

AIR RAIDERS KILL NEARLY 100 IN 15-MINUTE ATTACK ON LONDON

437 Injured in Most Severe Raid Yet Made Over England by German Aircraft—No Damage of Military or Naval Value.

A despatch from London says: A squadron of German aeroplanes raided London shortly after eleven on Wednesday morning and dropped thirteen bombs. The casualties in the raid, it is officially announced, numbered 97 killed and 467 wounded.

Men 55
Women 16
Children 26

Injured 467
Men 223
Women 122
Children 94

No damage of a military or naval nature was done. The raid over the city lasted about fifteen minutes. The largest number of casualties occurred in the East End, but the downtown business section was also visited by

three of the raiders and considerable damage was occasioned. One bomb struck a schoolhouse, killing a large number of children and wounding scores of others.

In his statement Chancellor Bonar Law said twelve to fifteen aeroplanes crossed the coast of North Foreland and proceeded across Essex to London. Two bombs were dropped on North Foreland, and at 11.30 o'clock the bombs began to drop in the East End of London. Thirteen bombs fell in the city.

The Chancellor said all the anti-aircraft guns defending London were brought into action, and that a large number of aeroplanes went up in pursuit of the raiders. Several engagements occurred in the air, but the results at present are uncertain.

CHRISTIANS ARE FORCED TO FIGHT

Germans in Full Control of Turkey and Everyone is Being Mobilized.

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—An Armenian who has given the Telegraf particulars of the conditions in the Turkish Empire. He depicts the administration as wholly under German control. While the Ministers themselves are Ottomans, the vice-ministers, who really manage the Ministries, are Germans. Turkish inscriptions have been removed from the offices of the Ministries and replaced with notices in German.

The Germans have in short established themselves as masters of Turkey. An espionage service under German supervision is at work in Constantinople. Christian families especially are spied upon. Everyone is being mobilized—men, children, and even one-eyed men and men without fingers. Enver Pasha has summoned to the colors all men under 51, including members of the Christian population. This action was taken after the visit of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, who in October brought a marshal's baton to the Sultan in the Kaiser's name and pressed on the Sultan the enactment of this law.

Christians in Turkey were dispensed from military service for the whole period of the war under a law passed when hostilities began on condition that they paid \$45. A year ago Christians were made pay an additional \$30. Having thus paid \$75 exemption, the Christians are now compelled to serve.

RUSS TO PUNISH FURTHER DEFECTIONS.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The Provisional Government has issued a decree declaring all acts of military disorder to be insubordination, including refusal to fight, and also incitement to fight against the Government. Such acts, says the decree, are punishable by long sentences to servitude in the penitentiary and the deprivation of rights to property, and also the right to receive land under the coming land redistribution.

120 CHILD VICTIMS OF GERMAN AIRMEN.

A despatch from London says: Sir George Cave, Home Secretary, announced in the House of Commons that the latest reports of the casualties in Wednesday's air raid showed that 104 persons had been killed and 154 seriously and 269 slightly injured. Altogether, he said, 120 children were killed or injured.

Young Women Wanted

Good opportunity offered young women desiring permanent work in Toronto to learn war-time work in the largest established restaurant in Canada. Good wages paid, best working conditions and fair treatment. Write, telephone or call. Childs Co., 158 Yonge St., Toronto.

ROYAL FAMILY LEAVE GREECE

Pro-German Politicians and Military Leaders Also Must Go.

A despatch from London says:—It has been decided that all the members of the Hellenic Royal family, except the new King, will leave Greece, accompanied by the most prominent pro-German politicians and military leaders who form part of the entourage of former King Constantine.

No indication has yet reached London as to the line of policy Eleutherios Venizelos intends to adopt regarding the change in sovereignty in Greece, but he already has declared that at the end of the war he intended to leave to a Greek national convention a revision of the constitution which would aid in depriving the sovereign of the possibility of again interfering with the wishes of the people as expressed by their representatives in Parliament.

Former King Constantine left Athens on Thursday to embark on a British warship. Constantine was accompanied by the former queen and crown prince and other members of the family. They left the city by motor car.

Prof. Gorgios Streit, former adviser of the Greek Foreign Office, went with Constantine as his secretary.

SUCCESS OF U.S. LIBERTY LOAN

Expected to Go Well Beyond the \$2,000,000,000 Mark

A despatch from Washington says:—The Liberty Loan campaign entered the home stretch on Thursday with every indication that the tremendous thirtieth day drive throughout the nation would result in getting well beyond the \$2,000,000,000 goal.

From coast to coast the story that poured in to the treasury all day was the same, a story of whirlwind finish. Telegrams told of tolling bells and shrieking whistles across the continent, marking the last day of the campaign; of redoubled efforts by the many agencies at work for the loan's success, of enthusiasm at its highest pitch, of long waiting lines of subscribers in thousands of banks in every state of the Union.

PRESENT BREAD RATIONS UNTIL THE NEW HARVEST

A despatch from London says:—Berlin despatches say the food department has announced that since the spring sowing had terminated and a better survey of the old harvest was possible, and conferences concerning the import of Rumanian grain had occurred, the possibility was assured that the present bread rations would be continued until the new harvest. Potatoes, which are scarce, will be replaced by flour or bread.

Use radishes once in a while as a relish, and the family will appreciate it.

A Great Remedy

D. R. HENDERSON'S Herb Treatment, in tablet form, will cure rheumatism, constipation, eczema, stomach trouble, kidney and liver trouble; three months' treatment with our certified guarantee, for one dollar postpaid. Henderson Herb Co., Dept. W., 173 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

From The Middle West

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are Living.

The Province of Alberta has 49 towns.

Alberta-telephone employes are on strike in Edmonton.

A Big Ranchers' Fair and Livestock Show will be held in Moose Jaw in July.

Winnipeg Public Library now has 75 books printed for the use of the blind.

Two Calgary officers, home on leave, are Capt. D. B. Niblock and Lieut. A. C. Landale.

The only woman nominated in the Alberta election contest was Mrs. McKinney, of Claresholm.

Three bread firms in Moose Jaw have amalgamated to be known as the Moose Jaw Bread Company.

The buildings and storage tanks of the Western Oil Company, at Moose Jaw have been destroyed by fire to the extent of \$6,000.

During the month of May nearly 3,000 children were vaccinated in the City of Winnipeg. The average was more than 125 a day.

The Manitoba Board of Health plan to have all abattoirs and slaughter houses in the province duly licensed and under inspection by July 1st.

A Saskatchewan farmer, sixty years of age, had his first ride on a railway train the other day when he travelled from Lebrun on the Grand Trunk Pacific, to Regina.

Capt. Chas. P. McCallum, of Calgary, who went away with the first contingent from the city, is mentioned in despatches for conspicuous bravery.

Settlers are flocking to the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts through the Edmonton immigration office. Since May 19, 110 people have registered, and out of these 31 have gone to Grande Prairie and 33 to Peace River.

During the first year under prohibition, only fifty commitments have been made to the Manitoba Jail at Brandon, from the western judicial district, as compared with 280 for the preceding year. The provincial jail now holds only seven or eight prisoners, while in former times from 40 to 50 prisoners were confined in the building.

BRITISH CAPTURE FORT AT RED SEA

Turks Driven Back in Advance From Gulf of Aden.

A despatch from London says:—Fort Salif, on the east shore of the Red Sea, has been captured by British warships, it was officially announced Thursday evening.

Fort Salif is on Kamaran Bay, in Yemen province, south-western Arabia. Large rock salt works are located there.

The captured fort lies about 175 miles north of the Gulf of Aden. A force of Turks to the north of Aden has been long in the way of the British in attempts they have made to advance from that city. The purpose of the seizure of Fort Salif may be in facilitation of a movement to work in behind this force and capture or disperse it.

Worth While.

Here are a few things that Marshall Field considered worth remembering: The Value of Time.

The Success of Perseverance.
The Pleasure of Working.
The Dignity of Simplicity.
The Worth of Character.
The Power of Kindness.
The Obligation of Duty.
The Wisdom of Economy.
The Virtue of Patience.
The Improvement of Talent.
The Joy of Originating.

Markets of the World FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

The colichans, which were running in large numbers a short time ago, are only being caught in small numbers now.

A scarcity of logs has resulted in keeping about 25 per cent. of the lumber and shingle mills in British Columbia idle.

Statistics recently issued by the port warden of Seattle indicate that Vancouver's foreign trade is largely in excess of that of Seattle.

Another Vancouver boy, Albert J. Stevens, son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Stevens, was killed in the heavy fighting around Vimy Ridge.

The seal men on the Fraser River, B.C., was effectively put an end to by the explosion of mines which blew the herd of 200 into atoms.

The Vancouver police department has sent out some 600 notices to cigar dealers and others to the effect that dice shaking must be discontinued.

The formation of a new shipbuilding company for Victoria, capitalized for initial purposes at \$500,000, was announced at a meeting of the Board of Trade.

Following a paralytic stroke, Simon Leiser, one of the old-timers of British Columbia, died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Milton Oppenheimer, Vancouver.

Harbor facilities on the south shores of Burrard Inlet have extended until the docks cover an area of 1,884,845 square feet and the wharves extend for over 2 1/2 miles.

A proposal to make the lights of the city of Vancouver represent the national colors during exhibition time by having red, white and blue ones was made before the city exhibition committee.

A band of nearly 200 Russians, accompanied in many instances by the members of their families, have left Vancouver en route to their native land, after years of exile in the United States.

The Swedish Vice-Consul at Vancouver is now in charge of the Austro-Hungarian affairs formerly in the charge of the United States Consul, and he is also looking after the interests of Turks in this province.

THE SPELL OF THE YUKON.

Beautiful Scenery and Interesting Inhabitants Offsets Rough Life.

For those who are strong and do not mind coarse food, roughnecks and a rough treatment, when counterbalanced by beautiful scenery and interesting men a voyage upon the river Yukon is an experience not to be regretted.

He who has not seen the Yukon, the Klondyke which empties into it, and those who live near their banks has not seen Alaska. The Yukon flows 2000 miles or more, outwandering the Meander river in its coils and twists, near one point passing the same hill five times—through a wilderness almost pathless, which the greater part of the way has remained unchanged since the discovery of America.

The primeval forest on its banks has in most places no inhabitants except moose, caribou, bear, lynx, and other wild animals. Some of these can be seen from the boat upon the shores or swimming in the water. Here and there are a few Indian cabins, or the lodge of a wood-chopper who supplies the steamers with fuel, and a few mining camps, now almost empty, and owing their present limited existence principally to the fur trade.

One of these, the town of Circle, was so named because it was erroneously thought to be upon the Arctic circle, which parallel, as has been since discovered, cuts the river at a point near the mission and trading post of Fort Yukon, many miles farther north, and is indicated by a white globe painted upon a sign-board on the shore. Circle was once the largest tent-city in the world, but its white inhabitants are now hardly a score. It is said that in its well populated cemetery are the graves of only two persons who have died natural deaths; the others buried there have been shot or committed suicide.

"BETTER THAN USUAL"

Is the slogan of the Toronto Fat Stock Show, which announces their Eighth Annual Exhibition in this issue, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, on December 7th and 8th next. Our readers will remember the record prices paid at the Auction Sale at last year's show, the Grand Champion being bought by the T. Eaton Company at 50c. per lb. live weight. Premium lists will be out in a few days and will contain all the old and several new classes.

EIGHTH ANNUAL TORONTO FAT STOCK SHOW

Union Stock Yards TORONTO

DEC. 7th & 8th, 1917

WRITE FOR PREMIUM LIST TO-DAY

GERMAN TUNNEL STRUCK BY SHELL

French Half-Ton Projectile Hits Mark Ten Miles Distant.

A despatch from London says: This story of modern warfare is related by an official authority who has been on the front in Champagne.

"On May 20 the French prepared to rush the impregnable positions on Mount Cornillet and Mount Teton. Photographs taken by their aviators showed an immense system of tunnels which apparently concealed German reserves. A single entrance was located and the operator of a French 15-inch gun ten miles away was told to put a shell in the entrance.

"The gun started firing thousand pound shells and the infantry was ordered to advance at a certain minute. Two hours before the time set for the advance a half ton shell planted itself squarely in the mouth of the tunnel, killing half of the men inside, blocking the exist and wrecking the transverse corridors. The French advanced and took several hundreds of prisoners without suffering a loss.

"Two months ago a French attack on Moronvillers failed because this impregnable tunnel could not be captured."

AN OPPORTUNITY LOST.

Story Which Illustrates Some Curious Russian Ideas.

Russian peasants have the kind of credulity that arises from a vivid imagination. If you tell one of the daily life in Paris or in London—the tubes, the underground railways, the telephones—he will tell you plainly that you are jesting with him; but if you should assert that silver and gold were scattered about the streets, he would believe you implicitly, for he has heard many stories of the wealth of the French and the English. Fairy tales and miracles are his native mental fare; facts concern him very little.

The average peasant holds very curious ideas on religion and the will of the Almighty, a characteristic that the author of Petrograd, Past and Present illustrates by means of an amusing story. A droshky driver once drove a gentleman to a certain bank. His fare, who had money and valuable papers with him, pushed them under the cushions for safety while he did his business; but on returning he found to his dismay that the man had driven off, taking with him the portfolio, which contained among other things notes to the value of several thousand rubles.

The owner was, of course, in a state of great perturbation, and informed the police, who forthwith summoned every day a number of the thousand savers in Petrograd to report themselves. At last they found the missing one and charged him with the theft; but the poor fellow was astounded, and stoutly denied having taken either the money or the papers. The police searched the cab, and there sure enough, was the missing portfolio with its contents intact.

The owner was overjoyed and gave the man a handsome reward. But the droshky driver was dumfounded and could not understand the reason for his patron's generosity. When, at last, he learned that the little fortune, his sorrow and disappointment knew no bounds. He could not get over his astonishment, and finally hanged himself in disgust at the thought that God had sent him all that money and he had not taken it!

ENGLAND BEARING HUGE TAX BURDENS

BUT BUSINESS IS THRIVING DESPITE THIS FACT.

Revenue For Last Fiscal Year Reaches Stupendous Total of \$2,500,000,000.

In 1897 the United Kingdom's revenue was roughly \$569,000,000, while for the year 1910-11 it nearly doubled this figure. The war has brought an expansion of the public revenue such as no financial authority could have imagined possible. For the year 1912-13 the United Kingdom's revenue was just about \$900,000,000. For the first full year of the war, that is the year ended March, 1916, the revenue was approximately \$1,500,000,000, and for the year ended March 10, 1917, it reached the stupendous total of \$2,500,000,000.

Revenue From Taxation. It must be understood that this \$2,500,000,000 was the revenue coming from taxation, in one form or another. The receipts from taxation, as thus stated are very different from the total receipts of the British Government for the year ended March, 1917. During that year from taxation and from loans of all sorts the Government's receipts were approximately \$2,300,000,000.

It is doubtless perfectly true that England is eating up her capital; but it is also true that the nation is demonstrating a capacity to do business under distressing circumstances, to dig up revenues, to carry burdens such as no fiscal authority on earth would have suspected could be displayed under such a stress.

Last year's revenue, aside from loans, was nearly \$850,000,000 more than the Chancellor of the Exchequer had estimated in the preparation of his budget.

Bigger Burdens Faced. In preparing the new budget this year the Chancellor has been guided by what now seems a reasonable presumption that the feverish and unnatural prosperity of war times will continue, and so has presumed to demand still further contributions from the public. Nobody seems to doubt that he will get them. Some new duties have been imposed, some taxes have been increased, some readjustments have been made, but the general effect is a frank acceptance of still larger burdens and a confident expectation that they will be met.

3,000,000 Persons Saving. In the first two months of this year the class of small investors looked about \$200,000,000 to the Government. There are in England and Wales alone on the books of the war savings associations between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 members, nearly all of them people who had not previously attempted systematic saving and who have been induced to do so by the system of collective savings. The savings associations undertake to aggregate together the small amounts brought in by their members and to invest them in a lump. Children in the schools, pensioners, tradesmen, laborers, artisans, waiters, farm workers; in fact, every class of people is represented among these millions who are now learning, and learning to enjoy, the art of saving.

Basis of Prosperity. The basis of the war time prosperity is the foreign trade of the country, which has been sustained in a marvellous measure by investments abroad. When the war ends England expects to be ready for an era of foreign trade expansion and she has not known before. The examples of Germany with her system of cartels and of the great American trusts are being studied.

British industrial and commercial methods are even now being modernized and liberalized to an extent that would not have been possible in so short a time but for the stress of war conditions. The banks in particular, being under the influence of a Government determined to keep business going on just as extensively as possible, give valuable assistance and learn a great deal about the possibilities of widening their credits and helping enterprise.

Future Outlook. The old conservatism which so frequently made it easy for competitors to take business away from England is wearing off at an amazing rate. The new England that will emerge from the war will be more nearly self-sustaining and self-containing than any England of modern times. And she will need to be, for she will have on her hands the business of reinstating herself in the investment markets of the world, the reconstruction of her merchant marine, the continued financing of the huge debt that will hang over her, the reorganization of her educational system at a great cost, the provision of homes and occupations for millions who will be released from the army and will be released into industries created for war service. But England to-day feels more confident in her capacity to handle the task than she did in those early stages of the war when nobody remotely dreamed that the task would be so great as it has proved.

YOUNG FOLKS

The City Squirrel. I am a squirrel blithe and gay And frolic here from day to day The city is my happy home, Within its parks I like to roam.

Perhaps you think it rather queer That I should love to wander here And never long for forests wild, With peanuts they my wants are filled.

But never need I hunt for food, Nor store up nuts as squirrels do, For I have many a little friend— With peanuts they my wants attend.

So oft I send a grateful thought To southern farmers who have sown The waste lands, and by daily sowing With peanuts have enriched the soil.

The peanut is a useful nut, For food, for oil, for forage—but I wish the farmers all might see The joy their peanuts bring to me.

The "Give-Away" Garden. When the school gardens were closed out last year, Rose and Marlow received plots in a vacant lot. The man who owned it gladly had it spaded and prepared for the children's garden fingers.

"I shall hope to see roses and bagues where weeds and hay germs used to flourish," he told Rose gravely. And they resolution that he should not be appointed.

It was not as easy job, they discovered. Cutworms and nematodes must be met and conquered. But Rose and Rose were there early and weeding, sprinkling, hoeing and digging their bright eyes spied garden enemy that pined to be free in, and their nimble fingers put an end to any such foe.

The vegetable and blossom began to thrive, eager to repay faithful care. By midsummer was putting into his little wax cup bunches of fresh, green crisp curly lettuce and roly-poly radishes that Rose had washed fully and arranged in neat but Besides, there were pink and lavender sweet peas, nasturtiums and alyssum to lend beauty to the useful products. Mrs. Marlow's mother, had first choice, and small peddlers just what the huck in the street demanded. There plenty left to sell after that, and children were so polite, and wares so tempting, that the little elephant on the shelf swallowed enough nickels and dimes to fill his several times over. Tom the loved the bursting basket, and he treasure in a tin tea box.

"I've made over twice as much Rose," Tom announced one August. "And more than any of boys in the neighborhood. May win Miss Moore's prize for the paying garden, when she judges mother!"

Another looked with questioning at her bright-eyed daughter. "You have worked as faithful Tom," she said, puzzled. "Why do you earned as much?"

Rose's flower face flushed and golden head drooped. She did quite know how to tell her mother about it.

"Because," explained Tom, ashamed for getting his loyal pet into trouble, "because she's away most of her garden."

Mother's eyes softened with understanding, and she drew Rose to side.

"Always a generous fairy, even business matters," she said, smiling. "Oh, but I love to mother!"

ered Rose eagerly. "I'm making enough money; and besides, you more fun to give them away."

Later her mother heard all about it. When Rose and Tom went by old Gray's, Rose would have a bun sweet peas—those fairy butter or cherry gold and red nasturtiums.

"She loves flowers better than one," Rose would say to Tom, she's too old and rheumatizy to them. Isn't it lucky I have the give her?"

About the Shultz place romped noisy children. Mrs. Shultz's time for gardening, and the quality of towheeds were too little to much. The cherry washers would leave her soap-suds to onions or turnips of the Marlow dials.

"A nickel's worth of each," would say. Then she would amiringly. "My, I hope my will grow to be just like you!"

At the Shultz's Rose always twice the amount of produce paid. "They need it so, and they're so she works so hard, and these must eat bushels!" she told Tom, day when the prizes were given.

When the prizes were given, Miss Moore presented Tom with beautiful Honor Badge for her garden. Then, to the little astonishment, she pinned a tin pin to Rose's dress.

"For the one who shared her den with all," said the teacher. "A little bird told me all Rose of the 'Give-Away' Garden all the others applauded."

Companion.

A man's egotism may be paid if he doesn't throw it in your

The Doings of the Duffs.

