

# 6 Days a Week 6

**TORONTO—WINNIPEG**  
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Mon., Wed., Fri.—Canadian National All the Way  
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## THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA

# MUTUALITY

**A Principle----Not A Name**

**D**URING the past five years, four large Capital Stock Life Insurance Companies have been "mutualized" making use of the largest Life Insurance Companies in the world that are now OWNED ENTIRELY by policyholders and operated by them on the Mutual principle in FACT as well as THEORY.

This is an outstanding endorsement of the principle of Mutuality which is unquestionably the highest ideal in Life Insurance service, and the principle on which the Mutual Life of Canada was organized nearly a half century ago.

Five hundred healthy Canadian policy holders formed the nucleus on which the Mutual Life was organized in 1869 and their first premiums constituted the first assets of the Company. The premium income increased with the growth of the Company, and has proven more than sufficient for every necessity.

Mutuality avoids the introduction of outside Capital (Capital Stock) and assures to the policyholders absolute ownership and control of their Company, and renders impossible all conflict of interest as between Policyholders and Stockholders.

The late WM. Mc'ABE, LL.B., F.I.A., an eminent insurance manager, wrote:—

"The mutual principle is the only one by which the participating members of a life insurance company can receive a full equivalent for their money. It gives insurance at net cost."

**D. F. AIKEN**

District Agent

**SIMCOE**

## French Traitors Face Justice

**E**VEN among a people so gloriously heroic as the French there are bound to be a few spies and traitors, men and women who hate their own country, or who are insensible to feelings of patriotism, and are willing for a few dollars to aid the enemy. A notable nest of these friends of Germany has been dug out at Laon, and some twenty of them must stand trial for their lives. Love of money rather than love of Germany appears to have been the chief incentive of the "denonciateurs de Laon." One of them alleged that she acted as a denouncer of French inhabitants, because had she not done so she would have been put to death by the Germans, and whether her story is true there is evidence in support of the contention that in occupied districts the Germans more than once held the fear of death over certain French inhabitants, whom they thus forced to inform. The method saved the Germans themselves from a lot of work and cost them little or nothing.

One of the accused spies at Laon, Emile Loblois, if what is said against him is true, promises to take a high place among the most infamous villains of history. He is said to have denounced hundreds of his countrymen to the Germans, and then, turning state's evidence, to have denounced and implicated others whose guilt had not been suspected by the French. It will be unfortunate if he should escape or emerge at the last moment he confessed. The spies served the Germans chiefly by reporting to them those of their neighbors who had not handed over their arms, or those who helped and concealed wounded French prisoners in the neighborhood, or endeavored to communicate with the French army or to inform the invaders of their movements. As a result hundreds of these informers were arrested and imprisoned by the Germans, scores were executed. Some of the spies were known to the French people, but as long as the Germans were in control they had no reason for revealing themselves, and indeed pretended ignorance of their informers for fear their own lives would suddenly be cut short. But as soon as the French re-occupied the town they hurried to the authorities with their charges and arrests swiftly followed. The prisoners were taken to Paris and there the trials have been going on.

The first to be arrested was Georges Toque, who like several others of his stripe, had arranged to have himself sent to a German prison camp when it became certain that the end of the war was near, and who then returned to France, inviting the people to embrace him after the signing of the armistice. He proved the first link in a considerable chain. The next was Emile Thomas, formerly in the German police force at Strassburg, a master keystone of the arch of informers at Laon. He was attached to the Seventh German army, and so distinguished himself for ferocity against his fellow-countrymen that he received the Iron Cross of the First Class. Thomas is accused of being responsible for the execution of fourteen persons. Two of them were Algerian sharpshooters. These men had been left behind when the French retreated from Laon, and found a hiding place in a chimney at Aquilcourt-le-Sart. They remained for fifteen months, fed by the French in the neighborhood, and, we may presume, accounting for a considerable number of Germans in that time. They were tracked one day by a woman named Aubert, who betrayed their hiding place to Thomas, with the result that they were captured and executed.

This Aubert woman, who appears to have been second only to Thomas, also figured in a charge against a miller named Beuge. It appears that in 1916 a French aviator was forced to land in the neighborhood, and was sheltered and helped by a man named Tassot, one of whose sons is among the accused. The older Tassot enabled the flier to get away, but he sought to blackmail his record by joining Aubert in accusing Beuge with the offense, or heroism, of which he himself had been guilty. Beuge was sentenced to death, but escaped to the French lines, where he in turn denounced his denouncers. When the French re-occupied Laon and proceeded to hunt up Tassot they found that he had been executed by the Germans. Another noted spy was Gabrielle Lambert, nee Verlon, a friend of Thomas. This woman worked openly, and is said to have sat beside the German officers when they were examining the Frenchmen whom she had denounced. She calculated that there was no chance of her being brought to book. Even Lloyds would hesitate to write a life insurance policy for her. The lady is done.

Another trial which has been interesting to the French people more than the deliberations of the Peace Conference is that of two absentee Frenchmen, Guilbeaux and Hartmann, charged with treasonable acts in Switzerland. They, it was proved, calculated to bring about in France what Lenin and Trotsky accomplished in Russia. The verdict of the court was against them, and they were sentenced to death, but whether they are hiding in Switzerland or whether the extradition law does not cover their case is not explained by the French papers.

An English time-recording machine for workmen uses thumb prints for identification.

## JEWIS—HOW MANY?

Some Interesting Figures That Concern Palestine.

Very interesting are the following items of information published in the World Outlook on the subject of Palestine and the form of government to be adopted when the Peace Conference sets its seal on Great Britain's decision to make it a permanent home for the Jews:

There are now in Palestine 100,000 Jews, or about one-seventh of the whole population. It is hoped that within a generation there will be 1,000,000 Jews there. The difficulty is not to get them to go, but to restrict immigration until the land is ready for them. Palestine is an agricultural country, but it needs long care before it can yield the necessities of life for a normal population. American Zionists are raising a million dollars to be spent in developing the resources of the country.

In all the world there are 14,000,000 Jews, 3,000,000 of whom are in the United States. Already 10 per cent of the Jewish farmers of that country (the class most needed) have made application to return to Palestine.

There will be no more kings of Judaea. Instead there will be a republican form of government, probably under the trusteeship of Great Britain. It will be a mixture of the oldest and newest governments, for the plans are for a nation based on the principles of the United States; but as far as feasible, laws relative to divorce, relations of parent and child, inheritance and occupancy of the land will be based upon the old Hebrew laws. Specifically the outlines of the government proposed are summed up under the following heads:

- "One.—Equality, regardless of race, sex or faith.
- "Two.—Public ownership of land, natural resources and public utilities.
- "Three.—Individual initiative guaranteed.
- "Four.—Co-operative principle the basis of economic organization.
- "Five.—No land speculation or financial oppression.
- "Six.—Free public education in all its grades.
- "Seven.—Hebrew the national language."

## French Shipping

France is planning her first effort in modern times to secure a merchant marine commensurate with her foreign trade. France lost 528 vessels of 907,000 gross tons through enemy action during the war. Her loss constituted about 39 per cent of her entire merchant fleet at the outbreak of the war.

In connection with the rehabilitation of the French Merchant Marine, M. Bouisson, commissioner for the Mercantile Marine, recently expressed himself as being in favor of recovering all of the French tonnage destroyed by submarines from her associates in the war. This, he thinks, would be only a fair payment for the efforts of France's arsenals, shipyards and naval shops on behalf of her associates.

Great Britain has tentatively agreed to build 500,000 tons of shipping for France when conditions permit, and France expects further to strengthen her merchant fleet by purchases of ships from other ship-building nations.

The French Navy League, representing the principal French shipping companies and shipbuilding industries, has appealed to President Wilson to use his influence in enabling France to reconstruct her merchant fleet. France has lost, as a result of the war, 40 per cent of her tonnage and thousands of her best seamen. All her shipyards have been turned over to producing war material, so that she was unable to replace her losses by new construction.

## An Army of Occupation

Both the Allied Army of Occupation and the German people are anxious to know just how long the khaki-clad visitors are to remain. Since no intimation comes from those in authority both of them might recall that one Julius Caesar drove the Teutons out of Flanders, in fact he followed them to the Rhine. He, too, followed them right up to the Rhine, built a bridge in ten days, crossed over and took possession of the valley on the "right bank," spread out his legions to police the "treacherous inhabitants." That was in 50 B.C., and the Roman army remained 400 years. All that time fortifications were being built up and down the Rhine. The army of occupation to the Germans to building bridges, aqueducts and castles under their direction, the ruins of these great works now can still be seen in the valley of the Moselle. The presence to the Germans was a blessing to the Germans, however, for they pursued a liberal policy toward them, after having collected a tribute of 40,000,000 sesterces or approximately \$1,500,000 for their treachery, taught them to read, to take a bath and to shave.

## The Modern Child

The lawyer was sitting at his desk, absorbed in the preparation of a brief. So intent was he on his work that he did not hear the door as it was pushed gently open, nor see the curly head that was thrust into his office. A little sob attracted his notice, and, turning, he saw a face that was streaked with tears and told plainly that feelings had been hurt. "Well, my little man, did you want to see me?" "Are you a lawyer?" "Yes. What do you want?" "I want—and there was a resolute ring in his voice—"I want a divorce from my papa and mamma."

## Hard On the Ladies

The would-be woman voter in England must sign a form stating "I hereby declare that I have attained the age of thirty." She does not have to give her exact age. To settle any age dispute, however, the authorities may demand a birth certificate.

# More and More New Goods More Specialities More Activities in Every Department of This Big Store

## Women's Silk Stockings

Which are hard to get and much desired by customers when we do get them. They come in black, white and desirable colors, at the pair—\$2.00, 2.50, 3.00 and 3.50. Fine values in artificial Silk Stocking, the pair, \$1.50, 1.19, 1.25 and 1.50.

## Motor Rugs

At Manufacturers Prices—Pretty Plaid Effects each \$3, 7, 9, 10, and 12.

## Black Real Leather Travelling Bags

A limited number of very desirable Bags, suitable for Men Men or women. Very good looking and serviceable. Size 16 in. each \$15.00. Size 18 in. each \$16.50. Size 20 in. each \$18.00.

**\$1.35 Window Shades** selling in the Furniture and Homefurnishing Store for 97c each. Made from the best cloth, finished with lace and insertion. Colors of dark cream and a good shade of green.

## Trim Summer Skirts

After all, white Skirts are the old standby for most women cannot get along without a couple or three of them—Very attractive white skirts can be had in the garment department—Second Floor for \$1.98, 2.50, 3.00, 4.00 to \$7.50.

## Save \$5 on a Man's Real Good Suit

On sale in Fall's Men's Store—a lot of medium Grey Worsted Suits to be sold for \$35. We can't duplicate them for less \$40. Sizes 35 to 46.

**40 New Summer Frocks**—they are like a refreshing breeze at this time—when most stocks are old and mused. Each \$6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, and \$20.

## Falls' Summer Sale of Millinery Is On

Unlike many other seasons the hats this year are charmingly in keeping with midsummer's prettiest dresses—there is a very brisk selling. The \$12, 9 and \$8 hats will be on a table marked \$5.48. The \$7.50 and 6.50 hats will be on a table marked \$5.48. The \$5 and \$4 hats will be on a table marked \$2.48. Two lots of untrimmed panamas will be marked for a quick clearance each 97 cents and \$1.27. All our fresh new goods.

## Very few stores Feature "Linen" table Cloths and "Linen" Napkins in their Advertisements

For a very good reason—They haven't them. This week we offer: Exceptional values in Linen Table Cloths at each \$6.98 to \$35. Napkins in different sizes to match per dozen \$9.50 to \$30.

## Always Good Savings in the Downstairs Store on Granite-Wear and Kitchen Utensils.

## If you are Going to the Lake you Must Have a Wool Sweater

In the Women's Sweater Coat Department, Second Floor, you will find a fine display of the season's newest styles in All-Wool Sweaters in many Colors. Each \$5 to \$15.

## Handsome New Dinner Sets from England are displayed in the Downstairs Store at the Set \$22.50, 25, 27, 37.50, 40, 45, 50, 80 and \$125.

**H. S. FALLS**  
COMPANY, OF SIMCOE, LTD.

**Advertising Pays!**  
**TRY IT!**