

35TH YEAR

TORONTO, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1927

FORWARD MARCH IS ON WITH PROGRESS NOTED THROUGHOUT DOMINION

Optimism Regarding General Conditions in Canada Is Warranted—President of C.P.R. Records a Splendid Advance at the Canadian Club

FAITH IN DOMINION'S FUTURE RESTORED

E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, reviewed the country's economic history of the past decade, outlining the factors that had made for a gradual return to prosperity, and voiced a complete confidence in the country's future, at the luncheon of the Canadian Club today.

Mr. Beatty referred to the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation and pointed out that there was a special significance in the meetings of Canadian Clubs this year. In such a year, he said, every citizen and every group of citizens must surely join together in an effort to strengthen the community spirit throughout Canada. It was many years since Joseph Howe had prophesied that many of them in his room would live to hear the whistle of the locomotive in the Rocky Mountains, and many years also in the life of an individual, though not in the life of a nation, since D'Arcy McGee outlined his conception of the future of this country and what its people owed to it.

Their prophecies had become realities. East and west were now linked by three railway systems; the ten million odd bushels of grain then produced in Western Canada had mounted to over eight hundred millions, and the one ship that was able, at the time of the completion of construction of the Canadian Pacific, to carry all the

faith, but it is being restored, and on this anniversary of the completion of the work of the men who had faith, we may, I think, properly consider what we in this generation can do to realize the destiny of our enterprise which the vision and courage of the Fathers of Confederation created. Our greatest contribution will be a greater understanding of the needs of those portions of the country in which we ourselves do not live.

Mr. Beatty stated that Canada was divided into four parts; the maritimes, the central provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the prairies and the Pacific slope. Each of these had their problems depending upon the character of their production and the places of their markets. These problems could only be solved when they were appreciated nationally, he said. National breadth of view was only to be developed by greater travel between east and west. Sectionalism and parochialism would disappear or be minimized to no longer be a retarding influence in the country's development once the moderate and the constructive of our people realized what the problems were and provided the sentiment which ensured the success of public measures taken to secure them.

National Characteristics
Mr. Beatty briefly outlined the factors that inspired confidence in the future of this country and first of these he placed its good system of democratic government; secondly Canada has a people remarkable for their absence of hysteria and gifted with a sane manner of viewing and grappling with their own problems. These national characteristics were backed by tremendous natural resources which were only now beginning to be developed.

Touching on national needs, the speaker gave first place to that of increased population. It was manifest to all, he said, that present conditions were not those which pertained immediately following the war. Agriculture was not then prosperous and unemployment among industrial workers constrained labor organizations to urge that the introduction of new people would be a mistake. There was now practical unanimity among the thinking people of Canada as to the desirability, in fact, the urgent necessity, of a larger population.

Increase in Immigration
"There had been an impressive increase in immigration during 1926 over that of 1925, but it was nothing like what it should be. We should not measure the success of our immigration activities by the percentage of increases over any previous year but by a comparison of the number of people we need and can absorb."

Mr. Beatty touched lightly upon the railway situation. The history of Canada's railways had brought about a unique position in that the country's railway mileage was divided between two major systems, one privately owned and operated and one publicly owned. It was a condition which inevitably involved elements of unfairness to the private corporation. The Canadian Pacific paid over \$5,000 a day in taxes for the privilege of indulging in railway competition with the government-owned country. The company endeavored to give the best service it was possible to give and would continue to show its faith in the country by reasonable expansion of its facilities where public necessities required.

Confidence in Canada
"The country was entitled to expect from the company the maximum contribution to its development and the directors of the company have the same implicit confidence in Canada's future as their predecessors possessed and propose to express that confidence with business prudence to the full extent of their financial resources."

The surest way to secure transportation facilities said Mr. Beatty, "is by doing a business large enough to provide adequate net revenues, not only to give the service but to improve and expand the facilities in step with the developments of the country. And so, when you look upon the more satisfactory condition of that it is Canadian development, Canadian industry and Canadian agriculture that are responsible for the largest portion of this improvement. The prosperity of the railways is inextricably linked with the prosperity of the country itself. The two large systems are competing and strongly competing, but only in a small number of instances can it be said that competition is destructive, and in these instances political considerations and not business judgment have dictated the policies which have resulted in duplication and waste."

MASSEYS HERE THURSDAY
Washington, D.C., March 28. (CP)—Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian minister to Washington, and Mrs. Massey, will leave here on Wednesday for Toronto, where they will visit their two little sons, who were left behind until their parents find a permanent home in Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Massey will be away several days. It is understood that no official business is involved in the trip.

PRESIDENT BEATTY HERE
E. W. Beatty, president of the C.P.R., is in Toronto today to address the Canadian Club at noon.

Drop in Coke Prices Precedes Cut in Coal of 75c to \$1 This Week

A reduction in the price of coal by 75 cents to \$1 per ton is likely to be effective on April 1. Managers of some of the largest firms in the city are agreed that this reduction will come, though details are not yet worked out.

"There will most likely be a reduction by the end of this week," declared the manager of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, who estimated the cut at 75 cents per ton.

SEEK TO PROVE WIFE DOMINANT IN MURDER

Say Slay Editor Was Hoodwinked by Spouse on Love

COUNSEL MANEUVER

Couple Attack Each Other as Would-Be Death Penalty Looms

New York, March 28 (UP).—Albert Snyder, art editor of Motor Boating, saw Henry Judd Gray for the first time on the night Snyder was murdered. District Attorney Richard E. Newcombe of Queens said today.

"Albert Snyder never doubted that his wife, Ruth, was altogether faithful to him," Newcombe said. "He trusted her implicitly. His first realization that her affections were turned in another direction was when he revived from his sleep for a moment after having been hit by a sash weight in the hands of Gray, and saw Mrs. Snyder standing beside the assailant."

The district attorney said the state's case against Gray and Mrs. Snyder, accused of the murder, was almost complete, but pre-trial maneuvers in behalf of the accused have developed into a case of charge and counter charge, between defense counsel.

Dan Wallace, of counsel for Mrs. Snyder, returned from a trip to Syracuse, and announced he had unearthed evidence which would show that Gray planned the murder and executed it without Mrs. Snyder's aid.

Gray's counsel ridiculed the statement and said they were prepared to prove that Mrs. Snyder was the dominant force in the murder plans. Mrs. Snyder and her lover attended services in the county jail chapel yesterday. They did not look at each other. It was her 32nd birthday.

TO BE WARMER HERE

May Go to 41 Above—White River Shivers in 8 Below Zero
Fair weather and warmer is in store for Toronto and its neighborhood in the next day or two. The temperature is likely to rise to 41 to-morrow and the lowest to-night may be about 30.

This is in decided contrast to northern Ontario, where White River reports eight below zero—the lowest in Canada. Cochrane was at the zero mark. In the north there is a marked change between noon and night.

In the west the temperatures are generally under freezing point, and in the east it is colder, Halifax being 12 above zero.

"Between 75 cents and \$1 will be cut from coal prices in the near future," stated the Milnes Company manager.

"We have already cut the price of coke to \$12, and I think the expectancy of coal cut has arisen from that," was the view of the Standard Coal Company manager.

The early warm weather, which has left the dealers with large stocks on their hands, is believed to account for the drop in prices, which generally does not take place till a month later.

Picture Sidelights on the Snyder Murder on Long Island



NINE YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER A TATHETIC FIGURE

Another direction it is said he bound up Mrs. Snyder with wire also. The picture to the UPPER LEFT shows Mrs. Josephine Brown, mother of Mrs. Snyder, with nine-year-old Lorraine Snyder, daughter of the prisoner. In the TOP CENTRE, Lorraine, a pitiful little figure, is shown writing a letter

to her mother. Lorraine has been refused admittance to the cells where her mother is held. UPPER RIGHT shows Mrs. Snyder leaving the cells on her way to court. BELOW, Mrs. Brown and her son, brother of Mrs. Snyder, are leaving the courthouse after the hearing of the plea.

SAYS SHE LOVED CHINAMAN FOUND STABBED IN HEART AFTER QUARREL OVER RENT

Wounded White Woman, Who Made Bigamous Marriage With
Dead Celestial, Declares She Crawled to Another Room
After He Attacked Her With Butcher-Knife

DID NOT SEE HIM TAKE HIS OWN LIFE

Stabbed through the heart, a Chinese waiter, George Kwong, was found streched across a bed at 243 Simcoe street Saturday night. Seven feet away lay a butcher knife covered with blood. In adjoining room Margaret Le Page was bleeding profusely from four wounds in her leg. Police are to-day attempting to discover whether the unfortunate foreigner was murdered or committed suicide.

For four hours yesterday Detectives Johns and Williams questioned Margaret Le Page in the emergency ward of the Toronto General hospital. To-day they continued their examination.

Her story is that she and the Chinaman, with whom she went through a form of marriage in 1925, were lying on a bed in their Simcoe street home, after consuming three glasses of Chinese whiskey between them. An argument over room rent took place.

Kwong leaped to a table a yard away, grasped a knife, stabbed her, then killed himself.

The Woman's Version
From her cot in the emergency ward at the General hospital Mrs. Le Page gave her version of the tragic affair to The Star. She looks older than her years, rather pretty of feature and has a wealth of dark brown hair.

"We have been living on Simcoe street for about five months," she said. "Things were going along splendidly. George never struck me, although once he threatened to kill me. On Saturday night we were lying on the bed arguing about the room rent which was several months behind. We had taken some Chinese whiskey. He had two glasses of it and I one."

"We were not drunk, the only trouble was about the rent. At that time we were lying side by side. Then George got up and walked over to a table, a few yards away, grabbed a knife and stabbed me in the leg four times. It was a large butcher's knife which we used for cutting bread."

"The pain was awful. I rolled off the side of the bed to the floor and shouted for Kwong to come and help me. Then I turned once and saw him lying on the bed in the same position that he had been in before he struck me with the knife only he didn't answer. I managed to get into the other room and screamed."

She Was Fond of Him
"Fred Low, another Chinaman living upstairs, came running in, and a few seconds later the landlord told them to get the police as quickly as they could. The constable arrived and they brought me to the hospital."

"Is this the first time that he ever tried to hurt you?" The Star asked. "Yes, actually it is." She said that she had really thought a great deal of Kwong.

"Could you explain how the knife that was used was found seven or eight feet away from where Kwong was?" was a question she said she was unable to answer.

Just what transpired in the room on Simcoe street Saturday night is not definitely known. The first evidence of trouble was when Margaret Le Page was heard screaming by Fred Low. "Get the police," she was shouting. Low ran along Simcoe street until he met Constable Harris of Dundas street station. Running back to the house they found Kwong lying fully dressed, and dead, on the bed, and the woman bleeding from wounds. It was evident that drinking had been going on.

No arrests have been made. An inquest will be held on the body. The police are going deeply into the circumstances surrounding the tragedy. Blotches of blood which spat-

tered the walls are being analyzed. "There are suspicious features to the case which may mean much of nothing at all," they state.

Committed Bigamy
Margaret Le Page has had an adventurous life and says she feels that fortune is against her. She is but twenty-five years of age and has been married twelve years. Of French-Canadian descent, she was born in Penetanguishene and was named Cecelia Le Croix. When a very young girl she met Antoine Le Page and in September, 1915, married him in Quebec.

The first time they were married by a Protestant minister, then they had the ceremony performed over again by a Roman Catholic priest.

Things did not go well with them. They had no children. Mrs. Le Page came to Toronto and secured a position as a waitress in a Chinese restaurant where she met George Kwong, a Chinaman. She fell in love with him, she claims, and married him. Three weeks later she was arrested on a charge of bigamy and brought before Magistrate Patterson.

Her first husband was in court at her trial and offered to take her back to his home if he could get permission. The magistrate sentenced the girl to two years in the Home of the Good Shepherd, to be released when the husband proved that he could take care of her.

About five months ago her term expired and she says she returned to the man that she cared most for, the Chinaman from Cathay, George Kwong.

Small Landslide Near Subway
The C.N.R. subway construction job at Leslie has been interfered with to some extent by a miniature landslide, which occurred at the end of the week, carrying several tons of earth down some distance. Officials said that the damage would not be a serious item. Nobody was hurt.

Third Reading for Liquor Bill
Is Among 44 Measures Up To-Day

The new liquor control act is listed among 44 other bills for third reading in the legislature to-day. The opening of the last week of the session finds a mass of routine work to be done in the House, including completion of considerable legislation which will receive royal assent on closing day. Five private bills are slated for committee and the Beaverton

\$100,000 ENDOWMENT FOR TRINITY COLLEGE

Former Chancellor Makes Provision for Chair in Classics

A bequest to Trinity College ultimately worth over \$100,000, is included in the will of the late Dr. John Austin Worrell, K.C., formerly chancellor of Trinity College, Toronto, and chancellor of the diocese of Toronto, which will be proved shortly by the Royal Trust Company, Toronto, and Charles S. Kirkpatrick, its executors and trustees.

Probate will show assets amounting to approximately \$200,000, composed of real estate, his late residence, 39 Prince Arthur avenue in the city, and life insurance; the balance comprising sundry stocks, bonds and mortgages, household effects and law library.

By his will, made in February, 1927, he bequeaths legacies in varying amounts from \$50 to \$500, and totaling \$4,000, to several nieces and nephews, persons in his employ and employees of the law firm with which he was connected. The late Dr. Worrell gave to:

Trinity College, Toronto, \$6,000.
Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont., \$1,000.

Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, \$1,000.
The Synod of the diocese of Toronto (Church of England), \$1,000.

After making provision for certain annuities for the benefit of nephews, nieces and their children during their lifetime, the testator bequeaths the residue of his estate to Trinity College, Toronto, for the purpose of establishing a chair or chairs in the department of classics. This means that ultimately Trinity College will benefit to the extent of over \$100,000.

The late John A. Worrell, M.A., D.C.L., K.C., was prominent in at least three phases of the country's life. A lawyer by profession, he exercised a great influence on the religious, educational and the business life of the dominion during a long period when expansion in the country was rapid.

In business circles he was possibly best known as solicitor for the Bank of Montreal. To the bulk of Canadians, however, it was through his connection with the Anglican church that he became a national figure, particularly in his capacity as honorary secretary to the Missionary Society.

Born in Smith's Falls in 1852, he was the elder of the two sons of J. B. Worrell, M.A.

Mr. Worrell never married and had but one brother, the late Rev. C. L. Worrell, Archbishop of Nova Scotia.

EMBARGO ON MILK FROM FEVER AREA IS PLACED BY U.S.

Cream From Typhoid District
Also Banned in Washington Decree

NO TIME-LIMIT ON BAN

Washington, March 28. (CP)—An embargo has been placed by the United States government on all shipments of milk and cream originating within 200 miles of Montreal because of an outbreak of typhoid fever in the Quebec city.

The action was taken by the treasury department, which administers the customs regulations, at the request of the agriculture department's bureau of chemistry as a safeguard to the health of the people of the north-eastern states whose supplies of milk and cream are received from the territory involved.

The embargo will remain in effect until the sources of infection of the Montreal epidemic has been definitely determined and eliminated.

Is Only Small Percentage
Boston, March 28. (AP)—The embargo which has been placed on the importation of milk and cream from Canada because of the typhoid fever epidemic in Montreal is not likely to have any serious effect on the supply in New England and New York markets, officials of the New England Milk Producers Association said today.

The amount of milk brought in is a small percentage of the total marketed in Boston, New York and other cities. Cream is more important, particularly as there has been somewhat of a shortage of supply in New England for three or four months. This is the season, however, when production normally increases.

Considerable cream has been brought here from the middle west, chiefly Wisconsin and Minnesota, in the last three months. This was due largely to the unusual demand from ice cream manufacturers resulting from the recent mild weather.

Would Meet Shortage
Officials of the producers' association said that this same source could be drawn on to meet any shortage resulting from the Canadian embargo.

In March, 1926, cream imported into Boston from Canada amounted to 132,000 quarts or about nine per cent of the total supply received here. In addition there was hauled across the border to points in the Vermont customs district 308,000 quarts of cream which found its way to various New England cities.

For the St. Lawrence district, extending from Alburg, Vermont, to Ogdensburg, N.Y., the latest seasonal figures available are for March, 1926, but producers' association officials said there was little change in 1926. These figures showed 252,000 quarts of cream imported from Canada and 1,404,000 quarts of milk.

Ottawa, March 28.—The United States embargo on milk and cream will affect 75 per cent. of Canada's exports to the south, Dr. Grisdale, health minister of agriculture, told The Star today. This is all within the 200 mile radius of Montreal set by the American authorities as the prohibited area.

This area runs eastward as far as Kingston, so that Ontario farmers as well as those of Quebec, are affected. It means cutting them off from their milk supply. Naturally the American authorities were impressed by this and their action followed.

This embargo was to be expected, said Dr. Grisdale, because of the epidemic. The Montreal newspapers have been justifying their water supply and blaming everything on the milk supply. Naturally the American authorities were impressed by this and their action followed.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH?

There's plenty of room at the top— plenty in which to swing a golf club. They've found dinosaur eggs, and we wondered this morning if there was such a thing as a prehistoric hen.

The Chinese aren't real Bolsheviks. In China the winners are the ones that keep their heads.

Happy thought! It may be that all the expressionist scnoos or art needs is eyeglasses.

At any rate you get light without heat when the boss cold gets the big idea to you.

We may as well be frank and admit that the jolly old songs inspired by liquor sounded pretty idiotic.

Modernism: Protesting that it can't be done; doing it.

One sure way for a girl to get herself called beautiful is to get on the first page in a scandal.

There's one hope. If China gets mad at us, she won't send over any more Pekingese.

How times change! The cave man



went a-wooling with a club; later men offered their hearts; now it's diamonds.

A new hat may be a tonic to a woman, as that English justice says, but you should feel the husband's pulse.

You remember the philosopher who said: "If a man comes with better iron, he will take all this gold?" Now a man with tin takes the billion.

Correct this sentence or like to get out into the innocent rural districts," said he, "where the girls don't paint or show their knees."

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GIRL AND CHINESE NEIGHBOR ARE ARRESTED AT INQUEST

Coroner's Jury Finds Them Jointly Responsible for Death of
Geo. Wing Chow Found Stabbed in Simcoe Street
House — Quarreled Over Money

Margaret LePage, the girl who was found wounded on the floor of the room at 243 Simcoe street where Geo. Wing Chow, alias George Kwong, was found stabbed to death on the evening of March 26, and Fred Low, Chinese occupant of the adjoining room, were last night found by a coroner's jury to be jointly responsible for the death of Chow.

As a result of the verdict, which was reached after four hours of the resumed inquest, adjourned last week because the girl was unable to give evidence, the man and woman were held under arrest, on nominal charges of vagrancy.

Miss LePage, who claimed to have gone through a marriage ceremony with the dead Chinese, was taken back to the General hospital last night under supervision, while Low was removed to No. 2 police station.

The jury found, officially, that Geo. Wing Chow died as a result of being stabbed at 243 Simcoe street on the night of March 26 in the region of the heart, and that Margaret LePage and Fred Low were jointly responsible for his death.

After nearly two hours of cross-examination by Major Wallace for the crown, based on her signed statement which was witnessed by five persons at the hospital on the Sunday following the fatal stabbing, Miss LePage, still limping from her wounds, which were in the left thigh, and visibly affected by her ordeal, was helped from the courtroom by Detective-Sergeant Albert Johns.

She was the principal witness in last night's hearing, and her evidence varied considerably from that to which she had affixed her signature, and denied in almost every detail that of Low.

Other witnesses who gave evidence were Dr. E. R. Frankish, who performed the autopsy on Chow; Dr. Norman J. Barker, of the General hospital, who admitted the girl; Detective-Sergeant Albert Johns and Detective L. Williams.

Low was the first witness called, and he stated that he had had supper with Miss LePage and Chow on the night of the stabbing, in the latter's room. Following supper, which had been brief, he said that he had gone out to get some charcoal to light a fire in his own room. He knew nothing of the tragedy, he declared, until he was later called by the wounded girl to "break in the door" which separated the two rooms.

Contradicts Low's Evidence
Miss LePage was the next witness called, and almost immediately conflict in the evidence was apparent. Following preliminaries as to who had rented the room, how long she had known Chow, and how long she had known Low, she flatly denied that the last named Chinese had had supper with herself and Geo. Wing Chow.

"How long had Low lived at the Simcoe street house before March 26?" asked Major Wallace. "About a month."

"Did you know him before that?"

"Yes, I worked for him in a cafe."

She related how she had been married to a man named LePage twelve years ago, and how, after her marriage to Chow in 1925, she had been charged with bigamy and sent to the Home of the Good Shepherd. After six months she had escaped, enjoyed her freedom for a period of eleven months, most of which was spent in Montreal, and had been brought back to the Home of the Good Shepherd, where she served another three months. Following her release, she had gone to live with the Chinese and had continued to do so for the greater part of the six months which preceded the stabbing.

"Where did you get acquainted with George?" asked the crown, referring to Chow. "At a cafe on College street."

"Were you working there?" "No, I was eating there. He was a waiter. I didn't know Low then."

"Were you home when Low rented the room next to you?" "No."

"Was he working at the time?" "I don't know."

"You knew him, didn't you, as soon as you saw him?" "Yes, of course. You don't forget a person."

"No," commented Major Wallace, "you wouldn't forget him, not even after four years."

"Did George know that you knew Fred before he came there?" "Yes, I told him that I had worked for him."

"You knew Fred pretty well, didn't you?" Witness admitted that she had seen on fairly intimate terms with her ex-employer, but said that she had not seen him since she had been sent to the Home of the Good Shepherd. Fred, it was stated, had been unable to pay his room rent at the Simcoe street house and the victim of the stabbing, whose friend he was, had undertaken to do this for him.

"Fred wasn't working when he came to the house?" "No."

"And you weren't working?" "No, George was working."

"Did he work right up to the day that he died?" "No, he quit about a week before."

Alteration Over Money
The altercation which ended in the death of Chow, Miss LePage stated, had started over money. He had seen in the habit of giving her his pay and she claimed that he had failed to pay the rent with money which she had returned to him. The rent, which was \$13 a month, was overdue, and he had given him \$9 to make a payment on March 21.

"Did you handle all the accounts?" "Yes."

Her Chinese husband, according to her story, had been "very good" to her, and whenever he wanted anything, he had come to her for the money.

The first serious conflict between her evidence which she gave on the last night and that contained in her signed statement came when she was questioned as to her movements on the afternoon preceding the stabbing of Chow. In her statement, she had declared that she and Chow played cards all Saturday afternoon till about 4.30. On the stand, she declared that she had gone to visit a girl friend at two o'clock and had not returned until five.

Your signed statement was made

on the day immediately after the trouble," declared the crown. "Do you expect us to believe what you are telling us now, after seven weeks?" "I thought of it afterwards. I intended to change it."

"Why didn't you. The detective saw you seven or eight times at the hospital." "He didn't ask me about it."

Fred Low had been in her room once at nine o'clock in the evening, she admitted, for the purpose of stopping a fight between herself and Chow. On that occasion, she had wanted to go out but the man had refused. She had threatened to jump out the window, she said, and had broken two panes of glass, but without accomplishing her purpose.

Her answers to questions were marked by considerable evasion throughout the cross-examination. The evidence, altogether, was of such a conflicting nature that Coroner Dr. M. M. Crawford was moved to remark in addressing the jury that "somebody is lying, and lying hard."

On the night of the fatality, she related, she and her Chinese husband had lain down on the bed in the room following supper, which consisted of Chinese dishes and two glasses of Chinese whiskey each. She was very sure that the meal had been eaten by herself and Chow, with no third party present, although detectives swore that they had found three places set at the table and that there had been three whiskey glasses.

Afterwards, she and Chow had become entangled in an argument over money, and the latter had risen from the bed, gone over to the stove and returned with the knife, with which he was alleged to have stabbed her through the left thigh, and then to

have pierced himself through the heart, according to her signed statement. But her evidence in the box was to the effect that she had not seen the man after he got up, that she did not see him stab her, but that she felt the pain and became immediately unconscious, realizing nothing more until she was revived to find herself upon the floor and the man upon the bed.

She insisted, despite the most rigid questioning, that she had not seen the Chinaman get the knife, had not seen it in his hand, and did not see him after he was supposed to have wielded it, although the light was on in the room. Her explanation was that she had kept her hand over her eyes.

Called for Help
When she regained consciousness, she said in the witness stand, she had called to Chow for help, then called to Low, and fearing that the motionless form on the bed might strike her, had crawled from the room through the adjoining room to the hallway, because she was unable to reach the lock on the door of the room in which she was wounded. There, she said, she was met by Low, and told him to run for the police.

"Didn't you know that George was dead?" "No."

"You didn't see him move, did you?" "I was too sick to see anything."

When the knife which had been found by the detectives in the room, was produced as an exhibit, the witness professed to be unable to identify it. She admitted that it was "something like" a knife which had been in the room, but she couldn't be sure.

It was not long after this, the crown going over and over the same ground, carefully checking her answers, that the girl broke down, saying that she had told all she knew, and insisting that she had told the truth. Wearing a wedding ring, she applied a handkerchief to her eyes with her left hand, and in a few minutes, during which Major Wallace suspended his examination, she had regained control of herself.

Low, when he was recalled to the box, although he had heard the evidence given by Miss LePage, gave

the same version of events as he had previously.

Dr. Norman J. Barker gave brief medical evidence, stating that the blade of the knife which had wounded the girl had passed twice through her left thigh, wounding also the right leg on one of the thrusts.

Asked if it would be possible for her wounds to be self-inflicted, he replied that "it would take quite a blow." He declined to answer a question as to whether or not a woman would be rendered unconscious by wounds of the nature of those suffered by Miss LePage.

Three Places Set
Detective L. Williams, who examined the room before the removal of the body of Chow, described the condition in which he found it, and said that the quilts on the bed were scarcely disarranged, as one would expect to find them if a struggle had taken place. He gave evidence as to the finding of three places set at the table, and three liquor glasses. He

had found, also, a light-colored liquid which "smelled something like alcohol."

The body of Chow, according to Williams, and also to Coroner Dr. Crawford, Dr. E. R. Frankish and Detective Sergeant Johns, appeared as if it had not moved after receiving the fatal thrust. It was quite possible, Dr. Frankish said, that the girl would become unconscious after being wounded.

Examination of Chow's wound had indicated that the blow must have been received while he was in a standing or sitting position and also that the blade must have penetrated its full length.

Following the charge by Dr. Crawford, the jury deliberated only three-quarters of an hour before bringing in their verdict.

THE FELINE BREED
Mae—"Just think. A strange man tried to kiss me."

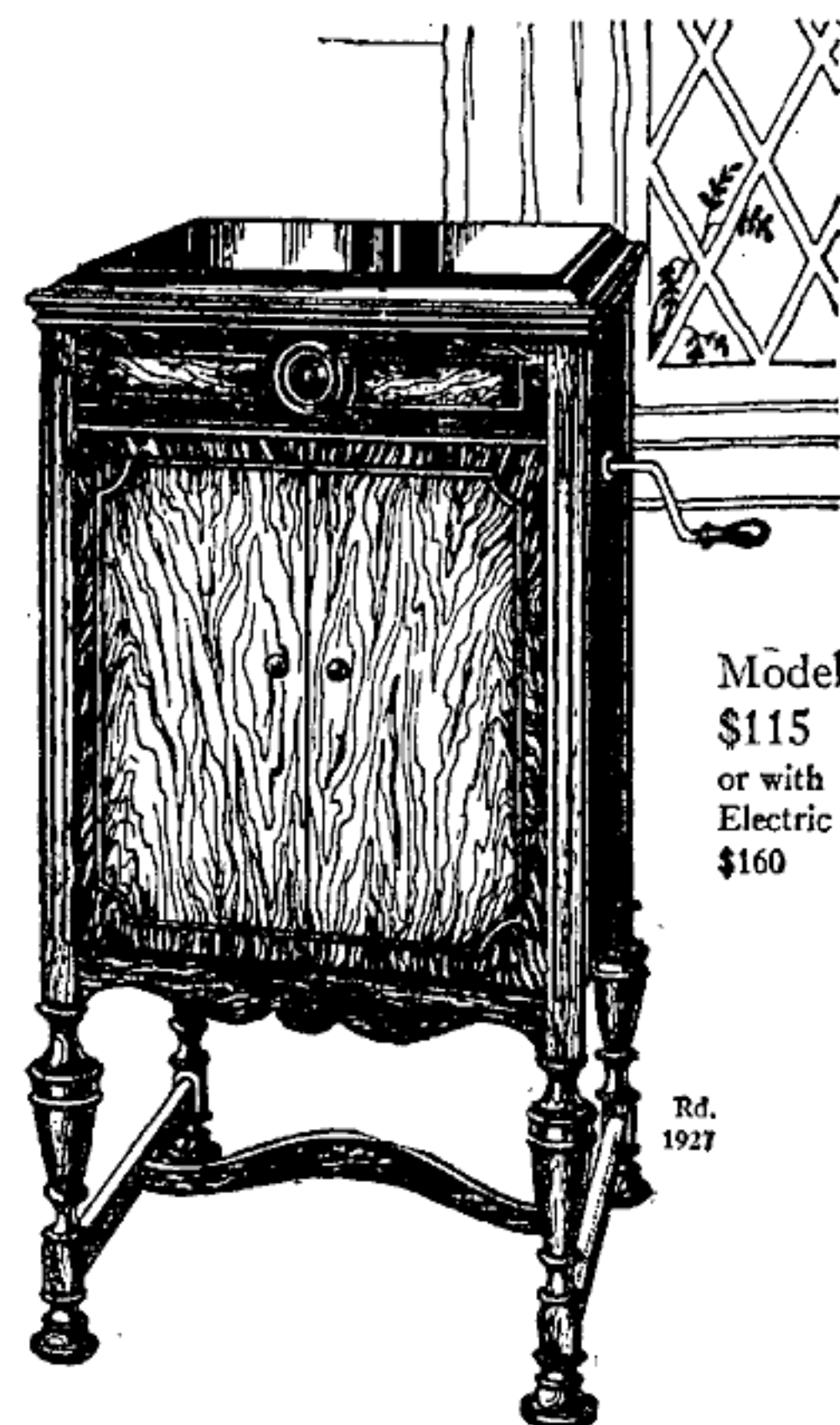
Tess—"Hm! He must have been strange, dear."

Who wants to cook in Spring?

SHREDDED WHEAT

Can be your daily caterer
Bringing all the family
Food-delight and health

Ask also to hear
The New
Automatic
Orthophonic
Victrola
It changes its
own Records!



Model 4-3
\$115
or with
Electric Drive
\$160

Original Purity and Power!

are sustained in Orthophonic Victrola music
due to the principle of matched
impedance or "smooth flow of sound"

MUSIC with the new Orthophonic Victrola is so real... that you lose yourself in its reality. Full bass... clear treble... natural volume, round and mellow.

You listen... you absorb... you praise the performance... you call for encores; and you can imagine you see the artist bowing in acknowledgment after his masterful rendition of each selection.

It takes a wonderful instrument to make an impression like that. It requires research,

patience and skill to give you the remarkable result embodied in the application of matched impedance, the newly applied principle of "smooth flow of sound"... as found in the new Orthophonic Victrola. This principle is Victor controlled.

To hear this instrument of miracles, is to fall in love with it... to want it at once. Possession of any of the exquisitely designed models is easy, on convenient terms, from all "His Master's Voice" dealers. Prices are from \$775 down to \$115. Equipped with electric motor to eliminate winding if you desire, at small additional cost. Demonstrations given always.

Made only by Victor
Look for the Trademark



The new

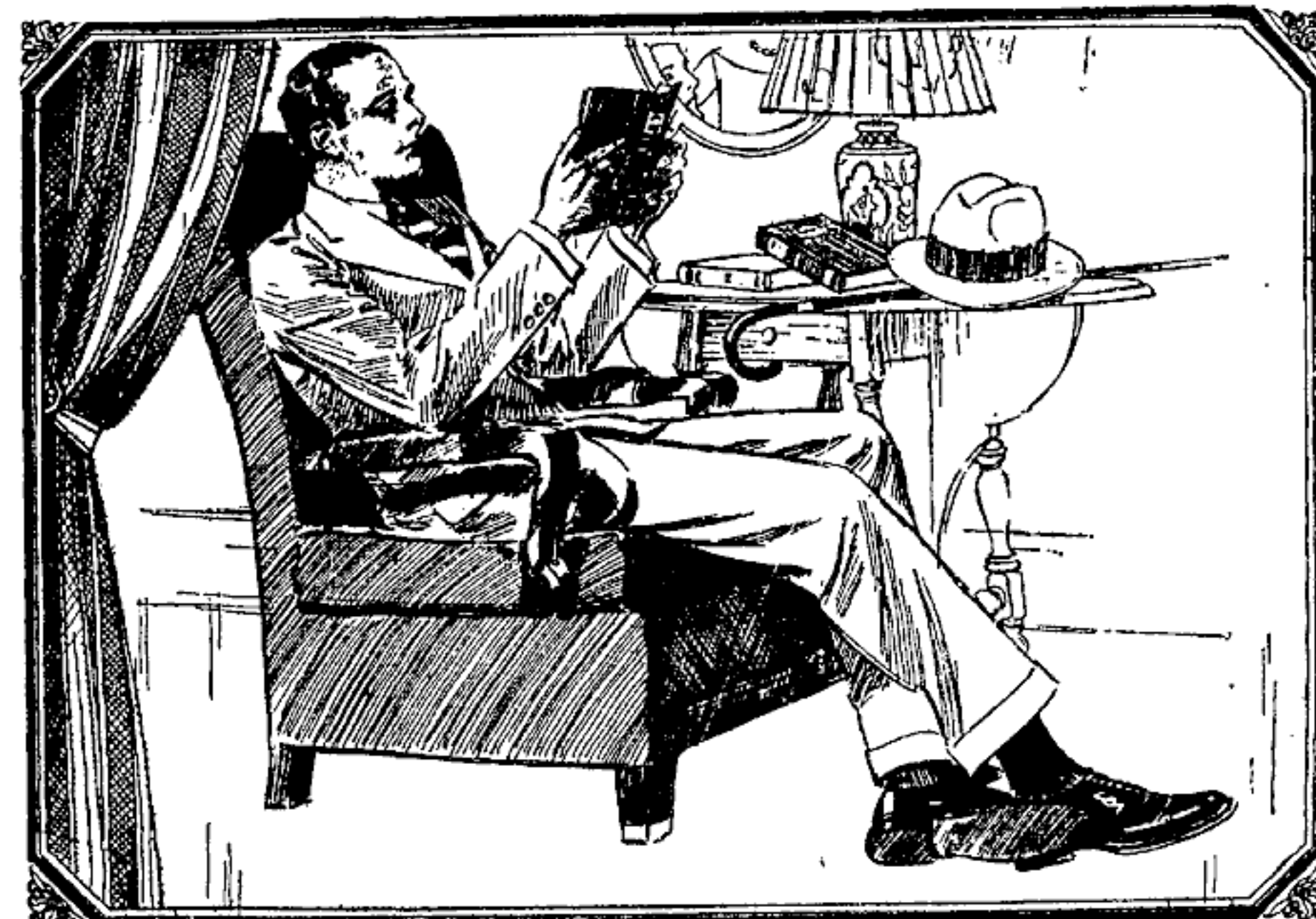
Orthophonic Victrola

Victor Talking Machine Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

Canterbury

CLOTHING — HEADWEAR — FOOTWEAR — FURNISHINGS FOR MEN WHO CONSIDER QUALITY —
DISTINCTION AND GOOD TASTE BEFORE
ACTUAL PRICE



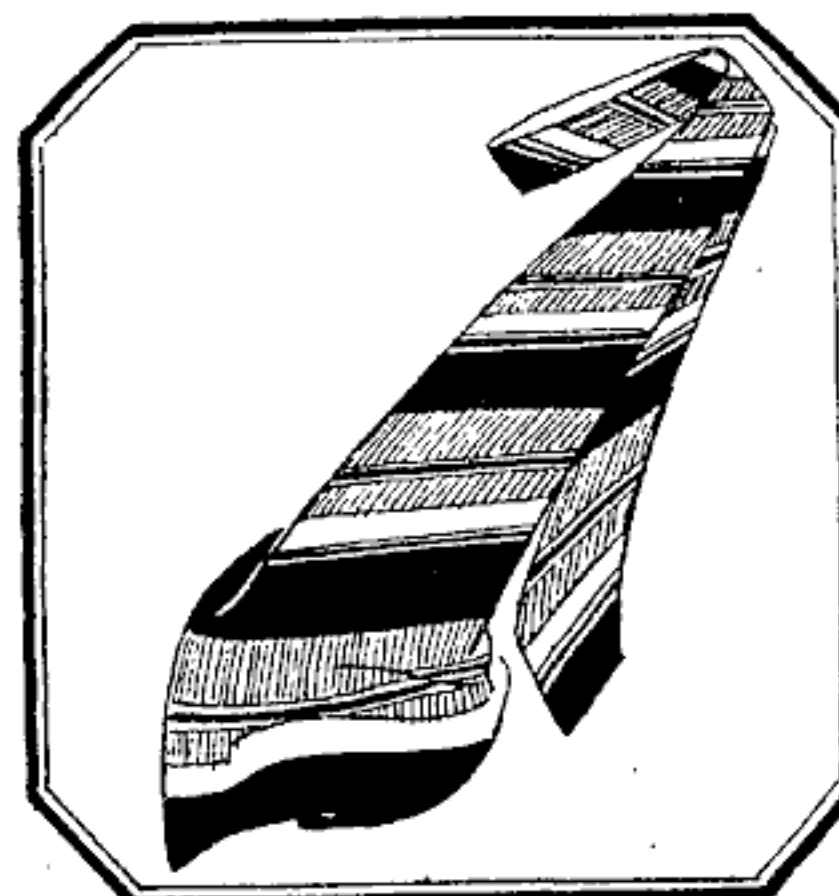
Canterbury SUITS

Strictly Hand Tailored in all Essentials

Among the men who select the CANTERBURY suit are those who have been accustomed to patronize expensive hand tailors. They have found that the CANTERBURY affords them all the distinction of hand tailored clothes. And it was to serve these discriminating men that this suit was developed.

There are styles for men and young men—there is a choice of specially selected worsteds in the new colorings, as well as navy blue Saxony finished serge of exceptional quality. Faultless workmanship—in fact, in all save price, the CANTERBURY Suit is the equal of the finer types of custom-made clothes. Priced at **\$45.00 and \$50.00**

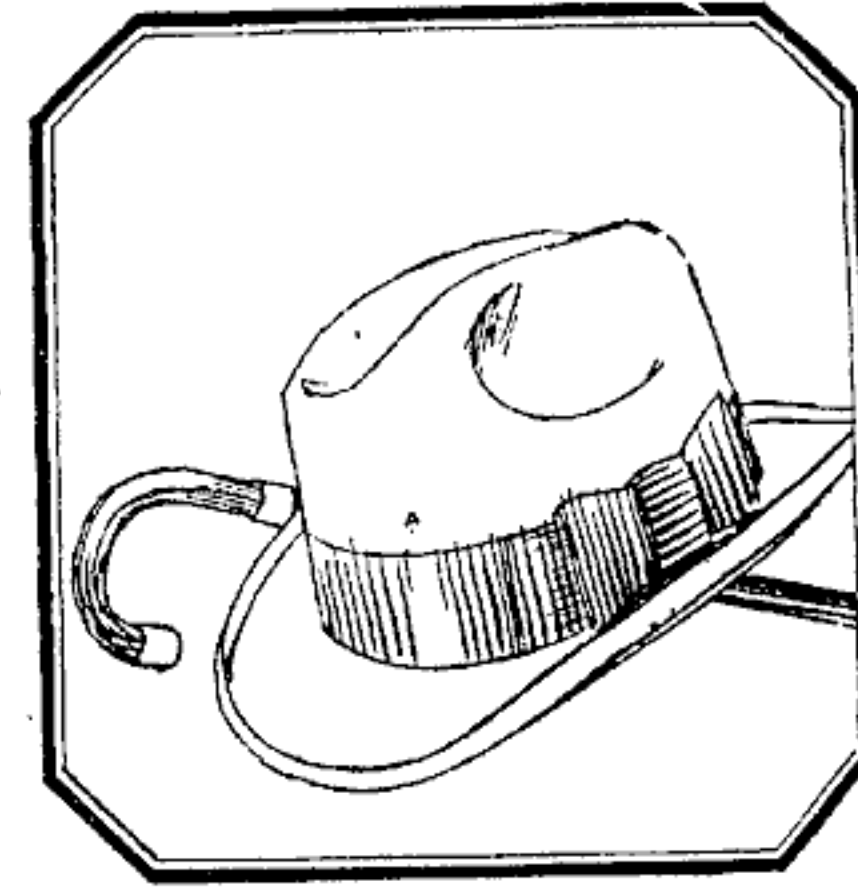
—Second Floor—James Street—



Canterbury TIES

Hand tailored of fine silks and silk and rayon mixture—very smart and attractive—blues, greys, tans and silver-birch effects, quiet tones and vivid colors—in small checks, fancies, diagonal stripes and all over patterns—rich and unusual—generous sizes. Price **\$2.00**

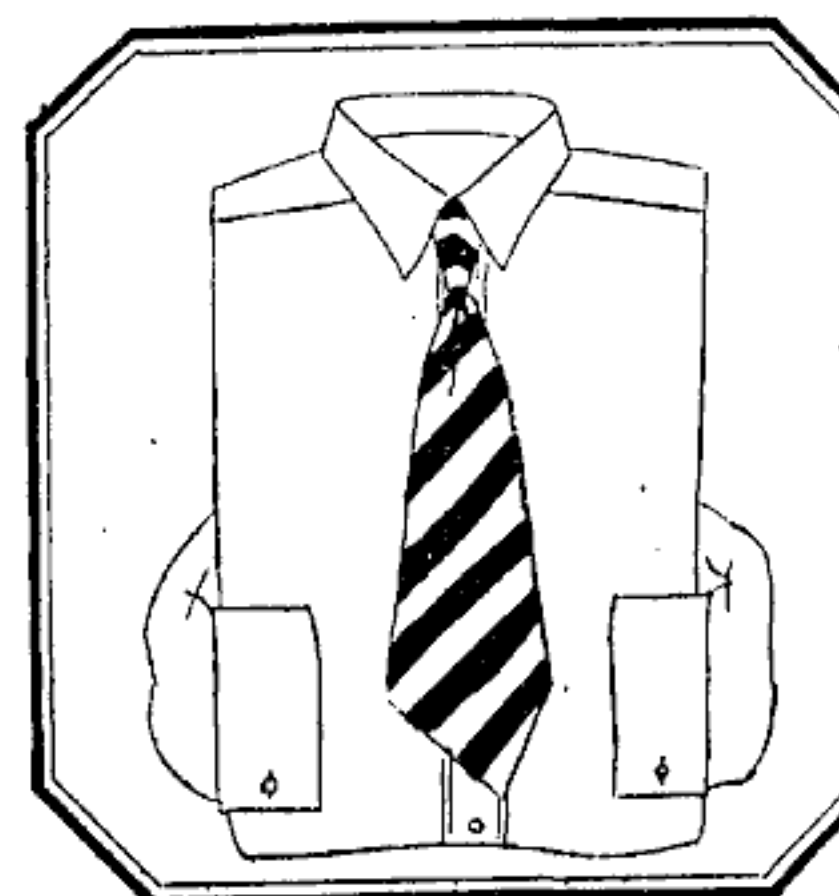
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Canterbury HATS

The Canterbury to-day is a recognized leader in men's headwear styles — and we are showing this widely known make in a good range of blocks, colors and shades. Sizes in the lot 6 3/4 to 7 3/4. Price **\$9.00**

—Main Floor—Queen Street—



Canterbury SHIRTS

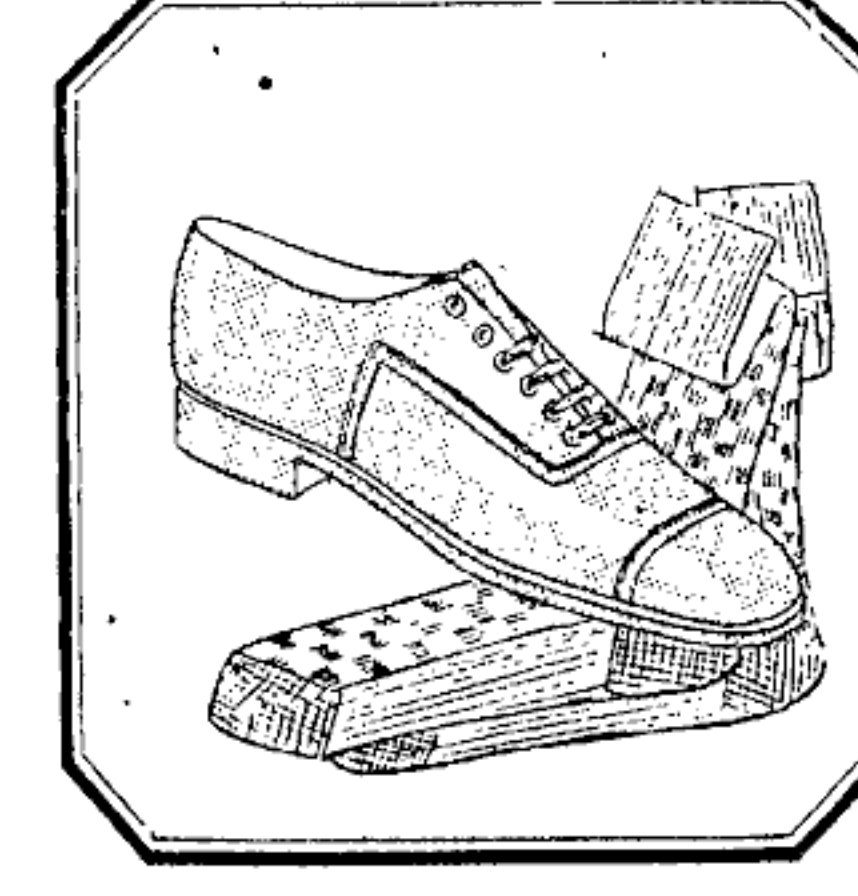
A high quality shirt—excellently tailored—unusual in cloth and patterns—made from fine broadcloth with artificial silk stripe and jacquard patterns. Also in the famous English Luvicacs — two collars to each shirt—assorted sleeve lengths—coat style, five buttons and double cuff—striped, checks and fancy designs on light and dark grounds. Sizes **\$4.50**

—Main Floor—Queen Street—

THESE ALSO ON THE CANTERBURY QUALITY LIST

Suede Gloves, silk lined, pair, .. **\$3.00**

Fancy Mixture Cashmere Hose, pair .. **\$1.50**



Canterbury FOOTWEAR

The styles represent the season's most "Fashionable" lasts—The workmanship—the real shoe making—is a most excellent demonstration of the Canterbury craftsmanship—shown in all the finer leathers—for all occasions—and you are guaranteed a perfect fitting in this very smart footwear for **\$9.00**

—Second Floor—Queen and James Streets—

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED