

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Returned Soldiers' Organisations

By J. S. DENNIS

Chief Commissioner of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway

THE question of caring for returned soldiers is one that demands the very best thought that Canada can give. We Canadians owe these men our very best efforts. Our debt to them is not to be discharged by merely providing club rooms and pool tables, nor by empty demonstrations and banquets. Many of these men are coming back to civil life under severe handicaps. It is our duty as individuals to do our bit to help them in every practical way possible to overcome these handicaps.

It is quite natural that the men returning from the front should organize into clubs and societies. It will be the shame of the nation if we as citizens do not fall in line and assist in the work that has called these organizations into being. We who have been privileged to stay at home cannot do less than organize an army of "big brothers," which will help these returning soldiers of our fight life's battles.

The treatment given her soldiers after previous wars, is not one of the bright pages of British history. The treatment of her disabled soldiers from the Crimean war, the Indian mutiny, and the Afghan war, carry little to thrill the Britisher with pride in motherland traditions. No can we point to Britain's treatment of her soldiers after the South African war with any degree of pride. An impartial view of these records shows that the Empire accepted the services of her soldiers as duty, which ended only when the soldier was no longer physically fit to endure the hardships of battle. Men who have given their blood for the State have been practically forced to spend their remaining days in almshouses, unnoticed by the government and cared for only as a part of the regular grit of paupers. No attempt has been made to assist these disabled soldiers and sailors in their attempts to re-establish themselves in civil life. No effort has been made to help the partially disabled to overcome their handicaps so they might maintain their independence through their own efforts.

But England has not been alone in neglect of war veterans. The veterans from the Northern States after the civil war were practically forced to organize that they might obtain something of just treatment from the nation they had helped to save. After the surrender of Lee and the grand review of the Union Army at Washington in 1865, the soldiers were turned back to their home communities in regiments and companies. Of course the coming home brought gala days and fetes. For the first few months the veterans were heroes and the centre of thought on every hand. Then the nation turned from four years war and destruction to peace and re-construction. The soldiers were gradually forgotten. No practical plans were worked out by the home folk for assisting the returned veterans. It was governmental red-tape to provide the only material assistance in the way of meagre pensions.

The authentic histories of those reconstruction days in the United States carry a striking lesson across the continent to Canada. First the veterans formed local clubs, then state organizations, and finally a national society which developed into the Grand Army of the Republic. The "calls" for those first state meetings of soldier clubs started the urgent necessity for organization to protect the rights of the veterans. Later, the scope of the demands was broadened beyond the boundary of rights into those of special privilege. Expenditures in the United

States have been questioned many times on the ground that total pensions paid by the United States Government in 1915-8 on Civil War claims were greater than in 1875. The years after the close of the war, the pension appropriation has increased with each new Congress. No one will question the duty of the State to care for disabled soldiers. The payment of a pension upon the most liberal basis possible to the men who have risked their lives for the Empire. The fact that our greatest army is composed entirely of volunteers, makes the debt of the State to the returned soldiers a double one. Through our Hospitals Commission and the various provincial organizations we have made a start toward the proper care of our returning soldiers. It is indeed gratifying to note the plans for re-training the able-bodied men, so that they will be able to earn even a larger income, in many cases, than before they were disabled. But we have only made a start, and an exceptionally small one at that. With only a small percentage of the disabled Canadians as yet returned to our shores, our facilities for handling them are at this moment taxed to the limit.

The returned soldiers in some sections are even now passing resolutions of protest against their treatment by the state. This is to our shame. We must not leave this work to the Government. These are matters for the municipalities, boards of trade, manufacturers' associations and similar public organizations to take up with serious thought and definite action. Conferences, are, of course, quite necessary in dealing with such important matters, but so far we in Canada have been too prone to allow our opportunities slip by while we are marking time in talking about what we should do.

Our after the war soldier problem will call for the best and united effort of all our leaders. We will have labor problems to solve and industry to re-adjust. Our agricultural production must be increased to raise enough to feed our own people. The boys in khaki must be the pivot about which all of these various problems will be worked out. Taking it for granted that the war will continue for several months, we have but a very short time to properly organize our forces and prepare to grasp the opportunities as well as perform the duties which will confront us. To my mind, the best way to do this is through a federal convention of leaders in industry, in finance, in education, in agriculture, from all sections of the Dominion. We cannot afford to place the entire burden of such important work upon the Government.

(1) Appoint a Demobilization Commission, consisting of three civilian and two military members. Charge the Commission now with the duty of making all arrangements for demobilization of our army, so soon as peace is declared.

(2) Base the plan of demobilization on the following:

(a) The different battalions and units as they arrive in Canada to be returned to a central depot in the province from which they came. This to be done irrespective of whether the returning battalion or unit consists of a majority of men originally recruited in such battalion or unit or of drafts from other battalions or units subsequently attached.

(b) On arrival at the depot, arrange to immediately muster out such men as can prove that they have a home to go to, or a position

Church Notes

METHODIST CHURCH

REV. H. L. SMITH, Pastor.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Sunday School at 10 a.m.
Adult Bible Class at 10 a.m.
Epworth League on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.
"Open air Ministry". Topic, E. Porter. Leader, A. Dennis.
All are welcome.

GARNET—

Sunday School at 1.30 p.m.
All are welcome.
Epworth League and Prayer-meeting on Thursday evening at 8 p.m.

KNOX CHURCH

Rev. Arthur W. Hare, B.A., Minister.
11 a.m.—Our need of God.
7.30 a.m.—Where was your church before Luther.
Union choir, Chalmers and Knox.
During July and August the Young People's meeting and Mission Band will be discontinued.
Strangers and visitors always welcome at all services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

Rev. J. Hirst Ross, L.Th., Rector
SUNDAY
Sunday School—10 a.m.
Morning Service—11 a.m.
Evening Service—7 p.m.
FRIDAY
War Intercessions—8 p.m.
Lectures on the "Litany".
Choir Practice
Women's Auxiliary meet every Tuesday at 2.30 in School Room
A. Y. P. A. meet Tuesday evening, 8 p.m.
All are welcome.
Holy Communion on First and Third Sundays of each month.

SPRANON IRISH CUSTOM.

Fire Burns Continually in Dublin

Customs House Hall.
The continued dock labor troubles and the consequent scarcity of coal in Dublin has recalled public attention to a famous old Irish institution. From then kept burning in the handsome fireplace on the right-hand side of the main entrance hall of the stately Dublin Customs House. Wet or fine, hot or cold, summer or winter, whatever the season or the temperature, this fire is never allowed to be extinguished or to die down. It burns in a huge ornamental open grate that holds close on a hundred-weight of coals and throws out sufficient heat to warm the big entrance hall even in the depths of winter, when the snow-laden blizzards from the north sweep across the open courtyard and defy the double doors of the main entrance. But in the height of summer it blazes still, heaped high with the same generous prodigality of fuel.

During the two months of sweltering heat that Dublin has endured the fire has never mitigated its stimulating glow, and the officials of the customs, excise, income tax, and other departments housed in the great building on the way to and from their duties have had to walk a quarter of a mile out of their way to another entrance so as to avoid the risk of heat apoplexy.

Only the aged officials who religiously tend the ever-burning flame remain unaffected by its influences. Long years have hardened them, and one of them sits ever in a hooded chair by the fireside, ready at any moment to rise and put some more coal on.

All sorts of legends have arisen to explain the origin of the constant flame.

There is a tradition to the effect that in the rebel-hunting days of 1789 a conspirator caught in the endeavor to escape on board a vessel in the Liffey was brought by his captors into the custom house, where, it being a cold day, he obtained permission to warm himself at the fire, and taking advantage of the momentary remissness of his guards threw a pocketful of compromising documents into the flames. The fire, so that story goes, has been kept going by secret influences ever since as a convenience for rebels in the future.

There is also a legend of an old-time chief of excise who on a cold night returned after a successful chase after a cargo of contraband spirits. He proposed to make a practical test of the nature of the cargo by converting a portion of it into punch. Sugar was then dutiable and so were lemons, and there was no lack of either at the Customs House. But unfortunately there was no fire burning, and so no hot water was procurable.

Being an irresistible, impetuous sea-dog of the old school, he then and there, it is related, gave orders that with a view to similar circumstances recurring, a fire should be maintained thereafter forever with a great kettle of boiling water on it.

There is another tradition which is favored by the occupants of the hooded chair—that the fire is maintained for the convenience of the mercantile community to whom it might be of great importance that there should be no delay in melting the sealing wax which they might conceivably require in a great hurry at any moment.

However this may be, there is the fire, a symbol of the permanence and persistence of British institutions.—London Mail.

These are Busy Days in the Store and Busy Days for People Soon to Go On Vacation Trips. The Necessary Shopping Can Be Done Quickly and Economically at THIS STORE.

More and More People are Finding Out It Pays To Buy Furniture at Falls Store, Simcoe. The Past Week we made considerable Shipments of Furniture to Hamilton, Brantford, Drumbo and Paris.

WE STAND Ready to Save You MONEY on Furniture of All Kinds

These Days It is 18 Degrees Cooler in the Basement at Falls Store than it is out of doors—Cool, Fresh Air in Constant Circulation Makes Pleasant Shopping

Men's Bathing Suits Too

In Combination Styles with Skirts at 75c
In Wool Combinations at \$2.75
In Two Piece Styles at \$1.00 and \$1.50 the Suit.

For Boys

Boys Combination Bathing Suits at each 39c and 50c.
Bathing Trunks each 10c, 16c, and 25c.

Women's Outing and Motor Caps

New York sends a fine showing of them in a wide Variety of Styles and Colors for as little as 35c each, with all the between prices to \$2.50.

Silk Skirts are Rushing In

If you want a black Skirt there are dozens of pretty Taffeta Skirts with Shirring and Pockets Cut in many ways at \$5, \$7, \$10 and \$12.

There are smart cool looking Taffeta Skirts with pockets that hang loose and are gathered in a variety of pretty plaids and stripes at \$5.75, 7.50 and \$10.00.

Nothing Quite Like Taffeta for Summer Suits and Coats

Taffeta Coats from \$12.00 to \$25.00
Taffeta Suits from \$20.00 to \$32.50.
The Season's Newest Ideas.

Heaps of White Wear in Lingerie Department, 2nd Floor

Petticoats at \$1.00, to \$5.00
Corset Covers 25c to \$2.50
Gowns at 65c to \$3.30
Drawers at 25c to \$2.50

Men's Coolest Suits for Hottest Weather

In Palm Beach and Eureka Cool Cloth, Tropical Weight. Suits for Hot Weather. All are firmly tailored to keep shape \$10.00, 12.00, 13.50, and \$15.00.

Displayed Saturday for the First Time

Our New York Buyer has sent some very smart things in felt Millinery For Sport and Vacation—Wear—Turquoise Blue, White, Pink, Tan, Deeper Blue. These are some of the very lovely colors. \$1.50 to 5.00.

Women will be glad to Know

That a shipment of high grade Swiss Knitted Underwear reached us Monday of this week—It came direct from the Swan Knitting Works, Berne, Switzerland.
—Vests and Drawers, 50c to \$1.50.
—Combinations, \$1.00 to 2.50.

Hammock Time Is Here
—We have good ones at \$1.90 to 7.00.

Hundreds of Pretty Blouses are Ready, \$7 to 8.

Stockings and Socks for Children

We should like every mother with even a single pair of young feet to look after this summer to know GOOD our Children's Hosiery is, and how reasonably priced.

More English and French Dinner Sets Unpacked Recently—Basement.

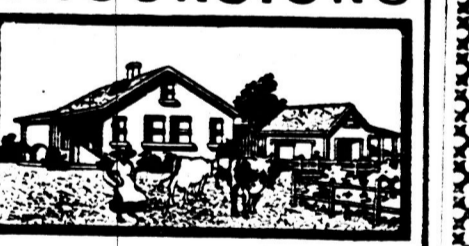
Linens

We have a good Stock of Table Linens—Tablecloths and Napkins for our Friends to select from at prices that have been held in moderation by reason of doing the right thing at the right time. We only wish we could be sure of finding more of the same Linens to sell for the same Price Now, as always "Linen"—In this Store is Pure Flax, Warp and Weft.

H. S. FALLS

CO. OF SIMCOE, Ltd.

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