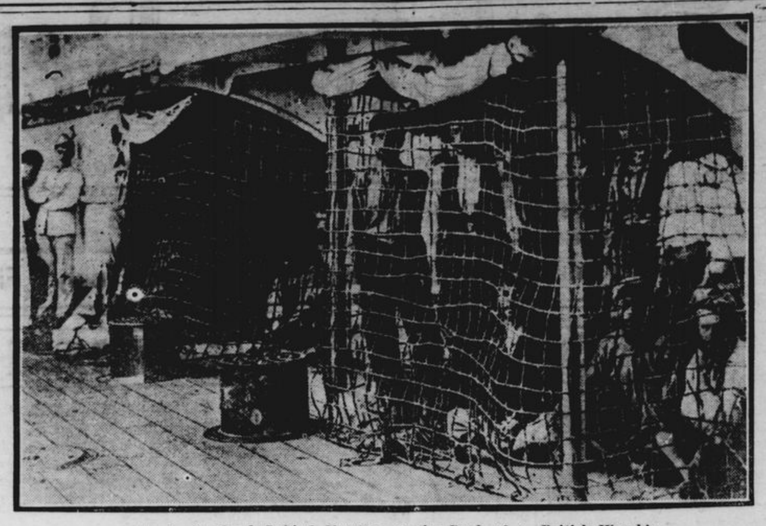
A despatch from Washington says: President Wilson called upon Germany for an expression as to whether or not she intends to abide by the principles of international law as regards American lives and American ships. He has asked in effect for a prompt response, and on the reply to this question probably will depend whether or not the cordial relations between the two Governments are to continue. This demand is regarded by official Washington as the crux of the note which President Wilson despatched to Germany. All other points in the communication were intended to be subordinate and incidental to this.

Two features of the note, while in no wise modifying the demand for assurances as to the future, hold the door open to Germany for a possible alteration of her submarine programme. One of these is the President's invitation to Germany to submit any "convincing evidence" in its possession that the United States officials failed to perform their duties in examining the Lusitania before she sailed. The other is the President's offer to convey to Great Britain or Germany any intimation or suggestion either Government may be willing to make to the other, and his invitation to the Imperial German Government to make use of the services of the United States in this way.

This latter proposal is in answer to the reference in the German note to the efforts already made by the United States to bring about a modification of Germany's submarine programme through obtaining Great Britain's consent to importations of food cargoes into Germany for the civil population. This effort on the part of the United States came to naught, and instead of acting upon Germany's intimation that it might be renewed, the President now lays upon the Kaiser and his advisers the responsibility of making any proposals to Great Britain.

The kernel of the President's note to Germany is found in this concluding sentence:

"The Government of the United States deems it reasonable to expect that the Imperial German Government will adopt the measures necessary to put these principles (those of international law) into practice in respect to the safeguarding of American ships, and asks for assurances that this will be done."



Turks Confined Behind Netting on the Deck of a British Warship.

Particulars are lacking (doubtless for censorial reasons) as to the exact circumstances or locality in which these Turkish prisoners were taken, but the photograph came from a certain place in the Mediterranean. Presumably, therefore, they were captured during the naval operations in the Near East. The photograph is interesting in itself as showing the ingenuity of the British sailor in arranging an improvised prison on board. Although there may be a certain loss of personal dignity in being confined behind netting, yet this open-air prison is decidedly more humane than would be some dark corner below decks, and we may be sure that the prisoners are treated with the customary humanity and courtesy which the men of the British navy invariably display towards their foe.

# GERMAN AGENTS FOMENT STIRKES

### Aim Is to Render Idle Big Factories In the United States Who Are Supplying Arms to Allies.

A despatch from New York says: Agents of Germany, it has been learned in reliable quarters, have taken steps with the aim of starting strikes in the big factories that are supplying arms ,ammunition and other war supplies for the allies.

They have worked out with minute detail a gigantic plan by which they hope to prevent the filling of many of the contracts through strikes of the employes. While they may not expect to stop entirely the shipment of the orders that are variously estimated at between $300,000,000 and perhaps $500,000,000, they are hoping for a breakdown in the immense business now being done in this country.

It was not decided to tamper with labor until many other schemes, aimed to cut off the war supplies business in this country, had failed utterly.

Various efforts have been made by German sympathizers or agents of Germany, either known or concealed, to stop the export of vast quantities of supplies from the United States for the soldiers of the allied countries. First there was attempted national legislation; then a personal appeal by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to Secretary of State Bryan; next a big scheme of Germans to buy up the big plants; next an effort to swamp these same factories with orders for German supplies that never would be shipped from this country.

All these schemes having failed, plans are now being set on foot to start labor agitation in the different plants that have received the greatest amount of orders. It is said now that money is not lacking for the spreading of the propaganda by which the Germans hope to cause general widespread labor discontent and bring about strikes. The scheme has been evolved by a master mind, but the head workers in the conspiracy are not expected to come in touch with the workingmen. By working through various channels they are said to have succeeded already in influencing local labor leaders in the different cities and towns unwittingly to formulate demands on the employers.

### God Is On Our Side. Read German Orders

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Russians have obtained copies of the following German staff order issued to the troops on the River Bzura in Central Poland:

"God Himself is on our side and fights for us in our conflict against the whole world. We, by the Will of the Almighty, have had put into our hands a new and mighty weapon—those gases wherewith we have defeated our enemies. The power and domination of Germany over all Europe are our only aims in this war, and we must allow nothing to stop us in gaining a final and now assured victory. Ere two months have passed our foes will be beaten into the dust."

### To Punish Murderers.

A despatch from El Paso, Texas, says: H. C. Myles, British Vice-Consul, telegraphed Gen. Villa demanding punishment of Villa soldiers responsible for the recent killing of four and the wounding of one British subject at Tuxpam. The message was sent on instructions of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador at Washington.

### She Talked Freely.

"Did she say anything when the traffic officer made her back up her car?"

"I should say she did. She couldn't have said more if she had been married to the policeman."

# RUSSIANS TAKE THE OFFENSIVE

### Attack the Invader in Both Galicia and the Baltic Provinces.

A despatch from London says: Russian reinforcements arrived in the Baltic provinces and in Galicia, and it became their turn to attack. According to the German official report, part of the German force on the Dubyssa River, in the Baltic provinces, threatened by an encircling movement, were obliged to withdraw, although in the region of Shavli and on the Niemen they claim to be making progress, despite a stubborn Russian resistance.

More important, in the belief of military observers here, is the apparent change that is taking place in the Galician battle. Here again, according to the German account, the Russians are advancing to the south and south-east of Lemberg, and also are attacking Gen. Linsingen's force which crossed the Dniester near Zurawna.

In Eastern Galicia and Bukowina, however, the Russians are falling back between the Pruth and Dniester rivers with the intention, it is believed here, of making the Dniester their line of defence from the Roumanian frontier to the south-east of Peremysl. They have very strong positions along this line, and military experts say that if they can drive back the Germans who crossed the river near Zurawna, Lemberg will remain in their hands, and they will be in a position to deliver a vigorous offensive, at any rate as soon as the Austrians and Germans begin to withdraw troops for their western and southern campaigns.

### LOST 258,000 MEN IN 10 MONTHS

#### Premier Asquith Gives List of Casualties in the British Army.

A despatch from London says: Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that the total of British casualties from the beginning of the war to May 31st was 258,069 men in killed, wounded and missing. Divided into categories of killed, wounded and missing, officers and men, the list shows the folowing:—

| | Killed. | Wounded. | Missing. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Officers .... | 3,327 | 6,498 | 1,130 |
| Other ranks. | 47,015 | 147,482 | 52,617 |
| Total .. | 50,342 | 153,980 | 53,747 |

The losses in the naval division are not included in this list.

Mr. Asquith's statement of losses was for the Continental and Mediterranean forces of the Empire. He promised to give the losses in the naval division later. Neither did the list include the forces of Great Britain engaged in the various small wars in Africa and the Near East.

### Planned the Escape of Zeppelin Prisoners

A despatch from Copenhagen says: It has been established that two Germans arrested on Sunday at Saeby, Denmark, who described themselves as C. Gumprecht and T. Hauff, of New York, are not Americans, although they had visited New York. These men, with H. Haan, of Copenhagen, were arrested on the charge of having been concerned in a plan to effect the escape of the interned German officers of the two Zeppelins wrecked last February off the Danish coast.

Two other Germans have been arrested on the same charge. It is asserted the men had arranged to convey the interned German officers in automobiles to the coast, where a steamer was waiting to take them to Germany.

First Figure: Are you a pillar of the church? Second Figure: No, I'm a flying buttress—I support it from the outside.

# New German Army on way to France

A despatch from London says: A new German army of about 500,000 men, some of them first-class troops, is moving west, according to the correspondent of the Daily Mail at Aix la Chapelle. Dutch correspondents also report the arrival of large numbers of troop trains in Belgium. Along most of the French front the fighting is of a character similar to that which has been in progress for many months.

# NEWS ACROSS THE BORDER

### WHAT IS GOING ON OVER IN THE STATES.

#### Latest Happenings in Big Republic Condensed for Busy Readers.

Thirteen banks in St. Louis show aggregate deposits of $252,605,592.

New York and New Hampshire again fear a grasshopper raid in the fields.

New York police carnival will have its own aviator showing by Patrolman Murphy.

One hundred pupils of Iola, Kan., high school said they had never seen a saloon bar.

Wanamaker has bought a building at Atlantic City as a sanitarium for store employes.

After the review of the fleet at New York, three U.S. submarines went on the crippled list.

John Sperandeo, of Collinsville, Ill., though without hands, has qualified as a school teacher.

A Minneapolis man, to show belief in Union wages, left $5 in his will to each of his pallbearers.

Pittsburg magistrates refused to convict for gambling some Syrians playing cards for beans.

Former financier Addichs, once political power in Delaware, at 74, has been jailed for debt.

Excitement over the wedding of her son caused the death of Mrs. Elias Lyman at Burlington, Vt.

Some tourists cancelled their passages on the Minnehaha as she carried munitions to England.

A German glove firm is being sued by United States for $252,367 fraud in customs undervaluations.

After 20 years in Sing Sing the jail tailor, John Bowman, has been released; he was a murderer.

Jonathan Huber, of Jassamaville, Pa., has completed his forty-second term as public school teacher.

Ida Woods, of Pangburn, Ark., while at a picnic was bitten by a rattlesnake, walked 50 yards, and died.

Chas. Frohman, play producer, lost on the Lusitania, was once a newsboy on Philadelphia streets.

A hobo told Chicago judges that the city could not be prosperous as cigar ends now thrown away are shorter than usual.

The convicts of West Virginia pen, at Moundsville, 1,227 in number, are to have Saturday half holidays in summer.

Mrs. S. Vandeveer claims to possess the axe with which Abraham Lincoln once split rails. She lives at Montgomery, Mo.

Almost every farmer in Montgomery County, Alabama, has stopped work to look for a hoard of train robbers' buried gold.

A dying message was sent from Margate, Eng., to his sister at Hubbell, Mich., by Herbert Thomas with the Canadian contingent.

A Pennsylvania man was freed of a white slavery charge because he conveyed his victim into the State by auto and not by rail.

### MOST VULNERABLE CITY.

#### Venice Has Poorest Chance in War of Italy.

With Italy in the war, a spot dear to the tourist, the traveller and the lover of the artistic and romantic is in peril. Venice of all the Italian coast towns is the most vulnerable. When she was mistress of the sea and her merchantmen sailed the waters of the known world, while her colonies spread over the Levant and her warships humbled the Turks, the lagoons and the long sandbars were effective protection. But to-day these waters are too shallow for the Italian fleet, and her protectors must come from the nearest naval base at Taranto to save her from the modern long-range guns of the Austrian ships that could attack from Pola, less than 150 miles across the Adriatic.

All the world that travelled for pleasure or instruction went to Venice. The continental tour of every American or Britisher was incomplete without a sight of the Piazza of St. Mark, and the honeymoon of every prosperous German couple was lacking in true sentimentality if it did not include a gondola ride on the Grand Canal. The city's situation, art and romantic history, told in the winding waterways and palaces, made her uniuqe among all resorts.

# 4,500,000 CALLED TO THE COLORS

### Joffre Has now in Hand the Most Formidable War Machine Ever Existed.

A despatch from Paris says: Of the allies fighting against the Austro-German block, it is certainly the French who, in proportion to their population, have thus far made the greatest effort. After nine months of war the French army is more redoubtable than at any time heretofore. The troops have passed a hard apprenticeship in war; they are well equipped and their morale is in general excellent. Tools, artillery, war material and provisions have been massed in unbelievable quantities.

The Germans' great fault has been their seven months' stagnation on the banks of the Aisne and the Yser. After the defeat of the Marne they should have tempted fate again at all costs. They preferred to entrench themselves in their mole hills and wait for some vague favor of destiny.

These seven months have allowed the French, and also the British, to perfect their armament and to drill their new units. The commander-in-chief of the Franco-British armies has now in hand the most formidable war machine that has ever existed.

Certainly the French have suffered losses, which, if smaller than those of the Germans, are yet heavy. Since the start of the campaign about 1,300,000 French have been put hors de combat. Of these there have been about 360,000 killed and 230,000 prisoners or missing.

Of the total French loss of 1,300,000, about 180,000 have been dropped out, either for wounds causing permanent infirmity or for serious illness. From 300,000 to 400,000 men cured of wounds or illness have returned to their places in the ranks.

# BRYAN ATTACKS WILSON'S NOTE

### Hands Out Long Statement, Complicating the Already Critical Situation.

A despatch from Washington says: While the President's note to Germany was being handed to the newspaper correspondents at the State Department, Wm. J. Bryan was passing out at his home a statement attacking the communication sent by Mr. Wilson on behalf of this Government.

In the statement Mr. Bryan describes the President of the United States as an exponent of the old system in dealing with disputes between Governments, the system that has war as its cornerstone. Not only in this assertion, but in others, Mr. Bryan showed that he fears the possibility of war between Germany and the United States as the result of Mr. Wilson's note.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement which was interpreted by Washington to mean that the Federation of Labor, while doing everything possible to maintain peace, will stand firmly behind the President in his insistence that American lives shall not be unnecessarily and unwarrantably jeopardized on the high seas.

### First Steamers Built on the Clyde.

This year marks the centenary of the establishment of steamboat communication between Glasgow and Rothesay. The Dumbarton Castle, built in 1815 by Archibald McLachlan & Co., Dumbarton, was the first steamer to take up this service, and the magistrates of Rothesay marked the occasion by presenting the master of the ship, Captain James Johnston, with a punch bowl. The Dumbarton Castle was a vessel of 108 tons and of 30 n. h. p.; the engine was built by D. McArthur & Co., of Glasgow. When aboard this steamer in 1816, James Watt, during a conversation with the engineer, discovered and personally demonstrated the practicability of reversing the engine.

### A Memory Aid That Isn't.

Within a little book I write
The dates that I must keep,
The way my memory takes flight
Would make an angel weep.

"Now I'll be there," I firmly say,
"On me it's safe to bet,
For I have written down the day,
I'm sure I won't forget."

And smooth, indeed, would be my way,
Without a turn or crook,
Did I not quite forget each day
To see what's in the book.

### War Closes Night Clubs.

The war has played havoc with the night clubs in London. At first the young bloods of Kitchener's army patronized them to such an extent that they went along with much of the old swing and vim. But early closing and Kitchener's interdict with reference to officers in uniform proved the final blow. One after another the night clubs put up the shutters.

# MEN BURIED ALIVE UNDER SHELTERS

### The Terrible Effect on the Enemy of The French Artillery Fire.

A despatch from Paris says: The French official "eye-witness" in an article on the fighting in the vicinity east of Tracy-le-Mont gives the details of the capture by the French forces several days ago of the Quennevieres farm.

"Throughout the day there was a heavy bombardment of the entire German position, which was cvontinued during the night by aerial torpedoes and musketry. Our fire was very effective, the two battalions which held the position suffering heavy losses, many of the men being buried alive beneath their bomb-proof cellars.

"We attacked with four battalions, composed of Zouaves, Tirailleurs, Moroccans and Bretons, who, without haversacks, carried three days' rations, 250 rounds of ammunition, hand grenades and a sack filled with earth to serve as a temporary shelter in the captured trench.

"When the command to charge was given, the whole line, as one man, rushed across. Slight opposition was encountered. Only one quick-firer was used by the Germans, which occasioned small losses. The attack was begun at 10.15 o'clock, and half an hour later the first prisoners were brought to the officers' headquarters.

"The 'clean sweep' ordered had been rapid and complete. Two hundred and fifty prisoners were the sole survivors of the two battalions. The reinforcements which the Germans endeavored to bring up were mown down by our 75s. Two thousand of our adversaries were placed out of action.

"The Zouaves continued on past the second line of trenches toward Toutvent ravine. All at once the patrols, which were ahead of the main body of troops, were seen to sway and fall, although no shot had been fired. The Germans had placed a low barbed-wire entanglement in the high grain field to stop them. Our men soon severed the barbed wire and succeeded in capturing three German 77-cannon, which had been effectively hidden beneathe bomb-proofs a few yards farther on.

"The whole position was captured and quickly fortified to withstand counter-attacks and communicating trenches with the main position were prepared. Our aviators reported that fresh reinforcements had been rushed up from Royal in auto-busses. During the night the fresh troops attacked, but were repulsed each time.

"At dawn the enemy again attacked desperately our two wings, but by rain or hand grenades his fire was effectively stopped.

"We counted on the ground where the counter-attacks took place approximately two thousand dead. The total estimate of the enemy's losses is three thousand dead, not counting the wounded. We lost two hundred and fifty men killed and 1,500 wounded. We captured 20 quick-firers and also a great quantity of trench materials."

When wind travels a hundred miles an hour or over, it is called a hurricane.

# PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

### Breadstuffs.

Toronto, June 15.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.31 to $1.32; No. 2 Northern, $1.29¾ to $1.30¾; No. 3 Northern,, $1.26 to $1.27, track lake ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 58 to 59c; No. 3 C.W., 56½ to 57½; extra No. 1 feed, 56½ to 57½c, track lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 75½c, track, lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, 76c, track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 55 to 56c; No. 3 white, 54 to 55c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.20 to $1.22, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2 nominal, per car lots, $1.50 to $1.60, according to freights outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, 70 to 73c; feed barley, 65c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Nominal, car lots, 77 to 78c, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, $1.10, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $7.20; second patents, in jute bags, $6.70; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.50, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $5.20, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered. Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $25; shorts $28; middlings, $29; good feed flour, per bag, $1.80.

### Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 21 to 23c; inferior, 20c; creamery prints, 29 to 30c; do., solids, 27 to 28c.

Eggs—The market is well supplied, with prices firm, and sales at 22c per dozen, in case lots.

Beans—The market is quiet at $3.10 to $3.15 for prime, and $3.20 to $3.25 for hand-picked.

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed 18 to 20c; Spring chickens, 45 to 50c; fowl, 13 to 15c.

Cheese—The market is easier, being quoted at 19¾ to 20c for large, and at 20 to 20¼ for twins.

Potatoes—Ontario, 55 to 60c per bag, out of store, and 45 to 50c in car lots.

### Business in Montreal.

Montreal, June 15.—Corn—American, No. 2 yellow, 78 to 79c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 58½c; extra No. 1 feed, 58½c; No. 2 local white, 61c; No. 3 local white, 60c; No. 4 local white, 59c. Barley—Man. feed, 72½c. Flour—Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, $7.30; seconds, $6.80; strong bakers', $6.60; winter patents, choice, $7.50; straight rollers $7 to $7.10; straight rollers, $3.30 to $3.40. Rolled oats—Barrels, $7; do., bags, 90 lbs., $3.25. Bran—$26. Shorts—$28. Middlings—$33 to $34. Moullie—$35 to $38. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $19 to $20.50.

### Winnipeg Wheat.

Winnipeg, June 15.—Cash quotations:—Wheat, No. 1 Northern, $1.25; No. 2 Northern, $1.22⅜; No. 3 Northern, $1.18⅞; No. 4, $1.15⅝. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 52¾c; No. 3 C.W., 51¼c; extra No. 1 feed, 51¼c; No. 1 feed, 50c; No. 2 feed, 49c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.62¾; No. 2 C.W., $1.59¾.

### U. S. Markets.

Minneapolis, June 15.—No. 1 Northern, $1.24½ to $1.32; No. 2 Northern, $1.21 to $1.29½; July, $1.24. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 66 to 66½c. Oats—No. 3 white, 43¾ to 44c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, June 15.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.29½; No. 1 Northern, $1.25½ to $1.28½; No. 2 Northern, $1.20½ to $1.25½; July, $1.23½.

### Live Stock.

Toronto, June 15.—Butchers' cattle, choice, $8.10 to $8.35; do., good, $7.50 to $7.80; do., medium, $7.15 to $7.40; do., common, $6.60 to $7.10; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.75 to $7.35; do., good bulls, $6.25 to $6.50; do., rough bulls, $5.25 to $6; butchers' cows, choice, $6.75 to $7.35; do., good, $6.25 to $6.50; do., medium, $5.25 to $6; do., common, $5 to $5.75; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.25; stockeds, 700 to 1,000 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; canners and cutters, $4 to $5.50; milkers, choice, each, $60 to $100; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $45; springers, $50 to $95; light ewes, $6.50 to $7; do., heavy, $4.50 to $5; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $7 to $8.50; spring lambs, cwt., $10.50 to $12.50; calves, $4.50 to $10; hogs, fed and watered, $9.60; do., off cars, $9.85 to $9.90.

### Canadian Nurses Off For Firing Line

A despatch from London says: Mme. Casault, daughter of Judge Casault, and 35 other French-Canadian nurses, have proceeded to France for service in the British base hospital, where their proficiency in the dual languages will make them exceptionally useful.

### War Materials Burned.

A despatch from London says: Buildings covering three acres, 100 Red Cross motor ambulances and 200 army motor vans, all ready for delivery to the Government, were destroyed by fire Friday when the motor works of Brian, Hughes and Strachan, at Park Royal, went up in flames. The damage is estimated at $500,000. Troops had to be called in to assist the firemen.

### Grampian Arrives With Canadian Troops

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Militia Department was advised Thursday of the safe arrival of the Grampian at an English port. She carried 1,038 officers and men from the 48th battalion of Winnipeg, 500 from Winnipeg and Brandon, reinforcements to the 79th, and a party of 33 doctors.

### Needless Labor.

"What is your reason for believing in the nebular hypothesis?" asked the man who is always seeking information.

"I don't know that I exactly believe in it," replied the scientist. "But after a man has gone to the trouble of finding out what it is, it seems a shame to contradict it."


What a Million Mothers Avoid

More than a million careful mothers have intuitively known the dangers of poisonous fly destroyers. They have known that such preparations contain arsenic in deadly quantities. They have realized the peril to little children that accompanies the use of fly poisons.

But for those who have not learned of these dangers, we quote from a recent issue of the Child Betterment Magazine, which comments upon thirty-five cases of children being poisoned last year:

"The danger to children is great, and the danger to adults is by no means inconsiderable."

In the December issue of the Michigan State Medical Journal, an editorial on the same subject cites 47 cases and goes on to state:

"Arsenical fly poisons are as dangerous as the phosphorus match. They should be abolished. There are as efficient and more sanitary ways of catching or killing flies. And fly poisons, if used at all, should not be used in homes where there are children, or where children visit."

TANGLEFOOT
"The Sanitary Fly Destroyer" Non-Poisonous
Catches the Germ With the Fly

Made in Canada by THE O. & W. THUM CO. Dept. 253 Walkerville, Ont.
American Address: Grand Rapids, Mich.

(50)

# WARNEEORD WINS LEGION OF HONOR

### France Bestows Decoration on the Airman Who Smashed the Zeppelin.

A despatch from Paris says: A. J. Warneford, the young Canadian aviator in the service of the British navy, who destroyed a German Zeppelin from his monoplane while the airship was flying over Belgium, has been given the Cross of the Legion of Honor for his exploit, on the recommendation of General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French forces.

Warneford was given the Victoria Cross by King George for his achievement.

Relatives of Lieut. Warneford, V.C., who single-handed destroyed a Zeppelin in Belgium, have been discovered in New Brunswick. Rev. Mr. Warneford, of Johnston, N.B., is a cousin, and Dr. P. H. Warneford, of Hampton, N.B., is an uncle. The latter says that Lieut. Warneford is the son of a military man, and was born in England. The doctor does not know whether Warneford had been in Canada, though despatches relating to the young aviator referred to him as a Canadian.

### SCORNS WAR'S ALARMS.

#### An Amusing Story of Sir John French.

The Svenska Dagbladet, of Stockholm, tells an amusing story which it received from a correspondent at the front, showing that Field Marshal Sir John French, commander of the British forces in France, will not permit the war to interfere with his personal comforts.

The story was told to the correspondent by a young lieutenant who was on duty with his regiment one night on the outskirts of Compiegne, where the Field Marshal and his staff had their headquarters. At six o'clock one morning a heavy bombardment of the town was begun by the Germans. The lieutenant was hurriedly sent to inform the Field Marshal that the Germans were in front of the town.

At the door of the castle the lieutenant was stopped by an orderly. The young officer told the orderly of his mission, adding that the situation looked critical and he must see Sir John French at once.

"The Field Marshal is in bed and must not be disturbed," said the orderly calmly.

In the street automobiles were standing with alert chauffers ready to take Sir John to a place of safety. After a wait of an hour the lieutenant was again ordered by his superior officer to see Sir John French and advise him of his danger.

"The Field Marshal is now in his bath," said the orderly. Meanwhile the staff officers of the French and English forces had taken their places in the automobiles ready to start, but Sir John was not worried. At eight o'clock, when it was momentarily expected that the Germans would march into the town, the lieutenant was requested a third time to try to make the situation clear to the British commander.

"It is absolutely necessary that I see the Field Marshal," said the lieutenant.

"And it is absolutely impossible for you to see him," replied the orderly firmly. "The Field Marshal is now taking his breakfast."

Only at nine o'clock did Sir John enter his automobile to leave the town, and at that hour the German troops had almost reached the market place of Compiegne.

### Slow Fathers.

"Mamma, I'm afraid papa was pretty slow when he was a young man."

"Perhaps he was. He always paid his debts and used good English and knew nothing about cigarettes and never saw a taxicab and hadn't any clubs, and was able to support a wife before he married. I guess he was pretty slow.


A FINE COMPL

May Be Had Through Red Blood Dr. W Pink Pills Actually

A girl's complexion is more than a matter to vanity. It is an indicat state of her health. P growing girl means a t the blood. Parents watchful of their daugh plexions and should see these danger signs are When a girl in her teen pale and sallow, if she inclination to tire easily and inattentive to her studies, she needs Dr. Pink Pills, a tonic whic and specifically corrects tion from which she is A chemical analysis of th such a girl would show i cient in just the element Williams' Pink Pills co and which restore bright eye and color to the che Delina Arsenault, P.E.I., is one of the th anaemic girls restored t the use of Dr. Williams' She says: "I was atta anaemia, and was in suc able condition that I had a doctor, and was unde for several months, bu getting better. I was thinner every day, had cles around my eyes. I ly sleep at night, but t lessly and got up in the with black anticipation of miseries before me. I bothered with headaches in the back and limbs. tite was poor and I vomited what I did eat. feared that I would not had often seen Dr. Willi Pills advertised, and th cided to try them. I gether nine boxes, and me as well as ever I life. All the pains and appeared; my appetite I could sleep soundly at the color returned to m I also gained seventeen weight. I am now always for this happy condition thank Dr. Williams' Pink You can get these Pills dealer in medicine or by 50 cents a box or six $2.50 from The Dr. Williams cine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Not Unanimous.

Hix — Women are creatures!

Wix—My experience is contrary. For instance my wife; she's a woman a me, while my grocer, who doesn't.

Keep Minard's Liniment in

Among the regimental of the Lancashire Fusilie Life of Marlborough prec the regiment by Napoleo they were guarding him Helena.

Pure

IT IS GEN that Tuberc by unpaste

City Dair teurized an even the yo

The Purit City Dairy in every w

The matter of City Dairy use flavors—we flavo maple sugar—we Ice Creams" and Pure Mexican Va in City Dairy Va ground bean—"th far as we know in Canada using other make can c of City Dairy V about double but

Ask for th "the specks City Dairy.

For Sale by discrim

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We want



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