

IRISH CONSTITUTION BILL PASSES ITS SECOND READING

Conservative Government Pilots Through Parliament Final Legislative Sanction To Measures Granting Ireland Complete Autonomy—Antagonism To Bill Hardly Took A Serious Form—Motherland And The Dominions

London, Nov. 27.—The House of Commons tonight without division passed the second reading of the Irish Constitution bill after a debate, in a single sitting, without striking incidents.

That it has fallen to the lot of a Conservative Government to pilot through Parliament final legislative sanction to measures granting Ireland such complete autonomy is one of the ironies of political fate. The Conservative Party for two generations has stoutly resisted the granting of self-government to Ireland in even the mildest form and no political question during that long period has provoked anything like the bitter animosities and conflicts in Parliament, on platform and in the press, which accompanied the fight around Irish Home Rule.

Now the fight apparently is ended, and Parliament with a large Conservative majority quietly accepts the principle of the new Irish Constitution without even challenging division.

This is all the more remarkable as it was mainly the revolt of the "die-hard" section of the Conservatives against the Coalition Government for setting up a treaty with the Sinn Féin which led to the rebellion of the Conservatives against the Lloyd George leadership and so overthrew the Coalition Government.

Antagonism to the Constitution bill hardly took a serious form. Its rejection was moved by a new comer in Parliament, the Laborite S. Saklatvala, who represents John Burns' constituency, Battersea. He opposed the bill on the ground that the Irish Treaty was signed under duress and was therefore a greater mockery than was the Act of Union. The Communist, J. T. W. Newbold seconded the motion, which was negatived without division after receiving no support whatever from any quarter of the House. Mr. Saklatvala, in the course of his speech predicted that within five years Parliament would wind itself under the necessity of undoing this act.

Colonel Wedgwood, one of the Laborite leaders, appeared to Mr. Saklatvala not to press his motion to a division, arguing that whatever the circumstances of the signature of the treaty, Parliament could not go back on it.

Premier Bonar Law, dead in an interesting way with the questions between the Mother Country and the Dominions. He moved the second reading of the bill and set the pace for the House by the frank adoption of the standpoint that no matter what opinions were held, Parliament could not go back on the treaty.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, Laborite, and Sir John Simon, for the Independent Labor Party, pressed concurrence in the Prime Minister's attitude. Thus, all the great parties in the House found themselves on common ground in favor of ratification of the constitution.

Mr. MacDonald said he thought the less said about the bill the better, because of the treaty was used, and to sympathize was dangerous. He hoped the time would never come when any attempt would be made to define in rigid legal formulae, the relations between the different parts of the Empire. The safety of the Empire depended upon those relationships remaining organic, rather than legal.

Too Late To Challenge.
Col. Gretton voiced not "die hard" dislike for the treaty but admitted it was too late to challenge its terms. He criticized some points in which he believed the constitution did not comply with the treaty.

Sir John Simon expressed the opinion that the constitution was fully within the terms of the treaty. Ronald McNeill, another die-hard, took the same position as Col. Gretton that while he regarded the treaty policy as disastrous, he had to recognize that the mischief was done beyond repair and that Parliament had no choice but to carry it to a conclusion and that the treaty could not be abrogated. Parliament's duty now was a pure formality.

The present Parliament and Government had no opinion, and therefore no responsibility. The new Attorney General, Douglas Hogg in a speech dealing with the legal aspects, stated that the ultimate authority for deciding any question arising under the Constitution and this treaty would be the Privy Council. He eloquently described the bill as a message of good will to the people of Ireland. The bill then passed its second reading. If the Irish bills continue the smooth progress of today, they may be passed in all stages by Thursday for there appears to be practically no disposition to amend them.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Under Secretary of the Colonial Office, moved the second reading of the Irish Free State Constitutional Provisions bill and explained that it dealt with the obligations of the 1920 Act in the event of the North exercising its option to remain outside the Free State, and provided machinery for continuing of the Northern Government under the 1920 Act. The bill contains a number of detailed financial provisions.

Sir William said that as regards compensation, the question had already been taken up with the Free State ministers and if the Minister brought forward fair proposals respecting land purchase and it was the intention of the Government to assist in supporting the credit of the Irish State, so that claims might be met in cash.

The Free State Government proposed to pass an act of indemnity and British law officers would examine whether anything further in the bill for necessary here. The Government was anxious to deal with all these questions with the greatest expedition.

Colonel Wedgwood complained that the government had given no estimate of the financial liabilities involved by the bill for Great Britain, but said the Labor party would not oppose the second reading.

Premier Urged Speedy Action.
Prime Minister Bonar Law moved the second reading of the Irish Free State Constitution Bill today and pointed to the need for speedy action, since the Provisional Government in Dublin will be automatically dissolved unless the bill is passed by December sixth.

He believed that the sole consideration which could come before the House was whether the constitution complied with the Anglo-Irish Treaty.

The Lord Chief Justice had studied the constitution with the legal representatives of the Free State, and he expressed the opinion that the constitution was in accord with the treaty. The Government's own law officers now gave the same opinion.

In answer to the criticism that the constitution was drafted in Ireland, the Premier said that no one was to be deceived. Canada, Australia and South Africa drafted in those respective Dominions.

He recommended the bill to the House, he said, obviously without any expression of his fears as to the result and also without any expression of exaggerated hope, though certainly no words of his could be stronger than his feelings of hope that it will be in every way a success.

Ramsay MacDonald. Opposition leader, concurred in the Premier's declaration.

Work For Unemployed.
The Bonar Law Government is losing no time devising schemes to provide work for the unemployed, says the Pall Mall Gazette and Globe.

Several leading railway companies, the newspapers adds, have been asked to begin development schemes, including electrification of their lines, rail making and bridge building, for which the Government will make certain financial guarantees conditionally upon the work being started immediately.

Limitation Of Powers.
The fact that the Dominions have grown in stature as a result of the war makes it more necessary than ever before that nothing should be done in any way to suggest limitation of their powers, declared Prime Minister Bonar Law in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The Prime Minister spoke of the relationship of the Dominions to the Mother Country in connection with the discussion of the future relationship of the Irish Free State with Great Britain. He declared:

"I say without hesitation that if this Parliament were to attempt to pass an act which attempted to limit the powers of the Dominions according to statute it would have a reaction which would go all through the Dominions and would be one of the most dangerous things that could happen."

Carry Conflict Further.
The conflict between the Government and the unemployed may carry a stage further to-morrow owing to the arrest in the Strand to-day of the Rev. T. E. Pickering, of Sheffield, describing himself as a Christian Communist, who will be arraigned in Bow Street tomorrow on a charge of obstructing the police. Pickering accompanied the march of the unemployed to London recently and has been making himself prominent by speaking at unemployed demonstrations.

The delegation representing the unemployed is persisting in its demand to see the Prime Minister, but Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons today reiterated his refusal to receive a deputation. Further trouble arises from the fact that large numbers of these "hunger marchers," as they call themselves, have been dumped during their sojourn in London on the poor guardians, who are disposed to repudiate the heavy charges thrust upon them.

According to the London County Council's unemployment committee the number of persons receiving the poor law relief due to unemployment has increased by 20,000 in the metropolis in the past six weeks.

RECORD SEASON FOR MONTREAL HARBOR

Montreal, Nov. 27.—The Customs Department today announced that up to noon today 1,165 ships had been cleared from this port, as compared with 956 ships for the 1921 season and passing the 1914 record of 1,004 ships. It is not expected, however, that the 1,200 mark will be reached this season.

TURN TO RIGHT AFTER FRIDAY

Rule Of The Road To Change In New Brunswick At End Of Month

Fredericton, N.B., Nov. 27.—The "rule of the road" will be changed in the province of New Brunswick on December 1st and on and after that date it will be "turn to the right" as it is in all the rest of the provinces of Canada to New Brunswick's West, as well as in the United States.

Ever since the first settlers arrived traffic in this province has followed the Old Country rule of passing to the left and the tremendous increase in automobile traffic, with its thousands of touring parties now passing over the highways of New Brunswick each season, made the change inevitable. There were so many accidents and near accidents as a result of misunderstandings of the unusual or old fashioned "rule of the road" which remained in vogue the something had to be done for the promotion of public safety.

In 1920 an Act was passed by the Provincial Legislature authorizing a change in the "rule of the road" and it was hoped that united action could be taken by the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to have the change become effective simultaneously in the two provinces.

When the Nova Scotia Legislature passed an Act authorizing the change at its last session, December 1st was named as the date for the change to go into effect in New Brunswick; then Nova Scotia's Act was dissolved by New Brunswick having announced the change to be effective on December 1st in an official proclamation is now carrying out its intention.

December 1st was chosen as the date for the change in this province as traffic is usually extremely light on the roads of this province at that time and because it would be inadvisable to have the change come during the winter season when sleds and sleighs would have to be temporarily laid up for changes to be driven with "shifts" on the country roads. Every conceivable means is being taken to remind the people of the province of the impending change and it is hoped December 1st and the following days will pass with few if any accidents on the highways of the province with the introduction of the change in the "rule of the road."

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NOTHING TO DO WITH DEBENTURES

Judgment Of Privy Council Against G.T.R. Shareholders Doesn't Affect Others

(By Can. Press Cable)

London, Nov. 27.—The committee of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway 4 percent debenture holders, headed by Sir Francis Harrison Smith, who are disputing the terms under which the Grand Trunk Pacific was taken over by the Canadian Government have published a statement to the effect that the recent judgment of the Privy Council against the Grand Trunk Railway shareholders appeal in the matter of arbitrators' award had nothing to do with the debentures in question.

The Privy Council's decision, the debenture holders say, had nothing whatever to do with the debentures, unless the saving of 37,000,000 pounds to Canada should be regarded by the Dominion Government as a reason for generous treatment of the Grand Trunk Pacific debenture holders, whose total amount of security is only 7,000,000 pounds.

The statement proceeds to announce that the debenture holders recently interviewed Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, in London with reference to the matter. The details as to the outcome of the interview remain unpublished, but it is stated that Mr. Fielding had made it clear that he spoke entirely as a private citizen to the deputation. He promised, however, to place the case of the debenture holders fully before his colleagues at Ottawa.

The Grand Trunk Pacific debenture holders, in their statement, refer to the appointment of Sir Henry Thornton as President of the Canadian National Railway, this they think, should result in the more profitable working of the Canadian Government-owned railways, which, in turn, should mean, apart from the debenture stockholders' agitation, the more profitable working of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Many of the Grand Trunk Pacific debenture holders are refusing to sell their stocks because the railway is now doing well. Canada's having been blessed this year with unprecedentedly good crops, and the prospects of the removal of the cattle embargo in a short time, are regarded as distinctly in the debenture holders' favor.

DR. GRAHAM DEAD

Calgary, Nov. 27.—Dr. William E. Graham, one of the outstanding surgeons of Western Canada, died at his home here, Sunday afternoon, following an illness lasting for nearly a year. The funeral will be held Wednesday.

A PRONOUNCED "FORWARD STEP" IN IMMIGRATION

Aggressive Publicity In Great Britain And United States To Be Extended

(By Canadian Press)

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—A pronounced "forward step" in the immigration activities of the Canadian Government, is announced today by Hon. Charles Stewart, Acting Minister of Immigration and Colonization. Aggressive publicity in Great Britain and the United States and gradually extended into the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Belgium and France supported by an effective agency follow-up, is indicated. Special efforts will also be made toward the repatriation of ex-Canadians now in the United States, the securing of female domestic workers, and the encouragement of immigration of children from Great Britain.

Hon. Mr. Stewart begins his announcement with a review of farm conditions in Canada which he finds to be fairly satisfactory with respect to grain raising, dairying and hog raising, but disappointing in the beef and stock cattle situation. He believes that the worst of this situation is passed, and that the removal of the British embargo on live stock and prospects which exist for more favorable trade relations in this connection with the United Kingdom promise a return to the almost normal future to a healthy condition for Canada's agriculturists.

After enumerating some of the difficulties which Canada has had to face during recent years in immigration matters, chief among which have been surpluses of certain kinds of labor in Canada, a "shutdown" of land values in the United States and the discount on the capital of British settlers due to the depreciation in sterling exchange, the Minister concludes that these conditions too, are righting themselves and that the time is ripe for active immigration propaganda. Free homesteads will no longer be the chief magnet, but the efforts of the department will be directed toward settling up and making productive the vacant lands covered by railways. Efforts will be largely centralized upon settlers in a position to buy land, but a new departure will be taken in creating machinery through the Immigration Department for bringing renters into direct contact with owners desiring to rent their lands. In this way it is hoped to place the tenant farmer in a position eventually to become a land-owner in Canada.

Special efforts are to be directed toward the repatriation of Canadians now in the United States. It has been thought many former Canadians who had been attracted to the industrial centres of New England would gladly return to their native land and through co-operation with Provincial Governments it is hoped to repatriate a large number of such settlers.

A vigorous advertising and publicity campaign will be immediately initiated. Increased effort will be made to secure much larger number of household workers, but it is intimated that there will be no lessening of the restrictions as to the health and moral desirability of the immigrant.

"The Minister has not been able to consider favorably schemes for assisting land settlement, but hopes to work out a plan of close co-operation with organizations interested in immigration. Child immigration is looked upon with much favor and activities in this connection will be extended. Orphan children from Great Britain, many of them the families of ex-service men, may be obtained at the rate of five or six thousand annually. It is hoped to co-operate in hearing the cost of their transportation with the British Empire Settlement Board.

"These," says Mr. Stewart, "are our proposals. We propose to initiate at once an active advertising and publicity campaign in Great Britain and the United States and to extend it into the favored countries of Northern Europe as circumstances permit. We propose to make it known to the world that Canada wants settlers, but at the same time to select only such settlers as are worthy to share in our Canadian heritage. We shall particularly seek settlers with some capital in a position to buy and cultivate the vacant lands now adjacent to our railways, but we shall also provide departmental machinery to bring the tenant farmer into touch with rental opportunities which will give him a chance to make a start in Canada.

We hope through the co-operation of the transportation companies to see an era of lower transportation rates. We hope for the co-operation of the public bodies who have the interest of Canada at heart. We realize that development of Canada's resources by means of immigration is a big problem, and we are prepared to face it in a big way, but we feel that success can

only be assured in the fullest degree of co-operation if forth-coming from the Canadian people."

COAL DRIVERS IN MILITARY OUTFIT

Uniform Shortages Seriously Affect All Mounted Units—C.C.A. In Annual Session

Montreal, Nov. 27.—That in Ottawa three days after the issue of breeches bearing a blue cord to the Canadian Militia, he had seen the identical article of wearing apparel on the person of a "buxom lass" sailing forth for a day's run on skis was the statement of a Commanding Officer during a discussion on uniform shortages carried on here at this afternoon's session of the annual meeting of the Canadian Cavalry Association. It was stated that such losses have seriously affected all mounted units and another Commanding Officer asserted he had more than once seen drivers of even coal carts wearing service uniforms. A resolution was adopted calling upon Militia headquarters to enforce the law on the subject. This forbids the use of uniforms except upon specified occasions.

Officers of the Association were elected today as follows: President, Col. J. R. Munro, Ottawa; Secretary, Major F. B. Inkster, Ottawa; Treasurer, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Courtney, Ottawa. Vice-President will be selected from militia districts numbers 4 and 12.

Winnipeg was unanimously chosen as the place of meeting for the next annual convention.

WON PRIZES AND MADE ARRESTS

Quebec Liquor Commission Inspectors Costumed Perfectly At Ottawa Party

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—As a result of information received when inspectors of the Quebec Liquor Commission attended a masquerade dance on the Chelsea Road Saturday, at least ten men are facing liquor charges. The inspectors were well costumed, so much so that two of them carried off the first and second gentlemen's prizes, a shaving set and a lamp.

Dressed as a Cree Indian brave, Inspector Eli Girard and his men had no trouble gaining admittance to the hall. The officers were welcomed by the dancers and they joined in the merriment. The inspectors became acquainted with a number of men and women who volunteered to take them to different places in Hull where liquor was sold illegally. As the Indian captured first prize, he was a favorite with the dancers and it was an easy matter for him to secure the addresses of several "blind pigs."

All day Sunday the inspectors paid visits to the illicit places and as a result ten men stand accused of violating the liquor law. They will be formally identified and arraigned in court tomorrow.

The Weather.

Toronto, Nov. 27.—The disturbance over the Great Lakes has proved important while a storm of decided energy had developed near the Middle Atlantic Coast. A light snowfall has occurred in Ontario. The weather continues moderately cold in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces while in the Western Provinces it is fair and mild.

Temperatures		
	Min.	Max.
Prince Rupert	42	46
Vancouver	44	48
Kamloops	32	38
Calgary	30	34
Edmonton	32	46
Battleford	26	50
Prince Albert	32	42
Medicine Hat	30	54
Moose Jaw	27	43
Winnipeg	24	28
White River	22	12
Parry Sound	24	32
London	26	32
Toronto	29	35
Kingsford	30	34
Ottawa	22	24
Montreal	20	28
Quebec	16	28
St. John	20	28
Halifax	24	30

Forecast.
Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fresh northwest winds, clearing, with a little lower temperature.
Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Cloudy with light snowfalls, not much change in temperature.
Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and North Shore—Increasing north-easterly winds; cloudy and cold with light snowfalls.
Maritime—Winds, increasing to gales from east and northeast, followed by snow or sleet.
Lake Superior—Fresh northerly winds, fair and moderately cold.
Manitoba—Southeasterly winds, mostly fair and comparatively mild.
Saskatchewan and Alberta—Unsettled and not so mild; light local snowfalls.

only be assured in the fullest degree of co-operation if forth-coming from the Canadian people."

MARY MACSWINEY RELEASED FROM HUNGER STRIKE

Freed From Mountjoy Prison On The 23rd Day Of Her Fast

GOES TO HOSPITAL

Her Sister Annie Attempted To See Her But Collapsed

Dublin, Nov. 27.—Miss Mary MacSwiney who has been hunger-striking in Mountjoy prison, was released today. Her release came on the 23rd day of her hunger strike. She had refused to take food since her arrest on Nov. 4, when she was seized during a raid on a house in Aylesbury Road by Nationalist troops who were seeking Eamon De Valera.

Mary MacSwiney was released at 7 p. m., and was taken in an automobile to the Mater Hospital.

Her sister Annie, who has been fasting before the gates of the prison in protest against Mary's incarceration, made an attempt to see her, but collapsed and is being removed to a nursing home.

The Corporation of Dublin today passed a resolution of sympathy with the relatives of Erskine Childers, the Republican leader executed last week.

Will Be More

London, Nov. 27.—William T. Cosgrove, President of the Daily Express, discussing what the Dublin correspondent of the Daily Mail describes as "the new phase of Government by application of the iron hand," said today that the execution of Erskine Childers was inevitable, and added: "I fear there will be many more. We do not want these executions and would give anything to avoid them, but there is no other course open. We have tried to find other ways but there is none. The only people who can do it are the Irregulars themselves."

THE APPLICATION IS DISMISSED

Of National Dairy Council To Railway Board For Rate Reduction

(By Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—The application of the National Dairy Council to the Board of Railway Commissioners for an order cancelling the 20 percent increase in express rates on cream allowed by General Order 27, dated February 2, 1921, and re-establishing the special commodity rates on cream in existence prior to that order, is dismissed by the Board in a judgment issued today. The Dairy Council asked reconsideration by the Board when the general increase was granted in February, 1921, and, on this application being refused, appealed to the Privy Council.

The Privy Council referred the matter back to the Railway Board for further consideration and the case was again heard by the Board in April of this year. The special commodity rates asked, affect fruit, fish and vegetables, as well as cream.

"Are we becoming a soft people?" inquires a contemporary. Looks like it. First it was soft collars and shirts, then it was soft drinks and now it's soft coal.

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By Appointment

Holt, Renfrew Celebrate their 85th Anniversary with Striking Values in

HUDSON SEAL COATS

\$350.

The new short lengths typical of youth, more conservative and practical modes to appeal to the matron, both are featured in this group of extraordinary values. None but selected skins were used in the making, cut and worked with a precision which has characterized Holt, Renfrew Furs for over three quarters of a century. The generous shawl collars and deep cuffs are of Opossum and Beaver, or in some cases effective and fashionable chin-chins are in Seal.

Linings of exquisite pussy willow guarantee satisfaction.

\$425.

Coats of rare beauty and value. Made on the loose flowing lines of the prevailing mode with handsome large collars of rich Canadian Beaver. The linings are of wonderfully patterned brocades.

Holt, Renfrew & Co. Limited

Attractive Glassware

Most of the new designs are executed in faultless style following conventionalized floral motifs—using a combination of cutting and engraving to bring out the desired effects.

Cut and Engraved

There is a well defined newness about these late patterns in cut and engraved glassware. The line we are showing affords ample opportunity for wise and economical gift selection.

Table Lamp with cut and engraved glass Base and Shade and handsome glass prism drops. Height 12 inches.

\$16.50

G. Seifert & Sons

Jewellers 16 Fabrique St.

IT'S SUPERB!

DID YOU EVER TRY OUR BREAD?

If you've never tried our bread you've missed something. You've missed partaking of a lot of baked-in-loaf goodness that whets one's appetite for other articles of food. Ask your grocery for our bread. Make him know that you're in earnest about getting it.

VALIQUET'S

PHONE 6567 OPPOSITE CITY HALL

QUEBEC NURSE REACHES ST. JOHN	
St. John, N.B., Nov. 27.—Miss Tremaine, a Red Cross nurse on whom Dame Fortune smiled and afforded her an opportunity to nurse a horse in France during the early days of the war, arrived here today. She came from Quebec and is to supervise the Red Cross nursing station at Sand Point this winter. Miss Tremaine's duties will be largely that of caring for women and children immigrants, who will arrive at this port.	
TEN FAIL TO ANSWER CALL	
Winnipeg, Nov. 27.—Nine students and one member of the staff of St. Boniface College, known to have been in the building at the time the fire started early Saturday morning failed to answer the roll call this morning. Miss Tremaine's duties will be largely that of caring for women and children immigrants, who will arrive at this port.	

QUEBEC, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1922.

ROYAL COMMISSION'S SCOPE
OF POWER TO BE EXTENDED

Thirty Witnesses Will Be Heard In All, It Is Expected—Four Heard At Sittings Yesterday—Three Crown Prosecutors Gave Evidence—Hoped Guilty Parties Will Be Punished, Declared Judge Archibald

The understanding that the wording of the Order-in-Council appointing the Royal Commission will be amended so as to clearly state just what are the exact powers of the Commission formed the feature of yesterday's hearings. The issue was brought up after Judge Archibald, who was Crown Prosecutor in the Binet and Palmer trial in connection with the Blanche Garneau murder, had completed his evidence, and Mr. Alme Geoffroy, representing the Government, had read a letter from the Montreal Star of Saturday last, suggesting that the powers of Royal Commission were not broad enough.

In all four witnesses were heard yesterday. Messrs. Arthur Fitzpatrick, K.C., Alme Geoffroy, K.C., and Lucien Cannon, K.C., who were all acting as Crown Prosecutors in the trial of Binet and Palmer, and Mr. J. Emile Bedard, lawyer of Sudbury. The evidence of Mr. Cannon had not concluded when the session adjourned until today.

It is expected that the cost of the Royal Commission, instead of being ten thousand dollars as was originally intended by the Provincial Government, may run as high as twenty-five thousand dollars, and that it will necessitate extra credits of at least \$15,000. So far about a dozen witnesses have been heard, and the total number of those who will be called is said to number at least thirty. It is not expected that the Royal Commission will conclude its sittings before Christmas.

When the afternoon session opened yesterday, Mr. Alme Geoffroy, now judge, but who acted in the capacity of Crown Prosecutor when Binet and Palmer were tried for the murder of Blanche Garneau, was cross-examined by Mr. Eusebe Belleau, K.C., who is representing the people. In response to a series of questions relating to the bank found in the Victoria Park, near the river, Mr. Geoffroy said that the only thing that could incriminate the Greek owner of the restaurant in Victoria Park was the fact that the bank-book had belonged to him.

Mr. Sullivan, also representing the public, then took up the task of cross-examining Judge Archibald, and was followed by Mr. Antoine Rivard, acting with Mr. Armand Lavigne.

When asked why Lamontagne, one of the jurors at the coroner's inquest, had refused to sign the verdict, Mr. Archibald said that he did not remember, but he was under the impression that Lamontagne had wanted the inquest to go on, and had wanted the detectives to continue their search. The subject then turned to the search made by the detectives and Mr. Rivard asked the witness whether he had ever heard of a detective who had followed Brimette, and had suddenly disappeared, next being heard of in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Archibald replied in the negative.

Discussing the declaration made by Duval, Mr. Archibald said that it was he himself who had written down the declaration that Duval had made, and as a result of this declaration Mr. Archibald said that he had prepared a complaint against Duval, but that he did not know if a warrant had been issued. Duval had not been heard as a witness at the preliminary investigation, continued Mr. Archibald, who was then asked if he had heard of the alibi. The witness replied "We tried it."

Asked how, he said that Alain had said that he had in his book proof that Binet was St. Raymond, so detectives Rioux and Roussin were sent to see Alain who refused to show them the books. Rioux told the witness that he had seen Alain and that the latter had refused to give him any information.

Mr. Archibald stated that Rioux had once told him that someone had come to see him and had told him that he had proof that Binet was St. Raymond, and that the latter had refused to give him any information.

Asked if he knew that the Greek to whom belonged the bank book found in the Park had left the day following the murder for Greece, Mr. Archibald answered in the negative. He stated that if the account had been closed on July 22 or 23 and the book had been found beside the body, then the bank had put it there.

Mr. Rivard then spoke of clues and the witness in answer said that all clues had been worked on by the detectives. The question of the cuff-link found beside the body was also brought up. Mr. Archibald said: "They accused every possible person and I am glad to have the alibi that I was at 'Trois Pileux'. At least twenty persons had been accused of the crime, and even now while the Royal Commission was sitting in an endeavor to serve the ends of justice, new rumors were circulating."

Regarding the cuff-link, the witness said that he had instructed Rioux to make a report on it, but that there was nothing to be said. This concluded Mr. Rivard's cross-examination, and Mr. Eug. Lafleur, representing the Crown, asked the witness whether he assisted at the

BOLSHEVISTS PUT
IN APPEARANCE

Demand Entry To Lausanne Conference—Cited United States View

Lausanne, Nov. 27.—The United States insistence for the open door and equality economically in the Near East, following her traditional demand for equal commercial privileges in the Far East, was cited today by the Russian delegation as supporting an official communication forwarded by the Russian delegation to the Conference, asking for the right of speech on all matters before that body.

Russia objects vigorously to any attempt to limit her activities in the discussion of the future status of the Dardanelles, she claims that all topics on the Lausanne agenda are closely related to the supreme object of freedom of the straits and that stable peace in the Near East can only be attained by allowing the Russian delegates free participation on the same basis as the other great powers. In their official petition the Russians affirm that only by following the principle of equality can the Conference hope to reach the goal of greater unity in the relations between Nations—a wish expressed at the opening of the Conference and confirmed by the recent declaration of the representative of the United States.

England, through Lord Curzon, is understood to have ratified it completely and the French spokesmen have expressed approval of the American stand.

Speaking of the disputed Mosul oil area, a Turkish delegate announced that Turkey would claim sovereignty over this rich petroleum district and would distribute concessions on a basis of equality, probably favoring the United States because the United States had no political designs in Turkey. Thus the United States note would seem already to have borne fruit.

The subject of the admission of the Conference here is certain to have important bearings on the future discussions. They have officially informed the Conference that all matters affecting the independence of Turkey were intimately connected with the question of the Straits, and therefore with Russia. Any decisions made without taking into consideration the immense interests of Russia, which borders on the Black Sea, were condemned in advance as sterile if a durable peace was the aim of the Conference.

Lausanne, Nov. 27.—The Russian delegation to the Near East conference sent a communication to the President of the Conference to-day demanding the admission of the Russian representatives for the discussion of all questions on the agenda so that a durable peace might be signed.

In conference circles tonight the impression prevailed that England and France would oppose Russia's demand for participation in the conference on an equal footing with the other powers.

It was also reported that England and France were trying to induce Italy to adopt the same attitude.

Paris, Nov. 27.—Preparation of a separate treaty between Turkey and the United States is under consideration at Lausanne, says a dispatch to the Temps. The correspondent suggests that this perhaps the subject of yesterday's long conversation between Richard Washburn Child and Ismet Pasha.

"If the basis for such an arrangement were laid here at Lausanne," the correspondent says, "the conference would find its entire character changed, and it would reinforce Turkey's position considerably."

RATE REDUCTIONS
ARE IMMATERIAL

Representatives Of Paris Steamship Company In Pessimistic Mood

Paris, Nov. 27.—The representatives of a Paris steamship company, who attended the North Atlantic conference in Brussels, minimize the importance of the decisions taken at the meeting. The reductions in first and second class passenger rates will amount to only five percent, so the said company does not intend to stimulate the passenger traffic, but merely to adjust the prices of the various companies.

London, Nov. 27.—While the Brussels meeting of the North Atlantic conference agreed to reduce passenger rates, the shipping companies apparently have not yet got down to details. They have decided to reduce first and second class rates and rates on what are called cabin ships, but they have not decided how far the reductions will go.

The reductions, however, will be made before the spring tourist traffic begins and will be sufficient to encourage travel, according to a statement made to-day by the Secretary of the Conference.

Shipping companies admit that many persons have been deterred from travelling by reason of the high fares, but they say these fares have not been excessive in view of the greatly increased cost in the operation of ships since the war.

RECITAL WAS
INTERESTING

Miss Dorothy Young Displayed Unusual Merit In First Public Appearance

A Recital of unusual merit was given in the Y.W.C.A. last evening by Miss Dorothy D. Young, Soprano, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Young, and Miss Isabel Stevens, Pianist.

The hall which had been decorated very tastefully for the occasion was completely filled with a most enthusiastic audience, who greeted each number with well deserved applause.

Miss Young who has lately returned from Toronto where she has been studying voice and piano, received a degree from the Toronto Academy of Music in excellent voice and her next appearance will be in her chosen profession, the music loving people of Quebec.

Though not possessing a strong voice yet she has one of singular sweetness and charm, which is accentuated by a magnetic stage presence, so indispensable to the artist.

The interest in the several numbers was increased by a descriptive analysis which she gave before each number was rendered. It is safe to predict that Miss Young will go far in her chosen profession. The playing of Miss Stevens was shown to advantage, in the three numbers by Charles Dénée.

These numbers which are diversified in character, were each performed with a surety of touch, and a total expression that was a delight to the audience. Technique itself amazes, but does not thrill, if the soul and temperament of the performer is not in evidence. Miss Stevens possesses all these attributes and the audience would have liked a second appearance on the programme. Miss Stevens also acted as accompanist for the evening in an entirely satisfactory manner.

The following is the programme:

- (a) Sur la Mer Calme...Puccini (Madame Butterfly)
- (b) Domani...Lillo (Bolero from "Osteria")
- (c) Arlette—"Si j'étais rayon". Vidal
- (d) Who is Sylvia?...Schubert
- (e) Elsie...Schindler
- (f) The Disappointed Serenade...Brahms
- (g) Mountain Scenes...Dénée
- (a) In the Canon.
- (b) Sprites in the Glen.
- (c) The Burro Ride.
- (d) Miss Stevens
- (a) On the City Wall...Loehr
- (b) Spirit Flower...Tipton.
- (c) Cradle Song...MacFadden

A CURIOUS WILL
CASE FROM B.C.

Divided Supreme Court In Ottawa Yesterday And Appeal Was Lost

(By Canadian Press)
Ottawa, Nov. 27.—A curious will case from British Columbia divided the Supreme Court of Canada yesterday and thereby the appeal was lost.

J. N. Anderson, of Vancouver, made a will leaving \$20,000 to one niece and \$10,000 to another. Subsequently he made a codicil leaving the same two nieces \$25,000 each.

The codicil contained a clause that "I hereby ratify and confirm the said will in every respect save insofar as any part is inconsistent with this codicil." The point was: "Did the codicil give the two nieces \$25,000 additional or was the \$25,000 to be in substitution of the bequests under the will?" The British Columbia Court held that the gift under the codicil was not inconsistent and therefore additional to the gift under the will. Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court against this ruling but as the Supreme Court divided evenly, the appeal is lost.

ANTHRACITE SLOW
IN COMING

Important To Lay In Supply Of Substitutes, Say Federal Fuel Committee

(By Canadian Press)
Ottawa, Nov. 27.—In a statement issued this evening, the Federal Advisory Fuel Committee once more warn householders that there is little anthracite coming into Canada from the United States and that it is important to lay in a supply of substitutes. Dealers as well as consumers, it is said, are facing a situation which may lead to difficulty and possible hardship unless the attitude of the public towards substitutes greatly alters.

The shortage of anthracite, according to the statement, is likely to continue throughout the winter

MORE BUSINESS
IN THE PROVINCE

Imperial Life To Establish New Branch Office In Three Rivers

Increasing business in this section of the province has made it necessary for The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada to establish a new Branch Office at Three Rivers, to be known as the Central Quebec Branch.

The new branch office will serve a district heretofore included in the Eastern Quebec district, served by the Quebec City branch office. According to officials of the company the establishment of two branch offices in this territory will enable a much better service to Imperial Life policy holders in this section of Quebec Province.

The manager of the new Branch Office will be M. Victor Archambault, at present manager of the Quebec City branch. M. Paul Dubar, formerly district manager in this territory for another Life Assurance company, succeeds M. Archambault as branch manager at Quebec City.

MRS. PETER BRODIE
IS SAID TO REST

The interment of the late Mrs. Peter Brodie took place yesterday afternoon from her late residence 623 St. John Street, being attended by many relatives and numerous friends of the deceased lady.

The late Mrs. Brodie had been a resident of Quebec her life time and until recent years took an active part in different entertainments connected with charitable and other causes, being ever ready to lend the benefit of her musical talent in many social undertakings.

A special conveyance was necessary to convey the numerous and beautiful floral displays, quite a number being sent by sorrowing friends from outside the City. All tending to show the high esteem and respect in which the deceased was held.

The service at Chalmers Church was most impressive being conducted by the Rev. A. D. Matheson. The choir being in full attendance and suitable music furnished by the organist and choir leader Mr. H. Gordon Perry.

The chief mourners were her husband Mr. Peter Brodie, W. L. Brodie, son, Wylie Dixon, Colin and Oswald Angus, grandsons, J. R. Angus and Fred Dixon, sons-in-law and other relatives and friends.

Deceased leaves to mourn her loss besides her husband and son, Miss Kelley sister, and daughters, Mrs. Fred Dixon, Montreal, and Mrs. J. R. Angus this city.

The remains were laid to rest in Mount Hermon Cemetery. A short service being conducted at the grave.

FIRE OUTBREAK
ON ST. JOSEPH ST.

Boarding House Residents Had To Be Saved By Firemen Last Evening

Fire broke out early last evening in a store at 43 1-2 St. Joseph street and caused an explosion which made the flames and volumes of smoke cut off the way of escape of the people in the boarding house conducted by Mrs. Charles Menard on the upper floors of the building. The firemen helped the people out of the building and had to carry out Mr. Menard who is a bed-ridden invalid.

The fire caused considerable damage and it took the firemen an hour and a half to extinguish the blaze. Most of the damage was caused by smoke and water. Some of the adjoining stores suffered smoke damage.

A BIRTHDAY AND AN ANNIVERSARY.

The intimate friends of Mr. Martin Foley, of this city, congratulated him yesterday on his 67th birthday and incidentally recalled that today is the 35th anniversary of the diamond robbery in the Selfert store in which Mr. Foley chased and captured the burglar on St. Famille street. When the burglar was taken to the police headquarters and searched it was found that he had a 38-calibre revolver on his person.

and in the United States the public has been warned to lay in a thirty percent emergency supply of either bituminous coal, coke, or the smaller sizes of anthracite, such as pea and buckwheat. It will be the middle of February before the shortage of anthracite can possibly be caught up with, it is said, by which time winter transportation difficulties are generally at their worst.

DIED.
MOREL.—On November 28th 1922, Celina Morel, daughter of Edouard Morel of Beauséjour, at age of 45 years.

Service will be chanted and interment take place on Friday morning at St. Joachim on arrival of train leaving Quebec at 7.30 a. m.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

"CRUX" PROVED
MUSICAL EVENT

Large And Interested Audience Delighted With Oratorio Last Evening

St. Jean Baptiste was the scene of a remarkable performance last evening when L'Union Musicale de Quebec rendered that beautiful Oratorio "Crux," written by a choir composed of work hundreds adults and one hundred children, under the direction of Mr. Henri Dugal, with Mr. J. Art Bernier presiding at the organ, and accompanied by the Quebec Symphony, under the direction of Mr. Jos. Vézina.

The libretto which was written by Abbe Lejeune, and the music composed by Mr. de P. de la Tombe, was rendered here for the first time last evening and gave an unbounded pleasure to the large audience, which included His Honor the Lieut. Governor and Lady Fitzpatrick and a number of Church dignitaries.

Previous to the commencement of the Oratorio, Mr. J. Arthur Bernier, Organist of St. Jean Baptiste Church, rendered accompanied by the Quebec Symphony, Gullman's Symphony Op. 42. (first movement). This inspiring and majestic work was given with a clearness and clarity of tone seldom heard in the most sweeping and allegro passages. It is safe to say that probably no better composition could have been better chosen to show the grandeur of the instrument which the St. Jean Baptiste Church possesses.

This was followed by Psalm 150, by Cesar Franck, an extremely interesting work, heard altogether for the first time. The music is dignified as its title indicates, and was sung with a true religious feeling and expressiveness by L'Union Musicale de Quebec.

Choral by Bach, was performed on the organ by Mr. Conrad Bernier, organist of Church of the Blessed Sacrament. This work which calls for the addition of trombones, received such assistance from members of the Symphony Orchestra, and the whole was rendered with telling effect.

The Oratorio then followed. A synopsis of this sublime composition is of special interest:

There existed formerly on the Ramparts at Arras a Calvary that from ancient times was the object of great piety. At the time of the reign of Terror this Calvary was pillaged. In 1899 the inhabitants of Arras wished to restore the Calvary which had taken place through many ages, by reconstructing the venerable monument. This Calvary was composed to celebrate the inauguration. Nevertheless it could not be carried out then.

Apart from the local and particular feeling, the author interprets the idea more generally by the Elevation, Profanation and Regeneration. The work is composed of a number of themes which are reproduced and develop themselves, and undergo diverse transformation. This Oratorio with modern harmony is of a high character and very artistic, from which emanates a profound religious sentiment. It has been performed in several churches and numerous concerts.

The soloists for the occasion were Mrs. Angella Giguere-Blaiz, soprano; Dr. Albert Jinchewau, baritone; P. E. A. Cloutier, bass and Henri Priet, tenor, the latter having been brought from Montreal, whose beautiful and rich quality of voice was noteworthy throughout the entire production. In fact all the soloists gave a performance as would demand the highest praise.

The choir under the direction of Mr. Henri Dugal displayed the careful training which they had apparently undergone in the preparation for this grand event. A noticeable feature of the rendition was the auxiliary singing of the children. The complete work of the children, under the baton of its venerable leader Mr. Jos. Vézina, was heard to splendid advantage and the orchestral effects, especially in the interludes were most beautiful.

Mr. J. Arthur Bernier as organist and accompanist, had an arduous task, which he performed in his usual brilliant and artistic manner.

QUEBEC BILL UP
THIS MORNING.

The bill to amend the charter of the city of Quebec was introduced by the Private Bills Committee of the Legislative Assembly this morning. The bill among other things seeks to power to borrow a sum of \$115,000.00 for various purposes, and an additional sum of \$200,000 by the issue of Treasury bills for the construction of an industrial building at the Exhibition Grounds.

Authorized to also asked to increase the remuneration of the Mayor to \$5,000 and that of the aldermen to \$1,000. The city will likewise ask for power to create a municipal savings fund and to receive deposits up to an amount of one million dollars.

AT LAVAL.
Rev. Abbe Croissant will deliver a lecture at Laval University at eight o'clock to-night. His subject will be: "The coup de force of attack and its political meaning". The lecture will be given in the lecture room. Admission free.

SAUVE ATTACKS
LIQUOR TRADE

Intimated Commission Influenced By Politicians In La-Belle County—Nicol Replies

Attacks on the Quebec Liquor Commission by Arthur Sauve, Leader of the Opposition and the defence of that body by the Hon. Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, marked the sitting of the Legislative Assembly yesterday afternoon, which was brought to a close with the discussion of the estimates of the Crown Lands Department.

On a motion calling for copies of all correspondence between any person and the Quebec Liquor Commission in the months of July and August last with respect to access in the County of LaBeauve, Mr. Sauve launched his attack on the Liquor Commission.

The Leader of the Opposition said that he did not want to go beyond the limits permitted by the rules of the House or to startle some of those who had taken an active part in the LaBeauve election. He wanted to get all information in this connection and said that an answer given to a question on order paper earlier in the session by the Hon. Treasurer showed that the LaBeauve election had not been won with prayers. Mr. Sauve said he knew persons in LaBeauve County who had applied for licenses on many occasions last winter, but had been refused. During the summer, however, as the bye-elections approached the licenses were granted. He presumed that these licenses had been granted in consideration of the support to be given the government during the elections. He recalled that when the Prime Minister presented the Liquor Bill in the House he gave his word that the Liquor Commission would be composed of men independent in politics and that politics would have no influence upon the Commission. Was the Prime Minister serious, he asked, when he made that statement. Mr. Sauve believed he was. It must, therefore, have been the spirit of the law by granting the requests of political organizers. If Government organizers used their influence to that extent with the Liquor Commission, could it then be said that the Commission lived up to the law? There was somebody who was not living up to the spirit of the law, was it the Government or was it the Commission. The law was not respected and it was not enforced as the House had been promised when the law was passed. If the Liquor Commission was the tool of party organizers, it was more dangerous than was generally thought, and it fell to the lot of the House to appoint. He reminded the House that he had said when the law was being passed that the Liquor Commission would be used for political purposes, but if it had become an engine of corruption it was time that it be denounced. The fact that licenses were granted in LaBeauve County during the election campaign showed what practices were employed to get votes. He told of one hotel-keeper in Papineauville who had been promised his license daily during the campaign and only got it finally on polling day. The Government had no right to say that it had submitted the administration of the Liquor law to the electors of LaBeauve and that the electors had given their approval. He said that it was a straight case of corruption against the Government and the Liquor Commission. That was how the Government acted, he said. Those were some of the flagrant abuses of power.

Hon. Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, said that he was not aware that any exception had been made for LaBeauve County. The system followed in LaBeauve County was no different to the system in other counties. The Leader of the Opposition had asserted that a license had been issued in Papineauville on polling day, but there was nothing in the answer he had recently given to the House to justify that statement.

Mr. Sauve asked if a certain hotel-keeper in Papineauville had not received his license.

Desire Lahele, member for LaBeauve, said that the hotel-keeper in question had not yet received a license.

Mr. Sauve in concluding the debate said that persons who had been

refused licenses had started to work against the Government, but they had been won over by being given licenses. He said that Ministers had even been asked to get licenses and one license had been granted as late as August 31. He said that he could, if he wished give the names of those who had forced the hand of the Liquor Commission.

The motion was passed by the House.

On another motion Mr. Sauve wanted to know what was holding up the report of the Liquor Commission. The report had not yet been tabled, although figures taken from it had been published in a number of newspapers to influence public opinion before the budget was presented. He wondered why the members had not yet received the report when the Budget Speech based on this report had been delivered. Did the Government wait to modify the report and was it being held back until the dying hours of the session, Mr. Sauve said that he wanted the report from which extra taxes were taken and published in "Le Soleil."

Hon. Jacob Nicol said that the report would be submitted to the House in a few days. The cause of the delay was that there were many errors in proofs and these were being carefully corrected. He could assure the Leader of the Opposition that as far as he was concerned he had given nothing out to the press, but the newspapermen themselves and he knew that certain newspaper men had a way of getting information which others had not.

Mr. Sauve said that "Le Soleil," a government organ should be the last paper to make such a breach and he said that certain Government officials should not be permitted to write in the newspapers as they were too familiar with ministerial secrets.

In committee of supply the House studied an item of \$15,000 for hydro plane service.

Hon. H. Mercier, Minister of Crown Lands, said that very useful work had been done by the Hydro plane service north of the Lake St. John in the way of making surveys, taking photographs and of locating and reporting forest fires. There had been only one accident during the past season and that was one hydroplane which had been stalled on a small lake. The engine of the plane had stopped and the pilot had been obliged to take the water in the small lake, and there was not sufficient space for him to take the air again. The plane, he said, would be taken from the lake during the winter.

The sum of \$150,000 was voted for surveys. Mr. Mercier said that an additional sum of \$25,000 had been voted last year, but that no special warrant had been issued for the amount, it had come under the heading of supplementary estimates.

The House also voted a sum of \$185,000 for forestry service and inspection of lands.

PLEADS KIDNAPPING
NOT PREMEDITATED.

Joseph Gingras, was arrested last spring on the charge of kidnapping the six-year-old daughter of Mr. L. Deschamps, accountant employed in the Hethington Bakery establishment, was brought before Judge Choquette in the Court of Sessions yesterday for sentence. It will be remembered that the accused was arrested last March and gave bonds to appear when called for trial, but skipped his bail, and recently returned to the city, and gave himself up. It would appear from the evidence that the kidnapping was not premeditated, or in fact intentional. The accused in his own defence stated that he had been under the influence of liquor at the time and was not responsible. The Court was inclined to accept this view of the case, and sentenced Gingras to one month's imprisonment.

LIBERAL CAUCUS
ON THURSDAY

A caucus of the Liberal Party has been called for Thursday morning when the date of the next provincial general elections will probably be fixed.

It is also stated that the three bills to divide the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company into three distinct companies and to increase its capital stock to \$40,000,000, will be submitted to the caucus.

MOTHER! BREAK
CHILD'S COLD

Hurry! Move Little Bowels with "California Fig Syrup"

No matter what else you give your child to relieve a bad cold, sore throat, or congestion, be sure to give "California Fig Syrup" to get rid of the poisons and waste which are causing the cold and congestion. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works the constipation poison, sour bile and waste right out.

Even if you call your family physician he will praise you for having given "California Fig Syrup" as the laxative because it never fails, never cramps or overacts, and even sick children love its pleasant taste. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

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C. E. Gault, Member for St. Georges, Montreal, was informed that the following insurance was carried by the Quebec Liquor Commission: On Stock \$7,890,300; on buildings, \$285,000; on fittings, \$116,000. Clement & Hampson were the agents through whom this insurance was placed.

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QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 28, 1922.

DESPERATE CONSERVATION.

As evidence of the straits to which the pulp and paper industry of the United States has been reduced as a result of the exhaustion of pulp wood resources south of the border an article contributed by Mr. Grollet Collins, President of the Book Paper Manufacturers' Association, to the Thrift Magazine, urging the utilization of waste paper to save the forests, is decidedly illuminating.

The shortage of waste paper in the United States to-day is more than a business problem of the paper industry—it is a conservation problem involving the forests of the entire country, declares Mr. Collins.

Every ton of waste paper that is used by the paper mills means just so much of our forest resources saved for the future. Taking good pulp wood land as an example, it can be said that the use of six tons of waste paper is equal to saving of one acre of timber from devastation. This is no small matter, when it is considered that the paper industry will use in 1923 nearly 2,000,000 tons of waste paper. This 2,000,000 tons of paper, therefore, means the preservation of more than 300,000 acres of good forest land.

To-day the housewife is able to get a reasonable price for her waste paper. The lack of a steady market, however, causes tremendous waste. To-day waste paper is so scarce that it costs the paper manufacturer in some regions more than new wood pulp. Paper has been so cheap that no junk dealer would buy it. The shortage followed, and now it is too high.

As a means of forest conservation, if for no other reason, the public and the paper industry should co-operate to save old paper on a basis which would mean a steady supply to the mills and a reasonable price year in and year out to those who in slack times are forced to pay to have their old paper hauled away.

It is hardly likely that Canada's pulp wood supply will ever become exhausted through ruthless deforestation owing to the intelligent interest that is being taken in conservation measures, but a certain amount of danger does exist from the ravages of forest fires, some effective means of preventing which has still to be discovered. Should these continue on the scale of recent years the time may yet come when Canada, like the United States, will be forced to make use of waste paper as a substitute for woodpulp.

A REASSURING JUDGMENT.

The full text of the Privy Council, dismissing the appeal of the Grand Trunk shareholders from the majority judgment of the Board of Arbitrators, is now available in this country and must be regarded as highly satisfactory from a Canadian point of view. To the reproach of high-handed confiscation voiced in Great Britain as a result of the taking over of the Grand Trunk property there was added an unpleasant suspicion of sharp-practice, owing to the exclusion of evidence regarding the value of physical assets from the arbitration proceedings and to what the Privy Council styles "the powerful dissenting judgment delivered by Mr. Taft." The upshot of all this was a most undesirable lowering of Canadian prestige in British financial circles and, however strong the Canadian position may have been, legally and ethically speaking, it is not unfair to suggest that matters might have been more advantageously handled from the point of view of policy, if nothing else.

Now the finding of the highest court of appeal in the Empire, whose disinterestedness is beyond question, must have finally convinced British opinion that unless in the matter of the enforced expropriation of their property, the Grand Trunk shareholders did receive a "square deal" from the people of Canada and, in this connection, it is perhaps significant that the only comment raised has been that the Dominion Government might not lose in the long run by making a compassionate allowance to the shareholders. This may or may not be sound advice and it is probable that Canada would be pleased to act on it from sentimental considerations, if at all feasible. It is rather ironical, however, to speak of compassionate allowances to a country that is staggering under an almost intolerable burden of railway debt and, in our opinion, it is beyond the power of Canada—however great the will may be—to practice generosity for the present.

The reassuring feature of the Privy Council judgment is the sweeping manner in which it sustains the majority finding of the Arbitration Board, endorses the exclusion of evidence as to the value of physical assets and courteously rejects the minority opinion of Mr. Taft. The actual context as to these points is well worth reproduction for the reassurance of readers who have been none too comfortable regarding the merits of the award.

This being so, the arbitrators had to consider at an early stage of their proceedings on what basis the valuation was to proceed. They arrived at the unanimous conclusion that the value of the stock was to be ascertained on the basis of the net earning capacity, both actual and potential, which should then be capitalized.

The basis of valuation adopted by the arbitrators (which was certainly not unfavorable to the company) was accepted by all persons concerned, and was not, and could not be, impeached on the present appeal. It must, therefore, be taken as the governing principle upon which the arbitral was to proceed; and the question is: Whether, having regard to this principle, evidence as to the value of the physical assets was admissible? This expression, "the value of the physical assets," was used in the arguments (both before the arbitrators and before Their Lordships) in two different senses, which it is necessary clearly to distinguish. At one time the claim appeared to be that evidence should be admitted of the selling value of the physical assets of the company, that is to say, of the price at which the tangible assets (lands, buildings, rails, rolling stock, terminals, &c.) could be sold; at other times it was contended that the evidence to be admitted was evidence of what is variously described as the "reproduction" or "reconstruction" or "replacement" value of those assets, by which is meant the cost at which they could have been reproduced at the moment of transfer, subject (apparently) to allowance for depreciation. These two alternative contentions must be dealt with separately.

The contention that evidence of selling value should have been received is, in Their Lordships' opinion, contrary to the basis of valuation adopted by the arbitrators, and, indeed, to the whole meaning and effect of the agreement of transfer. The transfer was a transfer of a going concern, which the holders of Preference and Common stock had no power to sell, either piecemeal or as a whole. Such a sale was forbidden by the statutes under which the company was operating; and if an attempt had been made by these stockholders to bring it about, the holders of Deben-

ture and Guaranteed stock would have been entitled to intervene and forbid it. The question whether a purchaser could be found seems not to have been considered, and it is to be noted that there was no evidence, nor was it even contended, that it would have been more advantageous to the stockholders to disintegrate the system or to sell the assets piecemeal, even if that were lawful. No scheme was ever put forward with a view to any such proposition, nor apparently had the directors even considered such a proposal. A sale was, therefore, out of the question, and the plain duty of the arbitrators was to value the Preference and Common stock as stock in a continuing and profit-bearing concern; this being so, it is difficult to see how evidence of selling value could be material. If, indeed, it had been alleged that certain tangible parts of the assets could be sold at a price without producing an equivalent or greater reduction in the value of the undertaking as a whole, different considerations would have arisen; but counsel for the company, although repeatedly invited by the arbitrators to state whether they put forward such a contention, declined to do so.

It was on the evidence of replacement value that the arbitrators differed in opinion, Mr. Taft holding that such evidence was admissible, and the majority of the board taking a different view. The relation between cost of reconstruction and profit-earning capacity, is not at first sight apparent. The earnings of a railway system will depend mainly upon its location, the traffic available, the soundness and suitability of the line, rolling stock, and other assets, and the economy and efficiency of the management. Speaking generally, they are in no way dependent on the question what it would now cost to construct and equip the line. Mr. Taft was of the opinion that the evidence was admissible for two reasons: First, to enable the arbitrators to use the value as a circumstance in judging the future and potential earning capacity. He does not say how this is to be worked out. Assuming, for example, that the arbitrators had found that the line was absolutely insolvent, unable to continue to discharge its obligations or, in fact, to keep open or avoid a receiver, how could the replacement value of the assets add to or detract from the value of the stock? Assuming, on the other hand, a railway system constructed at a cost which was small in comparison with the returns earned by it as a going concern, could it be material to show what was the replacement cost as a matter affecting the value of the stock? Is there, indeed, any way in which such evidence could, or should, modify or assist the estimate of value, once you have determined upon the principle adopted by the arbitrators.

On the whole matter, concludes the judgment, Their Lordships have come to the conclusion that any attempt to estimate future profits by reference to selling value or replacement cost was doomed to failure, and, accordingly, that the arbitrators, to whom the agreement gave wide discretion as to the admission of evidence, were justified in refusing to embark upon an inquiry, which must have occupied many months, and the result of which would have had no legitimate bearing on the question which they had to determine. The view here adopted involves no criticism of the American cases (referred to by Mr. Taft), in which evidence of value has been accepted; for those decisions were given with reference to a different system of law. The cases cited from the British reports have no bearing on this case.

A Verse Or Two

THE TENANTS

There are a host of tenants in my heart,
Queer little loves that will not go away;
Light, vagrant melodies of yesterday;
Stray scraps of wit that have not worth nor art,
But are of some past happiness a part;
Odd bits of verse, so slight and fugitive
One wonders why their lilt and charm should live,
And yet through endless memories they dart.

And then come odors: tang of sea salt air,
And mingled scents of some old city street,
Fragrance of woods, where love was wont to fare,
Incense of some dim chapel, smoky sweet;
Gathered from many roving, near or far,
A host of tenants in my heart there are.

—Charlotte Becker, in New York Herald.

Press Comment

THE BIG PROBLEM.

(Grain Growers' Guide.)

The organization of distribution is the greatest problem that the farmers face to-day, for distribution costs are out of all proportion to producing costs.

THIS MAY JUST BE SARCASM.

(Vancouver Province.)

The Prince of Wales expresses a desire to make an early visit to his Alberta ranch to see how his stock is progressing. H.R.H. will find that Progressive stock has made wonderful progress in that province his last visit.

EASY AND UNDERSTANDABLE.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

This talk about the incomprehensibility of P.R. is another little trick of opponents, which has absolutely nothing to support it but prejudice and antipathy. The system is perfectly easy to understand and in operation works just as smoothly as the existing electoral method.

A WHOLE-TIME JOB.

(Saskatoon Star.)

There can be no doubt that immigration is for this country a national problem of the highest importance which demands the whole attention of a Cabinet Minister and his staff. For some time Hon. Charles Stewart has held the portfolios of both Immigration and the Interior. No one man could do both jobs adequately.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

(Lethbridge Herald.)

The problem of relief to the farmer . . . is a serious and complicated one, not to be solved by a wave of the hand. It calls for the full consideration of ways and means in the interests of the individual farmer and in the larger interests of the agricultural industry as a whole, with permanent and not palliative measures employed.

THE DEFLATION OF PIE.

(New York Nation.)

Somehow we cannot rejoice as much as we should like to over the despatch from Albany, New York, saying that the one-armed-chair restaurants of that city, hearing that the war is over, have gone back to five cents as the price of a slice of pie. It is not the inconvenience and expense of going to Albany that moistens our enthusiasm, but the conviction that the announcement is a hoax. We do not mean that the price is a hoax; we mean the much sadder and poignant fact that the pie itself is a hoax. For of all the devastations of the war the most devastating was sustained by that great American institution, pie.

CANADIAN VIEW OF ALLIED DEBT

In View Of Necessity Of Finding Solution Letter Of Great Interest

In view of the necessity of finding a solution to the problem of the Allied debts, the appended letter from a prominent Canadian financier has special value. Bernard Baruch in a letter to Senator Borah dissected the Balfour note, and made important constructive suggestions, which Mr. Macaulay would further develop.

"Dear Mr. Baruch: Canadians have noted with satisfaction the broadminded views expressed in your widely published letter. We in the Dominion have no direct interest in the Allied debts. We are united by strong friendship, both to the Mother Country and to our neighbor-brother, and can, we think, view the matter impartially. May I briefly discuss the case?

You frankly agree that such portions of the Allied loans as were expended for munitions and other fighting purposes, were used for the benefit of all, and that the debts may fairly be reduced to this extent.

When your country declared war you took your place beside the Allies to prosecute the struggle as a joint enterprise. You required over a year for preparation, and during that time the Allies gave to the cause one million lives, besides billions of their own money. You could not help with men, but you did help financially. The claim now that you were only lending while they were giving is so contrary to all ideas of co-operation and justice that it will not stand even a moment's investigation. Were your dollars worth more than their lives?

During the whole war in actuality killed, France lost 2,100,000; Britain 1,500,000; Italy, 1,000,000; the United States 50,000; Canada 52,000. In lives there was no equality of sacrifice; must there also be no equality in finance?

I need not dwell further on these points, for you admit that money borrowed for military purposes should be deducted from the so-called debts. Coming from the head of the government Commission which made such advances, this declaration should carry great weight with the American people. Its general acceptance would be a first step towards a fair solution.

You hold, however, that money applied to purposes not strictly military should be repaid. You also hold that the United States has counter-claims against the Allies.

Among non-military items you list food for Britain's civilian population. This food purchased at inflated prices, was sold much below cost, and the proceeds were at once applied to strictly military purposes. Was it not all therefore a war expenditure?

You also suggest that Britain should have transported American troops without charge. Why? The vessels were private property, and their owners had to be reimbursed. Why should Britain pay for their use while they were transporting American troops? American railways were likewise under government control. Should they have carried without charge the munitions purchased by the Allies? Britain of course gladly furnished the naval squadrons that convoyed the transports.

You make out a better case on another point. Any amount paid to J. P. Morgan & Co. to cover an over-draft of the British government on April 6th, 1917, is in a different category, as it represents expenditures before the United States became one of the associates. But there is another point. Your advances were limited to covering purchases in the United States, which incidentally benefited your own people, practically the only exception being for Russia. No other nation imposed such a restriction. Was this quite in harmony with the wealth and dignity of your country? If a broader view might wisely have been taken, and the restriction had not been imposed, Britain would not have had to continue to finance the domestic requirements of her Allies, and would today owe your government nothing, for she would have paid for her own American purchases in cash. It then becomes of no importance for what purpose the money was used, and even the Morgan over-draft drops out of sight.

There is still another point. These monies did not leave the United States. They were expended in purchases there at war-time prices. An American writer estimates that apart from the wealth which this brought to individuals, the United States government itself received back in excess profits and other taxes over \$2,000,000,000 reducing the actual advance by that amount. Should this be ignored?

I heartily agree that if there is to be any just settlement all points must be carefully considered, and among these points I would include the question, whether if these debts were collected the United States would have borne a reasonable share of the burdens, particularly for the first year, and also the effect of the limitation of your advances. My own impression is that the maximum amount, if any, which an impartial Commission would award as due by Britain would be the Morgan over-draft of \$400,000,000.

Mr. Hoover says that the Allies can pay these sums. This has no bearing on the question whether the money is really owing. That a man can pay a claim does not prove that the claim is just.

The war record of the United States from the time of her entry was a worthy one. Though she could not at once supply men, she did at once take an effective part financially, and when her armies did arrive they won the admiration of the world. Those who now say that your advances were mere loans would pluck from the brow of your country her crown of glory, by reducing her from a valiant victor, to a mere money lender.

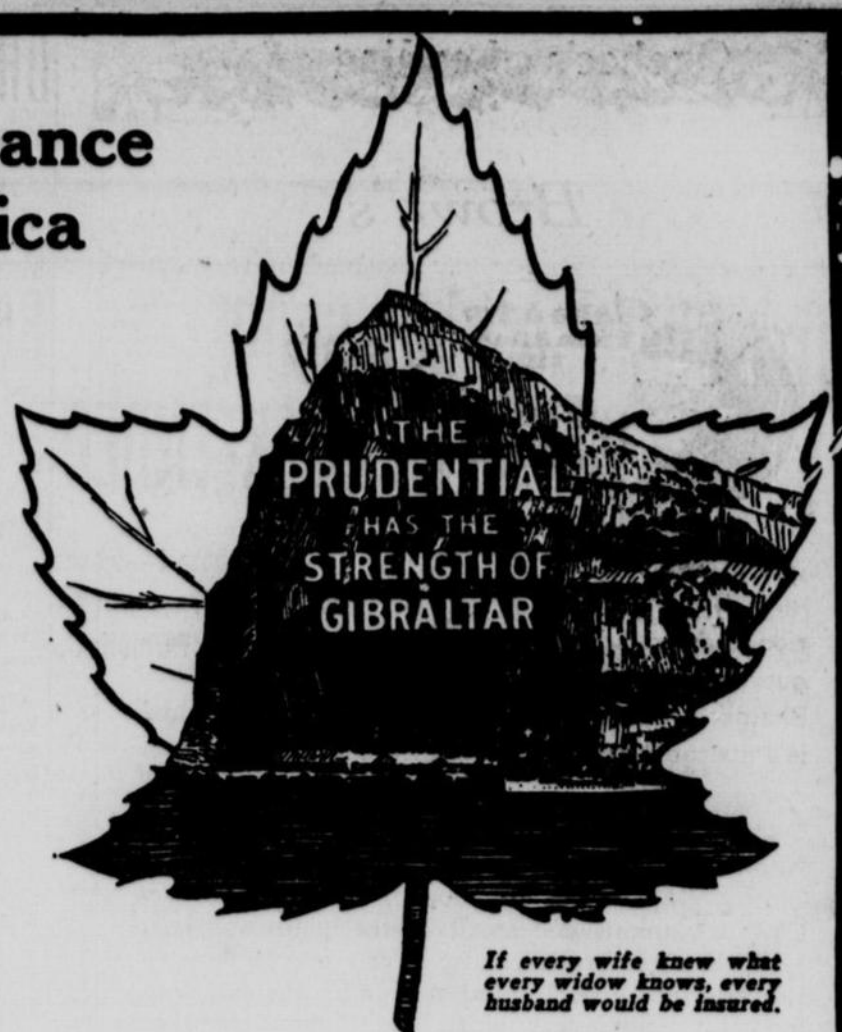
claims, the justice of which the

The Prudential Insurance Company of America in Canada

Since 1909
850,000 policies in force in Canada.
\$200,000,000 of insurance in force in Canada.
53 Prudential offices from Halifax to Vancouver.
\$8,885,000 paid to families of Canadian policyholders.
\$19,442,510 invested in Canadian government, railway and municipal bonds.
\$44,500,000 total disbursements and investments in Canada.

In 1921
181,000 policies written in Canada.
\$50,000,000 insurance written in Canada.
\$1,413,000 paid to families of policyholders in Canada.

Prudential policyholders in Canada share in Prudential profits.
Ask The Prudential service man about the different kinds of policies.



The Prudential Insurance Co. of America

Edward D. Duffield, President

Home Office, Newark, N.J.

Horace LeGendre, Supt.
Quebec Railway Building, Quebec.

rest of the world does not admit. I know and admire the American people. I am sure that when they understand the facts they will insist that their financial war record shall be made worthy of their glorious military record."

T. B. MACAULAY,
President, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Montreal.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MEXICO MAKES SLOW PROGRESS.

Mexico City, Nov. 13.—(By Mail)—The woman's suffrage movement is making some progress in Mexico, but high government officials are inclined to believe that the time is not yet ripe to grant the franchise to women. For several years a desultory propaganda to this end has been conducted here, but the movement received its greatest impetus recently when Rafael Nieto,

governor of the state of San Luis Potosi and former secretary of the treasury, submitted a project to his state legislature providing for woman suffrage.

Governor Nieto's action provoked much discussion in the press, which believes that it will fall of passage. Secretary of Interior Calles stated recently to newspapermen that, although he strongly favors woman's suffrage, he is of the opinion that a great deal of educational work must be done before it can be accomplished. The state of Yucatan extended the vote to women several years ago but reports from that state say it has not been generally used.

New York Telegraph is seeking a definition of the term "jay-walker." In Montreal it is any citizen who does not drive an autotopet recently when Rafael Nieto,

DENMARK WILL CONTINUE EIGHT HOUR DAY.

Copenhagen, Nov. 6.—(By Mail)—The eight-hour day law in Denmark will be extended for the years 1924 and 1925 as the result of a report made recently by the Board of Social Welfare.

This law, which was enacted a year ago to remain in force until the end of 1923, has been attacked by many interests as being responsible for the increases in the cost of living, but efforts to have it repealed have failed.

The Board, in its report, stated it believed the law was responsible for much of this increase, but that it contained many advantages for the workman which more than offset this disadvantage.

Fear and cruelty are ever twins.

Ask for
Ricardol
cigars
Best Cigar Value
in Canada
5¢
GENERAL CIGAR COMPANY LIMITED
CONTROLLED AND OPERATED BY IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF CANADA LIMITED

CHRONICLE PRINT

THE NAME "CHRONICLE PRINT" HAS STOOD FOR OVER A CENTURY AS A PRODUCER OF HIGHEST QUALITY PRINTING.

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Let us quote on your requirements.

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BUADE STREET

I'll Tell the World
IT was in the spirit of "pass the word along" that Frank E. Johns, a well-known Montreal traveler, penned the following letter:

"Now I am going to give you an unqualified testimonial. Heretofore I have had a profound contempt for patent medicines, particularly so-called liniments. One day last fall after a hard day's tramp in the snow, I developed a severe pain in my legs and like a man who has never had anything wrong with him physically, I complained rather belatedly. The good little wife says: 'I will rub them with some liniment.' 'Go ahead,' I said, just to humor her. Well, in due course with a bottle of MINARD'S and gets busy. The pain disappeared in a few minutes, and you can tell the world I said so."

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

Classified Adverts.

WANTED—To purchase second hand raccoon coats. Apply in writing to Box "E. M." care of Chronicle. nov22x6

HELP WANTED—MALE.

AN INTELLIGENT PERSON, either sex, may earn \$100 to \$200 monthly corresponding for newspapers; \$15 to \$25 weekly in spare time; experience unnecessary; no canvassing; subjects suggested. Send for particulars. National Press Bureau, Buffalo, N.Y. nov22x1w

LOST.

LOST—A black Collie dog with white metal collar, bearing initial "B." also medal 925-1922-104 Grande Allee. nov22tf

LOST—Small Brown Bullfold containing street car tickets of various cities, also sum of money, between Marathon, St. John St. and Y.W.C.A., St. Ann St. Reward. Finder phone 241. nov24x3

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Made of solid brick and stone construction. Located in Upper Town, No. 6, Ste. Angèle street. Contains 7 large rooms and bathroom, yard, deep cellar, modern hot water heating system. Finely decorated and finished. All hardwood floors. Provided with all modern conveniences. For particulars apply on premises or phone 5391W. nov22x1w

FOR SALE—A sawmill with planer and butter, 2 pumps, straps and pulleys complete, at a very low price. Owner going out of business. Apply to Napoleon Beaudard, Ste. Therese de Beauport, Quebec County. nov24x6

CANARIES FOR SALE—Young Roller Canaries at five dollars and upwards and imported Selfert Rollers for sale. Apply to Mr. Arthur Cloutier, 12 Robitaille St. nov28x6

FOR SALE—Bakery with all equipment, horses, vehicles, as well as good will. For further information apply to Mr. Telephore Guy, St. Michel, Bellechasse County. nov28x6

PERSONAL.

MARRY—For speedy marriage, absolutely the best, largest in the country, established 16 years; thousand wealthy merchants, both sexes, wishing early marriage; confidential descriptions free. The Old Reliable Club, Mrs. Wurzel, Box 26, Oakland, Calif. nov21m

Brown's



Irish

Linens

"Brown's" Linens have a world wide reputation, they are sold in their own linen shops throughout the British Isles, all table linens have their Shamrock trade mark worked into the cloth which is a guarantee that they are of the finest pure linen.

We have a complete range of Table Cloths and Napkins to match, in fine Damask Linen, also Tray Cloths, Napkins by the dozen, Hemstitched Tea Cloths, Napkins and small Cloths, plain and Irish Hand Embroidered, we also have a complete selection of Plain Linen Runners, Tea Cloths and Napkins, for embroidery work, also Linen Handkerchiefs for men and women, plain, Hemstitched, Embroidered and with Initials.

Towels in pure Linen Huck from Guest size up, SPECIAL 18 by 36 Pure Linen Huck Towels just received, for 79c each.

ALL GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED—NO UNION OR IMITATION LINEN CARRIED IN STOCK.

Bynes'

49 St. John St.

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ROUNDLY SCORED

Man Given Two Years For Manslaughter In Montreal—Many Cases Up

Montreal, Nov. 27.—Drug traffickers were roundly condemned in the Court of King's Bench today when Mr. Justice Lafontaine passed sentence of two years imprisonment on Elie Lafontaine found guilty of manslaughter last week in connection with the death of Paul Rolland, 19, in the course of a "drug party" in a house on St. Denis Street.

"The family of the accused is one of the best," said the Judge, "and it is a terrible thing that he should be the cause of so much distress. But he must suffer for his wrongdoing, and I hope he will change his ways as a result."

Totally blind and groping his way to the witness box on crutches, Raphael Moleno, 40, defended himself against a charge of being in possession of a tin containing 77 decks of cocaine which was found in a suit case in his room in a house on St. Urbain Street.

Yvonne Beland, employed to look after Moleno's rooming house, pleaded guilty to being in possession of the tin and bore out Moleno's statement that he knew nothing of the matter. Decision will be given November 29.

Octave, notwithstanding his age and diminutive stature which gives him the appearance of a lad of not more than 12 years of age, is in knowledge. His recent arrest was caused by the fact that he forged a cheque for ten dollars, which he endeavored to get cashed at La Caisse d'Economie, with the result that he has now been sent to the reformatory.

With reference to this midge's career it was said yesterday in the Court of Sessions that he traded in everything he could, including horses to make a dollar, and on one occasion had purchased a nag from a Beauce farmer which he sold at a profit. On one occasion he is alleged to have borrowed one of the city's cars, saying that his grandfather wanted the use of it for a little while. Later when the car was not returned the party responsible for the lending went after it and found that Octave had actually taken it to a second hand dealer and sold for the sum of \$4. The car was traced to the premises of a second hand dealer and found standing on the street with a card marked that it was for sale.

The police officers attached to the Court of Sessions could not help laughing when they were induced to speak of the career of Octave as he affectionately called him, on account of his youth, diminutive size and precocity.

When taken before Judge Choquette yesterday and asked to explain his conduct, the lad stood up fearfully before his Lordship and while he could not deny his guilt started in to make a speech that would cause envy among the general run of young lawyers. His guilt was as flagrant and the string of complaints against him so extended, that there was no other alternative for Judge Choquette than to send the lad for a term to the Reformatory in the hope that as he grows older he may be reformed.

And if this should happen, Octave Cameron will one day turn out to be a clever business man.

The following radio concert will be broadcasted this evening from the WGY station of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N.Y.

Station WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., (Eastern Standard Time.)

12:00 p.m.—U.S. Naval Observatory Time Signals.

12:30 p.m.—Noon stock market quotations.

12:45 p.m.—Weather forecast on 455 meters wavelength.

2:00 p.m.—Music.

6:00 p.m.—Produce and stock market quotations, news bulletins.

7:45 p.m.—Concert program.

Selection for two pianos: "Sylphid's Waltz".....Frankie John Cowgill and J. Austin Sprague.

Contralto Solo: "Vale".....Russell Mrs. W. J. McCann.

Reading: "If I Could Be By Her".....Holmes Edward Drumm.

Piano Solo: "March".....Godard John Cowgill.

Soprano Solo: "A Song of India".....Rimsky Korsakoff Mrs. Marietta White.

Reading: "The Rooster".....Dirsten Mr. Drumm.

Piano Solo: "Scotch Poem".....MacDowell Mr. Cowgill.

Bass Solo: "A Song of Thanksgiving".....Allieaen Mr. Stonehouse.

Reading: "Young Fellow, My Lad".....Service Mr. Drumm.

Selection for two pianos: "Bridal Song from 'A Country Wedding'".....Goldmark Messrs. Cowgill and Sprague.

Soprano and Contralto Duet: "Rose of My Heart".....Lohr Mrs. White, Soprano; Mrs. McCann Contralto.

Piano Solo: "Prelude in C Minor".....Rachmaninoff Mr. Cowgill.

Bass Solo: "Ma Little Banjo".....Dichmont Mr. Stonehouse.

Selection for two pianos: "Norwegian Dance".....Grieg Messrs. Cowgill and Sprague.

Trios: "O Day of Rest and Gladness".....Schnecker Mrs. White, Soprano; Mrs. McCann Contralto; Mr. Stonehouse, Bass.

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POCKET EDITION CROOK IS CLEVER

Little Lad Goes To Reformatory For Attempted Forgery Of Cheque

One of the most remarkable juvenile criminals who ever appeared before the local Court of Sessions, was arraigned before Judge Choquette yesterday, and sentenced to the Provincial Reformatory for a period of three years. Octave Cameron is the name of the lad of 18 years of age, 3 feet 4 inches in height and weighing about 80 pounds. He is the son of a Port Rouge farmer, who ran away from home some few years ago to live with his grandfather, a respectable working man residing at St. Sauveur.

Octave Cameron, is perhaps one of the brightest lads who ever was placed under arrest, and it is not the first time that he has been brought before the Court of Sessions. He is a precocious youth, devoid of the least shyness, and when arrested on a previous occasion argued his case so well, that the Judge in his astonishment allowed him to go on suspended sentence, not only on account of his youth, but the plea he put up to be given another chance.

Octave, notwithstanding his age and diminutive stature which gives him the appearance of a lad of not more than 12 years of age, is in knowledge. His recent arrest was caused by the fact that he forged a cheque for ten dollars, which he endeavored to get cashed at La Caisse d'Economie, with the result that he has now been sent to the reformatory.

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BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL MEETING

Mr. MacTier Of C.P.R. Explains Alleged Removal Of Families To Montreal

The Council of the Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday afternoon, presided over by the President, Mr. A. J. Welch, and the members present were Messrs. E. G. Tanguay, W. J. Banks, J. H. Fortier, J. S. Royer, Jas. McManamy, H. H. Duggan, C. E. Col. R. M. Beckett, J. E. Lavergne, D. E. Clarke, J. A. LaRue, and L. P. Turgeon, T. Levasseur, Secretary, and O. H. Cote, Trade Commissioner.

After routine a letter was read from Colonel A. Christie, thanking the members of the Council for their resolution in favor of the British Empire Exhibition.

A letter was read from Mr. Leon Lorrain, Secretary of the Board of Trade, district of Montreal, transmittal to the Council of a syndicate bill drawn up by the Committee on Legislation of that Board, respecting the establishment of Courts of Commerce. The letter with draft of bill in question was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

A letter was read from Mr. A. B. Cote, Vice-President of the Universal Exhibition of Inventions and Patents, to be held in New York in February, 1923.

A letter was received from Mr. MacTier, Vice-President of the C.P.R., in reply to a communication addressed to him by the Council of the Board of Trade in reference to the removal to Montreal of heads of families employed as trainmen on passenger trains of the C.P.R. between Quebec and Montreal. The following is a copy of the letter addressed to the Board:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, in which you refer to a petition which has been submitted to the Council of the Board of Trade regarding the alleged removal of employees' families from Quebec to Montreal.

It is apparent that your Council has not been fully informed in the matter. Under our agreements with employees in train service the C.P.R. is not permitted to remove families to Montreal. The "Home" terminal of crews in freight service running between Montreal and Quebec has for many years been at Montreal, although the "Home" terminal for men in passenger train service was at Quebec. Official representations through the representatives of the employees have for some time been made to have the passenger "Home" terminal changed from Quebec to Montreal. This does not necessarily involve the removal of the man's home, but provides a basis upon which agreed rates of pay are to be applied.

The matter has been under correspondence from time to time with His Worship the Mayor of Quebec, and the Company withheld its consent to the change for a considerable period. There was not, however, any good reason why the Company could resist the expressed wish of the majority of the employees concerned and, therefore, their application was recently concurred in.

I enclose herewith for your information copy of a letter which was addressed to His Worship, the Mayor of your city, by the official representatives of our conductors and trainmen in April last. The change does not involve any alteration of the conditions with respect to time off duty between trips as alleged or the necessity for the removal of employees' families from Quebec.

The letter sent to the Mayor of Quebec by Mr. MacTier was to the effect that the request for this change was legally made to the Company by the authorized representatives of the men, and that such questions were proper subjects for negotiation between the representatives of the men and the officials of the Company, and that no individual among the men had any right to interfere.

That the Company had no personal interest in the matter other than to carry out the expressed wish of the men, was pointed out by Mr. MacTier's attention in a legal manner under the laws of the organization.

A letter was read from Mr. G. C. Ransom, President of the Canadian Freight Association, saying that it is impossible to change the effective date of the regulation respecting the handling of molasses in puncheons from January 1st, 1923, to January 1st, 1924. Also a letter from Mr. W. Mackenzie, Manager of the Federation of British Industries, offering his services free to any member of the Board going to London with a view of extending trade ties, either by securing agencies, or with a view to purchasing manufactured articles.

A report was read from the Trade Commissioner, Mr. O. H. Cote, who had been instructed at the last Council meeting to inquire at the City Hall if the city assessors had authority to increase the business tax in the city. The report read that the assessors were authorized to make the increase, and the committee named by the Council to study the bills of the Exhibition and that the sum of \$200,000 needed by the city to erect such a building is approved by the Council of the Board and that a copy of the resolution be sent to the Private Bills Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

The bill brought before the Legislature by the City Council of Quebec, asking for an amendment to the city charter came up for discussion, and finally a special committee composed of the President, Mr. A. J. Welch, Messrs. Jas. McManamy and J. E. Lavergne was named to study the bill and at the same time study the bills of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co.

The meeting passed a strong resolution in favor of the building of a new industrial palace in connection with the Quebec Provincial Exhibition, and that the sum of \$200,000 needed by the city to erect such a building is approved by the Council of the Board and that a copy of the resolution be sent to the Private Bills Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

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IS RETURNING TO OPEN CAMPAIGN

Head Of Canadian Immigration Dept. In Europe Sailed On Empress

Colonel J. Obed Smith, representing the Canadian Immigration Department in Europe with headquarters at London, who came out to Canada in September to confer with the Minister, Hon. Mr. Stewart, and attend the conference held at Ottawa between representatives of the different Canadian steamship managers, was among the saloon passengers of the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Britain which sailed yesterday on his last trip of the season for Cherbourg and Southampton.

Colonel Smith, in an interview, said he was on his way back to England to commence immediate work in connection with immigration to Canada, and he preferred to give out any statement inasmuch as the Minister of the Department, Honorable Mr. Stewart was outlining the policy of the Government in regard to immigration in an address he would deliver before the Canadian Club at Montreal. He would say, however, that he was under orders to get busy when he reached England and besides publicity that would appear every week in the newspapers of the United Kingdom, two motor exhibition cars would travel over the entire country and twelve lecturers were starting to educate the people as to the possibilities for farmers, farm laborers and domestics in Canada.

Colonel Smith said that the stories that were going around in regard to the coming out of an unlimited number of continental Europeans was without foundation, that Canada would be protected by a rigid inspection against undesirable elements as regards Great Britain none but a desirable class would be selected.

The columns of the Canadian press, he said, have repeatedly contained the question "Why has Canada not received more immigrants?" and as regards people from the British Isles the answer is largely the inevitable law of supply and demand. The figures of arrivals have shown a marked decrease, but Canada is not averse to say received all she could properly absorb, and it would be no kindness to the Dominion to introduce more people than Canada can take care of from time to time. One is led to believe that with some people the wish is father to the thought, and not much thought is given to the more important question of what to do with new arrivals when they get here.

There are in the British Isles elsewhere two distinct movements of people towards Canada, the one which is continuous in a stream more or less extensive, and the other which is intermittent, and which involves the relatives and friends already in Canada. This stream needs guidance and inspection on the European side of the Atlantic, and so long as the immigration service eliminates the undesirable from this voluntary movement, the immigration service has fulfilled its obligation to that class. This increase of numbers beyond these to a substantial flow is always the result of direct propaganda which means the expenditure of considerable public money, although undoubtedly worth many times the cost, and this is the second of the work which requires very close consideration by the Minister of the department and his officials so to regulate the movement that the supply will rarely, if ever, exceed the demand in Canada. The machinery of the immigration service of the British Isles is a product of more than a quarter of a century of expert and special work. All the emigration agents for the department and the women officers are Canadians specially trained for their duties and they are only too anxious to send people forward if and when Canada can take care of them.

One would imagine from statements made in the public press that Canada is alone in the loss of population, Col. Obed Smith went on to say, but this is entirely an erroneous impression. The United States during the last decade lost millions of her population, and largely because they were not naturalized American citizens they were unable to return—and cannot now be admitted—unless under the three per cent. restriction law of the American Union. The United States received in the nine months from Jan. July, 1921, to 31st. March, 1922, only 126,615 female immigrants, while there left the United States during the same period for permanent residence abroad 42,453 females. In those nine months the United States increased their population by 84,162 female immigrants but there was no such increase in nine months for the period of male immigration: for the period of nine months 115,022 male immigrants arrived, while no less than 115,465 male persons left the United States for permanent residence abroad. So the United States lost by emigration 3,436 males.

Again, taking the last fiscal year there arrived in the United States 149,741 male immigrants and 159,915 female immigrants, making a total arrival of 309,656, while for the same twelve months 198,712 persons of both sexes left the United States for permanent residence abroad. So the net increase for the whole fiscal year was only 110,944, which proportionately with the population is a great deal less than the immigrants arriving in Canada for the same period.

When you figure on purchasing a Phonograph "Buy the Best," the New Edison, it plays all makes of records at their best.

M. L. DOHAN, Phone 4748 29 Palace Hill Nov. 28x3

Scorn no man's love though of mean degree—love is a present for a mighty king.

Scorn no man's love though of mean degree—love is a present for a mighty king.

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"My Hands Trembled and I Could Not Sleep"

Mr. Thomas Honey, Brantford, Ont., writes—



DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

50 cents a box, all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL The St. Vincent de Paul Society, English speaking section, acknowledges the following additional subscriptions:

Previously acknowledged \$560.00. Additional—John Byrne, \$5.00; Albert Dunn, \$5.00; Will Whelan, \$5.00; H. E. Price, \$5.00; G. B. Ramsay, \$5.00; W. J. Lynch, \$25.00; Mrs.

"When I began taking Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, I was so nervous that when I picked up a cup of tea my hand would tremble like a leaf. I could not sleep well, could not remember things, and there were neuralgic pains through my body. After taking seven boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, however, I am in perfect health."

John Sharples, \$50.00. Total to November 24th. \$660. Not complete.

The baldheaded may be saved the trouble of combing hair, but they have an extra long face to wash.

Forty-eight different materials are used in the construction of a piano.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

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 Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

SALE OF OVERSHOES AT SPECIAL PRICES.

Rubbers, first quality guaranteed. Women's 75c, Girls' 65c, Children's 55c, Boys' 70c, Youth's 80c, and Men's\$1.00

Overshoes, size 4 and 5 buckles for ladies. Special price\$5.00

Overshoes trimmed with fur for ladies. Special price at\$7.50

Fawn Overshoes with 2 buckles and one strap. Priced at\$5.00

SPORT FLANNEL—54 inch. Sport Flannel, full assortment of colors. Special price per yard. \$2.50

CREPE KNIT of all colors. Special price\$3.74

SERGES—100 yards of 54 inch navy blue serge of exceptional value, at the low price of\$1.39



CORSETS—Corsets of a new style, elastic bust, sizes 20 to 26, a regular \$2.50 quality, for\$1.79

MITTS—Gauntlet Mitts, assortment of colors, for children. Reduced price. 49c

THE DELINEATOR—A full year's subscription to the Delineator. Special price for a few days.\$1.20

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Auction Sale of Military Draft Horses.

We have been instructed by the Department of Militia and Defense to sell at public auction three Heavy Draft Horses.

Sale will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 29th, at 10 o'clock a.m. at Montcalm Market.

A. J. MAXHAM & Co., Regd. L. J. A. Demers, Auctioneer. nov25xat,tux2

J. ALLEYN SAIL, TENT AND AWNING MAKER 236 ST. PAUL STREET QUEBEC Telephone 76

CONCERT FOR SAILOR LADDIES

Pleasant Entertainment Was Held At Seamen's Institute On Saturday Night

A very pleasant concert was given for the sailor boys in port, on Saturday evening at the Seamen's Institute. The Committee find the inadequacy of their present quarters a serious handicap to their work. Fortunately through the kindness and generosity of some of our citizens and some of the Shipping Companies a considerable sum has already been received and it is hoped shortly to obtain the balance required when a comfortable Sailors' Club will be erected on the docks. The site for which has already been given by the Government.

The refreshments were provided and served by the Ladies' Committee: Miss Maud Thomson, President; Mrs. Hyde, Secretary, assisted by several other ladies attending to the boys

DUBE AND GIRARDIN DREW; WILLIAMS BEAT WHITE

DUBE AND GIRARDIN FOUGHT A FAST TEN ROUND DRAW IN FEATURE BOUT LAST EVENING

Featherweights Put Up A Hard Battle Throughout The Ten Rounds—Williams Outpunched And Outfought White—Guilmette Beat Gotch—Jumbo Lost To Johnny On Foul

Kid Dube the Lewiston, Me., featherweight and Georges Girardin of Montreal fought a fast ten round draw in the feature bout at the Imperial Theatre last night. Girardin took the honors in the opening rounds and seemed to hit Dube at will while warding off the majority of the Lewiston boy's blows. However, Dube solved his opponent's defence after the fourth round, and concentrating his attack on Girardin's body soon had the Montrealer slowed up. The decision of a draw by the judges was a popular one. In the semi-final Joe Williams outpunched and outfought Charlie White, Williams was much too clever for his opponent, landing practically all the blows. White was pretty groggy in at least three different rounds, though he managed to weather the storm, and lasted the ten rounds. In the six round preliminary, Young Guilmette was awarded the decision over Young Gotch and Kid Johnny won on a foul from Kid Jumbo. The latter won a knockdown during the fifth round and was disqualified for hitting his opponent while the latter was on his knees.

The largest crowd that ever witnessed any bouts staged at the Imperial was in attendance, the theatre being crowded to capacity before the first preliminary had commenced. Frankie Flering, Canadian lightweight champion, sent a challenge to the winner of the Girardin-Dube contest.

The Girardin-Dube bout was a hard-fought one from start to finish, both boys putting forth their best efforts. Girardin took the first, second, fourth and tenth rounds while the third, fifth sixth and seventh rounds went to Dube. The eighth and ninth rounds were even.

The first two rounds were easy in favor of the Montrealer, Girardin jabbing with his left and landing at will, while keeping his opponent at bay. Dube came to life in the third round and concentrated his attack on the Montrealer's body. Girardin had a wide margin in the fourth, his left hand shooting out into Dube's face in piston like fashion.

Dube fouled Girardin in the 4th, just after the round had opened. Girardin claimed a foul but continued fighting without asking for any rest. This punch took some of the steam out of the Montrealer, and he assumed the defensive for the remainder of the round. In this round Dube opened a cut over Girardin's left eye, which bled profusely throughout the remaining rounds. The sixth and seventh rounds were in favor of Dube, the Lewiston boy adding rousing punches to his opponent's body. These blows slowed the Montrealer up considerably, though he was always ready to take what was coming and fight back. The eighth and ninth rounds were even, both boys having a fair exchange.

Both boys fought hard in the final round, with Girardin having a slight edge. Both fighters put up a good scrap throughout the ten rounds and were given a warm ovation by the crowd at the final gong.

The weights announced were Girardin 128 1/2; Dube 133. The White-Williams bout was every bit as interesting as the main event. Williams had the better of every round, hitting his opponent with everything but a horse shoe. However, it must be said to White's credit that he took everything, and fought back with every ounce of strength that remained in his body. In the opening round Williams rushed his opponent and his longer reach appeared to worry White.

BUSY MONTH FOR QUEBEC SKI CLUB

Many Events Of Interest Are On The Card For Month Of December

The members of the Quebec Ski Club will be provided with plenty of outings next month, according to the program published below which has just been given out for publication.

General skiing, moonlight tours, jumping and out of town trips are among the events on the card. All evening tours will start promptly at 8.15 p.m. from Battlefields Park entrance near Maple Avenue and St. Louis Road, ending up at the club house, where buffet suppers may be had, while the remainder of the evening will be taken up with dancing.

Out of town visitors may receive a complimentary guest membership for a period of two weeks. Application for these should be made by the member at whose residence they are visiting.

The following is the program for the month of December and the events which are carded for this evening.

Nov. 28.—Touring to Club House. Meet Battlefields Park 8.15 P.M. sharp. Informal Dance, General Meeting.

Dec. 1.—Booster's Night. Touring to Club House. Meet Battlefields Park 8.15 P.M. sharp.

Dec. 2.—Skiing at Fortin's, Sandy Bank, and Cove Fields.

Dec. 3.—Ski Jumping, Sandy Bank, Joffre Street Hill. Fortin's, Battlefields 5 o'clock tea at Club House. Buffet Lunch at Club House.

Dec. 4.—Moonlight Touring to Club House. Meet Battlefields Park 8.15 P.M. via Meriel, Spencer Wood, Holland Ave.

Dec. 5.—Skiing and Ski Jumping. Sandy Bank, Fortin's, 5 o'clock tea at Club House.

Dec. 6.—Cross Country Tour via Meriel, Silbury, Goinin Road to Club House. Buffet Lunch at 1.00 P.M. Meet Battlefields Park 10.00 A.M. sharp.

Dec. 7.—Touring to Club House. Meet Battlefields Park 8.15 P.M. Informal Dance.

Dec. 8.—Guest Night. Touring on skis to Club. Meet Battlefields Park 8.15 P.M. Entertainment.

Dec. 9.—Skiing and Ski Jumping. Sandy Bank, Joffre Street Hill, Fortin's.

Dec. 10.—Out of town trip to Boischatel. Leave 10.00 a.m. car for St. Anne's Bring your lunch. First class hills. Cost of trip about 40c.

Dec. 11.—Touring to Club House. Meet Battlefields Park 8.15 P.M. Entertainment.

Dec. 12.—Christmas Tree, turkey supper, Meet, Maple Avenue and St. Foye at 8.15 p.m. sharp.

Dec. 13.—General Skiing, Sandy Bank, Fortin's, and Battlefields, Meriel.

Dec. 14.—Skiing and Ski Jumping, Sandy Bank, Fortin's Joffre Street Hill.

Dec. 15.—A Merry Christmas to all. Working down the Turkey in the afternoon. (Club House closed in morning.)

Dec. 16.—Touring to Club House. Meet Battlefields Park at 8.15 P.M. sharp via Meriel, Spencer Wood, Marguerite Bourgeais street.

Dec. 17.—Touring and skiing to Meriel, then to Club House. Meet Battlefields Park 8.15 P.M. sharp.

Dec. 18.—Skiing and Ski Jumping, Sandy Bank, Fortin's, Battlefields, afternoon tea at Club House.

Dec. 19.—Out of Town to St. Germain. Take 10.00 A.M. car for Kent House, upper level. Bring your lunch.

PROV. LEAGUE IS READY FOR SEASON

Transfer Of Voltigeur Franchise To Sons Of Ireland Ratified At Meeting

The Provincial Hockey League is now all ready for the opening scheduled game of the season as the result of the meeting which was held yesterday, when the Sons of Ireland were admitted and the transfer of the Voltigeur franchise to the Sons ratified.

Delegates from the four teams that will compose the League were present as follows: Chicoutimi, R. R. Joron; La Tuque, Mr. Taylor; Three Rivers, Harry Poulos; Sons of Ireland, P. E. Gendron, J. Larocque and A. Maranda.

The big question that cropped up after the Sons had been admitted was as to what could be done in the event of a snowstorm raging at La Tuque on a Sunday on which a game is scheduled to be played there. The rink at La Tuque is open air. Some discussion arose on this point, Chicoutimi wishing to have the game played, no matter what the weather. However, it was finally decided that the referee would decide whether it was possible to play the match, or postpone it to the following day. In the latter case the La Tuque team would have to pay the extra hotel expenses.

The names of Joe Malone and Jack McDonald were added to the list of referees for the season. The teams also handed in their deposits and guarantee to complete the schedule.

The colors of the various clubs were announced as follows: Sons of Ireland, Green and White; Chicoutimi, Red and White; Three Rivers, Blue and White and La Tuque Purple and White.

The League season opens on the 17th of next month, the first match for Sons of Ireland being scheduled for the 29 in this city.

OPEN SEASON FOR CURLING

Game Will Be Played On Quebec Ice This Evening—A Modern Record

The lid will be pried off the curling season this evening at the Quebec Curling Club, when play is expected to start on three sheets of ice. The Ice Committee of the Club state that play will commence at 7.30. Major "Bob" Whyte, vice-president of the club has issued a challenge to Mr. Romeo Langlais, president.

This game, which will no doubt, cause a great deal of excitement, will take place at the close of the executive meeting, which will be held in the club-room this evening.

The members of the Quebec Curling Club who have not yet filled in and returned the cards stating the various competitions they wish to enter are requested to do so immediately, so that the Match Committee will be able to draw up the season's schedule at their meeting which will be held tomorrow evening.

The curling season being started in 1922 on November 28 constitutes a modern record. It is the first time in the history of the present Quebec Club, and according to the best of information, it has only happened earlier on one occasion in the city, that being on the old rink, when many years ago curling was started on November 20.

The Quebec Curling Club is all set for a very ambitious year, and with their many trophies to defend, as well as the inter-rink competitions, the players will have all the curling they want between now and when the ice goes.

BAD CONDUCT AT FOOTBALL GAME

Secretary Denby Of Navy Announces Investigation Would Be Ordered

Washington, Nov. 27.—The conduct of the Annapolis midshipman at the Army and Navy football game in Philadelphia was arraigned in a public statement today by Secretary Denby, of the Navy Department, declaring that members of corps had brought disgrace not only on themselves but on the Naval Academy.

"How many midshipmen drank heavily I do not know," says the Secretary's statement, but he added that despite the good behavior of many, enough midshipmen had failed to do their duty to their uniform and to their country to bring shame on all."

He announced that an investigation would be ordered. "My attention has been called to the misconduct of a number of midshipmen from the naval academy on Saturday night last, after the Army-Navy game. I have no desire to minimize in any way the fact that many of the midshipmen did disgrace themselves, and bring disgrace on the Naval Academy, for I know it to be true. The misconduct on that occasion was as far as I know the most flagrant that has ever been charged against the academy."

How many midshipmen drank heavily I do not know. The whole regiment was in Philadelphia. Only a relatively small proportion of the regiment attended the ball. Of this proportion I think the great majority conducted themselves with propriety, but enough failed of their duty to their uniform and to their country to bring shame upon all."

Such an occurrence will never be repeated, for such steps as are necessary will be taken to make it impossible in the future. "In this connection, I wish to make it quite clear that the Naval Academy has hitherto set an example to the country for good conduct upon such occasions and will set that example in the future."

I was so proud of them at the game, which was one of the most thrilling I have ever seen, and where I saw absolutely no evidence of drinking among the midshipmen, that the later event of the evening came as an absolute shock. When I think of the pictures presented by our 2,400 young men standing at salute in honor of the visitors, while the cadets celebrated upon the field their well-earned success, I can hardly reconcile their sportsmanlike conduct then with what occurred afterwards."

An investigation will at once be ordered. Reports of excessive drunkenness among the midshipmen during the celebration which followed the football game Saturday were given wide publicity.

James P. A. O'Connor, Managing Director of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, where the navy ball was held Saturday night, today denied that there was an unusually large number of midshipmen or others that attended the dance.

"It was a nice, and one of the quietest affairs I have ever seen for a big event. There were about four thousand persons present."

FINE GAMES IN BILLIARD TILT

Annual Chateau Frontenac Competition Off To Flying Start

The first round of the annual Chateau Frontenac billiard tournament was played yesterday, some eight games in all being played. In the majority of cases the quality of billiards displayed by the various contestants was excellent, and although there were one or two one-sided scores, most of the games were keenly fought out, the final points generally telling the tale.

Among the surprises of the first round was the defeat of L. Belcourt the 13.2 champion of Quebec, by R. Holmes Parson, of the Montreal Star. Belcourt owed twenty while Parson started from scratch, but the Quebecer had the balls breaking badly for him, while the contrary happened for the Montrealer, he running off the 250 points in fifty minutes, thus qualifying for the second round.

Another of the surprises of the tournament was the defeat of W. B. Edwards by C. Fages, the score being 250 to 207. This game was pretty to watch, some excellent shots being made by both players. Incidentally this made Fages' second victory of the day, he having defeated Mr. H. Hamilton in the afternoon by a score of 250-148.

The players who qualified for the second round were: Chas. Montminy, J. Tessier, C. Fages, R. Holmes Parson, J. Simpson, R. Creesman and P. Garneau.

The remaining games in the first round will be played off today, as well as some of the games in the second round. Yesterday's scores were as follows: Chas. Montminy 250; J. Johnson 237. J. Tessier, 250; K. Croteau 198. C. Fages, 250; H. Hamilton 148. R. Holmes Parson 250; L. Belcourt 90. J. Simpson, 250; J. Murdoch 198. R. Creesman, 250; G. Colley, 142. P. Garneau, 250; B. A. Neale 194. C. Fages, 250; W. B. Edwards, 207.

Looks as though the new British Government may have come into office with the same problems as the old one took away with them.

SOLLY GREEN WAS AWARDED DECISION

Over Jimmy Frusetti In Main Bout At Montreal—Crowd Boomed Decision

Montreal, Nov. 27.—Solly Green, local lightweight, was awarded the judges decision over Jimmy Frusetti, former New England champion, of Boston in a ten round bout which featured the card at the Monument National here tonight. The crowd boomed the decision the general belief being that Frusetti had fought a draw with the local battler.

Henry Ford, of Boston, and Johnny Rose, formerly of Toronto, but now of Montreal, staged a grueling ten round bout which resulted in a win for Ford. Rose fought at 122 pounds and Ford at 121. Both boys were badly cut up.

Kid Roy, featherweight, of Montreal, fought Johnny Fox of Boston in the first round of his schedule. 10 rounds bout and the latter was awarded the decision.

PROHIBITION HAS COME TO STAY

In Ontario, Premier Drury Tells World League Against Alcoholism

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 27.—Speaking before a mass meeting held in Massey Hall tonight by the World League Against Alcoholism, Premier Drury of Ontario gave it as his carefully considered conviction that prohibition has come to Ontario to stay, that there was no danger of reversion to the legalized sale of liquor in any way, shape or form; that neither government control nor the selling of beer and wine would ever receive the sanction of the Ontario electorate, and that before many years had passed, prohibition enforcement officers in the United States would not be harassed by the presence of a partially "wet" Canada on their northern boundary.

Backing up his assertion with a barrage of statistics relative to the history of the prohibition movement in this province and the results of its enforcement, the Premier declared that prohibition in Ontario had been a success and would continue to be a success.

It had come only after long years of trial and struggle and neither the world league nor any one else need have any fear that the people of the province would nullify its beneficial results by sanctioning a change in the existing prohibitory laws.

Once only did the Premier make direct reference to the political side of the issue and that was to pay tribute to former Premier Sir Wm. Hearst, who, he said, had had the courage to do what he knew was right when he enacted the Ontario Temperance Act.

RECAPITULATIONS ARE NOT RECOGNIZED

Constantinople, Nov. 27.—Responding to an Allied note alleging infringement of foreign commercial interests, the Angora Government says it does not recognize recapitulations; that they are anachronisms; that all agreements without a time limit are susceptible of being denounced and that the Angora Government is amplifying its own regulations, which do not admit of exceptions.



Economical Way to California

Modern Tourist sleepers are carried on three of our four daily trains to California—the Navajo, Scout and Missionary.

Berth rate about half that charged in standard Pullman. And you travel comfortably. Eat Fred Harvey meals, at Santa Fe station dining rooms.

Spend the money thus saved for a little longer stay in the land of no winter.

May I help plan your trip? Just drop me a line, or phone, or call. Only too glad to render any assistance possible. You will enjoy looking over our new "California Picture Book" and "Tourist sleeper folder" ask for them.

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S. B. St. John, Dist. Pass. Agt., A. T. & S. F. Ry.
213 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Phone: Congress 1680 and 2681.

POLAR SEAS TOO WARM FOR SEALS

Icebergs Vanishing And Fish Push North To New Feeding Grounds

Washington, Nov. 27.—The Arctic Ocean is warming up, icebergs are growing scarcer and in some places the seals are finding the waters too hot, according to a report to the Commerce Department today, from Consul Ifft, at Bergen, Norway.

Reports from fishermen, seal hunters and explorers, he declared, all point to a radical change in climate temperatures and hitherto unheard of temperatures in the Arctic zone, exploration expeditions reporting that scarcely any ice has been met with as far north as 81 degrees, 23 minutes. Soundings to a depth of 3,100 meters showed the Gulf stream still very warm.

Great masses of ice have been reported by moraines of icebergs and icebergs, the report continued, while at many points well known glaciers have entirely disappeared. Very few seals and not white fish are being found in the eastern Arctic, while vast shoals of herring or smelts which have never before ventured so far north, are being encountered in the old seal fishing grounds.

"You're a pretty sharp boy, Tommy." "Well, I ought to be. Pa takes me into his room and drops me three or four times a week."

IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN CAR SUPPLY SITUATION

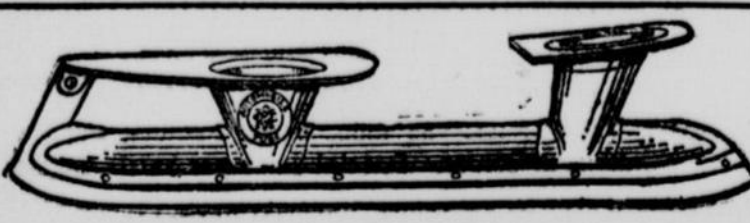
While the latest report of the Canadian Railway Association shows a nominal shortage of close to 8,000 cars in Canada, results of a questionnaire sent out to members by the Transportation Department of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, indicate that, with few exceptions, manufacturers are now meeting with less difficulty in obtaining cars for shipments. There is still some complaint in the case of pulp and paper manufacturers exporting to the United States, and automobile manufacturers note a shortage of flats, but otherwise the situation is showing improvement.

The car supply report for November 1 reveals continued betterment. During the latter half of the month of October the total number of cars on Canadian lines was increased by over 200, to 133,975. Bad order cars declined from 12,518 to 12,327. This was 1,764 under the allowance, and shows that the condition of Canadian rolling-stock is good. Altogether Canada has come through the recent stringency fairly satisfactorily.

ADMINISTRATION FORCES LOST MAJOR CONTENT

Washington, D.C., Nov. 27.—Administration forces in the Senate lost the first major executive content of the extra session today when Democrats and Progressive Republicans united to recommit the resolution authorizing a loan of \$5,000,000 to Liberia.

Marquette, Mich. Nov. 27.—Seven of the 15 convicts who escaped from the State Prison here Sunday, were captured tonight. Three were found hiding in an abandoned brewery four miles from the prison, and four were trapped in the hold of a tug benched at Portage Lake.



NOTICE To Hockey Clubs

Before Choosing your equipment for the coming season, make a point of looking over our selection of costumes, and skates, sticks, pucks, etc.

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MOSCOW ENJOYS BUILDING BOOM

More Active Than City Has Experienced For Several Generations

Moscow, Nov. 1.—(By Mail) — Moscow today is passing through a building boom more active than anything of the kind the white-walled city has experienced in several generations.

Real estate improvement has been virtually at a standstill since early in the world war, and after the revolution which eventually brought the seat of government back to the ancient capital, Moscow became one of the most crowded cities on the face of the earth.

This fall, however, under the Soviet's new economic policy which permits private enterprise, including leasing of property and buildings for 49 years, the rush to gain concessions by local investors began, with German, French and other foreigners also clamoring for privileges. The government itself also has improved many buildings.

Hundreds of business houses, as well as fine old homes, were so badly damaged during the revolution that it was necessary to rebuild them. Walls of scores of other buildings, ruined by fire, are still standing in various parts of the city, but provision has been made for remodeling most of these next spring.

Store space is in great demand, due to the stimulus given by the resumption of free trade, and numerous one-story affairs have been put up in the shopping districts. They resemble the stores erected in a boom town in the United States. Small wooden shacks for the retail selling of books, fruit, clothing and various necessities, have been built temporarily here and there throughout the city, but these will be pushed aside with the resumption of trade through the ordinary channels.

Entire blocks have been cleared for apartment houses, with shop space on the ground floor, and thousands of men and women—usually, more women than men—have been employed in this work, carried on with great speed to get as much done as possible before the cold weather begins, when all door tasks of this kind must cease until spring.

There is scarcely a block in Moscow these days upon which

INDIGESTION!!! UPSET STOMACH, GAS, GAS, GAS

Chew a few Pleasant Tablets, Instant Stomach Relief

Pape's DIAPHRASIN FOR INDIGESTION

Instant relief from sourness, gases or acidity of stomach; from indigestion, flatulence, palpitation, headache or any stomach distress. The moment you chew a few "Pape's Diaphrasin" tablets your stomach feels fine.

Correct your digestion for a few cents. Pleasant! Harmless! Any drug store.

some repair work has not been done, or a new building of some sort erected.

FOLLOWERS OF ZAPATA CARRIED FOR IN MEXICO

Mexico City, Nov. 13.—(By Mail) —The federal government has just purchased for 220,000 pesos a tract of land in the state of Morelos which will be given to former followers of Emiliano Zapata, the dead rebel leader of that state, for agricultural colony.

General Pedro Saavedra, one of Zapata's aides, will head the colony in which 150 former Zapatistas and their families will live.

For Quality

MAPLE LEAF MATCHES

Call for them by name it is your safeguard

Canada Needs Immigration Now Is the View of Lord Shaughnessy

Canadian Pacific Chairman Urges Aggressive Campaign to Bring Desirable New Citizens —Suggests Appointment of Minister of Immigration.

THE predominant importance of a sound and aggressive immigration policy for Canada was vigorously put forward by Lord Shaughnessy, Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway in an address to the Kiwanis Club of Montreal on November 16th. Lord Shaughnessy endorsed the Kiwanis idea of selected and directed immigration as a remedy for Canada's railway and other troubles and amongst other things urged the appointment of an enterprising Minister of Immigration and Colonization. He said in part:

Practically nothing has been done during the past eight years to attract population. Of course, the war interfered, and during the period of the war it would have been impossible to bring people here, but four years have elapsed since the Armistice and much might have been accomplished in those four years, were it not for unwise immigration laws, the practical abandonment of publicity work, and the withdrawal of agents who have been hiding our light under a bushel, with the result that we have lost to other countries thousands of excellent settlers who should have come to us. Indeed, it is worse than that, because the census returns show that in 1921, Canada, with no prospect of immigration, had a population of 9,200,000, and the census returns for 1921 show a total population of 8,700,000. But in that period the vital statistics show that there was a natural increase of 1,336,000, and immigration into Canada from other countries of 1,975,000. If we receive no immigrants at all, the natural increase should have given a population of 9,000,000.

When we take into account the fact that our National Debt which was \$335,000,000 in 1914, has now reached the staggering sum of \$2,340,000,000, or approximately the equivalent of \$270 per capita of our population, a National Railway System (acquired for reasons that are more or less defensible) that with its annual deficits absorbs the greater portion of our after-burdenous income tax, with no prospect of immediate improvement, we must realize that the burden is too great for a population of 8,700,000 people.

Plainly stated we have on one side these enormous national liabilities and a sparse population, and on the other side we have vast areas of agricultural land in the Western Provinces within fifteen miles of existing railway lines, only awaiting settlers to establish homes for themselves and their families, and to make these lands productive for the general advantage and for the general financial advantage of Canada, and in Ontario, Quebec and the Lower Provinces there is still room for a great many thousands of settlers.

The mineral districts of our country thus far exploited are a mere patch on the great mineralized area of the Dominion, and our forests utilized in a sensible way will be a source of incalculable wealth. Clearly our policy must be to bring these matters under the notice not only of the people of Great Britain and the United States, but of many of the continental countries as well, and say to them: We expect you to become citizens of Canada, and to

WIN POSSESSION OF MINE IN B.C.

Smith Heirs Have Title To Engineer Gold Group Confirmed

Vancouver, Nov. 27.—By a decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council the heirs of A. H. Smith, of Philadelphia, have confirmed in possession of the famous engineer group of gold mines at Atlin, B. C.

News to this effect was received yesterday by cable from the lawyer who represented the Smith heirs before the Privy Council. The property is said to be one of the most valuable groups of gold-producing mines in the British Empire and has been the subject of litigation extending over a long period.

It was originally acquired by the Engineer Mining Company, whose title, after five years' development work, lapsed because of alleged failure to comply with legal requirements. The claims were then restaked by Capt. James Alexander, who spent much money in developing work and obtained provincial crown grants. Capt. Alexander was drowned when the Princess Sophia went down, and a will was found, leaving his entire estate to Mr. Smith and associates in the enterprise.

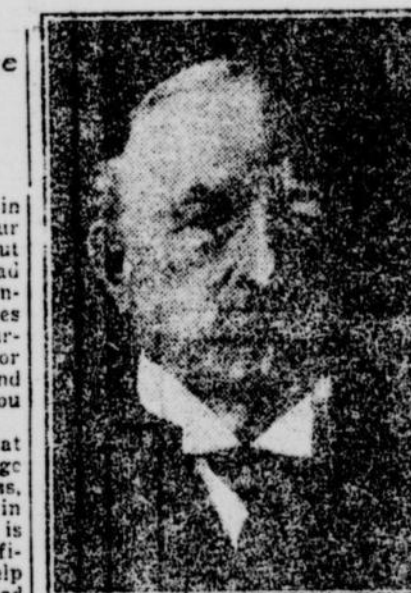
In 1919 Mr. Smith died intestate and letters of administration were granted to J. A. Fraser, who was already acting as administrator of Capt. Alexander's estate.

MEXICO'S RADICAL LEADERS INTERESTED IN RUSSIA

Mexico City, Nov. 13.—(By Mail) —Felipe Carrillo Puerto, governor of Yucatan and an avowed radical, has just been granted a leave of absence by his legislature to permit him to visit Russia and study Bolshevism at first hand, according to the newspaper Excelsior. Carrillo has been frequently described as a "miniature Russia" and governor Puerto as its Lenin.

General Jose Maria Sanchez, who is also on leave from his duties as governor of Puebla, recently returned to Mexico from an extended visit to Russia and other European countries. General Sanchez was granted an "unlimited leave" by his legislature because of his radical tendencies.

The fugitive Sultan has escaped the task of trying to split and find that his head was cut off.



Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Chairman Canadian Pacific Railway.

strong and intelligent advertising and publicity organization in Great Britain, the United States, Scandinavian Countries and certain other selected countries of Central Europe, through which an invitation will be extended to every colonist of the class we need, to give consideration to the opportunities offered by Canada for settlement.

I am confident that in all this the Government would have the active co-operation of the Canadian Pacific and other transportation companies, who expended such vast sums of money in co-operation with the Government to secure colonists a few years ago.

I know that many of our fellow-citizens are imbued with the conviction that immigration should, in a very large measure, be confined to people of British origin. This view is based on the idea that our future as a British people will be best safeguarded by populating our country with those of our own race. It strikes me that in this instance policy rather than idealism must prevail. Britain could not furnish us with the required population of the desirable type within reasonable time. We must get settlers where we can without exposing the country to the dangers of a defective and disastrous melting pot. We shall not be damaged by an intermixture of new blood and new thought.

Selected and directed immigration—the slogan of the Kiwanis—describes tersely and clearly what would seem to be the right class of settlers to meet the requirements of the country, and direction will not only lessen the worry and uncertainty of the newly landed immigrant, but will be a reasonable surety that he will be properly allocated. The comparative gross earnings of the Railway companies in any country may be taken as a rather reliable index of the growth of business activity in the country within a given period. In 1920 the gross revenue of the railways of Canada were about six times as large as they were in 1900, after making due allowance for any increase in tariff rates. During that period our population had increased by about 3,000,000 people. Think of what a difference it would make to our National Railway System, what opportunity it would offer for a reduction of taxation and of rates for the carriage of domestic commodities, if, within a short period, we could add 3,000,000 more.

GLORY ONLY FOR WINNING HORSES

Losers Supply The Background—Some Of The Season's Disappointments

Block type is reserved for the winners. They get the honors. The losers make the background of the picture. It takes a long time to get the picture. One cannot exist without the other. At the average meeting there are from ten to twenty winners. Each of them has his brief parade before the grand stand. Their rivals who forced them out are led away and forgotten by the average spectator.

Each season there are a number of fast performers which on account of being engaged where they cannot win drop out of sight. Some of them come back and win the following year, while others only add to the number of their starts. Then again there are others which after a few brilliant seasons drop into a losing streak and cannot win although they can race as fast as at any time in their career.

Of the fast trotters that have been seen on the mile tracks of late years it would be a difficult matter to find one with as much speed as Taurida, which failed to win a race or even a heat. This daughter of Peter the Great began her turf career as a three-year-old. Her first start was in the Matron Stakes at Syracuse in 1920. Emma Harvey won the first heat from Taurida in 2:03 3/4. Taurida finished seventh. On the next two trips Taurida forced Sister Bertha out in 2:07 3/4, 2:06 3/4. Taurida's next starts were in the stakes at Columbus, where she was distanced by Sister Bertha and unplaced to Arlington Guy when he defeated the Dillon Axworthy filly in 2:05 1/4.

In her second four-year-old form Taurida was started in nine races. Jeannette Rankin defeated her in the first three. In one of them she made the San Francisco filly trot 2:05 1/4 and came back in the same notch to win. After being unplaced at Graywither at Poughkeepsie and Jeannette Rankin in the Massachusetts at Readville, Taurida finished fourth to Peter Daw at Hartford and fourth to Jane the Great at Syracuse. At Columbus Taurida was an active competitor when Jeannette Rankin defeated Princess Eswah in 2:03 1/4. She finished third in that heat. The flagman caught her when Dick McManis gave Grayworthy his record of 2:02 1/4.

For the past season Taurida has two thirds and two fourths to show for seven starts. In her first race at Toledo she was unplaced to Peter the Brewer. At Philadelphia she flashed to the half in a minute in the heat which Bill Sharren won in 2:04 1/4. Taurida was lapped on Czar Worthy when he equaled his record of 2:03 3/4 in the first heat of the Empire State \$10,000 Purse. At Columbus she chased Peter the Brewer out in 2:03 3/4 while at Lexington she finished third in two of the heats of the Walnut Hall Cup while the Great Volo won in 2:03 3/4, 2:05 1/2.

Still a Maiden.

During her three years on the turf Taurida has started in twenty races. Of that number she finished third in six, fourth in six and unplaced in eight. She is still a maiden.

For the first time since he was a two-year-old, E. Colorado failed to win a race or heat in 1922. It was a second season which Bill Sharren won in 2:04 1/4. Taurida was lapped on Czar Worthy when he equaled his record of 2:03 3/4 in the first heat of the Empire State \$10,000 Purse. At Columbus she chased Peter the Brewer out in 2:03 3/4 while at Lexington she finished third in two of the heats of the Walnut Hall Cup while the Great Volo won in 2:03 3/4, 2:05 1/2.

Being by Colorado E., a three-year-old champion, George Basiabrook expected considerably from this colt when he made his first start in 1916 as a two-year-old. The Real Lady was the star that year. She distanced him at Poughkeepsie and Lexington, while he was unplaced to her when she won at Cleveland and Columbus.

In his three-year-old form E. Colorado won over the Nebraska half-mile tracks at Benson and was defeated by Kelley de Forrest at Marion and Youngs town. In his two-mile track starts that season E. Colorado finished fourth to Miss Bertha Dillon at Kalamazoo in 2:08 1/2, and was distanced by Bertha McGuire in 2:11 at Poughkeepsie.

Four victories over half-mile tracks in Colorado was E. Colorado's score in 1918. The following year he was shipped east and won ten out of eleven starts over the half-mile tracks in Ohio and Michigan. He was then moved to Lexington, where E. Colorado joined the stable of Walter Cox in exchange for \$10,000.

Peter Manning was in the way in 1920. At first in Philadelphia. In 2:10 3/4, and one at Atlanta in 2:10 1/4, was all that E. Colorado could get, although he won a heat from Peter Manning in 2:04 3/4 at Syracuse after forcing the Azoff gelding out in 2:04 1/4, and was third in the Transylvania, in which Peter Manning defeated Nedda in 2:02 1/2.

Last year E. Colorado won at both of the Cleveland and Toledo meetings, and made a winrace of 2:04 1/4. He also finished third to Grayworthy when he won the Charter Oak Purse at Hartford in 2:02 1/2, being timed separately in 2:03. For 1922 E. Colorado has six 2nds, one 3rd and three 4ths to show for eleven starts. At Cleveland he finished second to Nedda when she won in 2:03 3/4. He was also second to Great Britain when he won at the Columbus Summer meeting in 2:03 1/4. Fawcett defeated him at Philadelphia and Hartford and Peter the Brewer in the Transylvania at Lexington. In the second heat of this event E. Colorado was again second in 2:03 1/4.

Few horses have trotted more fast heats than E. Colorado. He has been on the go since he was a two-year-old, and at the close of this season he showed that he had as



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DRESS a cut, burn or scald with Zam-Buk and fiery smarting pain is stopped, inflammation disappears. Where skin is blistered or broken, the Zam-Buk dressing acts as a perfect antiseptic shield over the flesh. It prevents disease infection of any tendency to fester or become "matters."

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For QUICK CLEAN HEALING

much racing speed as any of his younger rivals. While he failed to win in 1922 his chances for next season look good.

Two Disappointments.

Early in the season, when the three-year-old stakes material was being discussed, few overlooked Savvity and Helen Dillon. These fillies met as two-year-olds at Columbus and Lexington. Savvity won at the Ohio capital in 2:08 1/4 and the Dillon Axworthy filly in the two-year-old division of the Kentucky Futurity in 2:10 3/4 after Savvity and a heat in 2:08 1/4.

Four thirds is all that Helen Dillon has to show for her trip to the races in 1922. In the Matron Stakes at Toledo she finished second in two heats to Lee Worthy. At Readville she chased Peter Earl out in 2:04 3/4, but in the final summary Lee Worthy was between her and the winner. Hunter also got the place from her at Syracuse, where Peter Earl won again in 2:05 1/4.

Savvity did not have as much speed as she showed in her two-year-old form. Out of nine starts she finished 2nd in two events and there were but two starts in each of them.

Alta Evans started at all of the 1922 Grand Circuit meetings except Syracuse. Rain cancelled her engagement at the New York State Fair. Her card for the trip shows that she took the word in fifteen races in which she won but two heats. The first was recorded at the Cleveland August meeting in 2:07 3/4 and the second at Hartford in 2:14 1/4 in the mud. Two thirds and six 4ths is her showing in the summaries.

This roan mare has had a busy turf career. During the past three years Alta Evans took the word in forty-one races over mile and half-mile tracks. Of that number she won twelve, was second in ten, third in five, fourth in eight and unplaced in eight. This year she is rated among the losers. Next season she may be a winner.

After his showing in the Kentucky Futurity, won by Rose Scott, the Peter Volo gelding, Walter Steeling, was rated among the youngsters that would make a favorable showing against Czar Worthy. The Great Volo and the other four-year-olds that were billed for a trip down the line in 1922. His first start on the mile tracks this season was in the Ohio Purse at Cleveland in July, when he was unplaced to The Great Volo. After being outside the money at Toledo, he finished second to Prince Loree at Kalamazoo in 2:05 1/4. This race was followed by a fourth to Czar Worthy at Columbus, when he won in 2:04 1/4. Prince Loree raced away from Walter Steeling at the second Toledo meeting, while The Great Volo again defeated him at the Cleveland August meeting.

When the Grand Circuit stakes began last, Steeling took his four-year-old to Springfield, Ohio, where he won over the half-mile track during the fair in 2:12 1/4. This was followed by another victory in 2:07 1/4 over the mile track at Indianapolis. Encouraged by this

showing Walter Steeling was shipped to Syracuse and started in the \$10,000 purse. The flagman caught him in the first heat.

Walter Steeling made his next start on the opening day of the September meeting at Cleveland. He was unplaced to Worthy in 2:06 1/4. The following week he forced Czar Worthy out in 2:03 3/4, finishing in front of Taurida and The Great Volo. This filly was followed by defeats in the Walnut Hall Cup and Ashland at Lexington.

Scored Only Once.

Bique only scored once out of fifteen starts for McDonald on the trip from Cleveland to Lexington. On the first race out at Cleveland, Bique was unplaced to Robbly and won a heat in 2:10 3/4. Robbly, Argel and Baron Worthy bowled him over at the two Toledo meetings, and a fourth to Miss Wilburghy in 2:10 3/4 was his last on his second appearance at Cleveland. On the trip over the eastern loop of the circuit, Bique defeated him at Philadelphia, Peter the Brewer at Poughkeepsie, Monarque at Readville, and Flinvarra at Hartford and Syracuse.

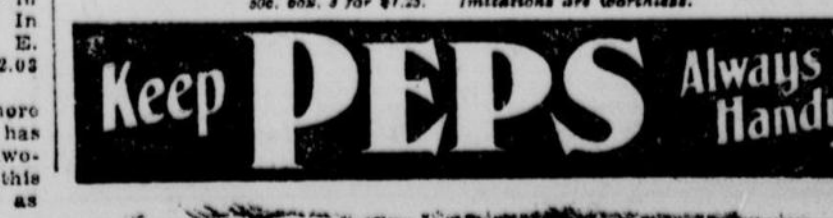
McDonald made three starts with Bique at Columbus. In his first race he won a heat from Alta Quest in 2:07 3/4. In the second he defeated Plain Mac in 2:06 1/4, while that gelding beat him back in the next outing in 2:05 1/4. Two more starts were added at Lexington. Bique finished second in both. This made Bique's card for the season read one first, five seconds, one third and five fourths out of fifteen races.

The Sherwood was one of the disappointments in the Murphy stable. Purchased after a fast trial, which saw any chance in racing, the Northern gelding fell by the wayside when he met Robert Direct and Abbeduto. Murphy tried him in twelve races. He finished second to Henry Direct at Kalamazoo and to Robert Direct at Poughkeepsie, where he won a heat in 2:07 1/4. Three thirds, three fourths and unplaced in four races tell the balance of the story.

The Great Lufwater is another member of the Grand Circuit caravan that has still to earn laurels on the turf. On his showing at Atlanta in the hands of his owner, the colt looked as if he had a chance in the three-year-old races. But Cox found that he could not win, and he gave him a series of races that may line him up for a better showing in his four-year-old form. In the race Hone Prince won at Philadelphia. The Great Lufwater showed that he was up to three miles in 2:10.

Of the colts that failed to win in the six furlong race made a start in the hands of Bique. At Cleveland in the Champion Stakes Bique finished second and third money with Peter Earl. He also finished second to Peter Earl at Syracuse and at Columbus. A fourth was added at Lexington in the Kentucky Futurity, which Lee Worthy won in 2:03 1/2.

Worthy won in 2:03 1/2.



Beware Infectious COUGHS

Do you realise the risk you run riding in a crowded train or street-car without a Peps tablet in your mouth?

Every sneeze, every cough, fills the air you breathe with countless disease-germs that immediately make for any weak spot in your throat and chest. Be wise, always carry Peps, and occasionally let one of these germ-killing tablets dissolve in your mouth to ward off the infection. Then you will not be "full of cold" and influenza, with the possibility of influenza, pleurisy or pneumonia supervening.

Just as you breathe in the germs that cause infectious throat and lung ailments, etc., so you must breathe in the soothing germicidal Peps medicine to rout out the germs before they can cause serious trouble. Free from harmful drugs, Peps are the safest and best remedy for sudden colds and chills, grippe, sore throat, croup, night-cough, hoarseness, wheeziness, bronchitis and chest weakness in old and young.

Of all Chemists and Dealers, or the Peps Co., Disbrow Street, Toronto. 50c box, 3 for \$1.25. Imitations are worthless.

Keep Peps Always Handy

BELGIUM'S KING IS A RADIO FAN

Chime Broadcasting Test Heard By Rulers Of Britain's Gallant Ally

Their majesties, the King and Queen of the Belgians, have become radio "fans." According to recent dispatches King Albert and his Queen listened to a test concert of the Maline Cathedral

chimes, broadcast from the tower by radio. The suggestion of broadcasting by radio the carillon of Maline Cathedral, the seat of his Eminence, Cardinal Mercier, resulted directly from the successful broadcasting of chime music on Apr. 27 of this year by WGY, the radio broadcasting station of the General Electric Co. On that date the McKim Memorial bells, now in the lofty tower of Epiphany Church in Washington, D.C., were played in the Old Menesey Bell Foundry at Waterville, N.Y. The foundry was connected to the transmitting equipment, sixteen miles away, by a telephone line. Col. Wm. Gorham Rice of Albany, an international authority on carillon heard of the success of the WGY concert. Since the war Col. Rice has been devoting himself to the re-

BEECHAM'S PILLS

The Safest and Best Family Medicine

building of war-torn Belgium and that with his interest in carillon music he was not far from the Maline Cathedral chime would enjoy the treat of getting the music by radio. The wireless outfit was installed in the belfry of the cathedral and it is now possible to increase the range of the chimes a hundredfold.

A MAN has an axe to grind or else he turns the grindstone for some woman who has.

PARIS HOLDS EXHIBIT OF POISONOUS MUSHROOMS

Paris, Nov. 1.—(By Mail)—For the first time since the outbreak of the world war, the custom of holding a comparative exhibition of edible and poisonous mushrooms has been revived at the Museum of Natural History in Paris. M. Mangin, a director of the institution, has gathered together 400 different species varying in size from a pinhead to giants weighing over two pounds. The mushrooms will be labelled and placed in the exhibit in sections, according to their food value and poison danger. According to M. Mangin, there are only three or four really dangerous mushrooms, chiefly Phalloid Amanites and Clitres, the least particle of which if eaten means death.

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

"Fruit-a-lives" Completely Relieved Me

3828 Union St., VANCOUVER, B.C.
"I suffered with all the symptoms of Female trouble, with chronic Constipation and constant Headaches. I had pains low down in the back and sides of the body. A doctor advised me to have an operation. I started taking 'Fruit-a-lives' and this medicine has completely relieved me of all my misery and suffering. I am free of pain and headaches and the terrible Constipation, and what saved me is the fruit medicine, 'Fruit-a-lives'."

Madam M. J. GORSE.
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

VAST EXTENT OF OUR FISHERIES

Survey Of Canada's Fishery Districts Shows Immense Value Of This Resource

By Professor Edward E. Prince, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa.

A rapid survey of the Dominion fishery districts from the Atlantic to the Pacific affords some idea of the variety and vastness of the great harvest of our waters. There are:

1. The deep-sea Atlantic area, fifty to one hundred and fifty miles from shore, extending from Labrador to the Bay of Fundy and embracing the "Grand Banks," and innumerable smaller fishing banks. In these famous and extensive regions last year (1921) the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec secured fish to the value of \$19,273,200, nearly half being secured by the Nova Scotian fishermen. The staple fish captured included cod, haddock, halibut, hake, herring, mackerel, lobsters, smelt, salmon, shad, oysters, clams, etc.

2. The Great Lakes area, stretching 1,500 miles from east to west, and including Lake Winnipeg and the Manitoba waters, yielded fresh water fish in 1921 to the value of \$4,087,229. Whitefish, lake herring or lesser whitefish, lake trout, dore or yellow or blue pickerel, black bass, sturgeon, catfish, etc., are all taken in this extensive area. Hudson Bay and Northern Lakes.

3. The waters of the Great Plains East of the Rocky Mountains, and the vast Hudson Bay area, though valued in the official statistics at less than \$1,000,000, present possibilities of expansion in the future, which must vastly increase the annual value of the Canadian fisheries. Such inland seas as Great Bear lake, 10,000 square miles in area, and hundreds of other lakes and connected waters, abound in fish of unsurpassed size and quality, including large whitefish in abundance, dore, jackfish, gold eyes, the salmon-like Inconnu (of the Mackenzie basin) Arctic herring, grayling, and other excellent fish which have never yet been exploited.

4. West of the Rockies, the Pacific area of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory abounds in the best marketable kinds of fish. These last year yielded returns amounting to \$13,982,658, though they have shown serious signs of decline, so far as the salmon and halibut are concerned. Abundance of excellent fish, however, can still be taken in these prolific waters, such as herring, pichard, rock cod, black cod, and many varieties of flat-fish. Indeed, at least twenty other kinds of edible fish are awaiting utilisation, and will in due time be appreciated by our people as excellent and valuable. To the fishery expert it has always been a matter of regret that the Pacific fishing industry was almost solely confined to two kinds of fish, salmon and halibut, and that all other kinds were neglected. No great fishing industry can ever be developed if in waters which contain a great variety of fish, two or three kinds only are over-exploited.

Much to be said about exhausted and declining fisheries, and man's waste methods have done great damage, but the waters of the Dominion are too vast and their products too varied to give ground for fear as to their permanent collapse. On the whole there is room for expansion and fuller utilisation, and for a better appreciation by the Canadian people of kinds of fish rarely seen in our markets.

Game, Fish, Whales and Seal.

Of the game fish in Canada little need be said. The salmon rivers of the Atlantic coast, nearly hundred in number from the St. Lawrence to the coast of Maine are world-famous. While in the Ontario waters speckled trout abound everywhere and black bass afford the highest class of sport. On the Pacific coast there are also famous game fish like the king salmon, or quinnat, the steelhead, redthroat and rainbow trout, while in the little-known waters of the north, near the Arctic circle, excellent grayling of two species abound. Whaling, fur-seal, and hair-seal hunting, and other marine industries furnish fields for remarkable enterprises, and with proper conservation they will be a permanent source of wealth.

Fisheries a Most Lasting Resource. The late Sir Richard McBride expressed a great truth when he said that "there was danger of exhausting our forests, and of working out our coal and minerals, and even our agricultural lands might deteriorate in course of time; but the fisheries would remain as a permanent field of industry and source of food and wealth."

The fisheries are independent of drought or storm or war. They are self-seeded, self-cultivated, self-matured, and will continue to flourish if wisely conserved and utilized.

Spruce lumber forms about one-third of the total annual output of Canadian saw-mills. Spruce pulpwood is used in preference to all others and forms over two-thirds of the total quantity of pulpwood consumed in Canadian pulp-mills and exported in the unmanufactured state. The wood is considered to be the best material for pulp manufacture on the markets of the world.

DOUBTED IF DOG KNEW. A Chinaman was much worried by a vicious-looking dog which barked at him in an angry manner. "Don't be afraid of him," said a friend. "You know the old proverb: 'A barking dog never bites.'"

"Yes," said the Chinaman, "you know proverb, I know proverb, but does dog know proverb?"

In Paris they are excited over discovering bombs in their coal.

We have found things in American anthracite but always thought it slate, stone or varnished macadam material.

—sh! It is remarkable how popular all-wool "undies" have become.

—sh!

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Just ask your doctor what under-clothing you should wear in the winter time. He'll say: "All-Wool."

Go to the most reputable dealer you know and ask him what is the best all-wool under-clothing and he'll say: "CEETEE"

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TAXATION THE BIG PROBLEM

Bulks Largely In Eyes Of Canadian Business Men In Various Aspects

The taxation problem in its various aspects bulks largely in the eyes of Canadian business men at the present time. While there is no disposition to question the necessity of raising revenue by obtaining the money in a more economical and equitable manner. For instance,

there is undoubtedly an unnecessary duplication of taxation through federal, provincial and municipal systems of collection. This duplication should, if possible, be reduced or avoided.

The Canadian Manufacturers Association has placed taxation in the forefront of the problems to be dealt with this year, and has a special committee at work studying the question. Sub-committees have been formed in British Columbia, the Prairie Provinces, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, and these are submitting reports from time to time to the central committee. So far, action has not passed beyond the stage of discussion, but it is expected that a definite policy will be worked out eventually.

One thing is a part of all things. If we knew everything of one thing, we would know all things.

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CANADIAN THEATRE

WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3RD.

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Angler from Alabama Wins Nipigon Trophy



1. Camp at Pine Portage.
2. Nipigon Guide and Family.
3. Mr. C. E. Abbott, of Bessemer, Alabama, Winner of Nipigon Trophy.

4. A Pleased Party at Nipigon Lodge.
5. Virgin Falls.
6. Mr. Abbott With His Prize-Winning Speckled Trout.

WHEN Mr. C. E. Abbott, of Bessemer, Alabama, invited Mrs. Abbott and their two sons to a fishing spree, on the Nipigon River, he expected he was asking them to some fine fishing and restful recreation. He would be sure of that at the Nipigon, at any event. But the party did run into some extra good fishing, with the result that Mr. Abbott has been announced as the winner in the Nipigon Trophy competition for 1922. The prize-winning catch was a speckled trout, weighing seven pounds, nine ounces, measuring twenty-seven inches in length, and fifteen inches in girth. The Alabama fisherman caught his prize on a single hook, with a cockatuche bait.

The Nipigon Trophy was donated by Canadian National Railways, not so much to popularize Nipigon fishing,—for that has been internationally famous for years,—but to give an element of real competition into the fishing, by the many visitors to the waters, each year. It will be recalled that when the Prince of Wales was in Canada, he spent considerable time resting up along the Nipigon, and that he was made comfortable at the Railway Lodge, at Orient Bay, now considered the chief outfitting and starting point for fishermen in the Nipigon waters. This lodge is conducted as a part-

of the Hotel Department of the National Railways, and Neil McDougall is not only a sportsman of rare knowledge, but a host who is rapidly becoming famous.

The Abbott party left Nipigon Lodge during the morning of August 15, landing two hours later at Virgin Falls. There "Jim" Ward, fire ranger, extended a greeting, and at the same time requested the party's fishing licenses. With true northern hospitality, "Jim" invited the party to share his cabin while the Indian guides prepared camp on the opposite shore. But the Nipigon guides are rapid workers, and Mr. Abbott observes that "in an incredibly short time, 'Nick John,' our head guide, was back to take us across to our new home in the wilderness. The dining tent was up, the cook tent and stove were in working order, and a feast that was fit for a king ready for four hungry travellers. By sundown all, everything completed, all tents up, everything unpacked, and a big log fire ready to light at our tent. The beds were of balsam boughs,—and what a haven of rest one finds on a bed of fresh cut northern balsam."

The next day, the party tried for trout,—fishing from canoes, above Virgin Falls. No luck. The next trial was for pike, in a pool below the falls, and several were caught for the pot. The following day, bright and early, the party tried

the falls again, and a four and a half pound speckled trout was netted, after a game fight. It was on this day that Mr. Abbott, senior, landed his prize, "Nick John" was at the stern of the canoe, and "Tommie Nan" was in the bow. Mr. Abbott was accompanied by C. E. Abbott, junior. It was about 5.30 in the evening.

"We had made several trips across the stream," said Mr. Abbott, "keeping from about one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet above the brink of the falls, letting our lines down into the swift water, just at the brink. Suddenly my five and a half ounce rod bent like a bow, and I quickly struck. C. E. A. junior, was in front of me in the canoe, and my line had crossed his. However, he reeled in quickly, and 'Nick' cleared the line."

"Then the fight was on. I have never felt anything on my line as heavy as that trout, nor had I ever realized how helpless one feels with light tackle and a heavy fish hooked. I was using a small 'Colorado' spinner with a number ten single hook, and cockatuche bait. The guides headed the canoe immediately up into water deeper and quieter. I succeeded in getting the fish into the same notion. Stripping in line with my left hand, and taking up slack with my automatic reel, I soon had him within fifty feet, when he broke water and rolled.

"He big one! You going to lose him," said 'Nick'.

"The Indian was fearful because of the small hook I was using. Down and out went the trout with seventy to one hundred feet of line. Again I was able to bring him towards the canoe; but four times he took out so much line I despaired of ever landing him. Once I got him up near the canoe, but he was too deep, and I could do nothing, while the rod tip was in the water and the rod itself bent almost double. With another run, he weakened gradually, and I again worked him towards the canoe. He rolled to the surface, and 'Nick,' with one swoop of the landing net, gathered him in. The fight had lasted twenty-five minutes.

"You could have heard the yell of that Indian for a full mile."

Mr. Abbott, pre, had accomplished his objective. There was more fishing, but the big one had been landed, so the party spent the remaining days on the river, in a trip down to Pine Portage, running the rapids en route. Some good catches were reeled in, Mrs. Abbott capturing a one and a half pound trout, unaided.

To-day, Mr. Abbott's prize, suitably mounted by Neil McDougall, hangs above his desk, a constant reminder, he says, of "wonderful days spent on the Nipigon."

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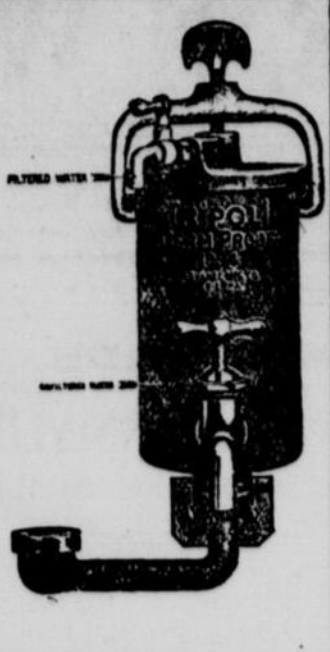
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McCulloch Says It Helped Him From First

"I see no reason for withholding praise of an article that has helped me to gain twelve pounds and made me feel better than I have in many years." This clear-cut statement was made recently by David McCulloch, 43 New St., Calumet, Alberta, Canada. Mr. McCulloch holds a responsible position for the Western Canada Milling Co. Continuing he said:

"I had been in very poor health for four years, being generally run down, with no appetite to speak of, and my nerves were always on edge. My strength and energy were at a very low ebb, and although I lost no time from work, I certainly was never feeling at all like myself. A good night's sleep seemed utterly out of the question, I was simply worn out all the time, and was considerably under normal weight."

"Friends of mine who had tried Tanlac urged me to take it. I began to pick up from the very first bottle, and now I have plenty of strength and energy, never seem to tire, and eat and sleep like a healthy man should. I have taken five bottles, and do not hesitate to pronounce Tanlac a fine medicine."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

14,000,000 RUSSIANS

SAVED FROM STARVATION

Berlin, Nov. 28.—(By Mail)—Fourteen million Russians were saved from apparently inevitable starvation through steps taken to cope with the recent famine, declares a committee in a publication issued here. The dissolution of domestic hunger relief organizations also is announced.

The American Relief Administration, which is cited as having led in the amount of assistance given by foreign organizations, is credited with distributions amounting to 1,050,000,000 pounds in food, clothing, and medicine. The committee expresses special thanks for this help, and for that also of the American Friends Service Mission, the Nansen Relief, the International Workers, etc.

To Avoid Rough, Coarse, Chapped, Blotchy Skin

Most skins require constant grooming at this season to keep them from becoming unattractively red, blotchy, rough or chapped. In such cases it is particularly inadvisable to keep pimples on the complexion worse than ever.

It is a lot more sensible to use ordinary medicated soap, which gently cleanses and soothes the skin. Apply the soap, like cold cream, before retiring. Next morning, wash with warm water and soap. Repeat for a week or more and you'll have a clear, healthy skin.

Some skins wrinkle easily in winter. There is an excellent remedy in a harmless wash lotion made by dissolving an ounce of pure powdered salicylic acid in a half pint of witch hazel. This will quickly eradicate all lines and furrows.

Chronicle Files

100 Years Ago

The Quebec Gazette.

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Quebec, 28th Nov. 1822.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

The Honorable Francis Ward

Prime Minister, to be a Barrister at Law, Advocate, Solicitor, Attorney and Prosecutor in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice in this Province.

John Brown, Esquire, Preventive Officer of His Majesty's Customs at Caldwell's Manor.

Shipping.

It has been reported that there were one or two vessels still below bound to this port. The Asia being one of them. The telegraph has been disassembled cannot give us any information on the subject.

The Loyal Sam arrived yesterday evening. This vessel is now the only one remaining and will be forced to winter here.

Chronicle Files

25 Years Ago

Crescent Hockey Club.

The fifth annual meeting of the Crescent Hockey Club was held on Friday evening and was largely attended. The reports were all considered very satisfactory.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. President, Mr. J. H. Holt; Hon. Vice-President, Mr. W. Whelan; President, Mr. C. Murphy; Vice-President, Mr. M. Teakle; Secy., Treasurer, Mr. J. J. McCarroll; Captain, Mr. A. Nolan; Committee, Mr. J. Quinn, J. E. Tanguay, W. J. Sharpe.

It was decided to make application for membership to the A. H. A. of Canada and enter a team in the ranks of the Intermediate League.

Class for Officers.

The provisional class for Infantry officers is now being held at the Drill Hall under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Pelletier, D.O.C., and Captain Chénier, R.R.C.I. St. John's, is Adjutant. The drill instructors are Sergt. Instructor Robert, Sergt. Lapierre and Corporal Lavoie of the St. John's Infantry School. Several officers of the District are attached for the class.

Improvement.

The Montmorency Electric Light & Power Co., are considering the advisability of doing away with the present towers for crossing the river, and passing the latter in future under instead of over the river, to obviate such accidents as occurred some time ago from the swaying of the wires in stormy weather. It is proposed to construct a tunnel or subway under the bed of the river, and engineers are now engaged taking the necessary measurements and soundings.

Social and Personal

Mr. R. E. Woodward, of Montreal, is a guest at the Chateau.

Mr. H. H. Ramsey, of Montreal, is staying at the Chateau.

Mr. H. G. Jackson, of Montreal, is registered at the Chateau.

Mr. F. E. Perry, of Montreal, is in town, staying at the Chateau.

Mr. Leon Lajole, of Three Rivers, is in the city staying at the Chateau.

Mr. D. Dubreuil, of Montreal, is in town, registered at the Chateau.

Mr. J. A. Savoie, M.L.A., returned to town yesterday from Manseau P.Q.

Miss Marjory Kirk of Woodstock, Ontario is visiting Miss Freda Marsh.

Mr. R. Macpherson of Montreal, is among the guests staying at the Chateau.

Mr. Harold E. Walker, is in town from Montreal, a guest at the Chateau.

Mr. R. G. Aniol, of Montreal, arrived in town yesterday and registered at the Chateau.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gagne have returned to Montmagny after spending a few days in town.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gauvin have returned to town from New York, where they spent a week.

Mr. F. C. Marquis and her son, Mr. Rodolphe E. Marquis have left on a trip to the Southern States.

Hon. and Mrs. J. E. Pervault have returned to town from Antabaska, where they spent the week end.

Miss Jeanne Lemay of this city, is spending some time in Montreal, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. T. St. Jorre.

Miss Charlotte Chauveau of Montreal, entertained last week, in honor of Miss Madeleine Taschereau of this city.

Mrs. Frank McKenna has returned to Montreal after spending a few days in town, a guest at the Chateau.

Dr. Alphonse Lussard has left for Ottawa to attend a conference on Hygiene. He was accompanied by Mrs. Lussard.

Mrs. Charles Warren and Miss Angeline Warren of Murray Bay arrived in town yesterday and registered at the Chateau.

Mr. Joseph Gingras of the Montreal Bank, this city, has left for Vera Cruz, Mexico, having been promoted to a branch of the bank at that place.

Mr. Eusebe Letellier has returned to Montreal, after spending a few days in town, the guest of her mother, Mrs. Alphonse Letellier, The Ramparts.

Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Taschereau, are leaving shortly for Montreal, where they will spend a few days, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rodier.

Miss Marie Barbeau of Montreal, will entertain at the tea hour Thursday, in honor of the Misses Madeleine Samson and Madeleine La Rue of this city.

Mrs. H. H. Goodday will entertain in honor of Miss Florence Hood violinist, who will play at the Ladies' Musical Club Concert on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. F. C. T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, returned to Ottawa, after spending a few weeks in Honolulu on official business.

Mrs. Auguste Dionne, of Westmount, and Mr. Paul Dionne, are spending some time in town, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Vion, St. Louis street.

Mrs. Thomas A. O'Neill has returned home from Montreal, where she spent two months in a patient in the Ross Memorial Pavilion, of the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Mrs. H. H. Sharples and her niece, Miss Muriel Gallagher are spending a few days in Montreal, guests at the Ritz Carlton. This evening they will attend the dance at the Winter Club, for Miss Ellen Anderson, a debutante of this season.

Sunday marked an important event in the history of St. Peter's Church, the occasion being the centenary of the foundation of the Church of England in Sherbrooke. Special services were held in the morning and evening. The two surviving past pastors, the Most Reverend George Thorneley, D.D., Archbishop of Algoma and the Very Reverend Richmond Shreve, D.D., Dean of Quebec were present, also the Right Reverend Lennox Williams, D.D., Bishop of Quebec, and Rev. W. S. J. Banbury, of Richmond, a former curate.

GREAT DIAMOND FROM LATE CZAR

Jewel Offered For Sale In
London Apparently Is Rare
Orphan

London, Nov. 28.—(By Mail)—

(What romantic history lies behind the great glittering yellow diamond weighing forty-four carats, and worth a king's ransom, which is being offered for sale by auction by Messrs. Wadrock at their Bloomsbury Galleries, New Bond street, London?)

The owner, Gordon Nathan, of Hatton Gardens, has had it for two years. He bought it through a broker, but received no information as to its history. It is cut similarly to the famous Hope diamond of evil fame, while its curiously rich lustrous Florentine gem. Mr. Nathan thinks it may have belonged to the Russian Imperial family.

A close examination of this wonderful diamond as it shines in its plush bed in the thick morocco case affords some clues that may perhaps lead to an identification; for gems of this size are very limited, and are pretty well known to students of precious stones and their fascinating histories.

Some of Famous Gems.

Among world-famous gems it is easy to accept for "The Koh-i-nor," the replica of which is in the Tower of London with the regalia and the original in the strong room at Windsor; the "Orloff" is supposed to be still in the possession of the Soviet, but an unconfirmed report has stated that it is in America—probably a replica; the "Cullinan," in the British Crown; the Hohenzollern "death-stone" still in the treasure-chamber of Potsdam; the "Hope" divided into two portions, and still in the safe of a Hatton Gardens merchant awaiting a purchaser; the "Tavernier Blue" in Madrid; the "Lake of Fire," sold to the King of Siam; the "Cascade of Glory"—once part of the Braganza regalia and sold by the Portuguese Government to a wealthy South American lady now in Paris.

Then there is the collection of gems, etc., comprised in the regalia of Austria-Hungary and the personal jewels inherited by the late Emperor Karl from his uncle. It is stated that these are now in the hands of certain financiers who advanced money to them. But it is certain that among them there is a great gem that could compare with Mr. Nathan's stone. The nearest approach in weight would be the "Blaze of Glory"—a gem bought by the late Emperor Francis Joseph and given to his Consort in happier days. But this gem is of a bluish shade and weighs only about thirty carats.

There remains that really mysterious stone known as "The Eye of Allah." This wonderful and almost perfect yellow diamond has been "lost" for many years and may quite possibly have been among the myriads of gems owned by the late Czar and which he inherited privately; they must not be confused with the gems of the regalia.

Found in the Ruins.

"The Eye" is supposed to have once formed the eye of Cyclops, a golden image found among the ruins of Carthage. It was taken to Ceylon and there formed one of the eyes of the great statue of Buddha. Being stolen about four hundred years ago it found its way to India, and for a time glittered in the vestments of the King of Delhi. It was then called the "Eye of Allah" and was regarded with superstitious veneration. During the mutiny it vanished, but reappeared some time afterwards, having been hidden in a wall by a Sepoy. By various means, and each transfer accompanied by blood, it passed on from one potentate to another, eventually figuring in the great gems owned by the Sultan Turkey upon great occasions. But in 1879 it disappeared. There was a rumor that it had been sold to the late Czar Nicholas and gifted by him to a female favorite. It was also said that it was re-cut and shaped by a skilled lapidary and placed in one of the endless crowns used by the Czar on semi-state occasions. Its color was a lustrous yellow of singularly pure "ray."

No other diamond of great size

At The 'I' atres

Chronicle's Review Of
Week's Attractions

THE VICTORIA.

Wallace Reid, Paramount star, supported by Lila Lee, leading woman; Theodore Kosloff, Walter Long, Alan Hale, Kalla Pasha and other screen notables, in giving the public five delicious reels of fun, excitement, romance and revolution in "The Dictator," based on the famous play by the late Richard Harding Davis, in which Willie Collier scored a distinct success several years ago.

The picture, which is a very interesting one throughout, is now being presented at the Victoria Theatre.

The story shows how a young American falls in love with the pretty daughter of a South American "liberator," follows her South and there becomes embroiled in a revolution of which her father is the instigator, not knowing that his own father, the banana king, is on the other side for business and political reasons. He wins the revolution, the girl and his father's profound respect after a series of exciting adventures, which fairly brim with suspense, mystery, conspiracy, fighting and delightful humor.

THE CANADIAN.

One of the best pictures that has been shown in this city for some time is now being presented at the Canadian Theatre. The film in question is "Orphans of the Storm," an adaptation of the "Two Orphans," and though it has been shown at this popular theatre for the past nine days it is nevertheless still drawing large audiences of Lillian and Dorothy Gish portray the leading feminine roles—that of the orphan sisters, and enact their parts in a manner that is beyond reproach.

The abduction scene of Henriette, the duel at Bel-Air, the adventures of the blind Louise, the orphan sister, the meeting of the sisters at the tribunal, and under the guillotine and finally the depiction of the little heroine's impending fate are among the high points of a great story that went together the "Two Orphans" plus the French revolution drama, Monte Blue plays the part of Danton, leader of the French revolutionary uprising.

THE EMPIRE.

"The Prisoner of Zenda," which is now being shown at the Empire Theatre, is one of the season's super-plays. The magic of Rex Ingram, director of "The Four Horsemen," has given this old Anthony Hope classic of love and intrigue and adventure a new permanence on the screen. And as in life in all the beauty and magnificence which only the screen could give it, it becomes a thing of pure romance and enchantment.

This picture may or may not have cost Metro a million dollars, but it is certain that it could have been no more beautiful nor no more impressively made had it cost ten times that amount. It would be impossible to suggest actors who could better the performances of the various members of the cast which has been assembled to impersonate the roles of these familiar characters who have thrilled thousands either through the printed page or in the Edward Rose stage version.

Lewis Stone gives a flawless performance of the dual role of Alexander and King Rudolph, Alice Terry is a most charming and regal Princess Flavia. Robert Edson is an ideal Colonel Sapt and Stuart Holmes and Ramon Navarro as Black Michael and Rupert of Hentzau are the perfect villains of your imagination. Others who give splendid performances are Barbara La Marr, Malcolm McGregor, Edward Connelly and Lois Lee.

The photography, which is of rare beauty, is by John F. Seitz.

fit the description. The probability is that during the Russian revolution it found its way to Amsterdam or Holland and thence into the English market.

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MONEY FOR GUM; NONE FOR ARMY

Weeks Explains Why U.S. Forces Are Small—Points To Canada

Boston, Nov. 27.—The United States maintains a smaller per capita strength of army than any other American country, except Canada, which is protected by its participation in the British Empire, said United States Secretary of War Weeks last night in explaining his department's policies before the Boston Chamber of Commerce. "Canada," he said, "maintaining a smaller army than the United States, is, however, manifesting an interest in military preparation in another direction that can be gauged by one brief comparison. During the past summer we trained about 22,000 men in our citizens' training camps. Canada trained about 100,000 men in hers. With less than one-tenth our population she is training five times as many citizens for national defense."

To the question: "How does Canada afford this training?" the secretary said he might reply that it is by cutting down her use of chewing-gum. "We are a nation of gum-chewers," he added. "In a year we spend three times as much for chewing gum and candy as we spend for military preparations."

This Laxative Works Fine on Old People

Thousands have kept themselves healthy with Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin

ADVANCING age with its subdued ambitions and strivings could be made very happy if only good health accompanied it, and the basis of good health, as everyone learns upon reaching the age of 60, is the regular daily movement of the bowels. If it can be effected through the food you eat, the water you drink and the exercise you take, will not operate it must be assisted by or sickness will follow. Neglected constipation causes the blood pressure to go up 28 per cent, and that is the forerunner of hardening of the arteries. It makes rheumatism and gout worse, too.

The ideal constipation remedy for people of advancing years is Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin, a vegetable compound of Egyptian senna and pepsin with pleasant-tasting aromatics. It is gentle and mild, and does not cramp or gripe. It is a mistake to think you need a violent salt or powder or pill, calomel, coal-tar drugs and such things. They purge and weaken.

Use Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Syrup Pepsin yourself the next time you suffer from constipation, biliousness, headache, sleeplessness, indigestion, piles or night cramps. Many thousands of elderly people use nothing else, and it costs them less than a cent a dose. Druggists have sold it successfully for 30 years, and it is the most widely bought family laxative in the world.

TAKE DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN LAXATIVE The family remedy

DAILY JOURNALS 1923

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PRESENT PUBLICITY.

"Some of the men who were regarded as the greatest statesmen are now scarcely remembered," said the historian. "That's my excuse," replied Senator Sorghum, "for getting all the publicity I can at present and not depending on posterity."

WE think of Turkey as the Near East, but our Yankee friends around the Thanksgiving season think of it as Near Eats.

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all

BAYER

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

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Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monocarbonylacid of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin marks Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Chronicle Files 25 Years Ago

Crescent Hockey Club.

The fifth annual meeting of the Crescent Hockey Club was held on Friday evening and was largely attended. The reports were all considered very satisfactory.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. President, Mr. J. H. Holt; Hon. Vice-President, Mr. W. Whelan; President, Mr. C. Murphy; Vice-President, Mr. M. Teakle; Secy., Treasurer, Mr. J. J. McCarroll; Captain, Mr. A. Nolan; Committee, Mr. J. Quinn, J. E. Tanguay, W. J. Sharpe.

It was decided to make application for membership to the A. H. A. of Canada and enter a team in the ranks of the Intermediate League.

Class for Officers.

The provisional class for Infantry officers is now being held at the Drill Hall under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Pelletier, D.O.C., and Captain Chénier, R.R.C.I. St. John's, is Adjutant. The drill instructors are Sergt. Instructor Robert, Sergt. Lapierre and Corporal Lavoie of the St. John's Infantry School. Several officers of the District are attached for the class.

Improvement.

The Montmorency Electric Light & Power Co., are considering the advisability of doing away with the present towers for crossing the river, and passing the latter in future under instead of over the river, to obviate such accidents as occurred some time ago from the swaying of the wires in stormy weather. It is proposed to construct a tunnel or subway under the bed of the river, and engineers are now engaged taking the necessary measurements and soundings.

A PRETTY FROCK FOR SLENDER FIGURES.

4157. This is a good style for gabardine or French serge, with braid or embroidery for trimming. The dress is in slip on style, with the skirt in the shoulder seams. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 4 1-2 yards of 40 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 1-8 yards.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps. Address all orders to Pattern Department, Quebec Chronicle.

DRAWING LESSONS FOR OUR KIDDIES

OH BOY! HERE'S THE WAY TO LEARN TO DRAW

Our little country cousins think that the kiddies in the cities don't know how to draw a picture of a turkey. He says, "The only turkeys they ever see are the ones that are dressed and on the market." So he sends in his system of drawing a picture of the old turkey that lives in his barn yard. It is so easy that any kiddie who ever saw a turkey can draw one. So just make your little Sams get busy and make the circle, which is the key to drawing a turkey.