

SCORE W.C.T.U. PRESIDENT

VETERANS DECLARE STATEMENTS ARE COMFORT TO ENEMY

Resent the Imputation She Made—Suggest More Time at Home For Women and Less Talking.

Ottawa, June 25.—A vigorous protest has been made by the Great War Veterans' Association against the statements made at the W. C. T. U. Convention by the president of the union, Colonel Pidgeon, president of the G.W.V.A. has issued the following statement on behalf of the association:

"The biennial address of the Dominion president, W.C.T.U., as reported in the press, contains both statements and policy which call for vigorous protest by the association.

"In the first place, the president states: 'We have given our best and our bravest to help the Motherland!' It should not be necessary to point out to Mrs. Wright that we have given our best and our bravest in defence of Canada and the cause of right and liberty—that we have given our best and bravest in defence of the womanhood of Canada

in order that they might not suffer in a like manner with the womanhood of Belgium and France. It seems unbelievable, after four years of war, that any Canadian man or woman should speak of our fighting for England.

"According to Mrs. Wright, while we have given our sons to help England, England in return has debauched and degraded these sons by liquor and its consequences. We would point out to the Dominion president of the W.C.T.U. that we have been neither debauched nor degraded by liquor or from other causes. We do not know if Mrs. Wright is so fortunate as to have given any sons in the defence of Canada and their mother, but if so, we feel quite certain that she would resent the imputation that their home training was such that they permitted themselves to be debauched.

"The War Veterans are busy seeing that our women are not debauched by the 'unholy Hun' but are safeguarded by the continuance of British institutions.

Comfort To Enemy. "May we point out that such utterances as those of Mrs. Wright are a comfort to the enemy and, in our opinion, should be dealt with as provided by the laws of this country.

"Mrs. Wright is unduly agitated at the thought of loving mothers and sisters still continuing to send tobacco and cigarettes to their dear ones in France. We would point out to Mrs. Wright that the home training received from our mothers is quite to our liking and the comfort (for which they deprive themselves to send us) are in no danger of further debauching us.

"Mrs. Wright asks 'when will the women of Canada realize the great destruction they are bringing the soldiers by sending them cigarettes.' We would ask one question our selves: 'When will some of the women of Canada realize that good intentions and good works carried to the point of excess are as much in temperate as any other excess?' We are of the opinion that such remarks as 'debauched' and 'degraded' are the result of intoxication by excess of enthusiasm, and would suggest in the most kindly spirit that the W. C. T. U. become more temperate in their remarks before they attempt to dictate to the world a policy of temperance.

"The slurs cast upon our sons, the protection given to our mothers, sisters and wives, and the comfort given the enemy by such utterances as Mrs. Wright's cannot be tolerated in Canada, and a kindly suggestion to the women of the W.C.T.U. would be to apply themselves at home to assist in our fight for Canada. A little more time and effort spent in the home training of their sons and less time in speechmaking of such a calibre will best fortify those sons to resist the temptations of war and make them the stronger for the fight.

"In conclusion, we are of the opinion that you cannot legislate a son into heaven, but it must be traced on the heavenly path at the mother's knee and assisted on its journey by the kind thoughts and prayers of all good mothers and not thrust aside by the intemperate remarks of ill advised and misguided women."

MEDAL FOR ANNA HELD

The Serbian Government Rewards Her War Work.

New York, June 25.—Miss Anna Held, the actress, whose recent critical illness is attributed in part to over-exertion in connection with her relief work in Paris during the first two years of the war, was greatly cheered when Alexandre V. Georgevitch, secretary of the Serbian Legation in the United States, brought to her bedside yesterday a bronze medal which has been awarded to her by the Serbian Government in recognition of her efforts on behalf of the Allies. Miss Held's condition is improving daily.

STRIKE IN WINNIPEG

Men Demand Dismissal of Employer Who Ignored Strike Call.

Winnipeg, June 25.—Machinists specialists and helpers at the Canadian Pacific Railway shops walked out on Friday afternoon as a result of the company retaining in its employ a non-union man who continues at work when the machinists walked out in sympathy with the strikers; civic employes recently.

About four hundred men laid down their tools. The men say they will not return to work until the man, Stewart by name, is dismissed.

Removal is Only Temporary.

Halifax, N.S., June 25.—The President of the Board of Trade has received a telegram from Hon. A. G. MacLean, Ottawa, saying that the removal of the Royal Canadian Naval College to Esquimaux is only temporary and that there is no necessity whatever for any alarm as to the college not being located at Halifax when a permanent building is erected or suitable premises secured.

Dividend of 3 Per Cent.

Toronto, June 25.—The McKinnel-Darragh will on July 1st distribute its second regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, amounting to \$67,439, or, in other words, McKinnel-Darragh within the next ten days will have distributed \$134,878 out of profits from nine operations since January 1st. Upon this latter date this company's treasury contained \$191,143 in cash and other negotiable assets, worth \$207,517, thus showing a total treasury surplus of \$298,660.

The various war economy boards urge thrift—properly. And women who have long been in the habit of saving the ads as an aid in their buying tasks have no difficulty in responding to the thrift call. They know what it means, for they have long practiced it with profit and satisfaction.

A STURDY PEOPLE.

Newfoundland Does Not Attract a Casual Visitor.

The casual visitor who may journey along the black Newfoundland shores, perhaps as far as the Labrador, will wonder how any one could want to live there. The rock-bound coasts, the great inland barrens, the seemingly ever-present fogs on the coast, and very limited opportunities for employment—outside of fishing there is little enough to do for the larger part of the people—offer few inducements for settlers. But it is a hardy race that has made its home on its shores, built the little homes that border the bays and hang on the rocks of the tiny fishing ports. Some of these houses literally stand on stilts, supported along the steep cliffs in the same way as are the platforms called "fakes" that the visitor wonders over as he sails into the narrow entrance of the harbor of St. John's. These fakes, for drying fish, are typical of the entire coast. You will see them along the rocky shore of every little harbor. A traveller who goes no farther than St. John's, and drives out to Quidi Vidi, Torbay, Middle Cove, Portugal Cove, will get a good idea of the simple, limited lives of the fishing people.

The fishing season along the very short one, from about June until September, and the catch for the small fisherman is always a matter of speculation. The hand-liners who jig for fish with bait go out in their little boats in fair weather and foul, lie to (in the rough seas along the rocky shores) with a jigger sail set, and trust to luck. The cold waters, the ever-menacing fogs, and the floating icebergs make it a hardship for even the experienced, but it is fish or starve for thousands, and even with good fishing the greatest of the fisherman in debt for supplies, and they start the new season with a handicap and with little hope of ever getting square. The middleman and the storekeepers own many of them boat and soul.

Passing a little fleet of punts bobbing about in the choppy seas in the gray of the early morning, here and there you will see smoke rising from a boat, the sign of a breakfast of hot sea and fish. Some of the boats seem without occupants until you get alongside and can look down into them, and then you will probably see two tired men or a man and a boy lying asleep in the bottom. (Every Newfoundland boy is a skilled fisherman and can handle a boat like an old sailor.) Four or five dollars a day they may earn with fair luck, but there are many days when luck is not fair. The work is hard, the exposure to the cold fogs and the icy spray brings rheumatism, and the percentage of tubercular cases on the island is appallingly large. In spite of Dr. Grenfell's efforts, the people have not yet learned that fresh air is their best medicine. In the winter many of the little houses are sealed tight, the windows never opened.

A fine, independent, kindly, hospitable, and honest folk, these Newfoundlanders, splendid seamen in an emergency, real vikings of the bleak northern waters. All winter the ice floats along the shores, great bergs often blocking the entrances to the little harbors.

Wife Became a Soldier.

A somewhat unusual case has come to the attention of the Toronto authorities in connection with the distribution of soldiers' insurance. It is that of a young soldier who in his childhood was neglected by his own mother. The treatment he received in the parental home was harsh. The story of his young life would read like a page from Charles Dickens. He received little to eat beyond an occasional crust of bread, was put out of the house at nights, and often had to find a place where he could sleep. Near him lived another boy in a delicate state of health. He was unable to join in the romps of his playmates, and from a seat on the loopy top watched wistfully his companions at play. This boy's mother, although poor herself, and having several children of her own, befriended the little waif. One day the latter, saving his playmates, quietly took his seat on the doorstep beside the delicate boy.

"Gee," he said fervently, "I wish I had a father and mother like yours."

The delicate boy told his mother of the wish expressed by the street urchin. It appealed to her sympathetic heart. She took him in to live with her own children, clothed and fed him until he grew up to be a stalwart youth. When the war broke out he enlisted, fought, and was killed in action.

No objection was taken by his relatives to the boy being adopted by the woman, but a claim was put in for the \$1,000 insurance on his life.

The poor woman who brought up the boy said that she did not want the money herself, but objected to it going to any of the boy's relatives. The case is receiving attention, and she will probably get it, as the city regulations provide that any person who acts in loco parentis, or in the place of a parent, shall be entitled to the insurance.

Only Two Left.

Rooney and Mooney, two Canadian soldiers, went up to the woods together and as they strolled down one of the streets Rooney noticed a shop which a solicitor had taken temporarily while his offices were being repaired. As there was nothing in the window, Mooney went inside to inquire the reason. He saw two clerks sitting on their high stools, busily writing. "I say," said he, "what do you sell here? You have nothing in the window." "Oh," said one of the clerks, with a superior smile, "we sell monkeys here." "Well, then," returned Mooney, you must be doing a roaring trade; only two of you left!"

Nothing New.

"Enter consider my course in efficiency training. I can show you how to earn more money than you are getting."

"I do that now."

Some people are down on their neighbors because they are unable to do so with them.

To get rid of germs in ice cream, oil it and serve white hot.

THE BRITISH WOMEN'S PART

MUCH WAR EFFORT DUE TO THEIR PATRIOTISM.

At Least Quarter of Million Women Working on Land and 1,500,000 in Industrial Life.

London, June 25.—Britain's great war effort has only been possible through the patriotism of British women. One-fourth of the male population of Britain has been diverted from civil to military life without serious dislocation of normal business of production of army supplies. British women have taken over the work of men enlisted in the army until at least fifty per cent. of the work formerly done by men is now carried on with equal success by women. The scope of the women's work is amazing. On the land at least 250,000 are working to increase food production and relieve the tremendous strain on British ocean transportation facilities. It is estimated over 1,500,000 women are engaged in industrial work of all classes, and although the personnel of the civil service has been tripled since the outbreak of the war, the number of male employees of that date have been decreased to fifty-seven per cent. of the former number and six-sevenths of the employees in the Government offices. In industrial life women are successfully performing all kinds of skilled and unskilled labor.

In some factories as high as eighty-five per cent. of the employees are women, who are making a success of the work. Women do all the carriage and engine cleaning on the railways, work in shipyards, do much aeroplane construction, are stokers, clay diggers, load and deliver coal, handle freight at the docks, are employed in iron and steel works, in fact in every field of skilled and unskilled labor.

Behind the line in France the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps numbers many thousands, doing much work, permitting men formerly so employed to serve in the line. The Women's Royal Naval Service are employed in thousands at every naval station, doing splendid work in repair shops, dockyards and shipyards. For the aerial service women do most of the aeroplane construction and at the aerodromes act as chauffeurs, cleaning the aeroplanes, and in the cooking and similar work. As in the navy, army and aerial corps, industrial life, farm work and civil service, so it is in commercial service. In shops, banks and similar institutions women now do the greater part of the work. The percentage of the women employed in this work has increased from 20 to 80 per cent. All classes are at work.

Among the first engaged in munitions work was Lady Mary Hamilton, now Lady Kenyon Slaney, who viewed so successful an apprenticeship that she was put in charge of eight lathes that had to produce with an accuracy of two-hundredths part of a millimetre.

In addition to the total in the industrial army of nearly three million women, thousands are engaged in Red Cross ambulance and hospital work. The effect has been to permit Britain's great war effort and maintain industrial and commercial stability. The women are well cared for and protected. Matrons supervise the living, wholesome food is furnished, all are properly housed. One effect is the reduction by thousands of the unemployed who thronged London's streets. The opportunity of employment at an adequate living wage has proven the best method of improving social conditions in this war-torn city. To the women of Great Britain the country's great war effort is as much due as to the men. They have answered their country's call with equal alacrity and performed equal service.

Canadians Make Raids.

(Canadian Press Despatch) London, June 25.—Activity was displayed during last night by the German artillery in the region to the east of Amiens, between Villers Bretonneux and Morlancourt, says today's War Office report. There was some artillery activity also in other sectors.

Raiding operations in the Arras region by the Canadians resulted in the capture of prisoners and six machine guns. The text of the statement reads:

"Canadian troops raided the enemy trenches last night at Neuville Vitasse and brought back twenty-two prisoners and six machine guns. A few prisoners and a machine gun were captured by us in a successful raid south of the Scarpe river. The hostile artillery has been active during the night between Villers Bretonneux and Morlancourt south of Arras (Lens region) and west of Arras (Flanders front), gas shells being freely employed.

William Davidson, a prosperous Draper Township farmer, dropped dead of heart failure in a booth at Uffington schoolhouse when about to register.

U.S. TRANSPORT SUNK.

Sixty-seven of the crew of 148 Are Missing (Canadian Press Despatch) Washington, June 25.—The sinking of an American transport westward bound on June 18th seven hundred miles east of Delaware Cape, reported to the Navy Department yesterday. The crew took to the boats. The U-boat fired nineteen shots into the vessel. Sixty-seven of the crew of 148 are missing.

Charged With Grain Theft.

Lindsay, June 25.—Farmer McEwen, a well-known farmer of Lindsay Township, appeared in police court today charged with stealing two loads of grain from a neighboring farm, and afterwards disposing of the same at the grist mill for chop. The case was adjourned for a week.

Tried To Kill Her Child.

Corwall, June 25.—Marion Gray, a young Indian woman of Massena, N.Y., has been committed to the Home for Wayward Women on a charge of assaulting in attempting to kill her five-week-old baby son.

Coffee is like the earth—when it is ground.

Probs: Wednesday, fair and cool.

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VERY FEW KHAKI VOTERS.

Showing of Province of Quebec in Recent Election.

The official returns of the last election including the civilian and military votes in North America and overseas, have been printed. Certain French-Canadian papers and Quebec members persist in their claim that the Province of Quebec did well under voluntary recruiting compared with the Canadian-born in the rest of Canada. The result of the military vote exposes completely the fallacy of this position.

It can be presumed that as large a percentage of French-Canadians as English-speaking Canadian soldiers would cast their ballots, yet for twenty-two ridings in Quebec the total number of military votes cast in North America, Great Britain and France was under a hundred in each constituency.

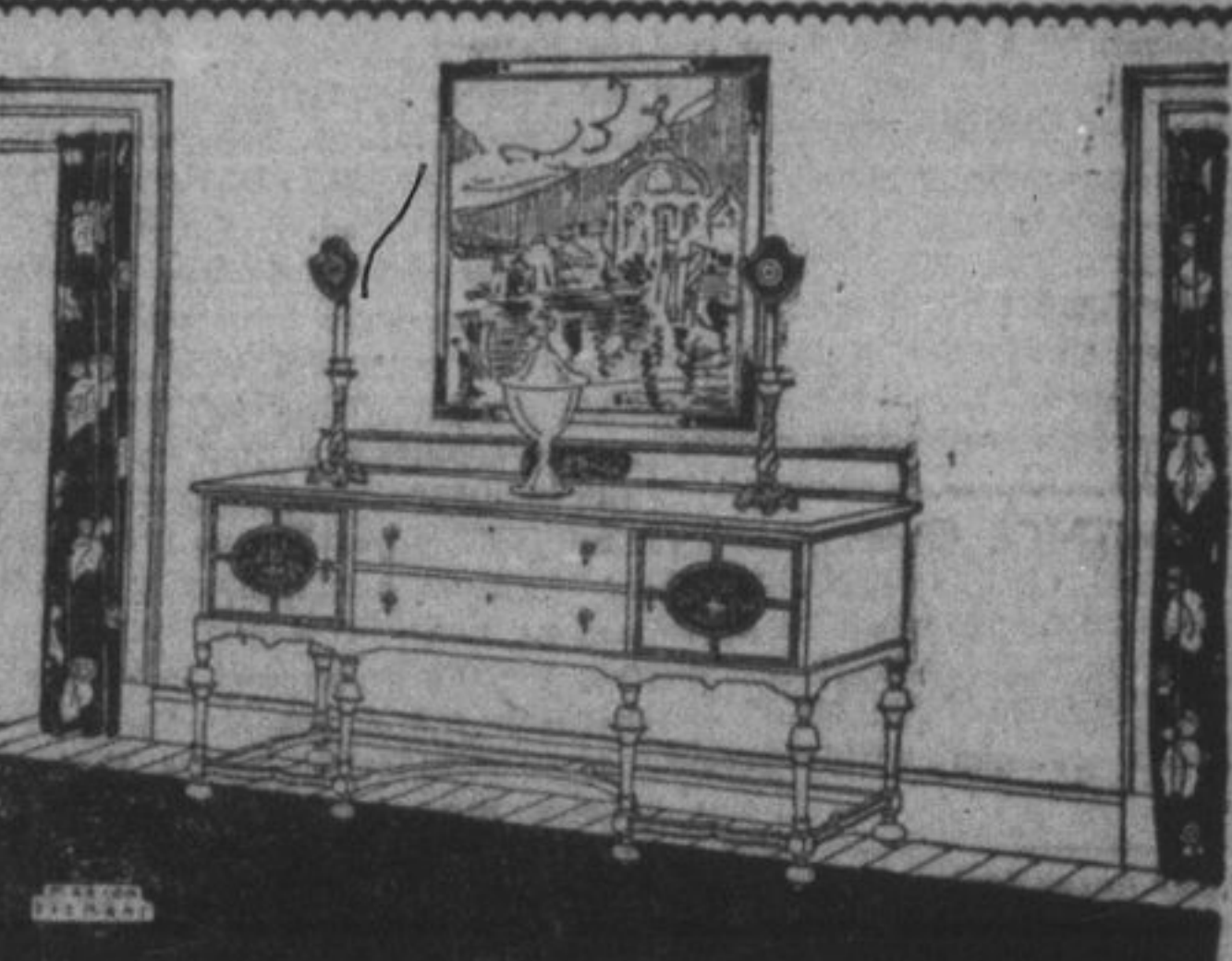
The County of Joliette has the worst record. Only three soldiers voted in this last election who gave their homes as Joliette County. In three other ridings, Bertier, Maskinonge and Yamaska only eight votes were cast. In eight more ridings the total vote counted was under twenty-five. For the twenty-two ridings there were only six hundred and eighty-nine votes cast in all, or less than was polled in the average Ontario constituency.

In addition there were fifteen ridings in which there were acclamations, and in which there were no returns. Without doubt the vote if it had been counted in these constituencies would have been little better.

Following the total number of military votes polled in North America and overseas in these Quebec ridings, also the Quebec constituencies in which there were acclamations:

- Bagot, 19; Bellechasse, 16; Berthier, 8; Charlevoix, 30; Chicoutimi, 75; Dorchester, 15; George Etienne (Cartier), 10; Hochelaga, 10; Joliette, 3; Kamouraska, 15; Laprairie, Napierville, L'Assomption, 38; Montcalm, 10; Lotbiniere, 255; Maskinonge, 8; Matane, 29; Montmagny, 24; Pontiac, 22; Quebec County, 92; Richelieu, 38; Temiscouata, 95; Val-d'Iroquois, 90; Yamaska, 8.

Acclamation (no returns): Beauce, Beauharnois, Hull, Labelle, L'Islet, Megantic, Nicolet, Portneuf, Rimouski, St. Hyacinthe, St. Mary, Montreal; St. James, Montreal; Shoford, Terrebonne, Three Rivers.



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GERMANS ATTACKED NEW FRENCH POSITIONS

In Region of Leport But Were Unable to Make Gains.

(Canadian Press Despatch) Paris, June 25.—The Germans last night attacked new French positions in the region of Leport, north of the Aisne, but were unable to make any gains. In surprise attacks in Woivreux and Lorraine the French captured 20 prisoners. The statement reads: "North of the Aisne, after a violent bombardment and grenade fighting, the enemy attacked positions recently gained by us north east of Leport.

French positions were maintained in their entirety. Artillery activity was rather lively in the region of Faveroles and Conroy (between the Aisne and the Marne).

W. E. Southgate, sen., a well-known commercial traveller, died of heart trouble at his home in Senforth, aged sixty-nine.

The railway unions of Western Canada are taking a strike vote to tie up the C.P.R. from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast.

John W. Coy, for some years deputy librarian of the Parliament Buildings, died in a hospital in St. Catharines.

Meatless weeks for Germany is a possibility of the near future.

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