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Pills
For
Constipation

INSPIRED THE BOYS

Chaucer Elliott Was a First Class All-round Sport

Chaucer Elliott, all-round sport, than whom in his day no Canadian had a better athletic record held his friends by his magnetic personal qualities. At any line of sports he was equally at home, though baseball, rugby, and hockey appealed to him most of all. He was perfectly at home in any company. He had a fund of good stories, and his experiences were always interesting, especially as he had the happy faculty of invariably seeing the humorous side of things. He was of a happy-go-lucky, roving disposition, and wandered around a great deal in his lifetime. The great secret of his success in coaching was not so much what he taught the players, but the inspiration he gave them to do their very best all the time. As a referee he enjoyed the complete confidence of the players, and as a consequence he was always in great demand. The harder the task, the better he liked it, and no gamer man ever stood in shoe leather.



SIR JOHN WILLISON
Journalist, Toronto. (From his latest photograph.)



NEE'DN'T take flour
for "better or
worse."

Regal doesn't yield
—the *usmost* bread per
barrel, light, white
loaves, fine flaky pastry.

Your dealer gives back
your money.

**REGAL
FLOUR**

PAULINE JOHNSTON.

The memory of Pauline Johnston, the Indian poetess will always be a sweet fragrance to the people of Canada, white man and Indian. She was the daughter of an Indian chief of the Mohawk tribe, near Brantford, where she was born on March 10, 1862. Pauline Johnston inherited the red man's love of the drama, while her literary tendencies may be ascribed to the family of her English mother, Emily Howells, through whom she was related distantly to William Dean Howells. Miss Howells came from Ohio to the Mohawk Reserve with her sister, the wife of a Church of England missionary, and, meeting the handsome young chief, they fell in love. The little roughcast house in which Pauline Johnston was born still stands, and in the years to come should become a literary shrine for lovers of Canadian poetry. Pauline was carefully educated by private tuition and in the Brantford model school. Early in life she began to write verse, but the world's knowledge of her dates from an evening in 1892, when at the age of thirty she appeared at a literary evening of the Toronto Young Men's Liberal Club, and, along with several other poets, read selections from her own works.

Her best poems, the ones in which there is the greatest life, are those on Indian subjects, canoeing, Canadian scenery, etc. Into her poems of this class, *The Death Cry*, *A Cry from an Indian Wife*, *As Red Men Die*, *The Idler*, *In the Shadows*, in April, she has thrown all her heart. They possess an irresistible passion and ardor. Miss Johnston visited England in 1894, and while there published "the White Wampum," a collection of about two-

MAKES MOUSE TRAPS

A London Woman's Big But Peculiar Business

Mrs. Mary Ann Eaton, London, is probably the most picturesque personality among those engaged in the queer trades of London, says the Mail. Mary Ann, as she is familiarly known in Homerton, has attained the age of 85. Her husband, the founder of this mouse trap business, died some years ago. Since then Mrs. Eaton has carried on the great work.

She does not make the mouse traps herself. This is done by workmen in the back room of her little home. Mrs. Eaton does the brainwork. She spends the day answering letters from her customers headed "Re mouse traps." The traps are those simple affairs of wood with wire bars and the little catch which the mouse in his greed for cheese sets free. It would be impossible to estimate the number of mice that have been lured to their doom by this simple device. The traps are small, but the machinery for their making is on a large scale. There are steam saws for cutting the wood, and the back of the little home is quite an engineering shop. Mrs. Eaton is not unnaturally convinced that the simple trap is best. "I do not believe in these new-fangled affairs," she said. "The old-fashioned ones are good enough for me." Mouse traps from Homerton are sent to all parts of the country and also to the Continent, and Mrs. Eaton's customers are chiefly the owners of large warehouses.

MURDER RECORD IN THE STATES

Nine Times as Many as in England,
Taking Population as a Basis

Some recent statistics call attention to the remarkable number of murders in the United States. There is no country in the civilized world where so many people are killed, and it is doubtful if uncivilized countries could show a worse record. The situation is so serious that it has alarmed several life insurance companies, and they may increase rates to allow for murder risks, for when there are 85 murders in one year, as was the case in Memphis, Tenn., it is plain that the loss to insurance companies must be considerable, the victims of murders are as frequently and as heavily insured as the average member of the community. In many cases, indeed, they are still better insured, and murders for the sake of insurance alone are far from common.

Few Are Hanged

If the record of 1911 is taken there were nine times as many murders in the United States as there were in England, in proportion to population. Commenting upon the figures given, the Spectator, an insurance paper, says: "The comparison brings out in startling contrast the disregard of human life in the United States at the present time. The subject is obviously one of most serious importance, not only to life insurance companies but also to the public at large, and, granting the defects in the available statistics, there can be no question of doubt but that the American homicide rate is exceedingly high and that the rate is on the increase. A condition of this kind is not compatible with the common assumption that actual progress is being made in the United States in all that is being summed up under the term civilization and national welfare."

Mr. Andrew White, former Ambassador to Germany, who made an examination of the record in the United States, believed that the great murder rate was brought about by the fact that only one murderer in about 84 is ever sent to the gallows or the electric chair. In 1911 there were 61 executions, and probably between 5,000 and 6,000 murders.

In the Black Belt

Murders are commoner in the large cities than in the smaller towns and in the country districts, Chicago leading the country and the whole world in the actual number of killings, being hotly pursued by New York. But, on a basis of population, there are more murders in the Southern States than in any other portion of the globe. The victims are for the most part negroes, and for the most part the murderers are negroes, too. The negroes' habit of using razors is still constant, but they have also become accustomed to the revolver, and even to the automatic pistol, whose increasing popularity may have not a little to do with the murder rate. The automatic pistol makes killing easy, and assists escape in those cases where a crime is detected and bystanders might interfere if it were not for the deadly automatic with which the assassin stands off pursuit. The gunmen of New York are all patrons of the automatic pistol.

Foreign Murderers

The foreign population of the United States is also responsible for a considerable percentage of murders. Probably in the large cities the foreign-born and the offspring of foreign-born parents would be accountable for three-quarters of the murders. The names of the gunmen in the Becker trial will serve as an index. It is an unobservant Canadian who has not observed in the course of the past ten or fifteen years the increasing frequency of foreign names in Canadian murder cases, especially those in the cities where the herding together of these foreigners results in many murders in which no one is brought to justice. What has happened in the United States in the matter of immigration is very likely to happen in Canada in the next ten years unless stringent preventative measures are taken. It is already happening. With the hard-working, inoffensive foreigner will come the foreign criminal, and the murder ratio is likely to increase.

Petroleum in Siam

Petroleum is obtained from the earth in Siam by the natives digging pits about 60 feet deep and dipping it out with palls.

A Bavarian Bridge

A new suspension bridge over a Bavarian river has but one tower, the cables at the other end being anchored in a high rock bluff.

Coal in India

India is now producing annually more than 12,000,000 tons of coal and electrical machinery is being introduced into its mines.

New Knife Grinder

Even an inexperienced person can grind a knife correctly with a tool invented by a Wisconsin man to be clamped to the edge of a table.

Helps the Washing

The addition of a little bluing to

water with which windows are washed will brighten them better than soda and with no risk to their paint.

Flapping Winged Aeroplane

A Frenchman has succeeded in flying with an aeroplane driven by flapping wings instead of a propeller.

Water for Oil

The rails of a street railway in a hilly section of Rome are successfully lubricated with running water.

THE LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE.

The position of the wife of the President of the United States is not an easy one by any means. While the President can choose his own advisers, and surround himself with those presumably loyal to him, his wife is limited to many considerations. Although the wives of many of the Cabinet officials may not be at all to her liking, she must plan her social functions with political considerations always uppermost. The mistress of the White House must be very sweet and gracious to everybody.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson is admirably fitted for the task before her, possessing great tact, sweetness of disposition, and self-restraint. Like her distinguished husband, Mrs. Wilson is a native Southerner, coming from the State of Georgia, and lived in Savannah when married. She was Ellen Louis Axon, and her father and two grandfathers were preachers. Mrs. Wilson's advent as the "first lady of the land" is a notable event for the reason that she will be the first typical Southern woman to hold that position in more than sixty years.

HOUSE CLEANING.

Unseasonable clothing should be sorted out, repaired, cleaned, and packed away from moths, and the boxes or bags labeled.

The winter bedding should be aired, or washed and put in good shape for next autumn. Air everything well before packing it away. There will be many things that you will probably not need again and these should be disposed of in some way.

A few cans of ready-mixed paint varnishes and polishes should be at hand, as the paint brush is as good for the furniture as the doctor is to the family.

A good thing to put away is the drapery—portiers are excellent dust gatherers, and give the air a stuffy appearance. Put from away the moths.

For the porch pillows, have washable covers, and have them made of serviceable materials.

Don't wash the hardwood floor. Mix equal parts of crude oil and turpentine and rub well into the wood with a cloth dipped into the mixture. If the floor is not greasy do not wash with soap; a teaspoon of oil in a basin of water is more cleansing.

When furniture needs only a good dusting and rubbing, first wash with a soft cloth and tepid water, then when dry, mix equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine and vinegar, and rub the furniture with this, a little at a time, finishing with a good, hard rubbing to bring out the polish.

Scutari Taken By Montenegrins.

CETTINJE, April 23.—It is officially announced here that the Montenegrin forces have entered Scutari.

After a final desperate attack lasting incessantly for almost twenty-four hours, during which they brought all their forces to bear to overcome the heroic Turkish resistance, the Montenegrin troops forced their way into the fortress of Scutari, where for just over six months, since the middle of October, 1912, had offered such a stubborn defence.

Set the
Olfactory Nerves
a Tingle!

The tempting
Aroma
of
**SEAL
BRAND
COFFEE**
is
An Excellent
Appetizer



**CHASE AND
SANBORN
MONTREAL**

born defence.

The assault which gave the Montenegrins possession of the city, which has been the sole object of their war against Turkey, began on Monday night. The Montenegrin army took the offensive along the entire front. They completely surprised the Ottoman defenders by pushing right up to the Turkish positions, where they engaged in close bayonet fighting against the Turkish garrison.

The Ottoman soldiers made a number of counter attacks and tried with their utmost energy to drive the attacking forces out of their works, but they were finally compelled to fall back and leave their positions in the hands of the besiegers, who received constant reinforcements.

It was midnight last night, when the Montenegrins obtained their footing in the fortress and detachments of the besiegers entered the city at four o'clock this morning.

According to one report, Essaad Pasha, the Turkish commander-in-chief, recognized the uselessness of further resistance, after the outlying key position of Tarakosch had fallen before the Montenegrin and Serbian guns. He is said then to have ordered his troops to cease their defence on the fortress. Another report says that the Montenegrin commander-in-chief had been negotiating since Monday with Essaad Pasha for the surrender of the place. Still another account has it, that the Turkish troops defended the city itself until the last.

Although the Serbian troops did not participate in the final attack, their artillery was used by the Montenegrin gunners and it is said that to this fact their success was largely due.

The act of capitulation was signed by the Turkish commander shortly after the Montenegrin troops had reached the centre of the city.

LONDON, April 23.—While the capture of Scutari by the Montenegrin troops is believed in European capitals to have complicated the situation created by the decision of the great powers to include Scutari in the future State of Albania, the opposite view is held in Balkan circles.

There the opinion prevails that the Montenegrins having accomplished the object they have aimed at since the beginning of the war, will find it more easy to accept the decision of the great powers and that the latter on the other hand will be more ready to grant her a rectification of her frontier which will satisfy her. The long defence of Scutari was under Essaad Pasha with an army of 10,000, who also had to guard the outlying stronghold of Tarakosch and other connecting strong works surrounding the city. They did so well that the Montenegrins, even when they were aided by the Serbians, could not make any impression until a few weeks ago, when the Serbians brought up a large number of heavy siege guns which soon reduced the fire of the Turkish artillery.

The Montenegrins are said to have lost no fewer than 3,000 killed and the Turks 5,000 killed during the siege of the city.

Nothing has yet been decided as to the continuance of the blockade of the Montenegrin coast, which was instituted on account of the refusal of the Montenegrins to abandon the scene of Scutari at the order of the powers.