

AMOUS KINGSTON- IANS ABROAD

(Continued from Page 7.)  
frame courts, but the six-vote lead... Mr. Hugo felt quite satisfied as the majority showed that he had gained one friend by his administration.

One strange thing happened in his election. The First ward of Duluth was composed of what might be called the "intelligentsia" (to-day they would be parlor Bolsheviks), while the Fourth ward was the center of the saloons and was called the Bovey Ward. Mr. Hugo was an anti-saloon candidate, while his opponent was a "wide-opener." When the votes were counted it was found that Mr. Hugo, the anti-saloon candidate, had carried the Fourth ward while his opponent had carried the First.

During his four years as mayor Mr. Hugo spent three as president of the Board of Education. When the commercial club of Duluth, a great institution, was formed, he was chairman of the Public Affairs Committee for seven years.

Mr. Hugo has many fraternal associations. He has been a leader in Oddfellow work, beginning in the Kingston lodge in company with Billy Gordon, holding all of the subordinate and grand offices and finishing as president of the Odd Fellows Home at Northfield, Minn., during eleven years. Similarly, beginning in Kingston by being initiated in a lodge into Masonic mysteries he started on the course, and by receiving degrees in St. Catharines, Hamilton and Owen Sound as he would make the opportunity he finally reached the degrees and official positions of Grand High Priest, Royal Arch, Past Grand Commander, Knights Templar, Grand Sovereign Inspector-General, Thirty-third degree in Minnesota and Grand Minister of State of the Supreme Council, Past Grand Sovereign Red Cross of Constantine, First Sub Magus, High Council, Order of Rosierucians; Editor of the Duluth Masonic Calendar; Vice-President of the Minnesota Masonic Home and Director of the Duluth Scottish Rite Infant Welfare work, which takes care of all babies feeding such in Duluth.—Catholic, Protestant or pagan, black or white.

When he had received his full quota of honors in this country he was in 1919 appointed the Grand representative of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree of England and Wales and the Dependencies of the British Crown, near the Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite for the southern jurisdiction of the United States.

In his Kingston days Mr. Hugo was an active, popular and energetic citizen. He took part in amateur theatricals with "Andy" Lanigan, the Kingston "Balcony." He was secretary of No. 3 Hose company of the Kingston Fire Brigade, then a volunteer organization, and has vivid recollections of the penitentiary fire. He was the second Canadian engineer elected to membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and is now a life member. Besides being probably the oldest member who was elected as a Canadian.

Looking back to the days when he left school with a threefold ambition for his old age, Mr. Hugo says that apple pies do not taste so well as they used to do, and that half the time he does not use any shirt studs, so has little use for a second stud. But the pipe organ is a joy forever. It even beats Hindmarch's band, and Mr. Hugo remarks that when they went down Princess street playing the "Blackpool Pier Polka," the angels actually stopped to listen to the rival strains of melody and claimed them for their own.

**Exodus of Mononites.**  
Ottawa, May 13.—Hon. J. A. Calder, answering a question by I. E. Pedlow, South Renfrew, said that the government had no official information in regard to a movement of mononites from the western provinces to the United States. If the movement to which Mr. Pedlow referred had taken place, as a result of mononites refusing to obey the school laws of the western provinces it would be very inadvisable for the government to interfere.

**Can Grant Licenses.**  
Vancouver, B. C., May 13.—No licenses for gypsy palmists who have tusked husbands that are considered capable of supporting them, in the licium just handed out by the Vancouver city council.

A small can easily distance the small boy who is sent on an errand.



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A veteran of three wars, the most popular boat that ever sailed the Great Lakes; a victim of the great storm which swept Ontario last December when she sank; raised, dragged through the Division Court and now to be refitted for passenger service. All this is only part of the tale of romance that hangs around the steamship Chicora, built in Liverpool by Laird's Company in 1864—56 years ago. At that time she could walk away from any battleship, and was built to run the blockade of the United States men-of-war blockading the ports of the Southern Confederacy, and carry in goods from England. Under the ownership and command of Captain George Boyton, she plied between the British port of Turk's Island in the Bahamas, and the blockaded city of Charleston, S.C. On one notable trip the vessel was spotted by one of the American patrol boats of the blockading squadron, but left the "Yank" far behind. Crossing the Atlantic was no mean feat for this 518-ton, iron, paddle-wheel vessel. She is only 230 feet long, is 55 feet wide at her greatest breadth, and is built over a slender hull. In 1870 the Chicora was called into war service for the second time. In May of that year she sailed from Collingwood, Ont., with Col. Garnet Wolseley, late Viscount Wolseley, and a detachment of the regulars from the 60th Rifles of the regiment of H.R.H. Prince Arthur. The troops were landed on the shores of Thunder Bay and formed the first expedition for the suppression of the Riel Rebellion.

Great difficulties were experienced at first as the only lock by which vessels could pass from the level of Lake Superior was owned and controlled by the State of Michigan. Several cargoes of supplies as well as a great number of troops had to be disembarked at the Canadian Sault and portaged across to Point Aux Pins on the Canadian side of the rapids, where they were picked up by another boat and taken to their destination.

In 1874 the Chicora gained further distinction by being chartered as a special yacht for the use of Lord Dufferin, then Governor-General, on a tour through North Ontario and the Upper Lakes.

In 1878 the vessel was taken off the service of the Upper Lakes and was brought to Toronto and placed on a regular run from Toronto to Niagara. For ten years she ran single-handed until refitted by the Ciboja in 1888. The following year she was overhauled and again ran on the Toronto-Niagara service until 1904, when she was placed in Kingston, Ont., drydock and repaired at an expense of \$17,000.

Returning on the Niagara service, and for four years carried troops and stores to the military camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake. While the vessel was on the Toronto-Niagara route tens of thousands of Canadians and tourists from every part of the globe have found their passengers on this veteran of the Great Lakes. Middle-aged citizens fondly remember the days of childhood when from a ferry-boat or from some island beach they watched the long, graceful hull gliding through the water, a black banner of smoke trailing from her twin stacks of red, her unmistakable whistle resounding melodiously as she swept into Toronto Bay. Memories of pleasant summer days, picnics, jaunts to Niagara are conjured up for many tourists by the name Chicora.

The name Chicora is the southern Indian word for Land of Flowers, and was a term applied by the early Spanish discoverers to the Florida-Mississippi country, and to the plains beyond. Her first name was "Let-He-Be," and she was a sister ship to "Let-He-Rip" and "Let-He-Go." Previous to the war she was valued at \$43,000. During the great storm which swept Ontario on the first of December, 1918, the Chicora, in her sleep, was damaged and sank to the bottom of the bay. She was raised and put up for sale, and was sold to a Toronto lawyer for \$4,000. The Chicora is to be refitted and used on the passenger service on Lake Ontario in the early future.

**Indians Did Nobly in Great War.**

An interesting record of the part that the Canadian Indians played in the Great War is told in the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, tabled in the House by Hon. Sir Meighan, Minister of the Interior. More than 4,000 Indians from the various tribes enlisted with the C.E.F. This was over 35 per cent. of the Indians of military age. One man, John Campbell, a full-blooded Indian, travelled 3,000 miles by trail, canoe, and river steamer to enlist. Indians were decorated for various deeds of bravery. Several served as snipers, and Corp. Francis Pegahmagabow, of Parry Sound, was credited with having killed 378 Germans.

**Canadian Cars.**

There are at the present time 59,716 Canadian railway cars in the United States and 40,632 American cars on Canadian lines. Thus the balance in favor of the States is approximately 19,084. There are nearly 30,000 more Canadian box cars in the States than there are American cars in Canada.

**Goods for Roumanians.**  
Practically none of the Canadian exports to Roumanians went through American ports, it was recently stated by Sir George Foster, Acting Prime Minister. Some 2,000 tons of goods were sent via New York, owing to better facilities for handling that class of goods.

**A Gentle Reminder.**  
Jones—My dear, I wish you wouldn't sing that song about "Falling Down."  
Mrs. Jones—Why not?  
Jones—It reminds me too much of the house rent.

**Farewell Presentation.**  
Peterboro, May 13.—At Downeyville a presentation and farewell address was made to Rev. J. P. Galvin on the eve of his departure for Sault St. Marie. This was followed in the evening by a social gathering in which members of the community participated. Father Galvin has been parish priest of Downeyville for several years.

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### NEW MEXICAN PRESIDENT

IS TO BE GENERAL ADOLPH DE LA HUERTA.

He is About Forty-three Years of Age and is Described as a Man of Great Executive Ability.

Washington, May 13.—Following the collapse of the Carranza regime in Mexico, a new government, with General Adolfo de La Huerta at its head has been formed. This announcement was made here by the mission of the revolution, whose chief is Senor Alvaro Torre Diaz.

The new government is already functioning and it is understood to have indicated that it desires the recognition of the United States. A telegram on that subject has been received from Sonora, seat of the new Mexican government.

The personnel of the new government follows: General Adolfo de La Huerta, provisional president; General Salvador Alvarado, minister of finance; General Pinarco Calles, minister of war; Alonzo Torre Diaz, minister of state, ad interim. Senor Diaz belongs to the old Diaz family, but General de la Huerta has

no family connection with former President Huerta. Interesting as indicating the closeness of the relations between General Pablo Gonzalez and General Obregon, it was said here that Diaz is a closer friend of Gonzalez and was suggested by Obregon for his present post.

The new provisional president is at Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, where the present revolution was organized. He will proceed to Mexico City very shortly, according to the revolutionary mission officers here. He is the present governor of the state of Sonora.

General de la Huerta is about forty-three years of age, and is described as a man of great executive ability, both as an official and in commercial business. He was prominent in the revolution of 1913, and since that time has been employed by Carranza on special missions to settle internal troubles. Carranza, however, early in April, endeavored to persuade De la Huerta to kill off the Obregon boom in Sonora and in Mexico generally. De la Huerta resisted and Carranza troops under Manuel Diago, invaded Sonora to interfere and then the revolution broke out. Sonora achieved its independence and other states of Mexico followed in rapid succession.

The revolutionists held a meeting at Agua Prieta about April 6, declared De la Huerta provisional president, and agreed upon some of the necessary members of the cabinet for an emergency government. According to the present plan of the revolution, the selection of De la Huerta will be ratified by the governors of the states of Mexico, and he will be endorsed as provisional president, ad interim. The next step will be the convocation of the congress, which will endorse De la Huerta as provisional president in order that the constitutional continuity of the succession may be preserved and prevent the injection of any objections by outside powers as to the legality of the new regime. Following this, the election will be ordered for July of this year, and then a constitutional convention will be called to revise the Carranza constitution of 1917.

The president chosen by an election will be inaugurated January 1st, 1921. So far, the most prominent candidates are Gen. Obregon and Gen. Pablo Gonzalez. Their platforms agree on a peaceful policy towards the United States and other nations, and serves to the new civil government.

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