



Small Figured. Wife (reading): Big checks for dresses will not be in demand this season. Husband: Thank heavens.—Cartoons Magazine.

The Mohammedans of North-eastern Persia and Turkistan are rising against the Bolshevik because of resentment over forcible conscription, according to a despatch from Simla, India.



COMMISSION THE SOLDIERS' AID

has been incorporated by the Province of Ontario for the purpose of assisting to reinstate discharged officers and men in civil life.

EMPLOYMENT. We cordially invite the co-operation of the public in the important work of securing employment for soldiers who have been discharged from military service.

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RELIEF FUND. Donations for the assistance of soldiers' families in temporary distress will be gratefully received and acknowledged, and should be made payable to the order of the Commission.

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BE SUSPICIOUS OF TENDER GUMS

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Gradually the gums become spongy. They inflame, then shrink, thus exposing the unarmoured tooth-base to the ravages of decay. Tiny openings in the gums form gateways for disease germs to enter the system. Medical science has traced many ills to these infecting germs in the gums weakened by Pyorrhoea.

They are now known to be a frequent cause of indigestion, anaemia, rheumatism and other serious conditions. So watch carefully for that first tenderness or bleeding of the gums. Try Forhan's immediately. It positively prevents Pyorrhoea (Riggs' Disease) if used in time and used consistently.

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DISPOSES OF A LEGEND

THERE WAS NO BATTLE OF CHATEAU THIERRY.

Frank H. Simonds, the Most Famous American War Correspondent, Says That the United States Army Did Not Save Paris and Win the War in a Battle That Never Was Fought.

IN a special despatch from Paris the most eminent of American war correspondents, Frank H. Simonds disposes of the legend that the Americans at "the battle of Chateau Thierry" rolled back the Huns, saved Paris, and won the war. Mr. Simonds is the foremost American writer on the war, and he deserves a great deal of credit for the manner in which he has handled this case, going into the facts thoroughly and setting them forth explicitly. In doing this he knows what a legend has been built up about the battle of Chateau Thierry all over the United States, and how painful it will be to his countrymen to have to abandon the fancy that in that fight the Americans "saved Paris" and rolled back the German host "After Every-thing" was decided that it was in the best interests of his country that the truth should be told. He visited the scene, he interviewed the various American officers engaged in that sector, and he sets forth the facts. After doing so he says there was really no "battle of Chateau Thierry" unless the name be applied to the whole operation between the Aisne and the Marne, since, except for the action of the machine gun detachment of the Third Division on June 1 of last year, no fighting took place in the immediate vicinity of Chateau Thierry itself. He adds:—

"When the Second and Third Divisions arrived on June 1 the great German advance was almost at an end. The victorious Germans had been advancing for six days. They had outrun their artillery and their supplies. The best proof that the advance was about at an end is found in the fact that the Americans were never attacked on the lines they took up on June 1. The Third Division participated in the general German offensive six weeks later.

"It is therefore inaccurate to assert that the intervention of the Second Division on 'the Chateau Thierry' saved Paris, stopped the great German drive, or did more at the moment than to support and to relieve the exhausted French divisions and conceivably halt the Germans a mile or two short of the position they might have reached before they were compelled to abandon their advance.

"The fighting of the Americans at Belleau Wood was, Mr. Simonds says, 'brilliant, magnificent, but a highly localized affair in which the marines of the Ninth and Twenty-first Infantry gave a splendid indication of the fighting qualities of our new troops.' And he says: 'The capture of Belleau Wood did not materially change the situation, nor did it supply a vantage point of any particular value in the later offensive.' In concluding his article Mr. Simonds says: 'I have found in the United States a general notion that in some fashion or other the marines saved Paris in the June fighting in the Belleau Wood engagement generally described as the battle of Chateau Thierry. This is, of course, a serious misconception of the size of the fight, the numbers engaged, as compared with Foch's great counter-stroke and the final battles along the line taken as a whole 'last engagement.'

In exploring the "legend" which sensational writers at home had built up about Chateau Thierry, in defiance of the facts as all Europe knows them, Mr. Simonds is doing his country a service. The Americans fought the war; but every opportunity in the war; those who got into the fighting showed in every instance such qualities as made the presence on the side of the Allies of huge American forces a reserve power that the enemy recognized as an overwhelming menace. The Germans had adhered to the senseless theory that the Americans, having no experience, would not fight when the test came. Their experience with Canadians should have taught them something, but evidently it did not. When the test came the Americans proved to be hungry for all the fighting they could get within reach of. They ate it up.

But while this is true the legend about Chateau Thierry, about saving Paris, and rolling back Hindenburg's host "After Everybody Failed" is another matter. The legend was largely due to stay-at-home sensationalists, like Wesley O. Howard, Supreme Court judge, Third Judicial District of New York, who in the New York Herald rhapsodized in an article covering an entire page about a machine gun engagement in a local sector, as if it were the greatest battle in the history of the world.

A Proliferous Peep. The interesting disclosure was made by Capt. W. King, the geologist employed on the Western front, that the remains of a mammoth were discovered during the making of a dugout near Bapaume. Col. David went down to inspect the site, and returned with a tooth and some chipped flints. On arriving at the place he found everyone talking about the mammoth; the war that day was quite a secondary thing in that area. Later Prof. Comenius of Amiens collected a tusk which showed signs of having been hacked with flint implements.

A Sense of Humor. "Do you find that prohibition has depressed Crimson Gulch?" "No," answered Cactus Joe. "We're more cheerful than usual. Everybody seems to think it's a great joke on all the rest of the boys."

Samuel Scott, Toronto, was wounded in the hip by a ricocheting bullet from the pistol of a constable, who mistook him and his companion Norman Waldron, for two notorious burglars. Quick action by the United States congress on the President's suggestions for additional legislation to cope with the high cost of living forecast by leaders of both houses.

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

The First Irrigated Area in the World.

"And the Lord God planted a garden in the eastward of Eden. And river went out of Eden to water the garden; and it was parted into four heads."—Genesis.

Sir William Willcocks, who, in behalf of the British Government, had charge of the wonderful irrigation works in Egypt, was assigned not long ago to the duty of planning a similar large-scale enterprise for the restoration of ancient Babylonia, to its former agricultural productiveness. Thus it happened that he located, to the reasonable satisfaction of archaeologists, the veritable site of the Garden of Eden. For reasons wholly practical, he thought that the best way to begin.

Starting from the spot where Jewish tradition placed the Gates of Paradise—the word paradise meaning "garden"—he followed the course of the four streams mentioned in Genesis, which, as therein named, were the Pison, the Gihon, the Hiddekel and the Euphrates. The Euphrates (known by that name to-day) flowed through the great city of Babylon. The Gihon is now called the Hindia. The Hiddekel is the modern Saklawia, which flows into the Tigris at Bagdad. The Pison has gone dry, but is represented by many-armed channels "encompassing the whole land of Havilah" (see Genesis), which lay between Egypt and Assyria.

The Euphrates enters its delta a few miles below Hit, there leaving the desert and debouching into a vast alluvial plain. In this departure it has a considerable fall, with a number of cataraacts, and along a narrow valley giant water-wheels lift water to irrigate the land on both sides of the stream.

The entrance to this valley, according to Jewish tradition, was the gate of the Paradise in which Adam and Eve dwelt, and from which they were expelled for disobeying a divine command. There the travelers first meet the date palm, which is a "tree of life" (see Genesis) to the whole Arab world.

Along the valley garden succeeds garden. It is to-day a veritable paradise, orchards and date groves chequered with fields of cotton. The climate is everlastingly summer, so that three or four crops a year may be grown. Anciently the cataraacts were much higher, and water-wheels were unnecessary, the water being led off by ditches.

The Garden of Eden, indeed, gave interest from the fact that it seems to have been the first irrigated area in the world.

Sun's Heat Forecasts Weather. The little town of Calama, Chile is located in one of the driest regions on the face of our globe. Day after day, almost without break, throughout the year, the sun shines from a cloudless sky. Weather of this sort certainly has no appeal for the average man, yet two scientists from the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D.C., and it is believed might be expected, their task is an unusual one, involving daily measurement of the heat reaching Calama from the sun, 93,000,000 miles away.

Despite the aridity, the work is thoroughly practical, as a striking correspondence has been discovered between the changing weather of our little planet and the fluctuating value of this solar radiation. In fact the two observers already telegraph their results to the Government, and the results are used on the basis of temperature forecasts for several days to come; and with such success that plans are now suggested for similar stations in other parts of the earth, as in Australia, South Africa, Egypt, and India. By co-ordinating such observations, it is felt that remarkable results could be secured.

Popular Mechanics.

David Was a Wise Youth. The ignorance of some elements of the rising generation as to the Bible is often deplored; but occasionally the young men of to-day display an aptness of comment on Scriptural subjects that is gratifying. Here is an example quoted by a subscriber of Outlook: The young artilleryman had said that Germany was a bully and a coward and carried her defeat in her make-up. The Biblical commentator, instead, as proof of this, Goliath in full armor parading up and down and cursing the Israelites, while the "young and inexperienced" David slew him with a smooth stone from the brook. To this the artilleryman rejoined: "Don't believe for a moment that David was ignorant or inexperienced. He knew perfectly the value of the projectile. He knew that armor and a spear with a shaft like a weaver's beam were clumsy and useless defenses against well-selected and well-aimed projectiles!"

Putting on Style. A stylish dressed woman entered the restaurant. The waiter handed her a bill-of-fare written in French and said: "Please mark off the dishes you wish to order." Could a woman, dressed in the height of fashion, confess that she was unable to read French? Taking the pencil, she made a few dashes, and the order read: "Dinner, 2s." "March 20." "Vegetables." "Please pay at the desk." "No tip." The waiter brought her a beefsteak and chip potatoes, but she did not dare to raise a word in protest.

So Good! They Don't Last Long. Says Bobby POST TOASTIES Best of corn flakes

ESCAPED FROM RUSSIA.

YOUNG SLAV WILL BECOME CITIZEN OF ENGLAND.

Remarkable Story Illustrates the Condition of the Country Now Ruled by the Bolsheviks—Girl Had Fantastic Adventures and Hardships in Escaping From Her Native Land.

THE thrilling tale of a heroic Russian girl who, after a series of almost fantastic adventures and hardships, managed to escape from the scenes of Bolshevik terrorism, and is now safe in England, is told by a correspondent in the Manchester Guardian. The correspondent writes:—

"I had just crossed Finland, travelling on my way home from the Ethiopian front near the Peipus Lake; and as I sat in the cabin of a ship that was threading her difficult way through the ice-bound channels of the Aland Islands, a girl, apparently in the early twenties, wrapped in a long coat of white skin—white with black markings—came and sat down opposite me.

"Her curly hair was cut short about her head, and she was pale with the pallor which you may see this year in most of the town-dwelling women and children of Eastern Europe.

"But none of her fellow passengers could overlook her beauty; and I, at least, could not miss the charm of the Russian speech in which from time to time she addressed her companion.

"Both of us were writing, and it was more than an hour before, upon some chance topic of hers, we came into conversation together. I found that she and her mother were freshly escaped from Petrograd, having driven forty miles and walked six through the snows of the Finnish wastes. Now she was coming to England to join a sister there, and probably to marry an Englishman.

"I helped the two of them, as best I could, through the difficulties of Scandinavian travel; and several times, when her mother had gone to some other stages of her journey, the girl and I explored the streets of foreign cities, and I listened to her stories of the life from which she had so lately escaped.

"So the three of us travelled as companions till the night came on which was to strike the English coast. Then it was that she spoke most vividly of the life she had left behind her. Little more than a year before she had gone by herself apart to live in a mountain cottage in the south of Russia. A very old peasant aunt and her wife had looked after her, setting out for her each morning baskets of fruit for her daily bread; and she had given herself up to wandering in the mountains, attended only by a great dog that was half a wolf, which she had called upon once only to protect her from a band of wild raptures.

"But with him she strayed about the hillsides alone, climbing after flowers, lying and watching small animals at work among the rocks and leaves, collecting snakes and tortoises and bringing them home into her room, to the dismay of her aunt and her mother, who discussed with her whether she was not really a witch.

"She had made her room, she said, into a garden of changing wild flowers, and there, between her wanderings, she had read the Bible and books. From time to time she had neighbors to stay with her sister in a neighboring town; and once, for several weeks, she had danced each night a solitary dance before the Bolsheviks, who had taken her money, robbed her for her local theatre, blacked her eyes and ears, and won from her applause and earned money to help pay for her journey back to Petrograd, for by now she had decided that her happy lonely life in the mountains must end and that she must go back to arrange her mother's escape to England.

WORMS CLOTHED WOMEN.

Silk Has Been Used for Over 5,000 Years.

A grey, ugly, ungainly-looking little insect, with 12 eyes, 18 noses, 16 feet, and a very strong mouth—such is the worm that plays so important a part in clothing the fair sex, says Tit-Bits.

Silk worms are divided into two classes, domestic and wild. The former feed upon mulberry leaves, and the latter on various leaves, but principally those of the oak tree. The silk produced from the domestic worms is naturally superior to that from the wild insects.

Silk worms come from the eggs of the silk-moth. Each moth lays about 300 to 500 eggs, about the size of a pin's head. It takes 440,000 eggs to weigh a pound. These eggs are laid in June, and in the following April they are hatched, a caterpillar emerging from each egg.

"They remain in the larva or 'grub' stage for about six weeks, changing their skins four times during that period. Before each of these 'ages' the worm ceases to eat, but afterwards it feeds with a voracious appetite. When it is full-grown the worm begins to make its cocoon, an oval case of silk threads, about the size of a pigeon's egg.

Naturally, only a certain proportion of domestic or specially cultivated silk-worms are allowed to reach the moth stage. Their cocoons are taken away in order to obtain the tiny thread-silk which is ejected by the worm from a tube in its under lip.

In order to unravel the silk that the worms have so methodically woven into cocoons these are placed in hot water containing a solution of soap and a little acetic or vinegary acid. From now until the silk has reached its final stage it is subjected to a series of delicate manipulations at the hands of experienced silk makers. Care has to be taken that the raw silk does not lose its brilliancy; that too much of the natural gum and grit are not removed from its surface; and that it is not over-twisted, spun, and dried into yarn already extremely delicate, and so on. Then follow other chemical and mechanical operations. The raw silk is boiled, scoured, purified, combed, cut into convenient lengths, twisted, spun, and dried into yarn.

Twisting plays a great part in the manufacture of silk. The more it is twisted the less brilliant, but the stronger it becomes. In the making of some silks that are semi-transparent and dull, such as crepe, there are about 500 twists to every yard, but the average "twist" to the yard is 650.

It is about 5,000 years since silk was first used, after being discovered in China. During many centuries the Chinese guarded its secret; then Japan found it out, and so it spread slowly over Asia and then Europe.

It is less than 200 years since the silk industry developed in Europe. To-day the annual production of silk is produced in Italy from 200,000,000 worms is annually exported. About 700,000,000 pounds of silk cocoons are yearly produced all over the world.

Lizards Protect Sugar-cane. The chief menace to sugar-cane in the West Indies is the frog-hopper, an insect that sucks the sap from the root and leaves of the sugar-cane, and that owes its name to its ability to take prodigious leaps. In recent years the insects have multiplied enormously, especially in Trinidad, where their natural enemies—frogs, toads, and lizards—have been nearly exterminated by the mongoose, originally brought from India to kill the rats and snakes. Wherever the mongooses were plentiful the lizards disappeared and the frog-hopper flourished. Five years ago a leading planter, after having tried as many mongoes as possible, placed thousands of ground lizards in his cane-fields, with the result that the frog-hopper has almost disappeared, and the sugar yield is greatly increased and improved. Other large sugarcane growers have since started a lizard farm, where the lizards are brought in hundreds and encouraged to thrive and multiply for the sole object of combating the frog-hopper pest. Thousands of bats too are kept for the same work.—Family Herald.

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