

SAYS NOT TO WORRY

"WE ARE FIGHTING FOR GOOD CAUSE," SAYS CORP. S. MURRAY.

In a Letter Received by His Mother—He Has Been in the Thick of the Fighting.

There is a lot of fighting going on around here, I cannot tell you the place, but it is one of the worst in the fighting line and I expect that I will have more news for you later on," writes Corporal Samuel Murray in a letter to his mother, Mrs. J. Murray, 224 Montreal street.

Captain Murray is a brother of Driver Frederick Murray of the Fifth Field Battery, who died of wounds. In this letter Corporal Murray says that he has not seen his brothers at the front for some time.

"You must not worry," says the writer to his mother, "if any of us get popped off. You know it is for a good cause, and a fellow is not much of a soldier if he cannot do his bit."

Pte. Fillion Writes. A letter received in the city from Pte. Oscar Fillion, wounded in France, was forwarded to the Whig. In part it states: "Mrs. (General) Alderson visited the hospital; the other day and she took my hand in number and regiment. Her husband is the general in command of the Canadians, and a fine Irishman he is 'by golly'."

Pte. Fillion goes on to state that he is living in a regular mansion. The owner of it has had two sons killed and one taken prisoner. "I have everything. I want to canoeing, and horseback riding, and the coachman to take me to the railway station. I get all the tobacco I want and plenty of other things. I also have my shoes shined. In fact, I could live here forever. I will be sorry when I have to leave this country. I am only twelve miles from Oxford. I have had two weeks for lough, and one week of it has almost gone. I still have to use a cane because I limp a little yet."

Pine-apples, 15c, Carnovsky's.

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THE S.S. LUSITANIA A VICTIM OF GERMAN SUBMARINE ATTACK.

(Continued from Page 1.) Ontario passengers on the Lusitania and many members of the crew were Ontario men.

The Lusitania was commanded by Captain W. T. Turner, Royal Naval Reserve, and Staff-Captain J. C. Anderson as his assistant. On board were a number of British reservists going back to join the colors and representatives of many American and Canadian firms who deal in war materials.

Flotilla After the Submarine.

London, May 7.—The German submarine which torpedoed the Cunard line steamer Lusitania is believed to be the same which yesterday sank two freighters, the Centurion and Candidate. The Admiralty has sent a flotilla of fast destroyers to search for the under-sea-boat.

HELMETS OF WOOL.

Dr. Haldane Visits Front to Consider Protection.

London, May 7.—The British Government has sent Dr. John Scott Haldane, the expert on gases in mines and similar subjects, to the front to experiment with methods for counteracting the asphyxiating gases used by the Germans. The Government is considering supplying the troops with woollen helmets containing cotton saturated with neutralizing chemicals and fitted with talc wind-rows. Dr. Haldane is the scientist who previously visited France and reported on the effects of gas poison on Canadian victims.

AUSTRALIA'S OFFER

Sydney, Australia, May 7.—The details of the operations of the Allies against the Dardanelles have been received with enthusiasm. Recruiting shows no sign of diminution. Premier Fisher, replying to the question whether in view of the fighting the Commonwealth intended sending an increased number of men to the front, said to-day: "Our offer is unlimited. We shall train and equip men to the best of our ability and provide means for getting them speedily to the front."

British Commons Defers Action On Liquor Taxes

London, May 7.—The determined opposition of the Irish Nationalists and the Independent Irish Nationalists, who joined the forces yesterday to oppose the new liquor taxes of David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, forced the Government to postpone until next week the second reading of the bill embodying the chancellor's plan.

Mr. Lloyd-George announced that his negotiations with the liquor interests were making good progress and that he hoped an arrangement satisfactory to all parties would be reached within twenty-four hours.

Cheese Markets

Alexandria, May 6.—At the opening meeting to-night of the Alexandria Cheese Board, 116 white cheese were boarded and sold at 17 7/8c. Brockville, May 6.—At to-day's cheese board, the offerings totalled 3,992 boxes, of which 1,749 were colored and 1,552 white. The sales were 892 colored and 589 white at 17 5/8c.

Vankleek Hill, May 6.—There were 113 boxes colored and 429 boxes white cheese boarded and sold on Vankleek Hill Cheese-Board here to-day, all selling at 17 3/8c. Five buyers were present.

FIRST ONE CENT PAPER.

A. H. St. Germain Made Experiment In Toronto In the 'Seventies.

When Architect E. J. Lennox cunningly incorporated in the carved console supporting the eaves of the Toronto City Hall building the letters spelling out his own name, for an aeroplane-citizen futurity to admire, he was only following an old-established local precedent, says The Toronto Star Weekly. The one who first introduced the idea of the fact caused, some years ago, was but the taxpayers' remonstrance against any possible idea on the architect's part that he owned this flourishing burg and its costly municipal buildings in fee simple. Indignation died away before it came to a pass where the architect was peremptorily ordered to chisel out the offending alphabetical memorial in stone. In the earlier days of the city it was a general practice for an individual when he erected a building or a terrace of houses, duly to set up in a conspicuous position a tablet recording the owners' name and very often the date of construction. It was a harmless sort of self-glorifying whim that offended no one, because every builder did it.

There is a most interesting example of the custom which users of the Belt Line will have probably noticed on the north side of Bloor street, a short distance westerly from Yonge. There stands the long brick row built in the late sixties by Alfred H. St. Germain and known to the neighborhood as the St. Germain terrace, from the stone inscription in the centre of the row. It is prominent enough to be easily discernable even at night time from across the street. It reads: "The A. H. St. Germain Buildings, Erected 1865." The fact is that A. H. St. Germain erected both of the strikingly similar rows. He built well. As any of the occupants, either on Bloor or Victoria streets, will tell you, there is not a tremble or a shake in any floor in the house.

But Alfred H. St. Germain has another—a totally different but what should be an outstanding—claim on Toronto's memory than these twin terraces, unassuming and comfortable as they are, completed, practically half a century back. Toronto was indebted to him for being the first to publish a one-cent daily newspaper, not only in the city, but in Canada. A. H. St. Germain was born at Kingston, Ont., in 1827. He was the son of Hyacinthe Le Moine St. Germain. The latter was a lineal descendant of Rudolph St. Germain, who was a companion of Jacques Cartier in the discovery and exploration of the Canadas. All of Mr. St. Germain's early life was spent in the shadow of the guns of old Fort Frontenac. Before leaving there, in 1849, having embraced journalism, he was one of the proprietors of the Kingston Herald, one of the oldest papers in the colony. The California gold fever, which was raging at the time, attracted him from the editorial chair; but, after tempting fortune on the Pacific coast for a period, he returned to Canada in the 'seventies, and taking up his residence in Toronto, commenced the publication of the Toronto Evening Journal—the first one-cent daily. A. H. St. Germain's connection with the newspaper publishing business came to a close in 1882, when he retired to a Yonge street farm of 185 acres, then three and a half miles from the city limits—where he restfully lived out the balance of his busy, useful allotted span. At his death the property, as St. Germain Park, passed into the hands of the subdivider.

Robbed Canadians.

So many soldiers are in training in Britain at the present time that hotels, restaurants, and boarding houses can practically command any price they like for the requirements of the boys in khaki, says London The-Bits.

Readers will doubtless remember the scandals which arose when the Canadians first came to England, and who were shamefully fleeced as a reward for their patriotic services by unscrupulous people who took advantage of the colonials' ignorance of money values here to charge them all sorts of prices for food and drink. A few grocers, tobacconists, and fruiterers, to their shame be it said, have made Canadian troopers pay 50 and 100 per cent over usual prices for their purchases. It was not long, however, before the Canadians learnt the correct prices, and the real value of our money, and it is some satisfaction to know that in a number of cases shopkeepers who have since endeavored to fleece them have had their tricks promptly exposed by the men they tried to victimize.

Mayor Wallace, Hamilton, charged the Ontario Government with unpatriotic evasion of the "war stamp."

Mrs. George Andrew, Aylmer, Ont., died shortly after eating of pumpkins that had sprouted.

The two-year-old son of George S. Morris, Fulton avenue, Toronto, was drowned in a cesspool.

Four supernumerary officers are to go to England with Canadian Infantry battalions.

An official proclamation prohibits the entry into Great Britain of Belgian bank notes.

WHY R.N.W.M.P. WAS FORMED.

Government Wishes to Resist Inroads of Traders From U. S.

Maj.-Gen. S. B. Steele, in his recently issued Reminiscences, outlines the reasons for the formation of the Northwest Mounted Police as being not only fear of Indian uprisings, but more because of the inroads of American fur traders from the Western States, who were debauching the Canadian Indians with whiskey. In fact, the first "march" of the N.W.M.P. in 1874-5, a march that extended from Fort Garry to the Rockies, was designed to clean up by raids the palisaded camps of these traders.

Between Buffalo Lake and the Hand Hills vast numbers of buffalo covered the country. When a white man went out for a supply of fresh meat he usually killed enough to provision a whole settlement or a regiment of soldiers. The chief success of the half-breed hunters was Abraham Salois, who killed 600 buffalo in one year. In one run, thirty-seven fell to his rifle.

Gen. Steele, as head of a barracks in the N.W.M.P., had the jurisdiction of a magistrate, and dealings with the Indians, in alloting them land reserves, paying pensions, and giving them messages from the Queen Mother, Queen Victoria, had their humorous side. For instance, in signing treaties with the Indians, official garments were presented to the chiefs. The uniform of the chiefs was a scarlet frock coat braided with gold lace, and a top hat of felt with a gold band. The head men were given blue frock coats with gold lace, with hats similar to the chiefs. The medals were very large, with the Queen's head and suitable inscription thereon.

The following is interesting as the origin of Moose Jaw:

"We were at Moose Jaw Creek, or as they called it, Moose Jaw Bone, the name being 'The place where the white man mended the cart with the moose jawbone.' The reason was that the Earl of Mulgrave, then an officer in the Guards, who was on a buffalo hunting trip, spliced the broken felloe of one of his carts with a moose jawbone."

In 1882 on a trip east, Gen. Steele passed through Winnipeg during the land boom of that year. "In Winnipeg, lots were selling at, for that day, fabulous prices, and any quarter-section in Manitoba, if subdivided into town lots would realize a handsome fortune for the owner. People were ready to buy anything. The hotels did a roaring trade, and the bars made profits of hundreds of dollars a day."

Gen. Steele headed a party of N.W.M.P. and scouts in pursuit of the Frog Lake massacre. His story of the Kiel Rebellion of 1885, of the Klondyke rush and of his adventures in Africa are interesting documents.

Scots Interested In 48th.

Under the caption "Highland Military News," the Obituary of March 20th publishes the following: "The people of Islay have a particular interest in the 48th Canadian Highlanders, since its popular commander, Col. J. A. Currie, M.P., claims a close ancestral connection with the 'great grand old' clan of the Frog Lake massacre. His story of the Kiel Rebellion of 1885, of the Klondyke rush and of his adventures in Africa are interesting documents."

In a letter to Mr. Neil Mackinnon, a native of Colonsay, and a former color-sergeant, now in Wales, Col. Currie states that when the war broke out there were 900 men on the strength, and they all wanted to go to the front. Further recruiting was easy, and leaving a large contingent at home, over 1,000 rank and file and officers were brought to this country. "The physique of the regiment may be judged from the fact that no fewer than 800 men measure five feet eight inches in height. In 1913 the 48th carried off the King's Prize for shooting at Bisley and had four men in the twenty from Canada. "The service uniform and equipment of the first battalion cost \$35,000 and this was provided voluntarily, without drawing from the Canadian Government.

Plant To Treat Molybdenite.

A plant for treating molybdenite ores has been established at Sydney, C.B., and a first shipment of 100 tons of metal is to be sent to England soon.

The principal supplies of molybdenum have heretofore come from German sources and the cutting off of these supplies has caused considerable embarrassment in England. The metal is used in the manufacture of special steels, having the quality of increasing greatly the tensile strength of steel when added to it. The mining of molybdenite is becoming an important industry. Molybdenite is used for a variety of purposes, but its principal value is in the manufacture of shafts, guns, and boilers.

Labor Men at Front.

Returns to the Dominion Labor Department show that up to the first of the year 3,498 men belonging to local trade unions throughout Canada had enlisted for war service, and, in addition, 417 British army reservists, making a total of 3,915 Canadian trade unionists. The building trades were first with 1,249 men; railway brotherhoods next with 49. Toronto headed the list with 579, Winnipeg 402, Montreal 289, Vancouver 222.

Cost of Living Rises.

The cost of living in Canada continues to rise. The Labor Department index number of wholesale prices rose nearly two points during March as compared with February. The index number in March was eight points higher than in March, 1914.

Among new names of wounded are: Lance-Corpl B. G. Slater, Renfrew; John A. Rogers, Wolfe Island; G. L. Davis, Merrickville; S. Hawkins, Hastings; A. C. Sandford, Belleville.

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