

WEATHER FORECAST:
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The Quebec Chronicle.

TEMPERATURES:
Minimum 22; Maximum 32

ESTABLISHED 1764.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1919.

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WILSON EXPLAINS LEAGUE OF NATIONS PROPOSAL

VIEWS OF REPUBLICAN OPPOSITION UN-
CHANGED BY CONFERENCE OF PRESIDENT
WITH FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE
OF CONGRESS LAST NIGHT.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 26.—President Wilson told members of the Congressional Foreign Relations Committee tonight that unless the United States entered the League of Nations, the league would fall and chaos and turmoil beyond description would result in Europe.

The President was said to have stated that it was necessary that the United States stand to the support of the Czechoslovaks, the Jugoslavs, Poland and other weak and struggling peoples made free as the result of the great war.

Views of Republican members of the Congressional Foreign Relations Committee who oppose the proposed constitution of the League of Nations, apparently were unchanged after a long dinner conference tonight with President Wilson at the White House. This opinion was expressed by both Democrat and Republican Senators.

Discussion of the constitution presented to the Peace Conference was said to have been quite general and the President was questioned closely, especially by Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, Republican Leader Lodge and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, former Secretary of State, took very little part.

The President, after making an opening explanatory statement, answered all questions freely and specifically emphasized that his guests were free to discuss the Conference and all his information with newspapermen and others.

One question on which much time was spent was whether a nation in the league could withdraw, raised by Senator Brandegee. The President is said to have held that any country could withdraw, but Senator Brandegee contended that this would be impossible under the constitution as now drafted.

President Wilson denied that the league plan would interfere with the Monroe Doctrine, declaring that the doctrine would be guaranteed by all the member powers in the world society.

The President was said to have held that the mandatory in the constitution were not compulsory, but required the consent of the nations to which the mandatory was assigned.

Senator Brandegee said he expressed the opinion that the United States would desire to become a mandatory for Armenia.

On the question of American sovereignty, the President was said to have taken the position that recession of American sovereignty was not a new precedent, being an incident of every treaty.

Chairman Hitchcock, of the Senate Committee, said the President held that decisions of the league's legislative council on disarmament would not be binding, until specifically approved by each signatory nation, and that consequently the American Congress would have the opportunity to pass on the apportionment of armament for every nation concerned. The President said this section had been misconstrued.

Concerning the clause giving the right to the league to consider acts threatening world peace, President Wilson said that the clause was indefinite and would be made more clear by writing in a safeguard which would require that every recommendation by the Council should be unanimous. It also was said that the President informed the Senators and Representatives that the disarmament provision would not interfere with the military training of men, but that it was evident that a trained body of men would not be a danger to world peace if their armament supplies were kept in check.

Mr. Wilson said the provision for enforcing the determination of the Council in case it was disobeyed by any nation would apply in only one case, and that where the party against whom a decision was rendered, had property, including territory in its possession, which it would not surrender.

In conceding that some sovereignty must be surrendered by membership in the league, the President declared it was inconceivable that there could be any concert of action by nations to eliminate war and protect the weak unless each nation was willing to give up something.

Denying that the league meant usurpation of the powers of Congress to declare war, the President said the league merely was a promise by the locality making power that its Congress would do all in its power to carry out the agreement, a situation which prevailed in many present treaties.

The strength of the league would rest on the friendship of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, the President said, and he expressed the opinion that serious trouble between these five nations "was unthinkable."

Should one of these withdraw from the league in any way fail to support it, importance of the league might result.

The President was said to have told the Senators and Representatives that the league constitution adopted was proposed by Great Britain, but was not the one drawn by General Smuts, one of the British authorities on the league proposal. Drafts presented by the United States, France and Italy were rejected.

UNUSUAL ARREST

Honorably Discharged by Canada
Locked up by States for Desertion

Ayer, Mass., Feb. 26.—An unusual story lay behind the locking of Joseph Duchesne, of Lowell, in the guard house at Camp Devens today, on charges of fraudulent enlistment and desertion.

The boy, who is not quite 16 years old, was only 14 when he enlisted in the Third United States Infantry, giving his age as 20 years.

The regiment was sent to Texas and Duchesne is alleged to have deserted because he was anxious to get to France to participate in the fighting. He made his way to Canada, enlisted in the Canadian army and served for eight months overseas. Recently he was returned to Canada and given an honorable discharge. He went back to his home in Lowell, where he was arrested.

MEMORIAL ACKNOWLEDGED.

American Peace Conference Delegation Receives Irish Provisional Government Appeal.

Dublin, February 26.—The first acknowledgment of the memorial to the Peace delegates concerning the recognition of "the provisional government" of Ireland, has been received from the American delegation, says Zan O'Cealligh, in an interview forwarded from Paris to the Dublin Evening Telegraph. O'Cealligh is quoted as denying any desire to embarrass President Wilson and recalls that the freedom of Dublin was voted unanimously by the Corporation. He said he expected his mission would be the subject of an interpellation in the French Chamber by a deputy in sympathy with the Irish cause.

POLES AND GERMANS STILL SKIRMISHING.

Warsaw, Tuesday, February 25.—(By The Associated Press)—Skirmishes between Poles and Germans continue. Some fighting was witnessed by Colonel William R. Grove, of the United States Food Mission, 40 miles west of Kalisz, near Kropotchin where he arrived during a light cannonade and machine gun fire. Twenty-four Poles were wounded.

Colonel Grove said today that he was unable to say what provoked the fighting, but that the Germans certainly began the attack. Colonel Grove said his conditions were very bad.

AN APPALLING TALE OF INHUMAN CRIME

OFFICIAL REPORT ON BOL-
SHEVIST ATROCITIES IN
ESTHONIA MADE PUBLIC.

Copenhagen, February 26.—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's Ltd.)—An appalling narrative of inhuman crimes is revealed in the official report of the Estonian authorities on Bolshevik atrocities committed in Esthonia, especially Wessenberg and Dorpat.

The graves of those murdered at Wessenberg were opened on February 17, in the presence of the town governor. Three graves were found to contain 88 corpses. Skulls were shattered, bodies bayoneted and even eviscerated. An eye-witness of the execution who escaped, described the terrible scene when the victims were placed on the edge of the graves and shot indiscriminately, trampled into the graves and finished with the butts of rifles. The vicinity of the graves was littered with torn clothing, brains, fragments of skulls and hair, while the grass was covered with congealed blood.

Similar blood-thirstiness was evidenced at Dorpat where the murdered victims were dropped into the river through holes in the ice. Recovered bodies revealed many arms and legs broken and one with the eyes put out.

The prisoners captured were robbed of clothes and valuables, led to a cellar and killed with hatchets and bombs. Examination of the cellar showed bodies piled up thickly in unnatural positions. The walls were splashed with blood.

Bolshevik fury also raged against the peasant many of whom were mutilated and murdered. Thirty women were killed at Narva by stones being tied around their necks and being thrown into the river.

BOLIVIA'S CLAIM.

Decides to Ask Peace Conference for
Outlet to Pacific.

Buenos Aires, Feb. 26.—Bolivia has decided to ask the Peace Conference for an outlet to the Pacific, according to an announcement made by the Bolivian Legation here today.

The statement says that the location of this outlet has not been suggested, and denies that any mention has been made of Tacna and Arica, as previously announced.

WILL ATTEMPT RECORD.

Icebreaker Montcalm May Try For
St. Lawrence From Halifax.

Halifax, N.S., February 26.—The ice breaker Montcalm which accompanied the new steamer Canadian Voyager to Halifax from Quebec, and which it was expected, would lay up in Halifax for the winter, likely may try for the St. Lawrence at an early date, and thus establish, if she succeeds in getting to Quebec another mid-winter record. The Montcalm is now in dry-dock, undergoing repairs to rudder and having new propeller blades fitted. She came down the St. Lawrence late in January and if she can get up again in March she will have a record both ways.

SOLEMN PONTIFICAL MASS FOR LAURIER

London, Feb. 26.—(By Canadian Ass'n Press)—A solemn pontifical mass for the repose of the soul of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier was celebrated today in Westminster Roman Catholic Cathedral and was attended by representatives of practically all the Imperial and Canadian departments in London. The French and Italian embassies were also represented. Bishop Butti, auxiliary to Archbishop Bourne of Westminster Pontificate.

Minister of Justice Doherty represented Sir Robert Borden and the Cabinet.

PARLEY'S SUCCESSOR.

New York, N.Y., February 26.—Appointment of Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, as Archbishop of New York, succeeding the late John M. Farley, was announced today at the Episcopal Residence by Monsignor Dunn, Chancellor of the Diocese.

RUMORS CURRENT OF A SHORT SESSION.

Ottawa, February 26.—It is rumored in the lobbies tonight that the Government contemplated making a proposal to the Opposition that Government legislation should all be passed by Easter, and that another session should be called in the fall.

No overtures regarding this have yet been made.

OFFER TO SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONALIST UNAPPROVED

London, February 26.—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuter's Ltd.)—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Belton, the Right Honorable Walter London stated that the Imperial Government had not suggested nor approved the offer of Admiral Fitzherbert, commanding the Cape Squadron, to convey the South African Nationalist delegation to Europe aboard the cruiser Minerva.

MEMBERS ASK NEW HIGHWAYS

MR. SAUVE COMPLAINS PEN-
SION TO SCHOOL TEACHERS
NOT SUFFICIENT

The construction of bridges over the Ottawa river and the building of a road between the Island of Montreal and the Province of Quebec passing through the counties of Vaudreuil and Soulanges, were asked in the Assembly yesterday by Mr. A. Faure, member for Soulanges, while Mr. John Hay, advocated a road from Montreal to Hull on the north shore of the Ottawa river.

Both these questions came up on motions for the production of documents and were well received by the members of the House many of whom supported the requests made to the Government.

With regard to the building of bridges Hon. L. A. Tachereau, Minister of Public Works, said that his budget for 1919-20 was only \$365,000 while the construction of the proposed bridge would cost \$300,000. He said that the Government was prepared to contribute its share towards the building of the bridge.

Mr. Sauve moved the adjournment of the debate.

On the question of the Montreal-Hull highway, Hon. J. A. Tessier, Minister of Roads, replying to demands made, said that in response to requests made at the last session the government had surveys made and estimates prepared. Many of the municipalities, he said, had already begun work on the highway while others had asked the Government for money in order to start work. The work was well advanced and would be actively continued in the spring. He said that the Government was prepared to place the necessary money at the disposal of the municipalities for the construction of this road.

Replying to Mr. Sauve as to what plans the Government had for the building of regional roads, the Minister said that he could not tell what policy would be adopted by the Government until the grants from the federal government to assist in road building had been received.

A strong plea in favor of granting a large pension to school teachers was made by Mr. Sauve, the Leader of the Opposition.

Sir Lomer Gouin in reply said that the Government had done already considerable in this connection, but intended to do more whenever possible.

Third reading was given to the Mitchell bill relating to the Sanatorium at Ste. Agathe des Monts.

Soldiers' Monuments

A bill was presented yesterday by Sir Lomer Gouin which will authorize municipalities to vote money for the erection of monuments to soldiers who died during the war.

Bill Withdrawn

At the request of the promoter the private bill petitioned for by Lt.-Col. O. E. Talbot, Quebec Collector of revenue from commercial corporations, has been withdrawn. The measure asked that the wills made by the wife and son of the petitioner, Dame Mary Ann Law Guilmette and Lawrence Ernest Talbot be declared null and that the petitioner Onesiphore Ernest Talbot be declared sole and only heir.

Three Bills Killed

It was, open season for the killing of bills in the Legislature yesterday, and three measures had a fatal ending after a strenuous fight in each case.

The first to fall was Dentists bill seeking among other powers the authorization for dentists to advertise in the newspapers. The second was the bill to incorporate the Osteopaths of the Province of Quebec. Both these measures were killed by the public bills committee.

In the Assembly the bill asking for the incorporation of the Corporation of Accountants of the Province of Quebec, was also killed after a vigorous debate.

GERMAN SHIPS.

Proposed Sinking Question of Considerable Difficulty, Earl Lytton Declares.

London, Feb. 26.—Baron Islington, in the House of Lords today called attention to the press report that the Paris conference was contemplating the sinking of all the German naval ships now in British custody at Scapa Flow, and asked the Government if there was any possibility of this project being carried out.

The Earl of Lytton, Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty, replying in behalf of the Government said that this question was of the utmost interest, but of considerable difficulty. The suggestion that these German ships should be taken out to sea and sunk would only be carried out if the representatives of the nations assembled at Paris came unanimously to the conclusion that this course was on the whole the best one that could be adopted.

SMOKE MACDONALD'S "INDEX"

CLEMENCEAU WAS WARMLY CHEERED

LARGE CROWD GATHERED
WHEN FRENCH PREMIER
LEFT HIS RESIDENCE

Paris, February 26.—Premier Clemenceau left his residence at 1.50 o'clock this afternoon for the first time since he was shot last Wednesday. A large crowd gathered round the house in the hope of seeing the Premier although the hour had been kept secret. Cheers and cries of "Vive Clemenceau" arose as he stepped from the house and entered an automobile with Dr. Lambrey. The Premier's face, which showed a sign of the fever he had been through bore a pleased smile as he acknowledged the greetings.

M. Clemenceau returned home at 3.55 o'clock, having driven in his automobile as far as Versailles. He was warmly acclaimed everywhere and said he felt better for the trip in the bright sunshine, ought it was said that the Premier's condition was excellent, that he had not been fatigued by his ride and that he hoped to attend the meeting of the Peace Conference tomorrow.

The route taken by the Premier's automobile was chosen by M. Clemenceau himself. It lay through the Avenue Bois De Boulogne into the Bois, then past the Bois and the Longchamps race course stands, and through Saint Cloud Park to Versailles. At Versailles the automobile stopped in the grand courtyard of the palace. Here the Premier got out, took a stroll through the park and visited the Senate Hall. Afterwards M. Clemenceau sat on a bench and waited for the return of his automobile. Numerous promenaders, most of them soldiers, cheered the Premier just as he re-entered his car to return to Paris. As the car passed through the streets of the city, M. Clemenceau again was given a hearty reception.

When he returned to his residence President Poincare called on the Premier and remained for ten minutes talking with him.

Dr. Lambrey said tonight that M. Clemenceau was delighted with his trip.

M. Clemenceau today discussed general affairs with several of his collaborators. Permission to do so was given him by his physicians.

The Weather

Toronto, February 26.—The disturbance, which was near the middle Atlantic coast last night is now centered off Nova Scotia, causing strong winds and snow and rain in the Maritime Provinces. The weather has turned colder in Ontario and continues very cold in the West.

Temperatures:	
	Min. Max.
Dawson	38 25
Victoria	30 34
Vancouver	36 38
Kamloops	12 26
Edmonton	26 14
Battleford	48 18
Moose Jaw	33 15
Winnipeg	30 14
London	9 27
Toronto	16 23
Kingston	16 24
Ottawa	10 24
Montreal	18 22
Quebec	22 38
St. John	26 33
Halifax	26 34

*Below zero.

Forecasts:
Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay: Light local snow, but mostly fair and cold.

Ottawa Valley and River St. Lawrence: Westerly winds; fair and decidedly cold.

Gulf and North Shore: Northerly to westerly winds; fair, and becoming colder.

Maritime Provinces: Fresh to very strong winds; mostly fair and colder.

Lake Superior District: North-west winds; fair and very cold.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan: Fair and very cold.

Alberta: Easterly winds; local snow falls, but mostly fair and very cold.

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Here Is An Advance Showing of Holt, Renfrew's Spring Apparel

Irregularity of outline and a slenderizing belt are two characteristics of the Jacket. Skirts elect a narrow simplicity.

Some suits are smartly trimmed with military braid, while others have quaint little vests of novelty silks.

Frocks Attain a Pre-War Gaiety

All the old-time interest is coming back to Dresses. At all events we are showing some wonderfully charming Dresses of Serge, Taffeta, Georgette and Fouillard.

Lovely Separate Skirts

In the newest checks and plaids, pleated and trimmed with odd buttons. We like these Skirts and think they are very smart.

Holt, Renfrew & Co.
Limited

We Are Showing

a special line of Place Cards, Tally Cards, and Dance Programmes. Also a large assortment of Checkers, Checkerboards, Chess and Chessmen.

JOHN E. WALSH'S Reg'd.

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The Silver Tea Service is today a very fundamental part of the Family Silver.

In the selection of this you will find the many distinctive designs which we have to offer of great assistance in making your choice. Each piece characterized by true weight, proper proportions and superb excellence of workmanship and finish. Beautiful Sets consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Cream Pitcher, Sugar Bowl and Hot Water Kettle, Serving Trays in many distinctive designs—not high in price.

G. SEIFERT & SONS, JEWELLERS.

16 FABRIQUE STREET, Opp. City Hall

EXHIBITION

You are cordially invited to attend our Exhibition the week of February 24th to March 3rd.

PRUNEAU & CO.

168 ST. PETER STREET, QUEBEC

PICTURESQUE OLD CITIES IN BELGIUM

GHENT AND BRUGES NOW FAMILIAR TO THE CANADIAN SOLDIER

The evacuation of Bruges sounded the death knell of German rule in Western Belgium, to the rhythmic tread of the British soldier in the narrow, sleepy streets of this medieval town. With the advent of peace, Bruges, haunt of the artist and tourist, will fall asleep again—a sleep that has been disturbed since the sixteenth century only by the great world war.

From now on, no doubt, the streets of all the cities and towns of Belgium will resound, during recreation periods, with the laughter, slang, and daredevil pranks of "our boys," many of whom already have observed that there is a great difference between the art and architecture of France and Flanders. The history of Belgium, especially her cities, explains the difference. Instead of regal palaces like Versailles, castles of princely grandeur like Fontainebleau, splendid mansions like the Pavé de Chavaunes, the Canadian soldier will see quaint gabled roofs, bellies, Gothic churches and cathedrals, town halls and guild halls, many of them containing portraits of successful merchants, or devotional pictures which a merchant giver presented to the patron saint of his town or business. Over all the art and architecture of Belgium is written commercialism.

The commercial supremacy of Bruges and Ghent harks back to the days of the Hanseatic league, when they were the chief stations in the confederation of cities formed for the protection of northern trading centres. At this time the Rhine constituted the great central waterway of Europe. The Flemish towns were its ports and its manufacturing centres for Flanders and the Duchy of Brabant, half independent under their own rulers or counts, occupied a middle position, geographically and politically, between France and the empire.

As the Canadian soldier jokes and smokes his way about the winding streets of the various cities, he will stumble, now and then, upon unexpected bits of odd architecture. These will arrest his attention long enough for him to say, "some building, that!" and then he will pass on. Most of the landmarks of a past civilization need an interpreter, but the bellfries, symbols of freedom, with their lovely chimneys, do not. The chimneys of Belgium and Switzerland are famous, and most tourists count the hearing of them among their choicest memories. In Bruges is an especially fine old bellfry whose bells are charming. The largest of the 49 bells of the bellfry was christened Mary, and was cast for the church of Notre Dame in 1660, but it was not placed in the bellfry until 1805, at which time it rang in celebration of the signing of a treaty between Britain and France.

In the same town is another reminder of the past, the Chapel of the Holy Blood built by Theodoric, a distinguished crusader who, on his return from the Holy Land brought with him, so the legend says, some drops of the Holy Blood of the Saviour, which had been preserved by Joseph of Arimathea. Whether the legend is true or not, the Church of Saint Sang, with its dainty little oratory, bears testimony to the belief of the people of that time.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Bruges and Ghent were important cities, Ghent carrying on a considerable trade in textiles. In the fourteenth, these two cities and the territory of Flanders and Brabant came under the rule of the Dukes of Burgundy, who occupied debatable land between France and Germany. The Dukes of Burgundy established a brilliant court at Bruges, although the capital of Flanders was Ghent. And it was under their rule that a group of famous artists adorned the towns with most of the buildings which beautify them. The Dukes left a reminder of their rule in the

town hall (Hotel de Ville), one of the most beautiful gems of Gothic architecture, around which centered the life and love of the people. The Hotel de Ville is one of the finest pieces of civic architecture in Belgium, and is famous for its facade, which in the main, is of original design.

Three painters who helped to beautify Belgium are associated with the Burgundian dynasty in Belgium—Jan Memling and the Van Eyckes, Jan and Hubert. The works of the first of these has in it characteristics that are typical of early Belgian art, the love of detail. All the pictures painted by early Belgian artists are full of details of fur, brocades, jewelry, gold, silver, Oriental rugs and richly carved furniture. This pleasure in the outward appearance of things is noticeable in Memling's "Virgin Enthroned," in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence. The geometric pattern of the rug, the violin, the apple, the castle in the background are all worked out with photographic realism. Memling's delight in the surface of things is like the pleasure a merchant feels when he fingers a fine piece of textile.

Working with Memling in Bruges were the Van Eyckes, Jan and Hubert, in whose pictures is seen the beginning of that delicate and minute workmanship linked with a peculiar idealism that is one of the chief characteristics of Flemish art. In the Cathedral of Ghent "our boys" will find the best example of the work of these artists—a polyptych of the "Adoration of the Lamb."

The theme of the painting is based on a passage in the Apocalypse: "I looked, and lo, a Lamb stood on Mount Zion, and with him a hundred and forty thousand, having his Father's name written on their foreheads. And I heard a voice of harpers harping with their harps." In this altar piece we get our first glimpse of the mysticism that later on cropped out in this practical people. The same feeling of the supernatural, the unexplainable, has seemed to effect our soldiers, when they lay wounded in "No Man's Land." More than one wounded soldier has told of the appearance

of the "Comrade in White" to him.

Under the rule of Charles the Bold, the power of the dukes of Burgundy reached its height, and then began the collapse. Flanders passed under the dominion of the House of Hapsburg, a little later under Spanish rule, and then with the Spanish Netherlands under Austrian rule. Then it was that Rubens was appointed court painter by Albert, and went to live at Antwerp. At this time Rubens was only 35, and still under the influence of Italian art. One of the first works painted by him after his arrival in Flanders was the

STOMACH UPSET?

Pape's Diaphepsin at once ends sourness, gases, acidity, indigestion

Lumps of undigested food causing pain. When your stomach is acid, gassy, sour or you have heartburn, flatulence, headache or dyspepsia, here is instant relief—No waiting!



Don't stay upset! Eat a tablet of Pape's Diaphepsin and instantly your stomach feels fine. All the indigestion, pain, gases, acidity and misery in the stomach ends. Pape's Diaphepsin tablets cost little at any drug store but there is no surer or quicker stomach relief known.

"Descent From the Cross," the central panel of the great triptych of St. Christopher, in the cathedral of Antwerp. The Canadian soldier will not linger long over this famous painting. Their eyes have been painted too long by real tragedies to look with interest on painted ones.

Instead of studying the miles of pictures which will no doubt, be returned to the galleries from their hiding places, they will knock about the quaint old towns of Belgium. They will hear about the wonderful old cloth halls, where lovely embroideries and wonderful brocades were bought and sold; of the tapestries that were woven by great and wonderful artists; of the exquisite lace made in dark cellars, and a thousand and one other interesting things. Then the commercial stamp of the past will gradually dawn on them and they will agree with the writer's estimate of Antwerp, which is also true of other cities of Belgium:

"It is a burgher ledger of sales and barter, of sale and barter, of loss and gain; but in the heart of it there are illuminated leaves of missing vellum, all gold and color, and monkish story of heroic ballad, that could only have been executed in the days when art was a religion."

ANOTHER SMALL NATION.

Roumania Claims Her Terra Irridenta.

Roumania entered the war primarily "to attain her national destiny," but she suffered much as a result of entering the war on the side of the Allies. As the Allies have won, Roumania hopes to realize her ambitions. It goes without saying that she will demand the abrogation of the treaty of Bucharest of 1917 imposed upon her by the Germans which so shamefully destroyed her economic independence for their benefit, "rectified" her frontiers in the interests of Hungary and gave to Bulgaria the southern part of the Dobruja. In all

these respects she will demand the return of the "status quo ante." But she will demand much more. "The national destiny," to attain which she drew the sword, had for its aim the annexation to Roumania of "terra irredenta"—of the lands inhabited by Roumanians immediately beyond the borders of Roumania itself. These lands include much more territory than the crown land of Transylvania, to which attention is so often directed. As a matter of fact the territory to the west of Transylvania stretching from Semendria through Temesvar almost to Debreczin has fewer islets of Magyars and Germans in it than has Transylvania itself. On the basis of self determination, this whole territory would in all probability vote to unite with Roumania. Roumania expects at the Peace Conference not only to secure the territory described above, but to be confirmed in the possession of Bessarabia, which she obtained as a result of the Russian debacle. Roumania will also claim upon the principle of nationality that the southern half of the Bukovina, one of the crown lands of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, be united to her territories. If Roumania is granted her claims at the Peace Conference, she will have secured all her "terra irredenta," attained to complete national unity, and become an important, state of the second rank with a population of about 14,000,000 and splendid industrial resources with which to develop strength and power.—Asia Magazine.



Presenting The New Modes For Spring

In requesting your attendance at our preliminary display of Spring Apparel, which commences to-day, we feel that we have prepared for your delectation a feast of engaging loveliness.

The buoyant joyfulness of Spring is reflected in the many dashing models, which anticipate your every need for smart Easter clothes. As a preparation for the formal Spring opening, this display shows in their wondrous beauty the ultra-fashionable models which all style authorities have approved.

Costumes

Serge Costume, with collar of bengaline silk, and belt, lined with good silk. Colors grey, brown and black. Price \$24.50

Serge Costume, with double silk collar, pleated in the back, and lined with good silk. Colors black, navy blue and brown. Price..... \$24.50

Serge Costume with shawl collar trimmed with silk. Has belt with buckle in front. Lining is fancy silk. Price \$28.50

Serge Costume with tailored collar, and imitation side pockets. Handsomely trimmed with braid and small buttons. Silk lined. The skirt has pockets. Colors navy blue and brown and black. Price..... \$29.75

Serge Costume with belt at the sides of the coat trimmed with braid and buttons, the skirt is finished with belt and pelisse. Colors are brown, black and navy blue. Price \$29.75

Ladies Tailored Costume, with side pockets, richly silk lined. Has belt and pockets on skirt. Colors mixed drab, brown and black. Price \$39.50

Coats

Ladies Smart Coat of cheviot, with large collar and belt. Colors, black and navy blue. In material and style a really splendid coat for the money. Price \$14.75

Ladies Tweed Coat, made long and loose with belt and pockets. Colors mixed brown and white or black and blue. A nice model at a most moderate price..... \$18.50

Ladies Serge Coat in a long model with large collar, belt and pockets. Colors black and navy blue. A very good value at a popular price \$20.00

Ladies Tweed Coat, made long and closing either high or low at will, has belt and pockets. A serviceable coat in mixed tweed colors. Price \$23.50

Ladies Long Tweed Coat made with yoke, also belt and fancy pockets. Color mixed grey and red. Attractive in style and color. Price \$28.00

Ladies Long Tweed Coat made with yoke, pleated in the back, and finished with belt and pockets. Colors mixed drab, brown or green. Price \$29.50

Dresses

Ladies Dresses of black and white checked material, made with wide belt and buckle or black satin at back. A remarkably nice dress for a low price \$11.75

Ladies Serge Dress with silk collar and belt, and braided in front. Colors grey, taupe, navy blue and black. A most becoming model at \$15.50 only

Ladies Serge Dress made in bolero effect, the skirt pleated, with belt and buckles at the sides. Colors black and brown. A most effective model. Price \$17.50

Ladies Serge Dress made in tunic effect, the neck and bottom of the tunic being trimmed with braid. Colors wine red, navy blue and black. A very neat dress. Price \$17.50

Ladies Serge Dress, with low collar, the front and bottom of the skirt are trimmed with braid. Colors dark grey, wine red, and black. Price \$22.00

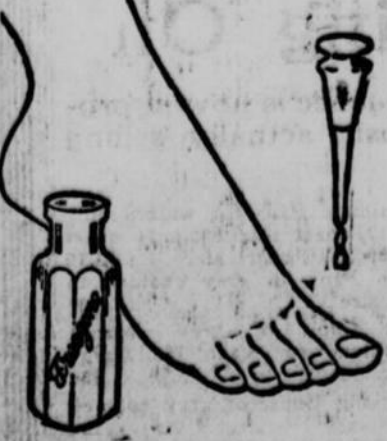
Ladies Serge Dress made in bolero effect, with the neck and front of the bolero braided; the skirt is pleated. Colors are grey, taupe, with red and black. A very pretty dress. Price, only \$17.50

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Chocolats des Aristocrates	1-lb packages	\$1.10
Chocolats des Aristocrates	1-lb packages	\$1.10
Super Six	1-lb packages	\$1.10
Super Six	1-lb packages	\$1.10
Roasted Nuts, chocolate covered	1-lb packages	\$1.10
Assorted Fruits	1-lb packages	\$1.10
Nuts and Hard Centers	1-lb packages	\$1.10
The Demonstrator	2-lb packages	\$2.00
Chocolates Supreme	1 in carton	\$3.50
Chocolates Epicurien	2-lb packages	\$3.00
Also on hand all kind of Chocolate. 1-lb.		.85
5-lb box		\$4.00

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QUEBEC

REPATRIATION WITH MANY ATTENDANT PROBLEMS FIND EMPHASIS IN LONG DEBATE

MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION DESCRIBES HOW DIFFICULTIES ARE BEING HANDLED—HE URGES RECONSTRUCTION BY ADOPTION OF HIGHER IDEALS OF CITIZENSHIP—DEPRECATES TARIFF CLEAVAGE AT THIS JUNCTURE—CLAIMS TO BE STILL A LIBERAL.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 26.—Repatriation of men who went to the war and attendant problems found emphasis in the resumed debate on the Address in the House this afternoon. For an hour and a half, Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration, and Chairman of the Repatriation Committee, spoke of the problems and the way in which they had been handled. It was the first speech of any length which Mr. Calder had made in the House since he joined the Government, for last session such speeches as he made were brief.

He stressed the necessity of adequately meeting the reconstruction problem—a problem as important in Canada as in any country. Reconstruction meant a national stock taking, adoption of higher ideals of citizenship, a searching for measures that would have an ever-increasing tendency to harmonize conflicting interests. He referred, incidentally, to the tariff "cleavage." What was to be done about it? As a member from a Western constituency, he thought there was no doubt as to opinion there.

Mr. Calder made passing reference, too, to the position of the "separated brethren." He claimed that he was still a Liberal and when old Liberals joined the Union Government on the conscription issue, they believed they had done the right thing.

In a previous speech, Hon. Frank Carvell indicated some financial difficulty lying ahead of the Government. He estimated that additional annual expenditures, directly due to the war, would amount to \$175,000,000. Total receipts from customs, excise and business profits and income tax, would total \$195,000,000. Further, ordinary administration of the country's affairs could not be carried on with less than \$125,000,000 a year. Where was the additional \$100,000,000 to come from, Mr. Carvell asked. Expressing a personal view, he thought the income tax exemption should be reduced. "No doubt," Mr. Carvell added, "the income tax can be increased, and will be increased."

He outlined the Government programme in respect to public works, shipbuilding, housing and highways. The work thereby provided, he argued, would materially assist in reducing unemployment.

On the Opposition side of the House, the only speaker was Mr. Sinclair of Guysboro. Mr. Sinclair strongly criticized the Government for its "tender treatment of the pork barons and war profiteers." "Big millers, pork barons and middlemen," Mr. Sinclair declared, "have grown fat and flourished under the very nose of the Food Board."

The Food Board has made large expenditures but could it be said that a soldier's widow had been able to get a pound of beef and cheaper in consequence.

Amid much laughter on all sides, Mr. Sinclair asked "separated" Liberals, if they intended to return, to come back while there was time.

The debate will be continued tomorrow afternoon by Mr. Gauthier of St. Hyacinthe.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 26.—Hon. F. B. Carvell was the first speaker this afternoon when the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was resumed. He emphasized the serious problems which Canada had to face in getting back from a war to a peace basis. However, he gave as his opinion that no warring nation was in a better condition at the cessation of hostilities than Canada. He said there were just as many abnormal conditions to be overcome in connection with those who did not go to war. He paid some attention to remarks of Mr. McMaster yesterday and said:

"I want to say to him that he and

I are not very far apart on many of the matters mentioned by him." Mr. Carvell then went on to say that this did not apply to the remarks of Mr. McMaster concerning Bolsheviki. The conditions in Russia as depicted to the Government were that Russia was the place to keep the Bolsheviki for some years to come and one problem they had in Canada was how soon they could get some of their ilk back to the fatherland. They had played the traitor to the Allies who had helped them and it was these men that Mr. McMaster was friendly to, "then," said Mr. Carvell, "he and I must part company."

Shipbuilding.
Mr. Carvell said the Government was spending a large amount of money on its shipbuilding programme. About twenty millions or twenty-five millions this year and about thirty million dollars during the coming fiscal year. He assumed there would be criticism of the expenditure and Mr. Carvell admitted that if the Government had gone into the open market after the declaration of peace, the ships might have been secured at a lower price. But a year ago there was nothing the Allies needed so much as ships. And had the Government waited until peace was declared the ships might have been secured too late. He argued that the Government shipbuilding programme would be of great assistance in meeting the unemployed problem. The unemployed problem, in fact, was the underlying principle which the Government had in mind in the preparation of its estimates.

Referring to the Government's proposal to expend twenty million dollars on highways improvements, Mr. Carvell remarked that the vote was to be expended over a period of five years from April 1st, 1919. The money would be expended by the Provinces, by provincial organization and under provincial officials. But before any expenditure could be made there must be an agreement entered into between the Federal and Provincial Governments giving a general description of the road to be constructed and the location. Mr. Carvell praised the work done in highways construction by the Provincial Government of Quebec.

If, he said, we could only extend highways like Quebec, highways through every Province of Canada, we should accomplish wonders.

Turning to the work which is to be done by his own Department of Public Works, Mr. Carvell said that when the estimates were down there might be some disappointment amongst the members of the House and a still greater disappointment in the minds of municipal bodies.

"But," said he, "we are adhering to the principle that we are not constructing public works because they will be of some good to the community, because they will provide employment."

Public Buildings.

He announced that it was the intention of the Government to start public buildings in Toronto, Montreal, Calgary and probably Hamilton within ten or fifteen days. It was his intention to start work before the vote was passed in the House, in the belief that his action would be endorsed.

In reply to Mr. MacKenzie he stated that the work should be done by tender and contract. In Montreal, there would be an extension of the Custom House, the Toronto building would include a Custom House but it would be in addition to a general Federal building. Hamilton and Calgary would be the same, and these works were justifiable because they were necessary.

Rentals were tremendous and he thought it would be a good business for the Government to erect buildings in many places besides those mentioned. With regard to the engineering branch it was not their intention to go into new works on a very large scale but repair work would be done. For instance storms have done damage on the St. Lawrence and in connection with highways, railways and canals and shipbuilding there was work to be done which would give employment.

He pointed out that if the statements of Sir Thomas White and himself were considered, it would be realized that the expenditure of tremendous sums of money were planned. There would be \$20,000,000 for road and \$20,000,000 for a housing programme. Not much had been said about this, for as they were simply

loaning the money to the Provinces, the Government was not taking much credit for it. He was not sure that the time had come when public bodies should go into an extensive housing scheme but in the big cities there were insanitary conditions which had to be remedied.

Railway Programme.

Mr. Carvell said that in addition to the roads and housing programmes there was the educational scheme which had been mentioned. The railway programme would cost \$7,000,000 or \$80,000,000.

Mr. Ethier, Two Mountains, asked if the Government intended to start on the Georgian Bay Canal and Mr. Carvell replied "No."

Mr. Sinclair, of Guysboro, inquired if it was the intention to build branch lines in Nova Scotia.

"I think not," said Mr. Carvell, and went on to explain that the Government was providing for branch lines in the West. About ten million dollars would be spent on this work and the general policy was to the improvement of construction and the finishing of lines which had been practically constructed, partly graded and the steel provided. Mr. Carvell said he had been impressed with the suggestion made by Mr. McMaster last night when he said we ought to sit down and take stock of the financial position of the Dominion. This was a good suggestion. The country and Parliament could well afford to take this advice. Canada had come through the war with flying colors. This country had accomplished what would have been regarded as impossible four years ago. War cannot be carried on without waste, because war is waste. Having gone through the war successfully it would pay us to take stock of the situation.

The Minister stated that he had been much impressed since the signing of the armistice by the demands made upon the Government for the expenditure of public money. This was undoubtedly due to the fact that during the war the great bulk of business had been carried on by the Government. Producers furnished the goods and the Government paid for them. The Government had been told that it should go all over the world and get business. It had done its best but without as much success as had been hoped for. The people of Europe were willing to buy our products but they have not the money to do so. He thought that if the business men of Canada would do more for themselves in the way of securing business it would be a good thing.

The requests for expenditure on public works which he had received within a comparatively short period would, said Mr. Carvell, mount up to between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000. An expenditure of this size was, of course, impossible unless the Government wanted to go out into the money markets and borrow money right and left. He did not know what the national debt amounted to, but proposed that, when all the war accounts were in, Canada would find that she owed two billions. This large sum did not daunt him. Canada was well able to pay it if the Government exercised wisdom in expenditures.

Soldiers' Pensions.

There were some expenditures, said the speaker, which Canada could not afford to skip and pare. Among these were pensions to soldiers.

Every man entitled to a pension must receive it, and the amount required for pensions would probably total fifty millions a year. Another expenditure which must be paid was that of re-establishing returned men. The expenditures of the Department of Soldiers' Re-establishment would probably amount to twenty-five millions per annum. This expenditure, he thought would be a decreasing one as the men were established in civil occupations, but the Department would continue possibly for fifty years.

Mr. Carvell estimated the additional expenditure which Canada would have to face each year, as a result of the war at \$175,000,000. To offset this, there would be this year these receipts:

Customs, \$140,000,000; excise, \$26,000,000; business profits and income tax, \$20,000,000.

Mr. Carvell could see no way of increasing these items to any great extent.

"No doubt," he said, "the income tax can be increased and will be increased."

Mr. Carvell expressing a personal view, would like to see the income tax extended upwards and downwards. He would like to see every man with an income of a thousand dollars paying some income tax. Nothing made so much for good administration as to make every man feel that he was contributing something to the Government.

These three principal items of revenue brought in \$186,000,000 or little more than sufficient to meet the

(Continued on Page Seven)

A KEEN DEBATE ON EDUCATION IN THE UPPER HOUSE

HON. DR. CHOQUETTE ATTACKS FIGURES GIVEN BY SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

The Legislative Council was the scene of an interesting debate yesterday on education matters which was brought about on a motion by Hon. Dr. Choquette for the production of copies of documents concerning the inspection of elementary and model schools in the course of the past summer.

Hon. Dr. Choquette attacked what he termed the strange statistics which are given every year relative to public instruction. The conclusion that the voluntary school attendance showed an average of 95 per cent. naturally shook the faith even of those who believed in a compulsory law. But now the opponents publicly admitted that the statistics upon which they relied were incomplete and insufficient, because the census mathematically left aside half of the school population of the Province. These statistics were at least useful to mislead the public mind.

"When we find," said he, "that in order to combat a law which must not be so ridiculous, after all, since we and the Bolsheviki are the only ones which have not yet adopted it, problematic percentages on school attendance have been created for years with the aid of figures which are known to be without value. I am led to ask if the same proceeding is not employed if the same insincerity is not invoked regarding the success in teaching in the schools and the progress made by the children. I wonder if it is not an exaggerated and fantastic statements, which are known to be such, that the conclusion is reached that our school system is perfect, and that Parliament and the Council of Public Instruction is so maternally warned against any attempt to infringe upon it."

Hon. Dr. Choquette then quoted from the statements made by the school inspectors on the progress made in the schools. He said it was practically an uninterrupted litany of notes: "Excellent, very good; excellent, very good, excellent, very good." In the 6,055 schools of our Province, there were only 14 notes lower than "good," or about one for every five hundred schools.

Dr. Choquette went on to say that apart from these public and official reports the school inspectors were required after each inspection to make a brief confidential report to the school authorities. The inspectors were human and it was always more agreeable and more easy to pay compliments than to condemn.

Hon. Dr. Choquette then took up the reports of inspectors of Protestant schools. Out of 769 Protestant schools there were 122 notes which

were less than "good." There were even many which were reported "bad," "very bad," and "nil." There was an average unfavorable note for each six schools, whereas there was only one for 500 of the Catholic schools.

Continuing, the speaker said that the Protestant inspectors knew that there were 1,097 illiterate prisoners in the Montreal jail. They realized that there would always be a certain number of criminals, but observed that the majority who turned to evil were unable to read, and they consequently told Parliament and the public that there were 122 schools in which the children were in danger of not even learning to read.

Dr. Choquette affirmed that the false reports made by school inspectors were responsible for the frequent changes of teachers in schools. Physicians, he said, were punished when they made false reports concerning public health. School inspectors who made false reports on the progress made in schools were equally guilty. He affirmed that he had no grievance against inspectors, but was simply against the system and those who wished to mislead the public mind. All he wanted was that the public be truly informed on the value of the schools and on the nature of the progress made by the children.

Hon. Thomas Chapais replied to Hon. Dr. Choquette, expressing his astonishment that the latter should make such a violent attack against the school inspectors relative to the veracity and loyalty of their reports. As far as he was concerned in the district which he knew particularly immense progress had been made in education within a few years. He said that the inspectors in their report on schools took into consideration the condition of the buildings and the facilities as well as the books employed and the success in teaching. As a member of the committee of the Council of Public Instruction, he was in favor of the revision of the school statistics, but it was not with the idea of doubting the veracity of the reports of the school inspectors.

Hon. Dr. Choquette in reply, said that he had to admit that there were no school statistics upon which to base opinions. A proof of this was that in certain cases the number of pupils going to school was higher than the number inscribed. He had wished to point out the singularity of the schools statistics of the Province and show how much harm was being done by these statistics when such an important question was being considered.

The motion was carried.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

Arrival at Halifax, N.S., Feb. 26: Steamer War Taurus for repairs (sailed for Gibraltar Saturday).

Sailings from Halifax, N.S., Feb. 26: Schooner Louise M. Larkie for Bordeaux; U. S. Sub. Chaser 240 for Boston.

Steamer Arrivals, Feb. 26: Sarnolite at Baton Rouge, La. from Halifax, N.S.; Hartington at Rotterdam from St. John, N.B.; Tunisian at Glasgow, from St. John, N.B.

SENATOR DANDURAND WANTS INFORMATION

DEBATE ON ADDRESS CONTINUED IN SENATE—LOUGHEED HEED ANSWERS OPPOSITION.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 26.—The debate on the Address was continued in the Senate today by Sir James Lougheed and Senators Dandurand and Casgrain. Senator Dandurand, who is acting as Liberal Leader in the absence of Senator Bostock, who has left for England, said there were upwards of fifty thousand persons unemployed in Canada today, and this number would be constantly swelled as the soldiers were brought back from overseas. This unemployment situation could only be met through Canada securing foreign orders, and he wanted to know what had been done to get these orders.

Coming to the paragraph in the Speech which forecasted prohibitory legislation, Senator Dandurand said that while he was in favor of temperance he was strongly opposed to prohibition, and he would resist with all his power any legislation which sought to bar French wines from the country or which aimed to deprive people of the use of light beer.

He concluded by saying that the appointment of Hon. P. E. Blondin to the Senate, thus enabling him to retain his portfolio after he had been rejected by the people, was without a precedent in British or Canadian parliamentary history.

Sir James Lougheed, who replied, said there was unrest throughout the country but this was not surprising. The war had meant an upheaval of human relationships and conditions all over the world. In the Old World, powers and dynasties and thrones which for centuries had repressed the liberties of the peoples were crumbling, and it was not surprising that the shores of the new world should be touched by the spent wave of revolution now sweeping over Russia and the nations of Central Europe.

MARSHALL FOCH MAY VISIT STAT'S
Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 26.—The Citizen today says:

"Private advices to New York from France state that Marshal Foch is to visit the United States in March and the hundred Jesuit colleges throughout the United States are to unite in presenting him with a sword of gold. "No word of his intended visit to America has been received here, but the local authorities intimated that when he arrived on this side of the Atlantic every effort will be made to have him revisit Ottawa."

CHURCH DEDICATED.

Warsaw, Tuesday, February 25.—(By The Associated Press)—The Bolshevik in Vilna have turned the famous church of St. John into a theatre. Construction of this edifice was begun in 1388.

DEFAULTERS GET LIGHT SENTENCE

MONTREAL JUDGE GIVES SIX HOURS IMPRISONMENT AND SMALL FINES.

Montreal, February 26.—Sixty cases of defaulters who either failed to report for medical examination or for service or failed to register under the Military Service Act, were heard today in the police court by Judge Landot, in the majority of cases the men pleading guilty and were sentenced to six hours' detention in some cases, and to fines of from \$10 to \$25 in others. The accused were placed in three categories, according to the accusations. Those who failed to register; those who failed to report for medical examination, and those who failed to report for service. The first class, according to the Military Service Act, is punishable by a jail sentence up to five years, while the other two classes have the option of a fine as well.

"I cannot sentence the accused in class one to a long term in jail," said Judge Landot, "because I do not want innocent young men to become contaminated in the prison cells. It would be no justice."

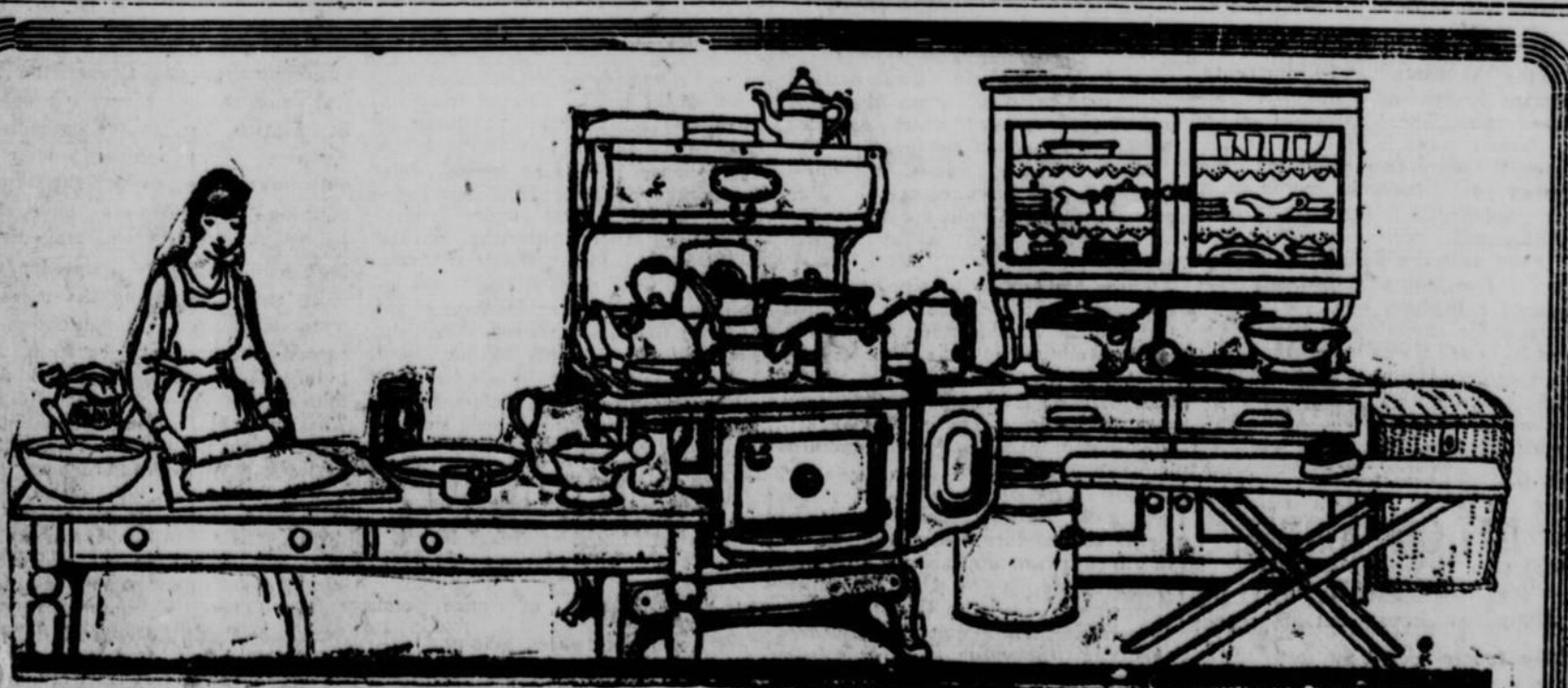
His Lordship fixed the terms at six hours for the men of this class, after explaining the situation to the accused and to the representatives of the Government, who expressed themselves as being in accordance with the Judge's ideas on the matter.

CELEBRATION AT CHATEAU FRONTENAC

MARIN-GRAS EVENT AT THE FAMOUS HOTEL NEXT WEEK PROMISES TO BE A GREAT SUCCESS.

The Mardi-Gras celebration at the Chateau Frontenac next Tuesday promises to surpass all others ever held. Preparations are being made on a large scale, and it would be wise to reserve your table from the head-waiter in order to avoid disappointment.

A special orchestra will be in attendance and several new features are to be introduced for the occasion. The Fancy Dress Ball to be held should be a treat and everything points to the fact that the event next Tuesday is going to be one of the big successes of the year. Tickets for sale at the main office, Chateau Frontenac.



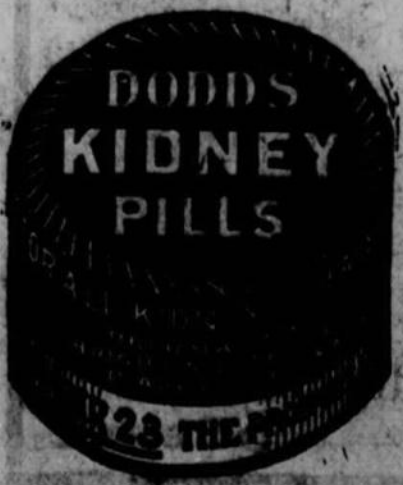
Sale of Graniteware Now Going On

The most successful and sensational sale of Graniteware ever known in Quebec is now in progress here. Thousands of pieces of every imaginable kind of useful kitchen utensils actually selling for less than the maker's cost price. Don't miss this.

Straight Saucepans, 2 quart size, in grey enamel, with cover, 25c; 3 quart size, 35c; 4 quart size, 45c; 6 quart size, 55c.	Lipped Saucepans, without covers, 1 1/2 quart size, 15c; 2 quart size, 20c; 3 quart size, 25c; 4 quart size, 30c; 6 quart size, 35c; 8 quart size, 40c; 10 quart size, 45c.	Convex Saucepans, in white and blue, the best on the Canadian market, 4 quart size, 35c; 6 quart size, 45c; 8 quart size, 55c; 10 quart size, 65c.	Re-tinned Milk Tureens, 2 quart size, 15c; 3 quart size, 20c; 4 quart size, 25c; 6 quart size, 30c; 8 quart size, 35c; 10 quart size, 40c.
Bowls for Head Cheese, 1 quart size, in Colonial grey enamel, each 15c.	Frying Pans, 6 inch diameter, each 25c; 8 inch diameter, 35c; 9 1/2 inch diameter, 45c.	Re-tinned Pails for water, milk, etc., 12 quart size 25c; 14 quart size, 30c; 16 quart size, 35c; 18 quart size, 40c.	Tea Cups, of grey enamel, in medium size, each 15c; large size, 20c.
Customs, \$140,000,000; excise, \$26,000,000; business profits and income tax, \$20,000,000.	Kettles in white and blue enamel, 4 quart size, 35c.	Dish Pans, in grey enamel, 14 quart size, 45c.	Tea Pots or Coffee Pots, 3 quart capacity, with enamelled cover, each 35c.
Mr. Carvell could see no way of increasing these items to any great extent.		Drinking Cups, of grey enamel, each 15c.	Round Roaster, in two pieces, each 50c.
"No doubt," he said, "the income tax can be increased and will be increased."		Tea Pots or Coffee Pots, 3 quart capacity, with enamelled cover, each 35c.	Tea Kettles, 7 quart capacity, each 45c.
Mr. Carvell expressing a personal view, would like to see the income tax extended upwards and downwards. He would like to see every man with an income of a thousand dollars paying some income tax. Nothing made so much for good administration as to make every man feel that he was contributing something to the Government.		Preserving Kettles, in grey enamel, 6 quart size, 35c.	
These three principal items of revenue brought in \$186,000,000 or little more than sufficient to meet the		Basting Spoons, in grey enamel, each 15c.	

Retail Division - - - 157-178 St. Joseph Street.

See Our Large Advertisement on Page 2



The Quebec Chronicle

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 27, 1919

QUEBEC'S BILL

It is reported that Quebec's Bill will come up for discussion in the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature at an early date and the Chronicle once more urges that those clauses of it which provide for an extension of the term of office of Mayor and Aldermen from two to four years should be thrown out unhesitatingly until such time as the opinion of the municipal electorate has been obtained in a referendum or through an election campaign.

Objection must also be taken to clauses nine and twelve which have to do with taxation; the city attorney has explained that the first is intended to apply only to vacant lots which change hands frequently rendering it difficult to collect any revenue from them. He also points out that such an enactment already exists in the case of municipalities that have no special charter. That these things are so we have no reason to doubt but Mr. Chapleau must surely realize that it is not the present intentions of the civic administration that are of so much importance as the interpretation that may hereafter be placed upon this particular clause.

In the first place, if it is intended to apply only to vacant lots why should that fact not be plainly indicated by the insertion of a single word. The present reading is "The municipal taxes imposed Upon Any Lot of Land may be claimed as well from the tenant, occupant or other person possessing such lot as from the owner" etc. and all that is therefore necessary is to insert "vacant" or "unoccupied" between the words "any" and "lot". Without being a lawyer there seems grave danger that the clause as it now stands might be so used as to make any tenant responsible for his landlord's property tax. Consider for instance the following wording quoted from an actual advertisement: "for sale, Lot of Land 300 x 300 feet, more or less, with factory, warehouse, shed and double tenement erected thereon"—is there any reason why such a description should not come within the meaning of clause nine?

In the second place if, as alleged, the difficulty lies in the fact that the name of the actual owner at the time of collection may not appear on the valuation roll, it is hard to understand why a mere tenant or occupant should be made responsible. Liability for taxation rests with the owner whoever he may be and the name of the tenant or occupant would not appear on the valuation roll in any case. All that is needed for the protection of the city would seem to be some such wording as follows: "The municipal taxes imposed upon Any Vacant Lot of Land may be claimed as well from any person subsequently possessing or acquiring such lot as from the owner, even when the possessor or acquirer is not entered on the valuation roll."

As regards clause twelve, the city attorney makes clear that it is intended to make the proprietor occupying his own property pay a tenant's tax, such an attempt having already been made and declared illegal by the Courts. The special tax on tenants is already in effect and needs no legislation to authorize its continuance.

Our contention is by no means answered by such a statement; not only is what is now proposed discriminatory and unjust but the same applies to what has already been done. There is no need to point out again that the tenant pays the property tax on the premises that he occupies indirectly in the form of rent and that the special assessment made upon him as a tenant in addition constitutes double taxation. Similarly the proprietor occupying his own premises pays the property tax directly and any special assessment made on him as occupant in addition would constitute double taxation. If additional revenue is required, and we do not dispute the necessity, it would be more straightforward to increase the assessment but the Council prefers to resort to clumsy camouflage in order to keep the property taxation within limits that will compare favorably with that in other centres.

The tenant already was carrying as heavy a burden as he could stand before the special tax was imposed and the result of such obvious discrimination will be to drive labor out of Quebec. The owner is only paying taxes on the premises that he actually occupies under the present system and if there are any fresh burdens to be imposed he is in a far better position to accept them than the impecunious tenant. The difficulty is to find some form of assessment that can be levied on the owner but that he cannot pass on to the tenant in rental.

The whole situation is that the present City Council has been adopting the most drastic measures without any sort of mandate from its electors. There is no earthly reason why the new taxation and the extension of term were not brought up at the last municipal elections as they should have last municipal elections to wait for the next municipal election, there is no earthly reason why a referendum cannot be held as it should be a present time.

If our administrators are given a longer lease of life than they already enjoy we shall see more of these arbitrary actions in which the will of the people is shamefully ignored and Quebec's Bill soon to be considered by the Legislature is in itself the strongest argument against any fresh surrender of electoral control.

CANADA'S NAVAL POLICY

Le Soleil claims that the Chronicle has frankly admitted that the recently published observations of Admiral Jellicoe upon the Battle of Jutland constitute a vindication of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier's naval policy, which is to take us considerably further than we intended to go; all that the Chronicle said

was that the observations in question seemed to make a legitimate point in defense of that policy.

Le Soleil then continues that our assignment of responsibility for any miscalculation that may have existed in the alternative Borden policy to the Imperial authorities is an excuse that will not hold water since the Laurier proposals were endorsed by the Imperial Conference in 1910 and were also acted upon by Australia and New Zealand.

Sir Robert Borden's motive, it is suggested was due to a desire to oppose the Government with an independent scheme that should appeal to the imperialistic tendencies of the English Provinces by its more extensive programme nor was he ever able to offer any convincing evidence of imperial approval.

The merits of the case are still to be finally discerned but if Laurier was right it is at least proper to point out that his own supporters in this province failed to recognize it any more than the Opposition. In the summer of 1911 the Honorable Rodolphe Lemieux stumped Quebec on a campaign of education relative to the naval programme and met with a cold reception and it was by opposing that programme more than anything else that the Nationalist candidates carried their constituencies in the ensuing election fight.

The argument of Le Soleil is also in perfect keeping with its obsession that a policy once framed becomes as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians no matter how radically the conditions that it is intended to meet have become transformed. Thus the Imperial Conference having given its blessing to the Laurier proposals in 1910, it was quite impossible for British naval experts to suggest anything else in 1911 and 1912 when the full menace of German aggression became apparent.

It is quite true that Borden never offered any direct evidence of Admiralty advice for the simple reason that this was contained in confidential memoranda that it would have been against the public interest at that time to disclose but there was no room for doubt as to the tendency of British naval strategy; a concentration of capital ships having been effected as the Grand Fleet in the North Sea and a cry having gone forth for dreadnaughts and still more dreadnaughts.

Australia and New Zealand went in for light cruisers, it is true, but they also went in for the heavier class and, by prompt action, were able to carry out their whole programme in time to be of service. The Laurier programme never got further than the purchase of two obsolete cruisers, the Niobe and Rainbow, and when the Borden policy was framed it was felt that there was no time to waste in ship-building experiments here in Canada. Whatever policy the Dominion saw fit to adopt, moreover, any public expression of opinion whether favorable or unfavorable on the part of the Imperial authorities would have been manifestly improper and there is nothing to show that they had more confidence at any time in Laurier's proposals than in any conceivable alternative.

Finally, the Chronicle accepted the views of Admiral Jellicoe as beyond question but on the very day following the article seized on by Le Soleil there came despatches from England in which the former naval Commander-in-Chief was most roughly handled by naval experts; a brother admiral even going so far as to declare that the account of the Jutland fight was full of excuses and difficulties to cover up failure and that Jellicoe was a good administrator but no man of action. We have no desire to comment upon such a point of view but at least Le Soleil must acknowledge that the authority of its star witness is open to direct challenge.

The meat of the whole matter is that through selfish party tactics no policy whatever could be adopted and that Canada was able to make absolutely no naval effort in her own defense when the crisis that the Opposition had so jeeringly derided actually occurred.

"Judge Langelier has come out of the dispute with the Department of Justice at Ottawa better than was anticipated when his light lines imposed on drift evaders became a subject of interprovincial political controversy. He did receive instructions, or suggestions as to how the M. S. delinquents should be treated, and he acted on them. Much virulent writing done during the past month has lost its point."—Montreal Gazette.

With how much of all our class and racial struggles is this not likewise the case? If all our difference could be similarly probed, instead of being covered up to fester in pride and passion, how many of them would we not find to be the result simply of foolish misunderstanding? It is simply amazing that so many grown men throughout Canada can act so much like sulky children.

The British aeroplanes-de-luxe which were used for carrying officials connected with the Peace Conference between London and Paris were equipped not only with electric light in the cabin but also with electric circuits for heating the clothing of the pilots and passengers. The clothing contains a network of electric resistance wires in the arms and legs, and when these wires are connected to the electric circuits they became warm. It was a British engineer who first worked out the quantities of electricity needed to keep the human body comfortably warm when applied in this way to the extremities. The amount is surprisingly small, being only about as much as is taken by an electric lamp of one hundred candle power. In a little while we may find the same system used by article explorers for their sleeping bags, by look-out men, and steersmen on board ships in cold latitudes, and also by motorists and others exposed to strong winds and low temperatures. It was on a British ambulance, by the way, that electric radiators were first fitted to the stretchers to keep the wounded warm and prevent collapse on the way to hospital.

Correspondence

A PEDESTRIAN'S PLEA

To the Editor of Chronicle,

Dear Sir,

I am making this appeal through your paper for the safety of the many pedestrians who use the streets of Quebec daily. Can we not have a law enacted forbidding boys of all ages sliding on the sidewalks of the downtown streets, or if there is such a law why not have it enforced. We have seen these boys coasting down these steep hills, while the people would have to seek protection in doorways and passageways until the danger went by, not only is there the danger of being struck and knocked down, but the effect of the coasting on our sidewalks are bad for the reason that it leaves the walks very slippery and dangerous for old and young to walk on. There are lots of hills for coasting besides the business streets of our city and the boys need not be denied their fun. We are all glad to see the boys enjoylag themselves coasting, but please keep off the business streets.

ALLAN FALCONER

The poor woman's mite was well illustrated during the fast Feed the Guns campaign in London. The story is told that while the Mayor of Shoreditch was standing one day in the street holding in his hand a cheque for £21,000, sent to him by a war factory, a poor woman gave him a shilling to invest in war bonds. "It is all I have," she said, "but you are welcome to it to feed the guns and help the boys." The mayor accepted the shilling, and the papers published a notice to the effect that if the investor would call at Shoreditch town hall she would be provided with a war savings certificate. The actual shilling however, is being mounted to be kept at Shoreditch as a token of the patriotism of its people.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

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

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

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J. C. Fletcher

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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10 to 75% off the Old Prices

Reductions in All Departments

FOR CASH ONLY

SIMONS & MINGUY,

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Telephone 338.

Opposite City Hall

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T. D. DUBUC

Formerly Donohue's Store

Advance Showing of Spring Coats

New models in SPRING COATS, in Covert Cloth, Tricotine and Serge; Navy, Black, Fawn; showing all the latest features of Fashion.

TWEED COATS, in a large variety of new styles and designs, in Spring models.

SPECIALS.—Very fine White Nainsook, 42 inches wide, suitable for underwear and children's dresses; extraordinary value; worth 40c and 60c Sale price... 24c and 29c

Remnants of Embroidery and Insertions, from 2 to 5 yards, at the Wholesale Prices.

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188 and 194 St. John Street

SHOT GUNS

single and double barrels

REPEATING RIFLES

REVOLVERS

Tents, Blankets, Folding Beds, and Stoves, Sleeping Bags, Donkey Bags, Vacuum Bottles, Flash Lights, Etc.

GENERAL AND HEAVY HARDWARE

CHINIC Hardware Company

HARDWARE

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We have also one of the largest and best selected stocks of new Sporting Goods

Electric Portable Lamp, Silver-plated Ware, Etc. "Pyrex" Oven Glassware.

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HIS POEMS, ESSAYS, LETTERS. In Two Volumes.

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—By Sapper. "SHAVINGS," by Joseph C. Lincoln.

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BOOKSELLER, Phone 772. 141 ST. JOHN ST.

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The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

Best Liniment Made

MR. A. E. LAUNDY, Kilmacreegan, writes: "I fell from a building and received what the doctor called: a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made."

Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain, it gives instant relief.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited, Yarmouth, N.S.

For STYLE, FIT

AND WORKMANSHIP ORDER YOUR CLOTHES

from

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MERCHANT TAILOR, Phone 781. 187 St. John St.

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110 RICHIELEU ST. 21st Year.

Instruction given in Bookkeeping, shorthand, Telegraphy, Mathematics, Drawing, Music and Modern Languages. No Vacations.

Day and Evening Classes J. W. M. WALLACE, Principal

THE CORDON BLEU RESTAURANT.

Cor. Fabrique and Garneau Aves. High Class Eating and Refreshment Parlor for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Canadian Cooking, Special Businessmen's Lunch, every day—30 cents.

Private Parlor for Banquets and Meetings; Rooms to Rent.

Telephone 6797.

Charlie Gesteingue, Jr., Mgr. Food Board License: 10-12000.

LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE
NOTRE-DAME DE QUEBEC

Savings Bank, Quebec.

Its special object is to receive and secure the deposit of sums however small they may be, to help creating provident habits.

Annual Wind Up
Sale of Womens' Gaiters

4c pairs of Short SPATS; size 8 and 9. Regular price \$2.50. Now... 95c

The balance of our FELT GAITERS in Sate, Chamols, Pearl. Regular price \$2.50, for... \$1.45

One complete range of sizes, in English SPATS; 10 inch; Fawn, Grey and Pearl. Regular price \$3.50, now... \$2.45

We will let go at \$2.45 the balance of Women's Lace Gaiters, which originally sold at \$4.00.

A swell lot of American SPATS, in colors White, Chamols, and Buff. Regular price \$5.00. Now... \$3.45

Walk-Over Boot Shop

10 ST. JOHN STREET QUEBEC.

MARRIED.

PILCHER-FITZGERALD—At St. Patrick's Church (McMahon street) on Monday, February 24th, 1919, by the Rev. Father Meehan, C.S.S.R. Wilfrid Pilcher, son of J. W. Pilcher, of Westmount, P.Q., to Johannah Fitzgerald, daughter of Walter Fitzgerald, of this city.

DIED.

PELLETIER—At Quebec on February 25th, 1919, Mrs. J. E. Carrier, widow of the late Dr. Victor Pelletier, at the age of 86 years and 3 months. Notice of interment later.

SEND FLOWERS

The Best Expression of Sympathy

McKenna

10 ST. JOHN ST. Phone 5888.
Montreal.
Cdn. St. Catherine and Grey Sts.

AUDITORIUM

TODAY ONLY:

ENID BENNETT, in

"HAPPY THO' MARRIED,"

and a refined comedy:

"UP THE FLUE."

Friday and Saturday:

"A VAGABOND OF FRANCE,"

or "Le Chemineau," and a 2-reel

Comedy with

ARBUCKLE (Fatty).

Usual Prices; No Tax.

VICTORIA

SHOULD A HUSBAND

BEAT HIS WIFE?

WILLIAM FOX

presents

EVELYN

NESBIT

—in—

The

Woman

Who Gave

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IN AND ABOUT TOWN

80,000 URGE
BEER AND WINE

SIR LOMER GOVIN WAS DELUGED WITH PETITIONS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

After the adjournment of the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Sir Lomer Govin was literally deluged with petitions asking for the legalizing of the manufacture and sale of beer and light wines.

The Prime Minister stood smiling by his seat as the members carried large packages containing the petitions, which piled up on his desk. The documents are said to contain approximately 80,000 signatures.

It is expected that the Government's bill to amend the Quebec License Act will be explained in the House tomorrow by the Hon. Walter Mitchell and the contents of the measure are anxiously awaited by the prohibition and anti-prohibition forces alike.

HOSPITAL FUND HAS
REACHED \$133,000

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS CAMPAIGN FOR TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL AWAY IN EXCESS OF OBJECTIVE.

The total collected by the Knights of Columbus for the Laval Tuberculosis Hospital from reports received up to last night amounts to \$133,000. Though the campaign closed on Monday, there are a number of reports still to come in such as Rimouski, Levis, the local boot and shoe manufacturers etc.

Last night Mr. Herbert Gale on behalf of the boot and shoe trade turned in the sum of \$10,000 but this is only a partial report and when all reports have been received, it is expected that the grand total will be in the neighborhood of \$150,000 which will be \$50,000 over the amount set out to obtain.

The diet during and after influenza Horlick's Malted Milk, nourishing digestible.

INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE
RECEIVES ANOTHER \$1,000

Among the recent subscriptions received by the Industrial Committee of the Quebec Board of Trade for the industrial development of Quebec, is one from the The Public Service Corporation of this city amounting to \$1,000.

THE PRICES AT MARCEAU & CO.

155 St. Joseph Street, are always the lowest, when we consider the quality. feb. 26x13.

MAILS FOR THE
SIBERIAN FORCES

Mails for Siberian Forces will close at Vancouver on March 3rd for the "Chicago Maru", on March 10th for the "Atsuta Maru", on March 13th for the "Katori Maru".

On the 26th instant, at 2:00 P.M. a European mail containing letters, newspapers and parcels, will be closed at Quebec Office. This mail will be despatched via the "Empress of Britain" sailing from St. John, N.B.

ATTENTION—Grand Reduction Sale of Straw Hats, Feathers, Flowers as well as Trimmings for Hats at reduced prices. Also Show Case with Marble Base. 922 St. Joseph St. Quebec. feb. 26x13

EFFECT OF POISON
GASES ON TROOPS

Certain gases have for their more immediate object the irritation of the eyes (the lachrymatory gases, one part in a million of air being effective), temporarily blinding the victim; others are designed for the irritation of the nose (the "snuff-gases"), making it almost impossible for the fighter to overcome the tendency to throw off his mask; and others again, for the production of burns when in contact with the flesh, which are of a most distressing character, and even if they do not cause death, incapacitate the victim for service for a period of months. The last-named gases are likewise toxic and lachrymatory to a high degree. The so-called "mustard gas," a compound somewhat similar in character to mustard oil, but far more of an irritant, has proved particularly destructive, and doubtless accounts for many of the casualties in recent attacks.—Henry P. Talbot, in Atlantic.

OUR CUSTOMERS ADMIT.

that our Dress and Costume Goods are offered at 50 to 55 per cent cheaper than anywhere else. Is this of interest to you?

MARCEAU & CO., 155 St. Joseph Street. feb. 26x13.

BILL TO VALIDATE
CERTAIN WILLS

THE MEASURE WAS DISCUSSED IN THE UPPER HOUSE YESTERDAY

The Government bill relative to notarial acts aroused a debate in the Upper House yesterday between Hon. Mr. Perreault and Hon. Mr. Perron. Hon. Mr. Perreault explained that the object of the bill was to validate wills which have been made without any mention in the act that it was read either by one of the notaries in presence of the other, when the will is received by two notaries, or in presence of two witnesses when the will is drawn up by one notary. He pointed out that a will was annulled by a recent judgment because this formality had not been carried out. The bill, he said, did not apply to cases pending.

Hon. Mr. Perron strongly opposed the measure. He held that the bill was not well enough known by the public and should be given publicity so that testators still living might be given the opportunity to correct irregularities in the making of their wills. He was opposed to any exception being made for wills which were being contested in the courts.

The second reading of the bill was deferred until later.

The bill admitting Abraham Saul Cohen to the legal profession and the bill concerning the Isaac Racine estate was read a third time.

Second reading was given to the Paradis bill concerning insurance companies, and to the private bills concerning the Town of Montmagny and the Town of Sorel, both of which were referred to the standing committees for study.

BEAUCE HONORS HEROES

Banquet Tendered Soldier Members of St. Joseph's Parish.

The returned soldiers of St. Joseph's Parish, Beauce, were the guests of honor at a banquet tendered by the parishioners last Saturday evening in the banquet hall of the Court House there. The occasion was the Victory Loan campaign.

Hon. Dr. Beland was to have presided at the banquet but owing to his having to attend the funeral of his former political chief Sir Wilfrid Laurier, his duties were taken over by Mr. J. T. Ferron, Mayor of St. Joseph. Besides the principal citizens of the parish, there were also present as invited guests: Lieut.-Col. Chabaille, Lieut. Gaston Talbot, Lieut. Edouard Belleau, Lieut. Emile Gravel, Lieut. Win. LaRue, Capt. Jos. Aug. Gosselin, R.A.F., Lieut. Yves Gosselin, and Soldiers Louis Poulin, Emile Poulin, J. A. Bloom, Stanislas Drouin, Leon Jacques, Philibert Drouin, Notary Gosselin, and Messrs. Linier Boily, Thomas Jacques and Evangeliste Laguerre.

After the splendid menu was done full justice to, toasts and speeches were the order of the day and during the course of the latter, Mayor Ferron proposed the erection of a monument on the Levis-Jackman Road opposite the Court House to the memory of the fallen and living heroes of St. Joseph's Parish which was received with enthusiastic applause by all present, which demonstrated that the idea will be carried to a successful issue. Songs were rendered and the joyous festivities brought to a close about midnight.

SOLDIERS RETURNED
FROM OVERSEAS.

A party of Quebecers consisting of one officer and nineteen men from overseas arrived at the Clearing Depot yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The boys left Liverpool on Monday evening, the 17th, by the Empress of Britain and had a most enjoyable trip across. Very little rough weather was encountered, the vessel arriving in Halifax last Monday evening. In conversation with several of the returned men regarding their treatment on board the Empress and en route from Halifax, all expressed themselves as satisfied, there being plenty to eat and the cooking was good. Captain J. de Gaspe Audette, Lieut. Narcisse Morin, and Sergeant Major A. Dawson, of District Depot No. 5 escorted the party in sleighs from the Clearing Depot to the Drill Hall, in order to receive their pay and furlough. Smokes and chocolates were distributed from the Citizens' Welcome Committee to each of the party. Other Quebecers are expected to arrive this week from the Scotian, Lapland and the Melina. The following are the names of the men:

Pte W. J. Arseneault, Pte. C. Belanger, Pte. A. Dauverchain, Pte. A. Bellisle, Pte. C. Baronet, Spr. H. Karro, Pte. A. Lacombe, Pte. J. C. Lavallee, Pte. J. V. Lavoie, Pte. F. Mailhot, Pte. R. Matte, Pte. A. Mauro, Pte. F. Metivier, Pte. W. J. Mullins, Pte. A. Robitaille, Gen. W. Temple, Pte. J. Turcotte, Spr. P. Vacher, Spr. W. Villeneuve.

PROHIBIT SHOOTING
OF PARTRIDGES

ALSO KILLING OF BIG GAME IN SEPTEMBER—AMENDMENTS ARE URGED

Urging that the season for big game be curtailed in the Province of Quebec, and that a close season for three years be enacted for the hunting of partridges, a delegation representing the Province of Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, waited on Hon. Mr. Mercier, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries yesterday. Among the delegates were Mr. L. A. Amos, the President and J. R. Innes, the Secretary.

Among the requests were that the killing of moose, caribou and deer be prohibited in September; that the shooting of partridges be prohibited for a period of three years; that the tag system for big game be improved upon; that hatcheries for the replenishing of the fish supply be increased as much as possible.

On behalf of the Great Nominique Fish and Game Club a petition was presented urging that the hunting of deer with dogs be permitted.

Hon. Mr. Mercier after hearing the requests of the delegation said that the Government was now considering certain amendments to the law and would give the suggestions made every consideration.

SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL

The Executive Committee of the Social Service Council meets tonight in the Y. M. C. A. Hall at 8 p.m. to deal with the reports of the various committees.

Representatives on the Executive from the different organizations are requested to be present.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE
CATHEDRAL HALL

There was a large attendance at the Cathedral Church Hall when an excellent entertainment was given by a number of young people connected with the Sunday School and other organizations of the Church.

The various numbers were splendidly rendered by the performers, who fully deserved the applause which they received from the audience. Miss Cooke's violin solo, and the recitation by Miss Taylor were exceptionally well rendered.

The following was the programme: Nigger Minstrels Robert Jewell
Violin Solo Robert Jewell
Song .. Children (In foreign costume)
Recitation Miss Taylor
Folk Dance The Children
Tableau "Sleeping Beauty" Robert Jewell and Ruth Plane
Violin Solo Miss Cooke
Uncle Tom's Cabin.

GIANT CUNARDERS

Replacing German Liners—Southampton Home-Port of Passenger Line

Germany is beginning to reap a little slice of the whirlwind which she sowed with her submarines, in the loss of the immense ocean passenger-traffic which the proud German Liners held so securely before the war. By making Southampton the home-port, with Cherbourg the Port-of-Call, on the way to and from New York, the Cunard Line has effectively replaced the facilities and time-saving features offered by the German boats. In addition, new routes in many directions are being planned by the great British Company.

The chairman of the London & South Western Railway announced at a meeting of the shareholders today that Southampton would be the home-port of the Cunard Company's large passenger vessels. On being interviewed, the Chairman of the Cunard Line, Sir Alfred Booth, confirmed this information. "The Cunard Line intends to take the place of the German Liners," said Sir Alfred, "in providing a regular service of passenger steamers of the highest class between Southampton, Cherbourg and New York. It is inconceivable," he continued, "that the Cunard Line, as the premier British Line in the North Atlantic, could allow the important passenger traffic between the United States and the Channel ports to be monopolized by foreign-owned companies." Far from abandoning any service heretofore carried on, the Cunard Line is going to establish new services in many directions as fast as the necessary tonnage can be obtained. "Meanwhile," Sir Alfred stated, "whatever steamers are available will be used in the different services to the best advantage in accordance with the demands of traffic." In regard to the relative requirements of Liverpool and Southampton, Sir Alfred pointed out that Liverpool requires cargo capacity, as well as passenger accommodation, while Southampton calls for less cargo space. The result, therefore, will be that the colossal liners, such as the Aquitania and the Mauretania, will be based eventually on Southampton, while the Liverpool-New York Service will be equipped with steamers of greater carrying-power.

F. SIMARD & CIE ENRG.

142 St. Joseph Street

FEBRUARY
25% Discount Sale

Continues Active

This remarkable Sale is considered as the most important saving opportunity of the season. Our entire assortment being offered at

One Fourth Off Regular Prices

This Sale will surpass any of our previous efforts, because our stocks are greater and better than ever, in

DRESS GOODS, SUITINGS, SILKS,
WASH GOODS, LINENS, COTTONS,
READY-TO-WEAR APPAREL,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
Etc., Etc.

All at 25% Discount Off
Regular Marked Prices

We positively guarantee every article in this Sale to be new, dependable and finest quality of merchandise.

THIS MEANS GREAT SAVINGS TO YOU.

IF YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING
BUYING A STANDARD WATCH, SEE

"JACOT"

88 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

IF YOU WANT A STANDARD WATCH
TO BE PUT UP TO THE POINT AND RATED.The Lowest Prices at Which
You Can Buy GoodsCashmere Stockings Call For
These Lines---They Are All
Wonderful Values

Penman's All Wool 1-2 ribbed Cashmere Stockings with double toes and heels, sizes 9 and 9 1-2, value \$1.35. Our price 98c

Plain All Wool Cashmere Stockings, of good quality. Penman's make, sizes 8 1-2 to 10, value \$1.75. Our price \$1.25

Boys' Stockings of All Wool 2-1 ribbed Cashmere. English make, value \$1.75. Our price 95c

Little King; very best Hose for children, at these prices: 5, 50c; 5 1/2, 55c; 6, 60c; 6 1/2, 65c; 7 1/2, 75c and 8, ... 80c

Plain Black Union Cashmere Stockings for Ladies; sizes 8 1-2, 9, 9 1-2. Special price 39c

White Cashmere Stockings with double soles for Ladies, two wonderful values at 95c and \$1.15

Brown Silk Stockings for Ladies. Job lot at, a pair 59c

8 dozens only of all wool plain black Cashmere Stockings for Ladies, sizes 9 and 9 1-2. Special price 50c

10% Discount on all Woolen Stockings.

Faguy, Lepinay & Frere

254 to 264 St. John Street

Quebec
Snow
Shoe
Club

TRAMP LEAVES JUNCTION

8:00 p.m., February 27th.

WM MacMILLAN,

Hon. Secretary.

and overextended. This is a general performance no other nation has ever equaled. United States 4 per cent bonds in 1933 sold as high as 120 and in 1935 brought 130 7-8 on the stock market. The United States has never defaulted on any of its bonds. Not one of its bondholders has ever lost a cent of principal or interest, except those who voluntarily have taken losses by selling their bonds in a period of temporary price depression. — International Commerce

REPATRIATION DEBATE IN DOMINION HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Continued from Page Three)

extra annual expenditure which would have to be incurred as a result of the war. In addition, administration of the country's affairs could not be carried on at less than about \$125,000,000 a year.

Where then was the other hundred million dollars coming from? He hoped he was not pessimistic.

"I have heard more cheerful speeches," commented sotto voce, a Government member.

Mr. Carvell added that he did not wish anyone to think from his remarks that he thought the country bankrupt and unable to raise money. While Canada's debt was great, there were her great undeveloped resources to be taken into consideration. Still they would have to pursue proper business methods to get over the next four or five years. Meanwhile the money utilized for the work this year would be borrowed money, and he asked the House to consider where they were going to get that hundred million dollars of extra money required at the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. Carvell said that when Government works were under way and when the Provinces were able to do their share and when manufacturers and employers of labor did their share—for it was the duty of the hundreds of firms in Canada which had grown rich through war orders to keep on—they would be able to keep unemployment out of the country.

To keep unemployment out of the country if they possibly could, should be the watchword today. If they could do that they would not need to care where the money was to come from and they would be able to keep Bolshevism out of Canada.

Mr. D. D. MacKenzie—"How are we going to get the hundred million dollars? Perhaps the Minister will tell us what he thinks."

Mr. Carvell replied that he was not making the Budget Speech. When that came down the information will be given.

Mr. MacKenzie—"So far the Honorable Minister does not know."

J. H. Sinclair.

Mr. J. H. Sinclair, of Guysboro, paid a tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on behalf of the old Liberal guard of Nova Scotia.

He said that nowhere had Sir Wilfrid a more loyal following. Since the time of Jos. Howe, no public man had had to such an extent their confidence and devotion. To Sir Wilfrid they gave the same loyalty as was given by Scottish clansmen to their chieftain.

Canada, said Mr. Sinclair, had every reason to be proud of the victory which had been won by the Allies. The war was over and the conclusion had been satisfactory to the Allies, but this was not the time to tighten our purse strings. The returned soldiers must be taken care of and none of them should be allowed to fall into distress through lack of employment or for any other preventable reason. The previous speaker, Mr. Sinclair said, had referred to certain expenditures which the Government proposed to make. Among these were grants to the Provincial Governments for highways and housing. While approving of the policy of the loaning money to the Provinces for highways,

Mr. Sinclair declared that the Dominion Government should not attach any strings to such grants. If the money was advanced the local legislatures should be given a free hand to direct its expenditure as they thought best. The effort of the Dominion Government to exercise control over the expenditure of this grant by the Provinces could be characterized as an insidious method of gaining control of the local legislatures. There was no more reason why the Federal Government should control the expenditures on highways than for education.

The shipbuilding programme of the Government was, the speaker thought, a mistake. As far as he could see the Government was spending about four times as much on the ships which it was building, as they could be built for in normal times. If it was necessary to build ships the time for starting them had long passed. They should have been started before the war and then they would have been invaluable during the struggle. The reason given for this shipbuilding programme was that it gave employment to a large number of men. If the object was to employ men, why not engage in agricultural enterprise in the Western Provinces which would result in the production of necessary foodstuffs and give the country something to sell.

Mr. Sinclair said that the Union Government though formed with the avowed intention of winning the war, had done very little to that end. Canada's soldiers had done noble work, but the record of the Government was unsatisfactory. He very much questioned whether the Military Service Act had resulted in a single man getting to the fighting line.

Mr. Sinclair declared that the present Government had been formed not to win the war but to defeat the Liberal Party. In any event the war was won now and the reason for continuation of the Government no longer existed. Like Gaul, the Government was divided into three parts: Unionist Liberals, a distinct class in themselves Union Conservatives, who had no great use for Unionist Liberals, and Conservatives, who did not waste any affection on either of the other two.

Was it reasonable to expect, Mr. Sinclair went on, amid Opposition cheering, that any constructive policy would come from the Government with a death sentence hanging over it. The reconstruction Parliament, he argued, should be fresh from the people, elected without any switching of ballots and without any resort to the rusty deals of bigot or fanatic.

And what was to become of Liberals who strayed from the fold? Would these wanderers come back or would they end up by taking refuge in the bosom of the Prime Minister? The Leader of the Opposition had said the latch was hanging out and the light was in the kitchen window.

"It would be a positive grief to me," Mr. Sinclair went on, "to think that any of these old friends of mine who sat around the fireside of the Liberal Party should set to work to fatten pork barons. If they are coming back the sooner they come the better."

This was greeted by a roar of laughter from all sides of the House.

Mr. Sinclair criticized the Government for some of the Orders-in-Council it had passed and for placing tax free bonds on the market.

"The returned soldier," he said, "will have to pay interest on war debt all his lifetime while the millionaire by profiteering his money in war bonds will be free from taxation."

The Food Board, Mr. Sinclair went on, had done nothing to control prices although price control had been successful in the United States and Great Britain. The prices of food had gone sky-high but only a small part of the increased cost went to the farmer and fisherman. The big millers, pork barons, and the middlemen had grown fat and flourished under the very noses of the Food Board.

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, paid last year its millionaire shareholders a dividend of twenty-five per cent. and a bonus of twelve per cent. while it was remembered how tenderly the pork barons were treated after the O'Connor exposures.

Knowing this, the average man was driven to the conclusion that in some way the interests were under the protection of the Government.

The Food Board had made large expenditures of money and energy but nowhere could it be said that in consequence of these expenditures had a soldier's widow been able to buy a pound of beef any cheaper. The chief cause of industrial unrest was the high cost of living and the general belief in profiteering. What should the Government have done? They should have taken the profiteers and middlemen by the throat and compel them to reduce their demands. The Government had made it a criminal offence for a workman to strike. A Department of Public Safety had been created. So if a hungry man clamored too loudly for higher wages they could give him a pair of handcuffs.

"You will never build a new Jerusalem by adopting such Hun methods as these," Mr. Sinclair added.

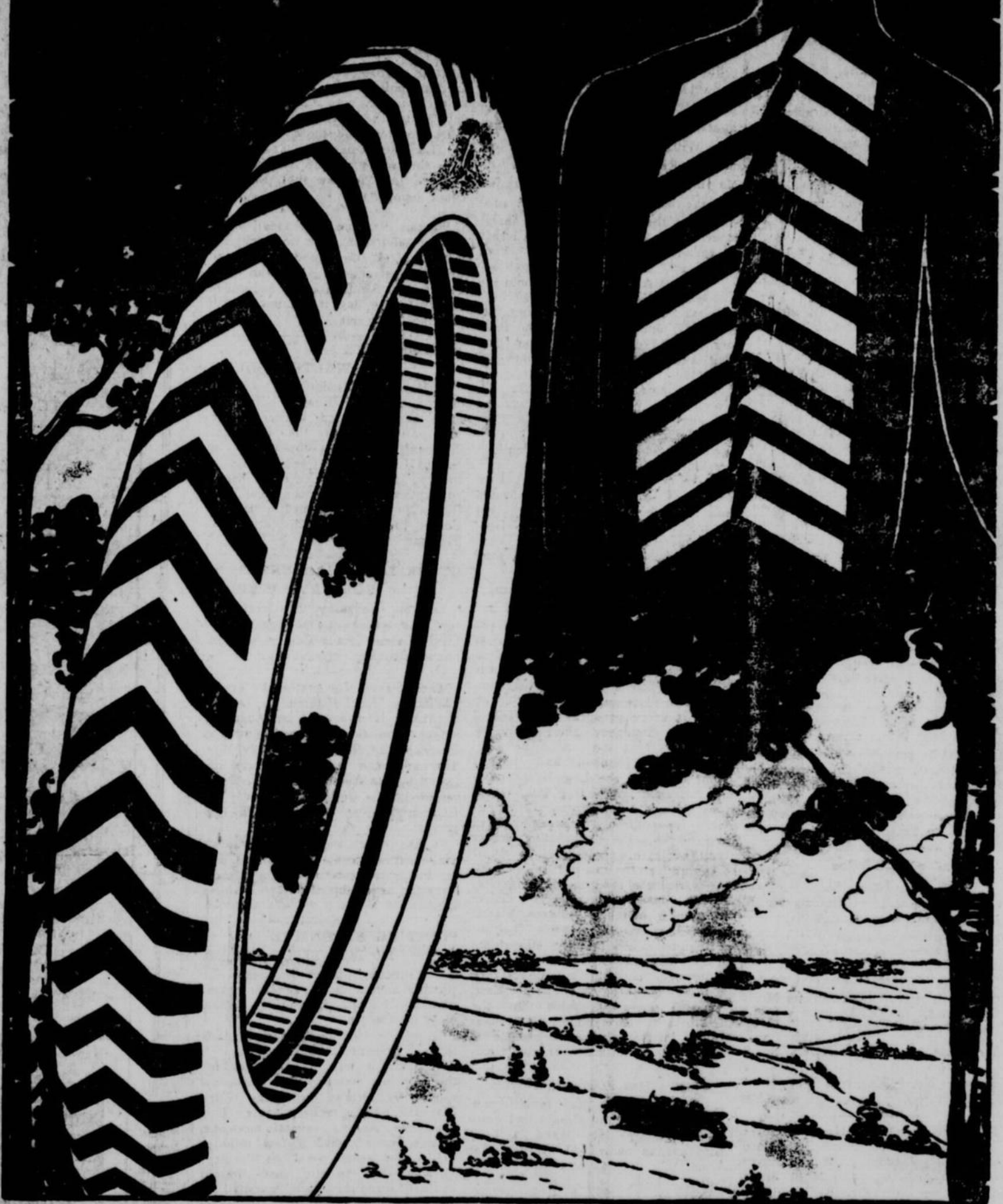
Hon. J. A. Calder.

After congratulating the mover and seconder of the Address Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration, the next speaker, said that he thought the present session of the House was the most important ever held in the history of Canada. Therefore he wished to thank all those who had spoken because it was most important to get the viewpoint of everyone who had anything to offer in the line of criticism or a suggestion. In his eighteen years of public life, said Mr. Calder, he had never objected to criticism so long as it was fair and constructive in its nature.

The last speaker, he said, had drawn a pretty black picture of conditions which the country was called upon to face. Mr. Calder said he hoped that before he finished his speech he would be able to dispel a little of the gloom which the previous speaker had spread so freely.

The problems now confronting the Government and people of the Dominion were in the opinion of the speaker, much more difficult than those which had been faced during the four years of war. Gradually during that period an immense military machine had been constructed, now, suddenly, we were called upon to take apart that machine which had been so long in manufacture and transform its component parts into something else. If we could have four years in which to do this, the problem would not be so difficult, but it must be done at once, and the results of action taken now would be most far-reaching. The problems of today were the most difficult Canada had ever faced. Mr. Calder said that very shortly after the armistice was

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signed a good many people began to wonder if all was well at Ottawa, if the Government had made any preparations for the after-the-war period. There were all sorts of rumors that the Government was simply muddling along or drifting along. It was really amazing, he said, the amount of ignorance that existed in the country as to the work of the Government, but when he heard some of the statements made in the House yesterday and today on the Opposition side, he did not wonder at the man in the street. He declared that much work had been done before the armistice was signed, and extensive preparations made. Demobilization was one of the first considerations and the machinery had been so well worked out that there was no criticism heard in the country.

Reconstruction Record.

They had, he said, "a little slam" at one of the new departments of the Government, the Soldiers' Re-establishment, which took the place of the Military Hospitals Commission. It was created with the object in view of caring for every disabled Canadian soldier, and it was taking care of no fewer than one hundred and fifty institutes. In his judgment, he said, the Department had carried on its work well.

Mr. Calder said that during the session there would be some discussion on the question of soldiers' settlement. If they had only one Government in Canada the problem would be easier of solution he said.

He spoke of the formation of the Repatriation Committee and of the problems confronting it. No doubt mistakes had been made. Problems had to be met which had never been met before. But Mr. Calder felt that there was in Canada handling the problem of repatriation an organization

such as did not exist in any other belligerent country.

Canada had reconstruction problems to face equally important as those of any country. Reconstruction must mean a national stock taking, the adoption of higher ideals of citizenship, a searching for measures that would have an ever-increasing tendency to harmonize conflicting interests.

The great menace which confronted Canada, said Mr. Calder, was the politician abroad looking for votes. He knew he might be misunderstood in saying this, but he felt that Canada would never solve her problems unless this factor was reckoned with.

Previous speakers, he said, had made a plea for a united Canada. There had been serious internal strife in the Dominion and Canada would never prosper, grow and develop unless statesmen would use their heads and hearts to the end that it be banished.

He said that he had learned since coming to Ottawa that the problems and difficulties confronting this country were very difficult and the work ahead he believed to be more important than the work that was done a year before the armistice was signed. Mr. McMaster thought the only questions ahead was the tariff.

"The House may be burned down," he said, "before we have finished dealing with that question."

"Are the people of Canada," Mr. Calder questioned, "asking us to lock horns just at this moment on a question which has divided Canada for the last forty or fifty years?"

Mr. Calder declared he joined the Government as a Liberal and he was a Liberal still. More than that, no person could make him be anything else.

He received letters asking him to

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leave the Union Government, as Mr. Sinclair had expressed it, before it was something greater at stake than was too late. But these questions of mere politics. There was more at stake, were small in his judgment as compared with the work to be done.

QUEBEC IS PROUD OF JULIEN FIRM

CITY OWES MUCH TO THIS
FLOURISHING INSTITU-
TION — AUTO EXHIBITION.

The automobile trade has developed to a considerable extent in Quebec within the past three years and has had an important effect on the city at large.

While it might be said that the trade is still in its infancy in Quebec there is no reason why Quebecers should not be proud of it.

Among those who contributed to bring this branch of trade to Old Quebec, this trade which promises so much for the future, it is only fitting and proper to cite among the leaders the firm of Eug. Julien & Co., Ltd.

Those who know the spirit of enterprise which characterizes the founder of this firm now one of the leading business houses of this city, are not surprised to see this company with Mr. Eug. Julien at its head, operating with the largest automobile show room in the city in addition to which is a vast garage and workshop which are the most complete and the best equipped in Quebec.

Mr. Julien did not lack discernment when he confided the direction of this department to Mr. Florian Leduc, who is the manager, and to Mr. Sam Fleury, one of the directors of the firm attached exclusively to the automobile department as salesman.

The energy, the initiative, the courtesy and the assiduity which characterize these two trusted collaborators readily explains the marked progress of this department of the Eug. Julien firm and leaves no doubt as to its future.

To give an idea of the elaborate display of cars which may be seen at the Julien exhibition this week, a few of the renowned marks are here enumerated:

Willys Knight, Overland, Winton Six, besides motor trucks of such well-known makes as Kelly-Springfield, Benby, Bethlehem.

Besides this department there is a complete and efficient workshop. Repairs and renovations are made to the oldest and most varied make of cars, and the plant is really more of a factory than a repair shop. As a matter of fact all missing parts, which cannot be secured elsewhere, are manufactured in this shop. Bodies of trucks and delivery motors are also built. Seat covers are made as well and one shop is devoted specially to painting and varnishing. Another department is for accumulators and any car owner regardless of the mark can have his automobile renovated with a new body according to the wishes of the owner.

In the interest of automobilism and of the public in general a visit to this establishment is recommended during the week from February 24th to March 1st, inclusively on the occasion of the splendid exhibition which is being held.

Quebecers should be proud that their city possesses establishments of this kind and should profit by the occasion to congratulate Mr. Eug. Julien, general manager of the firm for having given the city such a business house so well known throughout the province. Congratulations are also due Messrs. Leduc and Fleury, who have not contributed less to the success of the firm and are working to continue this success for the greater good of the city in general which is becoming daily more and more prosperous.

DISLIKES TOO MANY WORDS.

It has been said in humorous comment on M. Stephan Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris, that he dislikes the French language, because of his insistence with his subordinates that they make their reports short and to the point, cut out redundant expressions, abbreviate sentences, and otherwise use as little French, or, for that matter, any other language as possible. But there is just now M. Pichon is a valuable man at the Peace Conference, and it may well happen that his expressed conviction that "the scourge of diplomacy is words" will help materially in what is sometimes pointedly called "getting down to facts." M. Pichon, apparently, is one of comparatively few men who fully realize how much can be said or written on any given subject without saying anything really important; and how plausible and convincing it can all sound until a practical person thinks it well over. His miscellaneous and exact first-hand knowledge has more than once surprised his associates. "How," said M. Clemenceau on one occasion, "do you find out all you know?"

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HOW THE U-BOATS WERE DECEIVED

GERMAN SUBMARINES WERE
FOOLED BY DAZZLE SHIPS,
WHICH WAS BRITISH IDEA.

On marine camouflage a widespread error exists. Most people suppose that its object is the concealment of ships, and wonder how it effects that purpose. Of course, it is nothing of the sort, but an attempt to break up the form of a ship in such a way as to make it difficult for an attacking U-boat to estimate the course. Though it is impossible to say how many ships have escaped destruction by means of "dazzle," strong evidence has been forthcoming of its value, together with grateful tributes from merchant captains.

The originator of "dazzle" is Lieut.-Commander Norman Wilkinson, the well known painter of ships and the sea. In May, 1917, he submitted his scheme to the Admiralty. At that time most transports were painted black, than which no color could be more favorable to a submarine on the lookout for prey. Commander Wilkinson's argument was that if a ship could be broken up into strongly contrasted designs her course could not be observed without longer periscope observation and even then not exactly. This delay and uncertainty might prevent the submarine getting into firing position until the ship had obtained a chance to escape.

The Admiralty storeship industry was the first to be painted, and served well as an experiment. "Dazzle" was next tried on 40 transports, from which encouraging reports were received. Afterwards the scheme was extended to the whole of the mercantile marine under the Defence of the Realm Act, which meant that it became compulsory on ship-owners to have their ships painted. A staff mostly of artists and architects, was collected and trained at the Royal Academy; this being the start of the Dazzle Section. This company sent out its members to the various ports, each officer being supplied with a complete set of the plans and design then in hand. From time to time new patterns were evolved, which were sent on to the scattered staff. As soon as a merchantman came into port she was painted under the directions of the "dazzle" officer in conjunction with the Director of Shipyard Repairs.

When the scheme was extended to all mercantile marine, models could not be made of every ship. Type ships were therefore adopted, and for each type, according to demand, a number of designs were prepared. Thus, on a ship's arrival in a port where there was a "dazzle" officer, her type was first settled and one of the requisite designs applied to her. The task called for considerable skill sometimes, as, for example, when a design intended for a ship 200 feet long had to be accommodated to one of 230 feet.

"Dazzle did not make its way into the respect of the mercantile marine without a little struggle. In his room at Burlington House Commander Wilkinson has a demonstration theatre, which has brought conviction to some very great naval authorities; or, if they did not need convincing, has proved to them what odd trick "dazzle" can play even with experienced eyes. A model of a camouflaged ship is placed on board behind a screen. In a screen is a periscope, to which the experimenting look-out man applies his eye. He is asked to indicate the course of the ship he sees on a compass-dial by his side. This indication is then compared with the direction in which the ship's bows are actually pointing; and the discrepancy between the two is found to be wide. Similar demonstration theatres were set up at the ports for the persuasion of sceptical mariners, whose discomfiture was exceeding when they discovered how far "dazzle" had led astray their wildest perception.

From the Academy school practically every maritime Allied nation has been trained. All the American destroyers and patrol boats have been painted from designs supplied by Commander Wilkinson and his assistants. France sent over four officers for lessons, and then started a dazzle section of her own in Paris. Italy was supplied with the British plans and designs. At the request of the United States Navy Department and the Shipping Corporation Com-

KHAKI CLUB HAD SUCCESSFUL YEAR

VARIOUS REPORTS AT ANNUAL
MEETING PROVED VERY
SATISFACTORY.

The annual general meeting of the Khaki League Club, of Quebec was held at the Chateau Frontenac yesterday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. H. C. Foy. Those present were: Madames H. C. Foy, J. Burstall, J. C. McLimont, Scott, Henderson, Fort, Peacock and Geggie; the Misses A. E. Burstall, E. Carter, Scott and Geggie and Messrs H. C. Foy, G. Rhodes, R. F. Cream, A. B. Whitehead, J. R. Strang, and T. R. Peacock.

When the meeting proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year the following were chosen: President, Mr. H. C. Foy; Vice-President, Mr. H. DesRivieres; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. Ross Strang; Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. Reid Peacock; Committee, Messrs R. F. Cream, A. Dobell, Frank Glass, F. T. Handsombody, R. Langlais, F. W. Ross, A. B. Whitehead and Capt. J. A. Scott.

Ladies Committee—President, Mrs. J. C. McLimont; Secretary, Mrs. Henderson; Convenor of entertainments, Miss E. Burstall; Convenor of Linen, Mrs. A. Turner; Convenor of Recreation Rooms, Miss M. Sewell; Convenor of Housekeeping and Dining Room, Mrs. Foy and Miss A. Burstall.

Committee—Lady Price, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Burstall, Miss Gale, Miss Marsh and Miss Carter.

The secretary's report was read by Mr. Peacock and showed that the Club has just closed a very strenuous year's work there having been only two periods of inaction through no fault of the members, the M. S. A. disturbances in April last accounting for one, as the soldiers were confined to barracks; and the second period was during the epidemic of influenza when the Club rooms were closed voluntarily by the officers and were kept closed thereafter by the Health Board for the space of three weeks. During this time, however, advantage was taken for the thorough washing, cleaning and painting of the building so that the time was not altogether lost. The report stated that at the request of the Military Authorities a branch of the Club was opened at the St. Louis Camp during the summer months and greatly appreciated by the men quartered there. Owing to the smallness of the Valcartier Camp of last summer, the branch there was not opened.

Much thanks, the report stated, is due to the Ladies for their able support at all times for only those closely connected with the running of the Club have the faintest conception of what they, one and all, have done.

The Committee were very pleased to be able to state that after some meetings with the Committee of the Knights of Columbus they have come forward in a most generous way, offering to finance the Club for the future.

It appears their first intention had been to erect a hut or huts in Quebec for the purpose of looking after the returned soldiers, but after a recent visit to the City by Lt.-Col. S. Smith, the Trustee of their Hut Fund, who went over the Club and whom thanks to Capt. Scott, several of the Committee had the pleasure of meeting, it was decided by them to assist the existing organizations, such as the Khaki Club instead of establishing anything new.

During the past year the Khaki Club served 48,280 hot meals, but this does not take into account the tea, coffee, pie and cakes that were served out in thousands. During the month of September alone there were served 7,187 hot meals while the greatest number of such meals served in one day was 500 on July 1st. Taking into account that there never has been more than a paid staff of two it will be seen that Quebec is well supplied with amateur cooks. During the year there were 125,924 eggs used in the Club; 2½ tons of sausages cooked; 5 tons of bread; 2½ tons of ham; 1 ton of steak, veal and beef; 1½ tons of butter and 1,900 gallons of milk. In the dormitory during the past eight months since a register has been kept, 1,288 men have been put up there, one night alone 58 men having slept in the premises.

The report of the Ladies' Committee showed a busy round of entertainments given during the year for the boys in khaki, including free meals and refreshments to all soldiers and sailors visiting the Club on Christmas Day, as well as a special Christmas dinner. The Ladies' Committee gave great credit to Mrs. J. F. Burstall for the opening up of the branch at St. Louis Camp and conveyed its thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Burstall, Mrs. R. R. Dobell, Mrs. F. Ross and all other kind friends for regular donations which have helped the Club in no small way, and also the considerate treatment shown by the Men's Committee.

The Treasurer's report duly audited showed the Club to be in a splendid financial condition.

After the President had made a few remarks on the work of the past year and the prospects for the future, votes of thanks were passed to the ladies and auditor, and the Chateau Frontenac management for the use of the meeting room.

Commander Wilkinson went to America to advise, with the result that his scheme was adopted. Since almost every merchantman at sea in the last few months has been "dazzled" on the British lines.

Why There Must be a Scarcity of SUPER-SIXES

There have never been enough Hudson Super-Sixes to meet the demand.

Production was to have been stopped January 1st. Then, unexpectedly, the ban against manufacture was lifted. Orders for closed cars remained to be filled. So when authority to continue manufacture was given, all efforts were turned to filling those closed car orders.

At \$3,500 for the Seven - Passenger Phaeton it is a distinctive value.

That is the condition today. No open car models, the seven-passenger and the four - passenger phaetons, will be built for some time. Normal factory production cannot be resumed before June.

Only a few open cars are in the hands of dealers. The factory will have none for some time. If you want an open model Super-Six, the type that has given Hudson so much prestige, you should

try to get one of those now in stock. The first suggestion of Spring will exhaust all that are now available.

The Super-Six owes its leadership not alone to the performance and endurance it has proved, but to its dollar value.

What car in performance, durability, reliability, smartness and beauty at any price excels the Super-Six? The seven - passenger Hudson phaeton sells at \$3,500.

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CITIZENS COMMITTEE FORMED.

Sherbrooke Organizes for the Protection of Returned Soldiers.

At a meeting of the citizens of Sherbrooke to form a committee whose duty it would be to look after the welfare of soldiers returning to or passing through Sherbrooke from overseas, Mr. George D. MacKinnon was elected chairman of the Executive Committee with the following gentlemen as members: Messrs W. A. Hale, N. B. Pritchard, F. P. Houlahan, Ed. Kelly, E. C. Goodhue, J. J. Parkes, R. A. Ewing, William Spier, W. H. Wilson, C. O. Palmer and Col. H. R. Fraser. It was resolved that the Citizens Committee should co-operate with the City Council and other public bodies in this undertaking and pledged their backing, financial and otherwise, to the Executive.

Police Chief Couture said that he had taken occasion to notify all license holders of the new regulations from Ottawa, forbidding under severe penalty not only sale but serving of liquor by any individual to a soldier in uniform.

Mayor White told of a case which had come under his notice, in which a soldier had been apparently drugged, but remembered so little afterwards that there was no evidence to make a case. It should also be clearly understood, he said, that giving liquor to uniformed soldiers was just as much unlawful as selling to them.

It was decided to post notices in all hotels, railway stations and in other locations, recalling the new order-in-council absolutely prohibiting the sale or giving of liquor to uniformed men.

Efforts would also be redoubled to watch all trains. In this connection Chief Couture said that men had been detailed to meet the trains when notified, but that since this was brought into effect they had been told of the arrival of only three trains, and one of these two days after it had passed through. It was asked, therefore, that the railways be requested to notify the citizens of the arrival of trains bearing soldiers, and that these should be closely watched.

BLOCKADE LIFTED.

Paris, February 25—The Allied blockade in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea has been lifted.

SMOKE MACDONALD'S "INDEX"

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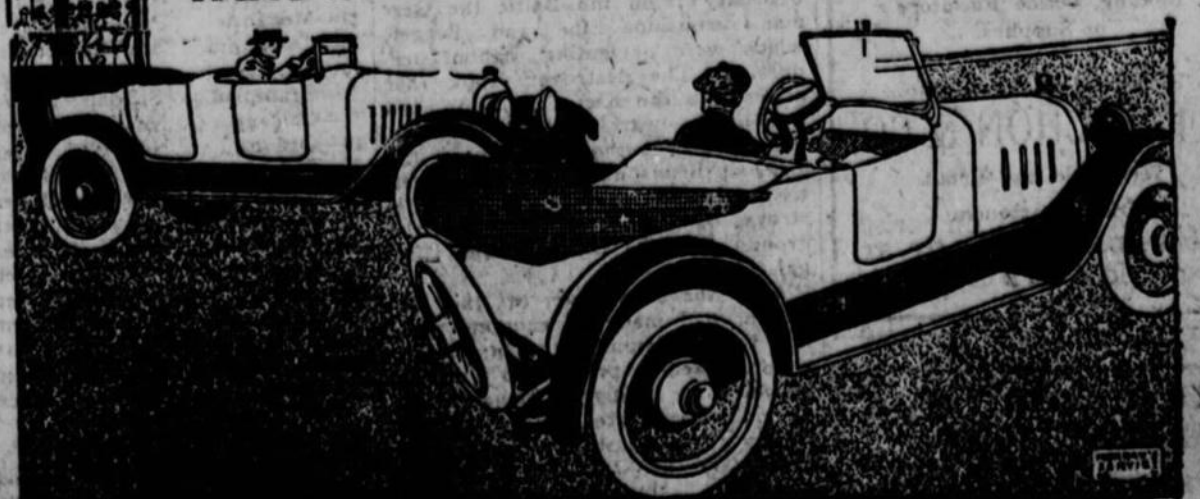
A visit will convince you that our service is organized in a manner to satisfy the most exacting.

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QUÉBEC

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 At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-Lives Limited, Ottawa.

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SHIPPING NEWS

16 SEAMEN DROWN WHEN BARK SINKS

STEAMSHIP WITH DISABLED STEERING GEAR RAN VESSEL OFF VIRGINIA.

Sixteen seamen from the crew of thirty-four on board the French bark Helene lost their lives off the Virginia Coast when the Norwegian freight steamship Gansford, toiling through fog and heavy weather Saturday with disabled steering gear, struck the sailing vessel upon her starboard quarter and tore such a large hole that the Helene, loaded with steel, went down like a plummet. The eighteen men of the crew, rescued by the Gansford have been brought into this port.

The collision took place at a point approximately fifty miles southeast of Winter-Quarter Shoal light and about seventy-five miles slightly northeast of Cape Charles, Va. The Norwegian freighter, bound from Cabaes, Cuba, for New York, was steering badly, and when at two o'clock in the morning the sailing vessel loomed up out of the dark an attempt was made to avert a crash by reversing the propellers of the steamship full speed astern.

The attempt was unsuccessful and the Gansford crashed heavily into the starboard quarter of the Helene. Captain Malmoeve, of the Helene, at once ordered two lifeboats launched, one on each side, but the water was pouring in so swiftly through the hole on the starboard quarter that the Helene heeled quickly to that side, rolling the lifeboat on the port side down the side of the vessel and spilling into the sea eighteen men who had gotten into it. The starboard boat, containing the captain and fifteen men, narrowly escaped being dragged down by the steel laden vessel and it was only by quick action in cutting the davit ropes that the lifeboat was saved.

Captain Malmoeve immediately manoeuvred his lifeboat to rescue the men thrown out on the port side, but only two men had been able to cling to the overturned boat, the remaining sixteen having gone down. After a hard fight with the rough seas in the darkness the captain and his men were taken on board the Gansford.

A peculiarity of the accident is that the Gansford is of only 1,067 tons while the vessel she sank was 2,464. When the Gansford arrived here her bows were stove in and her forepeak was full of water. The Helene was out of Baltimore and bound for Nantes, France.

SAYS BRITISH IMPORT BAN IS TEMPORARY EXPEDIENT

New York, Feb. 26.—British restrictions on certain American imports, which become effective March 1, are only a temporary expedient to enable England to put her own house in order before opening her markets to the world, says George E. Smith, president of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, in a statement sent out yesterday.

In summarizing the situation, following an exhaustive investigation by the association, Mr. Smith says: "There is but one thing for the American exporter to do while he is excluded from the English markets by these temporary import restrictions. He should not be idle. The time and money which he would otherwise devote to expanding his British trade may be very properly devoted for the next six months to an extensive cultivation of the foreign markets still open to him. There are new markets in the Orient, Africa and South America."

"He will never have a better opportunity for establishing himself in these new markets than at present, when there is an abnormal demand for the things he can supply."

"There is no reason to believe that Great Britain intends to erect a permanent wall against the manufacturers of other countries. As a matter of fact, far-sighted Englishmen realize England is the last country in the world to profit by a policy which, if generally followed by other nations, would destroy England's own overseas commerce."

GERMANS RESENT SEIZURE OF SHIPS

Paris, February 25.—The French destroyer Oriflamme captured on February 19 in the Baltic the German steamships Elbe and Berger, which were navigating without permission. The destroyer took her prizes into the Kiel Canal, on the way to the nearest French port, but the German authorities closed the locks at Brunsbutel and endeavored to prevent the passage of the destroyer and the steamships, on the ground that the captures were illegal.

After the commander of the destroyer had made an energetic protest the Oriflamme and its prizes were allowed to proceed to Danzig. Under the terms of the armistice German vessels are liable to capture if they go to sea without special permission.

HIGH RATES DUE TO SHIPPING BOARD

EDWARD HURLEY'S STATEMENT DISPUTED BY BENJAMIN RUSH, INSURANCE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Feb. 26.—Attention of the House was directed to a newspaper article of February 19, in which Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, was quoted as saying that American marine insurance companies are dominated by British influence, and that they discriminate against American shipping.

Mr. Moore had read a letter from Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, president of the Insurance Company of North America, denying Mr. Hurley's assertion. The letter in part reads: "The charge that the American marine insurance companies are dominated by British influence is untrue; that they are discriminating against American shipping is also untrue, as is the charge that the American underwriters are endeavoring to cripple American merchant shipping in favor of their British rivals. These charges, in fact, amount to a libel against American underwriters, who have been one hundred per cent. patriotic during the war, who have carried marine insurance during that time largely at a loss (their profit being made from war insurance and fire insurance) and have subscribed largely to government bonds, and whose employees have very generally volunteered in the United States army and navy without waiting for the Provost Marshal to come for them."

"These charges probably arose from the fact that many of the wooden ships constructed by the United States Shipping Board against the advice of marine experts have proved, as was anticipated, unsuitable for the transportation of cargoes over seas, and consequently the Shipping Board finds it difficult to insure them, or the cargoes to be transported by them, anywhere in the world."

"Apparently the charge made by Mr. Hurley is an attempt to unload upon the shoulders of American underwriters responsibility for the failure of the shipbuilding policy persisted in by the government in defiance of expert advice. Anybody knows that green timber shrinks. Therefore to build a ship out of green timber is the height of folly, because in the ordinary course of nature timbers and plankings are bound to shrink, rendering frequent calking necessary and ultimately rendering the ship unseaworthy."

"In the month of July," says the prediction, "all Europe will be upset by a war, setting in conflict the greatest powers, accompanied by enormous disaster. In November, a great Emperor will lose his crown and the war will end."

Many persons, remembering the prophecy, which seemed a bit extravagant, in 1914, have called attention to its accuracy.

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC.

Standard Time 75th Meridian.
 Feb. 27 A.M. P.M.
 Thursday . . . 27 4.01 4.00
 Friday . . . 28 4.44 4.51
 Saturday . . . 1 5.30 5.31
 Sunday . . . 2 5.54 6.09

Moon's Phases.
 New Moon on Sunday, March 2, at 6.11 a.m.
 First quarter on Saturday, March 9, at 10.14 p.m.
 Full moon on Saturday, March 16, at 10.41 a.m.
 Last quarter on Monday, March 24, at 3.34 p.m.
 New Moon on Monday, March 31, at 6.04 p.m.

OCEAN SAILINGS.

Compiled for The Chronicle by F. S. Stocking, General Steamship Agent, 33 St. Louis street.

Subject to Change.
 Feb. Steamer. From To
 28—Princes Juliana...
 "—Olympic... New York.

March Steamers. From To
 3—Scotian... St. John... Liverpool
 4—Canada... Portland... Liverpool
 5—Niagara... New York... Bordeaux
 6—Aquitania... New York... Liverpool
 7—Melita... St. John... Liverpool
 8—Lapland... New York... Liverpool
 9—La Lorraine... New York... Havre
 10—Mégantic... Portland... Liverpool
 11—Cassandra... St. John... Glasgow
 12—Adriatic... New York... Liverpool
 13—Gramscian... St. John... Liverpool
 14—Chicago... New York... Bordeaux
 15—Orduna... New York... Liverpool
 16—Saxonia... New York... Liverpool
 17—Baltic... New York... Liverpool
 18—Mimodora... St. John... Liverpool
 19—Carmania... New York... Liverpool
 20—Corsican... St. John... Liverpool
 21—Tunis... St. John... Liverpool
 22—Aquitania... New York... Liverpool
 Apl. Steamer. From To
 1—Lapland... New York... Liverpool
 2—Scotian... St. John... Liverpool

USE STEAM OR OIL.
 Machinery for ships in which a steam turbine and an oil engine are coupled to each propeller, permitting either kind of fuel to be used, has been patented by a Swiss inventor.

STRANGE PROPHECY RECALLED

"Brother Johannes" Foretold the Great War.

Soon after the great war began, the press published a cable from Paris, carrying extracts from an article in the Paris Figaro upon a series of prophecies alleged to have been written by a monk three centuries before the outbreak of the war. These alleged prophecies foretold many of the events and conditions of the war, and are reprinted, so that a comparison of the text with recent events may be made. The special cable sent out Sept. 10th, 1914, said:

The Figaro, which is now issuing a small edition in Bordeaux, besides its usual four pages in Paris, on its first page publishes an extraordinary translation of a Latin prophecy alleged to have been written by a monk, Brother Johannes, in the year 1600, describing the destruction of Antichrist in a great war. Following are some significant passages:

"The real Antichrist will be one of the monarchs of his time. A son of Luther will invoke God, proclaiming himself his envoy. He will have only one arm. His armies, which will appear innumerable, will take for their device the words: 'God with us,' (the motto actually stamped on the Prussians' belts). He will long act by ruse and treachery, and his spies will overrun the earth, but a war will furnish the occasion for his throwing off the mask—not that war waged against the French monarchy, but another easily recognized, because in two weeks it will become universal, bringing into battle the most distant peoples. Armies will form at the four corners of the earth. Antichrist will massacre priests, women, children, and the aged. He will show no mercy, holding the torch like the barbarians, but invoking Christ. There will be an eagle in his arms, also in those of his acolyte, the other bad monarch, who, a Christian, will die through the curse of Pope Benedictus."

"To conquer Antichrist, more men must be killed than Rome held. It will require the efforts of all the kingdoms. This will happen twenty centuries after the incarnation of God's Word."

The prophecy is contributed by a writer signing himself "Peladan," who, after showing its application to the present war, says that it is only the first part, and that he will give the rest later. The Figaro makes no comment.

The Figaro prints another prediction, said to have appeared early this year in an almanac, published in the Indian native state of Jodpore, and to have been brought to the editor's notice by a Hindu, named Varma, living in Paris, whose two sons have just joined the Foreign Legion.

"In the month of July," says the prediction, "all Europe will be upset by a war, setting in conflict the greatest powers, accompanied by enormous disaster. In November, a great Emperor will lose his crown and the war will end."

Many persons, remembering the prophecy, which seemed a bit extravagant, in 1914, have called attention to its accuracy.

POISONED SODA WATER.

Two Die by Dastardly Act Aboard Union Steamships Liner Moana.

San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 25.—Poison placed in bottles of soda water caused the sudden deaths at sea on January 23 of Dr. John Grimm surgeon of the Union Steamship Company's liner Moana, and Miss Nellie Isbister, formerly of Berkeley, Calif., while the steamer was en route from San Francisco to Wellington N. Z. It was learned here today when the Moana arrived from the Antipodes. Captain Barlow, master of the steamer, said that the Wellington military authorities were investigating a suspected conspiracy which they believed was directed at the wholesale poisoning of troops aboard British transports, and that arrests were expected. A civilian inquest exonerated every person aboard the Moana. Captain Barlow said. The bodies of Dr. Grimm and Miss Isbister were buried at sea.

RECOMMENDS THEM TO ALL THE WORLD.

NEW BRUNSWICK LADY TELLS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Finds Them the Best Medicine She Has Ever Taken—Best for Herself and Best for Her Child
 Madras, Gloucester Co., N. B., Feb. 24 (Special).—"Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine I have ever taken." These are the words of Mrs. Antoine J. Grant, a well-known and highly-respected lady who lives here. And it is no exaggeration to say that she voices the sentiments of a large number of the people of Gloucester County. They have had kidney trouble they have used Dodd's Kidney Pills; they have found them good.

Mrs. Grant was a sufferer for one and a half years. She was troubled with neuralgia, pain in the back and palpitation of the heart, and had a pressure or sharp pain in the top of her head.

She took just four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they did her so much good she is enthusiastic in their praise. "I have also given Dodd's Kidney Pills to my child," Mrs. Grant concludes, "and I find they are the best remedy for the kidneys. I recommend them to all the world." If you haven't tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, ask your neighbors about them.

SYRUP OF FIGS FOR CROSS, SICK FEVERISH CHILD

IF LITTLE STOMACH IS SOUR, LIVER TORPID OR BOWELS CLOGGED.

Mothers can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs," because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, and they become tightly packed, liver gets sluggish and stomach disordered. When cross, feverish, restless, see if tongue is coated, then give this delicious "fruit laxative." Children love it, and it can't cause injury. No difference what ails your little one—if full of cold, or a sore throat, diarrhoea, stomach-ache, bad breath, remember, a gentle "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are printed on each bottle.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," then look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." We make no smaller size. Hand back with contempt any other fig syrup.

LOOK FOR EDDY'S NAME ON THE BOX

Whenever you buy matches, see that the name "EDDY" is on the box. It is your best guarantee of safety and satisfaction. More than sixty years of manufacturing experience is back of it.

EDDY'S MATCHES

Keep the fire burning in millions of Canadian homes. There is a match for every purpose among the 30 to 40 different Eddy brands. Now that the tax on matches practically doubles their cost, it is more than ever a real economy to see that Eddy's name is on the box.

The E. B. Eddy Co. Limited
 Hull, Canada
 Also Makers of Industrial Plasters and Paper Specialties

Don't Envy HEALTHY PEOPLE BE ONE

Citizens of Quebec ought to feel gratified that they have right here, in the heart of our fair city, a water which from expert analysis and actual professional test, contains more medicinal and curative qualities than any imported or domestic VICHY WATERS.

It is taken from our spring, one of the four magnetic springs of the world, two hundred and seventy-one feet through solid rock, and is Nature's true and intended curatives.

Many of Quebec's leading professional medical men, endorse and recommend

TIMMONS' SPECIAL CLAIRE FONTAINE in preference to Vichy waters. IN QUART BOTTLES, at all LEADING GROCERIES, —OR— PHONE 685.

Doctor RENE PLAMONDON

Ex-Student of Paris Hospital. General Physician. —SPECIALTY— Glands, Urinary Diseases. Office: 18 Laurier St. Tel. 2003. (Opposite C.P.R. Station). Residence: 104 St. CYRILLE ST. Telephone 7123.

WANTED.

WANTED.—First class flat or small home in pleasant locality. Uptown. No children. Phone Lewis 36 during business hours or write H. K. Post Office Box 85, Levis. feb.27x3

WANTED. Middle age woman. English speaking to care for children occasionally. Willing to pay well. Call at 89 1-2 St. Cyrille. feb.25x3

WANTED. Saleman to handle high grade line of Brooms, Brushes and Woodenware. One with connection preferred. Below and including Quebec City. Apply with references. The Pioneer Mfg. Co., 20 St. Peter St., Montreal. feb.24x3.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF GREAT WAR 400 official Canadian British photographs, 16 color plates, Author Professor (Major) Wallace, Toronto University, three years overseas. Send for our sample and convince yourself that ours is superior. Write today to Canadian War Publishers, 182 Spadina, Toronto. dec.13x34

TO LET.

OFFICES TO RENT

To rent in the Lindsay building for immediate possession or for May 1st, several spacious offices with all recent improvements viz: Electric light, gas, hot and cold water in each office, hardwood floor, service of two elevators, one passenger and one merchandise, also services of a janitor. Private entrance for offices.

These offices are all well lighted and aired, and may be rented by suit or separately. For further information, apply or telephone to: C. W. LINDSAY, Limited, 201-205 St. John St., Quebec, Tel. 1399 feb.27x1m.

HOUSE TO LET

The Three Story Stone House, Nos. 52, 54 and 56 Henderson Street, with yard in rear. In immediate vicinity of Canadian Pacific Station and Freight Sheds. Suitable for Warehouse purposes. For further information, apply to Amos J. Colston, 132 St. Peter Street, City feb.26x1t

HOUSE TO LET. New house on the St. Louis Road opposite Spencer Grange. Two minutes walk from car line, containing 9 rooms bath room pantry, Daisy furnace, electric light, open fire place, hardwood floors large attic and cellar. fine shade trees. Apply to 18 Droler St. feb.21x1w

TO RENT at Once. Several large well furnished rooms with separate bath if desired near Maple Avenue on St. Foye Road. Apply to Room 36, Lindsay Building, 203 St. John St. Feb.18x5

TO LET—Those desirable offices in The Dominion Express Coy. Building, St. Peter Street, now occupied by the Canadian Fire Underwriters Association. Rent includes heat, light and janitor's services. Apply to Meredith & Meredith, Notaries Public. feb.7x2w

TO LET—A large office in Dominion Express Company's Building, St. Peter Street. Rent includes heat, light and janitor's services. Apply to Meredith & Meredith, Notaries Public. feb.7x2w.

SHOPS TO LET—Shops No. 28 and 31 Champlain Market Place, both with extensive cellar accommodation, and suitable for Grocery, Butcher or Fruit and Vegetable Dealers. Apply to G. B. Ramsay, Agent, 53 Dalhousie Street. Jan.25x1m

TO LET—House at No. 8 Haldimand, 13 rooms, 2 bath rooms, hot water on each floor. Apply to Roy & Baillargeon, Notaries, 126 St. Peter street. Phone 1390. Jan.13x1f

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BLOCK FOR SALE

FOR SALE. Splendid white brick block, corner of Turnbull and Maisonneuve, 4 dwellings, \$100.00 a month revenue in rent, easy terms, also a splendid dwelling to rent. Apply to 104 Maisonneuve. feb.22x8

LUMBER YARDS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Two large lumber yards, of about 20,000, and 80,000 feet, in superficies, the former with wharves. Very centrally situated, and close to the C.P.R. Tracks, and most suitable for the lumber or coal business. For particulars, apply to Meredith & Meredith, Notaries Public, 46 Dalhousie St., Quebec. Phone 562. Jan.31x1m

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The House at 84 Lacvotiere, 12 rooms, hot water on each floor with bath room, new furnace, large garage and shed. Apply to Roy & Baillargeon, Notaries, 126 St. Peter street. Phone 1390. Jan.13x1f

FURNISHED ROOMS.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR MEN, Hotel Metropole, 16 Palace Hill (supervised by Salvation Army Officers) all conveniences, centrally located; rates from \$1.75 per week. Special arrangements for Service Men. Telephone 669. F.27x1d

FURNISHED ROOMS—Large sunny and comfortably heated; continuous hot water in bath rooms; location advantageous; good service. Well patronized. Tel. 3363. W. S. Richardson, 135 St. Anne St., Quebec. nov.22x1f

PERSONAL

STRICTLY PRIVATE CLNE. MARRY MANY RICH—Free to ladies. Inclosed stamped address envelope, C. Isherwood, Isherwood P. O., Ont. Feb.3x3m

MALE HELP WANTED.

Pease work at war pay guaranteed for three years. Knit urgently needed socks for us on the fast, simple Auto-Knitter. Full particulars today. 3c. stamp. Auto Knitter Co. Dept. 470C, 607 College St., Toronto. Jan.14x1t, Sat to 12 Apl.

FOR SALE

HOUSE FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Splendid house, very well located opposite the Governor's Garden on the Cape, modern in every detail and very comfortable write to Post Office Box 65 Quebec, or telephone to 1358. feb.26x6

FOR SALE. House No. 13 Dolbeault St., close to L'Alverne St., eight rooms. Feb.19x6

FOR SALE.—Electrical fixtures 3-light Electrolux, two lights, hall light, wall bracket, electrical vibrator, for sale, also other household articles. For sale, 120 1-2 Richelieu street. feb.11x1f

FIREWOOD

Red Birch and Maple, sawn, split, deld. 10-inch cord, \$3.50; 12-inch, \$4.00; 15-inch, \$5.00. Silver Birch, Ash and soft woods mxd. 12-inch cord, \$3.75. Fine split kindling, 10-12 in. cord, \$3.25. All dry. Carefully measured. Stadacona Box Co., Reg., 164 Grant Street. Phone 4382. oct.8x6m

FOR SALE.—Farm situated at Bourg Louis containing 90 acres of ground, including a good supply of wood, also house, barn and stable. Free from all ground rental. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply in writing to L. L. care Chronicle Office.

FOR SALE.—Residence No. 25 Mont Carmel street; built of white brick; four floors and basement; containing fifteen rooms in all; hot water heating and electric light; splendidly located in one of the best residential parts of the city; an exceptional opportunity to secure a home at a reasonable price. Apply to The Royal Trust Company, 58 St. Paul street, Quebec. nov.7x1r

PERSONAL

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED? Best Matrimonial paper published, FREE for stamp. Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio. Feb.18x1m.

If you wish a pretty and wealthy wife, write me. A loose stamp and addressed envelope for reply. Lillian Sprout, Sta. H., Cleveland, O. feb.17x2m.

MARRY IF YOU ARE LONELY

—For speedy marriage try my club, best, largest in the country, established 12 years; thousands wealthy wishing early marriage; all dealings confidential; description free. The Old Reliable Club, Mrs. Wruhel, 732 Madison, Oakland, Calif. Jan.28x1m

Department of Public Works and Labor

Secretary's Office.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to Friday, the 14th day of March, 1919, for the following work or works, namely: Mason, Carpenter Work, Plumbing and Heating, Electric Wiring, and all other trades to fully complete the following works: 5 Pavilions, Service Building, Power House, Tunnels, Walks, Grading, etc., complete, buildings to be located at the Laurentian Sanatorium at Ste. Agathe, P.Q.

Tenders must be made on the printed blank forms, which will be furnished to intending contractors on application for the same at the Architect's Office, Department of Public Works and Labor, Quebec, and at the Sheriff's Office, Court House, Montreal. Plans and specifications are on view for inspection at the Sheriff's Office, Court House, Montreal, and at the office of the Provincial Architect, Department of Public Works and Labor, Quebec.

An accepted cheque equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount shall accompany each tender. This cheque, payable to the order of the Honorable Minister of Public Works and Labor, will be forfeited if the tenderer should refuse to sign his contract; it will be returned to non-contractors, and retained from the contractor till the work is accepted.

The Government will withhold ten per cent (10%) of the contract price till six months after the works are found to be in perfect working order, as well as all other works relating to said contract, and after said works are accepted by the Provincial Government Architect.

The Government will not divide the contract.

ALPH. GAGNON, Secy. of Dept. of Public Works and Labor.

N.B.—No reproduction without a special and written order of the Department. F.28x5 Quebec, Feb. 21st, 1919.

Cote's Clear Havana Cigars</

AT THE THEATRES

EVELYN NESBIT AT VICTORIA THEATRE TODAY

The policy of the Victoria Theatre has been always to show only those pictures which stand the acid test of quality. This is most strikingly exemplified in the fact that commencing today, the Victoria will present Evelyn Nesbit in her first William Fox photoplay, "The Woman Who Gave."

Evelyn Nesbit has been pre-eminent in the public eye for a number of years. She has made a spectacular success on the stage and comes to the screen under most auspicious circumstances.

"The Woman Who Gave" is an intensely dramatic story of an artist's model in the studios of Paris. She is compelled to marry a Bulgarian Prince and the life he forces her to lead makes her hate her own beauty. How fate intervenes to give her happiness is most graphically shown in this most unique story.

Don't forget that "The Woman Who Gave" will be shown at the Victoria Theatre for three days only, commencing today.—Advt.



THE WOMAN WHO GAVE
WILLIAM FOX PRODUCTION

ETHEL CLAYTON AND EDDIE POLO AT THE EMPIRE TODAY

Ethel Clayton in a beautiful story entitled "WOMAN'S WEAPONS" made a decided hit with the large audiences at the Empire last night. This picture will be shown for the last time today.

Eddie Polo in the 7th episode of "THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS" and the biggest comedy sensation "A KAISER THERE WAS," are also shown on today's programme.

Tomorrow's bill will include Barbara Castle in "HEREDITY," Eddie Polo in the 7th episode of "THE LURE OF THE CIRCUS" and a Big V. comedy.—Advt.

TO-DAY ONLY ENID BENNETT AT AUDITORIUM

THE CELEBRATED ARTIST IN
"HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED."
—ALSO REFINED COMEDY:
"UP THE FLUE—WEEK-END
BILL TOMORROW.

The Auditorium presents a big attraction for today only, with Enid Bennett in "Happy Though Married." This picture is a very interesting play while the artist is, by herself, a big drawing attraction. With this play the Auditorium presents also for today only, a refined and amusing comedy, "Up the Flue." If you see this one, look out you don't sneeze. But it is not contagious!!!

The week-end bill, presented tomorrow and Saturday will offer a very strong picture, "A Vagabond of France," a picturized version of Jean Richepin's celebrated poem, Le Chameau. There will also be a Fatty Arbuckle comedy in two reels, entitled "Camping Out."

Usual prices; no tax.—(Advt.)

is a reliable old English
Home remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS,
Sore Throats, Bronchitis,
and all Lung & Throat troubles.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 26.—Board of Trade quotations today were as follows.

Manitoba wheat, in store Fort William, not including tax, No. 1 Northern \$2.84 1-2; No. 2 Northern \$2.81 1-2; No. 3, \$2.17; No. 4 wheat \$2.11 1-2.

Manitoba oats, No. 2 Canada Western 72 1-2, in store Fort William; No. 3 63 1-2; Extra No. 1 feed 65 1-2; No. 1 feed 61 1-2; No. 2 feed 58 1-2.

American corn, new crop, No. 3 \$1.80; No. 4, 1.47, prompt shipment track Toronto.

Manitoba barley, in store Fort William, No. 3 Canada Western 83 3-4; No. 4 Canada Western 80 3-4; rejected 74 1-4; feed 73 1-4.

Ontario wheat, No. 1 winter \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2 winter \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 winter \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 spring \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 spring \$2.08 to \$2.10 f.o.b.; shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario Oats: No. 2 white, new 53 to 61; No. 3, 57 to 60, according to freight outside.

Barley, malting 78 to 83.

Peas, No. 2, \$1.80, nominal, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat, No. 2 85 to 90, nominal.

Rye, No. 2 \$1.20; nominal.

Manitoba flour, Government standard \$10.85 to \$11.10, Toronto.

Ontario flour, Government Standard \$9.55 to \$9.75 Toronto-Montreal, \$9.55 \$9.75 new bags.

Millfed carlots delivered Montreal; Shorts \$42.25; Bran, \$40.25; feed flour, not quoted; middlings not quoted.

Good feed flour, per bag \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Hay, baled, track Toronto car lots, No. 1, \$20.00 to \$21.00; Mixed \$18.00 to \$19.00 per ton.

Straw, carlots, \$10.00 to \$11.00 per ton.

OILS.

London, Feb. 26.—Calcutta Linseed afloat £23 15s; Linseed oil, 58s; Sperm oil, £54; Petroleum, American refined, 1s. 4 1-2d; spirits 1s. 6 1-2d. Turpentine spirits, 100s; French 105s; Spanish 104s; Rosin, American strained, 45s, type "G", 45s.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 26.—Turpentine inactive 65 1-2 sales none; receipts 5; shipments 18; stock 30,709.

Rosin, nominal; sales, none; receipts, none; shipments 73; stock 71,330.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 26.—Cotton futures closed steady. Closing bids: March, 22.60c; May, 21.88c; July, 21.13c; August, 20.46c; October, 20.55c; December, 19.75c. Spot closed steady. Middling uplands, 26.60c.

Liverpool — Cotton, spot quiet. Prices steady. American middling, fair, 18.82d; good middling, 18.14d; middling, 17.51d; low middling, 16.46d; good ordinary, 14.94d; ordinary, 14.41d. The sales of the day were 1,000 bales, including 700 American. Futures closed steady.

NEW RIORDON FINANCING

Old established Company to be one of largest manufacturers of sulphite pulp in America

It is announced from Montreal that a Canadian-American syndicate headed by Royal Securities Corporation, Limited, who have associated with them in the transaction Wm. A. Read & Co., of New York, and E. H. Rollins & Sons, Parkersburg & Burr, and Coffin & Burr, of Boston, have purchased from the Riordon Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, \$4,000,000 of 6% Ten-Year General (Closed) Mortgage Bonds.

The Riordon Company is well known to Canadians as being one of the oldest established manufacturers of pulp and paper in the Dominion.

The purpose of the new financing is the construction for Kipawa Company Limited, one of the Riordon subsidiaries, of a new 30,000-ton bleached sulphite mill on Lake Temiskaming in Northern Ontario, which mill is expected to be in operation by December 1919. When this new mill is completed, the Riordon Company will have a total capacity of 119,000 tons of bleached sulphite pulp, easy bleaching sulphite pulp, soda pulp and book paper, an output which will establish the Riordon position as one of the very largest manufacturers of sulphite pulp on the continent.

The strategic location of the new Kipawa plants of the utmost importance to the Riordon Company. The location of the new mill on Lake Temiskaming enables the Company to draw on the enormous wood and power reserves of the water-sheds of the Quineze and Kipawa Rivers which have a combined area of 12,800 sq. miles and contain approximately 29,000,000 cords of pulpwood. With regard to freight facilities to markets, the new Kipawa mill will be on the same basis as Ottawa points.

The new Bond issue is secured by a general mortgage on all the Riordon plants and by collateral deposit of the controlling interest in the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Company of Ticonderoga, N. Y., a flourishing Riordon subsidiary and the controlling interest of the Kipawa Company Limited.

With this new issue of \$4,000,000 of Bonds the Riordon Company will have a total of \$6,285,000 of Bonds outstanding against fixed assets of \$15,000,000 and net liquid assets of \$2,250,491. Fixed assets are, therefore two and one-half times, and net liquid assets over 37% of total bonded debt including the new issue. Net earnings of the Riordon Company for the past three years have been more than four times the interest on all outstanding Bonds including the new issue. The Bonds are, therefore, very thoroughly secured.

It is understood that the American syndicate associated with Royal Securities Corporation offered their allotment of the underwriting in the American market privately a week or so ago and sold their entire participation within two days, a fact significant of the growing interest of American investors in sound Canadian investment issues.

During the past two weeks a large portion of the part of the issue taken by Royal Securities Corporation has been underwritten by Canadian investors, and, elsewhere in our columns the unsold portion of the balance is being offered for public subscription on very attractive terms.

The Riordon issue is the largest piece of Canadian industrial financing carried out for some time and should prove popular with the Canadian public. Not inappropriately, it is an issue representative of the Canadian pulp

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"It shows the world, for instance, how to loosen up its band 'n' to deal a sort of justice that the brute can understand. It reminds the unwashed heathen, which they might-nigh forgot, that there's hell inside a Yankee when his blood is bilin' hot!"

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CAN'T FIND DANDRUFF

Every bit of dandruff disappears after one or two applications of Danderrine rubbed well into the scalp with the finger tips. Get a small bottle of Danderrine at any drug store for a few cents and save your hair. After several applications you can't find a particle of dandruff or any falling hair, and the scalp will never itch.

Lawrence Company, 287 St. Paul Street, Quebec. Telephone 129. WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS AGENTS. Brompton Kraft Wrapping Paper. The best Wrapping Papers on the market kept in stock by us; many other leading brands.

TARRED FELT AND SHEETING. WE also carry in stock SOVEREIGN, IMPERIAL and other makes of ROOFING and BUILDING PAPERS, also STRAWBOARD, WOODBOARD, MATCHES.

Write, Phone or Call for Prices and Particulars.

Subscription Lists will close on or before March 10th, 1919

Issue of \$4,000,000

RIORDON PULP & PAPER COMPANY LIMITED

6% Ten-Year General (Closed) Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated January 1st, 1919. Due January 1st, 1929. Redeemable as a whole or in part, at the Company's option, on sixty days' notice, at the following prices and accrued interest:—105 through December 31st, 1929; 102 through June 30th, 1927, and 101 thereafter. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at Montreal, Toronto, Boston, Mass., U.S.A., or at London, England. Coupon Bonds with privilege of registration as to principal. The Royal Trust Company, Montreal—Trustees.

Denominations: \$1000 and \$500

The Company agrees to pay normal Canadian or United States Income Tax, up to and including 4%

Issue of

\$4,000,000

RIORDON PULP & PAPER COMPANY

LIMITED

6%

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Denominations: \$1000 and \$500

The Company agrees to pay normal Canadian or United States Income Tax, up to and including 4%

CAPITALIZATION

Common Shares (paying 10%) \$4,500,000

7% Preferred Shares 1,500,000

6% First (Closed) Mortgage Debentures 2,500,000

6% General Mortgage Bonds 4,000,000

SECURITY FOR BONDS

Bonds will be secured, subject only to lien of the First Mortgage 6% Debentures, by direct mortgage upon freehold and leasehold lands and water powers—with minor exceptions—and upon all plants and properties now owned or hereafter acquired by Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited. They are further to be secured by direct lien upon 60% of the Capital Stock of the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company, and not less than \$5,000,000 par value of Preferred Shares and a majority of the Common Shares of the Kipawa Company, Limited, and by a floating charge on all other assets and properties of the Riordon Company.

KIPAWA COMPANY

The Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, will acquire from proceeds of this financing, together with other funds provided by the Company, not less than \$5,000,000 par value of 7% Cumulative Preferred Shares, and a majority of Common Shares of the Kipawa Company, Limited.

The Kipawa Company, Limited, now has under construction at Temiskaming, Quebec, a Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill, with a capacity of 30,000 tons of Bleached Sulphite Pulp a year; together with electrolytic plant, bleaching, acid plant, etc. The Company is also installing the initial unit, with a capacity of 3,600 h.p., of a hydro-electric development with an ultimate capacity of over 25,000 h.p. The Kipawa plant, it is expected, will be in operation December, 1919.

RIORDON COMPANY

Complete prospectus, copies of which will be furnished on request, contains a letter from Mr. Carl Riordon, Managing Director of the Company, from which we summarize as follows:

RIORDON COMPANY is one of the oldest and largest producers in America of Unbleached Sulphite Pulp for sale. The business has been in successful operation for over 60 years.

PULP WOOD AVAILABLE, 3,000,000 cords, together with wood purchased from neighbouring districts, estimated to be sufficient for many years' operation at present capacity. Arrangements have been made to largely increase Company's wood supply.

COMPANY'S (and Subsidiaries) ANNUAL OUTPUT, adding output Kipawa plant available December of this year, 119,000 tons Bleached and Easy Bleaching Sulphite Pulp; Soda Pulp, Book Papers; and 20,000,000 feet b.m. lumber.

NET CURRENT ASSETS, as at 30th November, 1918, after deducting all Current Liabilities, amounted to \$2,250,491 exclusive of proceeds of this issue—equivalent to over 37% of Bonds outstanding.

PROPERTY VALUES by which these Bonds will be secured, show net value of the properties of the Riordon Company, and its net equity in the companies which it controls, to be in excess of \$15,000,000 or two and one-half times the total bonded debt of the Company, including this issue.

EARNINGS. Average net earnings of the Company for the three years 1916-1918 inclusive, before deducting depreciation and interest, amounted to over \$1,600,000, or over four times interest on all Bonds now outstanding. For the past six years, 1913-1918, inclusive, before deducting depreciation and interest, average net earnings amounted to more than \$1,000,000, or about three times the interest on all Bonds now outstanding.

Based on normal prices and costs for pulp and normal value of power, it is estimated that the NET EARNINGS OF KIPAWA COMPANY, LIMITED, for the year 1920, should be not less than \$750,000, which would permit the payment of substantial dividends on the Common Shares of the Company.

Two-thirds of this issue has been sold in the United States. We offer for sale in Canada the unsold portion of the balance at a price of—

97 and Accrued Interest, Yielding 6.40%

Carrying a Bonus of 15% of Kipawa Company Common Shares (1 1/2 shares Stock with each \$1,000 of Bonds)

Payable as follows: 20% of the par value on application. 40% of the par value on April 1, 1919. 37% of the par value on May 1, 1919.

Common Stock Bonus will be adjusted to even amount by purchase or sale of fractional share at the rate of \$25 per share.

The right is reserved to allot a portion only of the amount applied for. If only a portion of the amount applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards payment of subsequent instalments. Payments may be anticipated in whole or in part at any time. Interest will be allowed on payments at the rate of 6% per annum. Accrued interest will be adjusted upon final payment.

Application may be made on the accompanying form.

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

164 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL 58 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

APPLICATION FORM

ROYAL SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED

Address either Montreal or Toronto Office

Sir: I/we hereby apply for \$..... par value Riordon Pulp & Paper Company Limited, 6% Ten-Year General (Closed) Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, due January 1st, 1929, and agree to pay for same, or any less amount that may be allotted to me/us, in accordance with the terms of your prospectus dated February 26th, 1919. I/we will buy fractional share of Kipawa Company Common Stock at rate of \$25 per share.

Cheque to the order of Royal Securities Corporation, Limited, for the amount payable on application (\$100 for each \$1000 par value applied for) should accompany this form.

Name (in full)..... (Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

Address (in full).....

Date.....

With this new issue of \$4,000,000 of Bonds the Riordon Company will have a total of \$6,285,000 of Bonds outstanding against fixed assets of \$15,000,000 and net liquid assets of \$2,250,491. Fixed assets are, therefore two and one-half times, and net liquid assets over 37% of total bonded debt including the new issue. Net earnings of the Riordon Company for the past three years have been more than four times the interest on all outstanding Bonds including the new issue. The Bonds are, therefore, very thoroughly secured.

It is understood that the American syndicate associated with Royal Securities Corporation offered their allotment of the underwriting in the American market privately a week or so ago and sold their entire participation within two days, a fact significant of the growing interest of American investors in sound Canadian investment issues.

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Notice to Shippers

Freight charges. Bonds as required by Circular No. 97, of the Canadian Railway War Board are issued by the LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INS. COY.

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AT THE OLD STAND OF "THE REID COMPANY Ltd."

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New York: AQUITANIA... March 6
New York: Caronia... March 10
New York: Orona... March 18th
New York: Sessala... March 22th

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TO GLASGOW
St. John: Casandra... March 11th

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Telephone 78. Quebec.

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Financial and Commercial News

CLOSING LETTERS BY
THE CANADIAN PRESS

DAILY GOSSIP ON
THE LEADING STOCKS

CLOSING LETTERS BY
THE LOCAL BROKERS

(By Canadian Press)
New York, N.Y., Feb. 26.—Speculations continued to feature the more expansive and diversified dealings on the Stock Exchange today, prices in the main advancing under the obvious influence of pools, among motors and related specialties several new high records being made.

Money rates relaxed to a marked degree, call loans ruling at 3-4 percent but were offered at five percent in the closing hour, when the stock list was most active and at highest levels.

Trading was occasionally restrained during the early and intermediate periods by developments in the labor field, further industrial dividend reductions and the uncertain status of local tractions in that same connection. The market was at its flood in the last thirty minutes, when United States Steel rose an extreme of 1 3/4 to 95 5/8, its top quotation since the cut in the Common dividend, other favorites also coming forward.

Among the more striking of the day were General Motors, while motors, Kelly-Springfield Tire, Continental Can, Beet Sugar and Marine Preferred at advances of 2 to almost 7 points.

Copper rallied 1 to 1 1/2 on reports of a moderate foreign inquiry, leathers, tobaccos and utilities, participated 1 to 2 points in the final uprush, also rails, including numerous low-priced issues but oils reflected constant pressure on selling prompted by lower prices for fuel oil.

Sales amounted to 950,000 shares, which establishes a record turn-over thus far this year.

Comparative steadiness was the only feature of the dull and contracted bond market, changes in no important case exceeding fractions. Total sales (par value) aggregated \$8,875,000. Old United States registered 4's rose 3/8 percent on sale, other issues showing no change on call.

(By Bruneau & Dupuis)
Allis-Chalmers... 34 3/4 35 3/4 35 3/4 35 3/4
Am Beet Sug... 73 3/4 74 3/4 74 3/4 74 3/4
Am Can Co... 45 3/4 46 3/4 46 3/4 46 3/4
Am Car Fdy... 90 3/4 91 3/4 91 3/4 91 3/4
Am Woolen... 58 3/4 59 3/4 59 3/4 59 3/4
Am Loco... 63 3/4 64 3/4 64 3/4 64 3/4
Am S & R... 65 3/4 66 3/4 66 3/4 66 3/4
Am Sug Ref... 121 3/4 122 3/4 122 3/4 122 3/4
Am Hide Pld... 92 3/4 93 3/4 93 3/4 93 3/4
Ana Mining... 59 3/4 60 3/4 60 3/4 60 3/4
A T & S Fe... 91 3/4 92 3/4 92 3/4 92 3/4
Bld'g Loco... 77 3/4 78 3/4 78 3/4 78 3/4
Balt & Ohio... 48 3/4 49 3/4 49 3/4 49 3/4
B R T... 24 3/4 25 3/4 25 3/4 25 3/4
C P R... 163 3/4 164 3/4 164 3/4 164 3/4
Cent Leather... 62 3/4 63 3/4 63 3/4 63 3/4
Ches & Ohio... 57 3/4 58 3/4 58 3/4 58 3/4
C M & St P... 26 3/4 27 3/4 27 3/4 27 3/4
Con Gas... 94 3/4 95 3/4 95 3/4 95 3/4
Corn P'dts... 47 3/4 48 3/4 48 3/4 48 3/4
Crucible Stl... 69 3/4 70 3/4 70 3/4 70 3/4
Distillers... 55 3/4 56 3/4 56 3/4 56 3/4
Erie... 16 3/4 17 3/4 17 3/4 17 3/4
Gen Electric... 155 3/4 156 3/4 156 3/4 156 3/4
Gen Motors... 144 3/4 145 3/4 145 3/4 145 3/4
Gt Nor Pld... 93 3/4 94 3/4 94 3/4 94 3/4
G N Ore Cts... 39 3/4 40 3/4 40 3/4 40 3/4
Ins Cop... 44 3/4 45 3/4 45 3/4 45 3/4
In M Marine... 23 3/4 24 3/4 24 3/4 24 3/4
do Pld... 98 3/4 99 3/4 99 3/4 99 3/4
Kan City Sou... 19 3/4 20 3/4 20 3/4 20 3/4
Kenn Cop Co... 29 3/4 30 3/4 30 3/4 30 3/4
Lehigh Val... 55 3/4 56 3/4 56 3/4 56 3/4
Maxwell... 35 3/4 36 3/4 36 3/4 36 3/4
Mex Petrol... 179 3/4 180 3/4 180 3/4 180 3/4
Missouri Pac... 24 3/4 25 3/4 25 3/4 25 3/4
Nevada Cons... 16 3/4 17 3/4 17 3/4 17 3/4
N Y Central... 73 3/4 74 3/4 74 3/4 74 3/4
N Y NH & H... 28 3/4 29 3/4 29 3/4 29 3/4
Norfolk West... 106 3/4 107 3/4 107 3/4 107 3/4
North Pac... 93 3/4 94 3/4 94 3/4 94 3/4
Penna... 44 3/4 45 3/4 45 3/4 45 3/4
O Cities Gas... 37 3/4 38 3/4 38 3/4 38 3/4
Russian bonds... 60 3/4 61 3/4 61 3/4 61 3/4
Russian bonds... 60 3/4 61 3/4 61 3/4 61 3/4
Press Stl Car... 67 3/4 68 3/4 68 3/4 68 3/4
Ry Stl Spring... 75 3/4 76 3/4 76 3/4 76 3/4
Royal Dutch... 96 3/4 97 3/4 97 3/4 97 3/4
Reading... 81 3/4 82 3/4 82 3/4 82 3/4
Rep I & S... 75 3/4 76 3/4 76 3/4 76 3/4
South Pac... 100 3/4 101 3/4 101 3/4 101 3/4
South Ry... 24 3/4 25 3/4 25 3/4 25 3/4
Studebaker... 50 3/4 51 3/4 51 3/4 51 3/4
The Tex Co... 193 3/4 194 3/4 194 3/4 194 3/4
Union Pac... 130 3/4 131 3/4 131 3/4 131 3/4
US I Alcohol... 110 3/4 111 3/4 111 3/4 111 3/4
U S Rubber... 82 3/4 83 3/4 83 3/4 83 3/4
U S Steel... 84 3/4 85 3/4 85 3/4 85 3/4
Utah Cop... 68 3/4 69 3/4 69 3/4 69 3/4
Willis O'land... 28 3/4 29 3/4 29 3/4 29 3/4
Westinghouse... 43 3/4 44 3/4 44 3/4 44 3/4

NEW YORK MARKET.
Reactionary tendencies are expected to follow displays of strength in the general active list for the present.

Some specialty bullish operations are planned, but during such activities realizing is found.

We think the market is acting naturally in becoming heavy and irregular after the advance and believe purchases should be confined to recessions.

Clark, Childs and Co.: People are beginning to realize that they can buy stocks at low prices with a dollar which is to be further depreciated if the new Treasury plan of financing through note issues is adopted.

Moyse and Holmes: American International Corporation stock is a conservative purchase, with the improvement in the Mexican situation, it is likely that some of the company's efforts will be directed to this country.

E. W. Wagner and Co.: We continue to look upon Railway shares as the safest purchase at the present time.

Carpenter and Co.: The market itself can hardly be considered a cotton one but rather a political one, for some unknown reasons the fortunes of the new League of Nations seem to be linked with business.

J. W. Jay and Co.: General business was of minimum quantity with fluctuations in narrow range. Southern advances continue to denote confidence in obtaining higher prices when the embargo is lifted.

E. F. Hutton and Co.: Until some new developments occur to create a better buying power we do not look for any material improvement.

Sun: There seemed to be a disposition among speculative sources to bring about a more balanced position in the general list before attempting a resumption of the rising movement.

Times: There was evidence of substantial bearish attacks on some issues. These developments were considered as a natural product of the recent general advance.

Wall Street Journal: Market is honeycombed with pool operations. Some of these pools have probably been wound up, but there are many others which are in the midst of their campaigns. This situation suggests further active sessions in the stock market. Public participation usually takes a big jump after an upward swing has run along for several weeks.

(By McDougall & Cowans)
New York, Feb. 26.—Rubber and motor stocks remained the centre of interest in the afternoon. White Motors made one of the sudden advances of half a dozen points which have recently become familiar in other issues, and the other issues were up for smaller gains.

Oil stocks sold off on the situation in the crude oil market.

Lower priced rails became active and some of the standard rails picked up. Gulf States Steel directors reduced the common dividend to one percent quarterly against 2 1/2 p. c. heretofore. The stock broke from 56 to 51 but otherwise the market paid no attention to the incident, in fact U. S. Steel became strong in the last hour and was the feature of the market.

Sales 944,000.

(By Bruneau & Dupuis)
New York, Feb. 26.—After some hesitation this morning the market developed increasing activity and strength and broadened out materially so that the afternoon session represented an active speculation with pretty nearly everything on the list participating. This indicates again the increasing public interest in the market and the disposition to buy stocks which seems to be impervious to any minor difficulties in the day by day situation and which results in only temporary and moderate reactions when such occur. When the public is in a temper to buy stocks there is naturally an increased activity in specialties where cliques or pools are active and this results in sharp upward movements in first one stock and then another, which make good profits and increase the general interest. It looks therefore as if the present trend was for activity and strength.

Total Sales 965,700.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)
New York, Feb. 26.—The general character of the stock market today was very similar to that displayed during the previous day's session. In this respect, irregularity ruled at the opening with the majority of prices showing fractional advances, and fluctuations to the close of business were such as to offer excellent trading opportunities. Dealings, however, were on a marked scale. Over-night news was rather mixed, in which item of a constructive nature predominated. Among those exerting favorable influence, included the denial of the report circulated late yesterday to the effect that the International Mercantile Marine Company deal was declared off, decision by the President not to call an extra session of Congress until after return from his next European trip and the excellent earnings statement by Baldwin Locomotive, whereby considerable anxiety was removed, while the statement of the foremost labor leader of the country in which the labor situation of the United States was pictured as extremely serious was practically of small influence. Although as explained above, price changes held within trading limits, several issues maintained a steady advance throughout the day some of which scored substantial improvement. The more prominent among the favored stocks were the motor, tobacco, rubber and some of the steels with General Motors the feature of the day. Buying of the last named stock was in large volume, the character of which was said to be of the best. Despite the betterment which quoted values have enjoyed the past few weeks, the tendency to work higher is still strongly indicated, the belief that a trading position for the present, in which the long side or easy spots, is favored, seems advisable.

Sales, stocks, 944,300; Bonds, \$8,029,000.

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CALL TO HOLY WAR.
When war broke out in August, 1914, Abdullah was dumb-founded. It was a bolt from the blue. We (his master and mistress who are British subjects), heard his explaining the situation to the cook in the kitchen: "Aman! Aman! all the big countries, they fight," he said, "Angleterrar, Allamagna, Russia, together they fight a big fight."

The little Armenian cook opened her black eyes and forgot to mash the potatoes.

"Very bad, very bad. Will the Osmanlis also fight?"

Abdullah shook his head solemnly. "They say only big countries. We will not fight. We do not like war."

But he was wrong. One morning early in November, when the Bosphorus was looking grey and swirled in angry little waves, Abdullah took himself to the Cafe and there he learned the terrible news that Turkey had joined the Great Fight. Not only so, but for Turkey this was to be a Holy War. Every true believer must strike the infidel, must make the war of his religion against the hated Gineur.

All that his poor brain could grasp was the fact that Christians must henceforth be his abhorrence, and if he were a true follower of the prophet, he must take up active warfare against them. The idea reared upon his mind and for a whole day he looked worried and absent-minded.

The next day, however, he obtained more light on the subject from his cronies. He came home beaming and told the little cook it was all right. This was not a Holy War as in times past. The war was big, it included much, we had allies there, allies here. This was only a war "a la Franca!" And he rolled cigarettes to show his complete relief.—Asia Magazine.

FAMOUS AIRMAN SPEAKS.
Maj. Robert Leckie, D.S.O., D.S.C. D.F.C. a Toronto airman with a distinguished record, who recently visited his home on leave, is looking forward to joining Col. Collishaw in the first flight across the Atlantic in April or May. Maj. Leckie has been overseas as a member of the R.A.F. for three years.

The major is of the opinion that the time is at hand when Canada should decide what her policy is going to be regarding an air service. One suggestion is that Canada should contribute to an Imperial Flying Corps, and another is that she should maintain and equip her own air force. There is much to be said in favor of either course, says the major, but the main issue needs attention at once.

Will the Government allow the hundreds of trained flyers now overseas to find employment with foreign Governments? he asks.

The size of any Canadian air forces must be governed, Maj. Leckie believes, by the requirements of the country's army and navy, both of which will come to rely more and more on aerial reconnaissance. Airplanes will be used, he says, instead of a flotilla of light cruisers and destroyers, for scouting purposes, as they are much swifter.

Maj. Leckie thinks that if possible Canadian aviators should be given an opportunity to serve the Canadian Government.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE.
(By Breen & Gourdeau).
Cement: 35 at 66 1/2, 25 at 66 1/2, 25 at 66 1/2.
Brompton: 10 at 39.
Riordon: 50 at 121 1/2.
Riordon pld: 10 at 93.
Laurentide: 25 at 206, 25 at 206 1/2, 25 at 206, 50 at 206 1/2, 25 at 207, 25 at 207 1/2.
Dominion Steel: 10 at 61, 20 at 61 1/2.
Converters: 10 at 49 1/2.
Car: 15 at 32 1/2.
Glass: 25 at 42.
Penmans: 25 at 87.
Montreal Power: 50 at 89, 75 at 89 1/2, 100 at 89 1/2, 10 at 89 1/2.
Laurentide Power: 10 at 66 1/2, 25 at 67.
Quebec Railway: 5 at 17.
Steamships: 25 at 43 1/2.
Steamships pld: 10 at 77 1/2, 25 at 77.
Ogilvie: 15 at 200.
Bank of Montreal: 75 at 212 1/2.
General Electric: 25 at 103 1/2.
Smeiters: 50 at 26 1/2, 27 at 26 1/2.
Textile: 50 at 103 1/2.
Waygarnack: 10 at 50 1/2.
Waygarnack Bonds: \$10,000 at 50 1/2.
Spanish River: 10 at 28, 20 at 18 1/2, 10 at 20, 5 at 15 1/2, 25 at 20, 60 at 10 1/2.
Spanish River: 15 at 75, 75 at 70 1/2.
Steel of Canada: 10 at 60 1/2, 25 at 60 1/2.

Select a Responsible Investment House

For the average investor, one of the most important considerations in selling or buying bonds is to be assured of the character of the firm with which he is doing business, its experience and the facilities which its various departments afford for selling, buying and investigating the worth of any security.

As an investment house with eighteen years' experience in buying and selling high-grade Canadian bonds we invite you to consult us in regard to your investment problems.

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	Maturity	Interest rate	Price
Can. Govt. Notes, N.Y.	1919	5%	99 1/2-96
1st War Loan	1925	5%	
2nd War Loan	1931	5%	
3rd War Loan	1937	5%	98
1st Victory	1922	5 1/2%	100
"	1927	5 1/2%	101
"	1937	5 1/2%	103
2nd Victory	1923	5 1/2%	100
"	1933	5 1/2%	102 1/2

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These Shirts are now selling for

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SPECIALS THIS WEEK:

Paper Table Napkins, assorted de-
signs; 30 Napkins for 10c
Paper Doilies, regular 10c, now
2 packets for 15c
Tally Cards, with cords, now three
dozen for 25c
Carter's Ink, Mending or Photo
Paste, for, per bottle 7c
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delible Pencils, each with metal point
protector; regular 15c, now,
each 10c

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Of Interest to Women

THE LATEST

From Queen Fashion's Paris Court



Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company.

Paris, February 27—Hats of a morsel of tulle and a few beads, so
light that they have to be tied on, are being made here to enhance the
beauty of sparkling eyes and peacetime smiles.

EVA A. TINGEY.

Social and Personal

Miss Alma Fortier received at the
tea hour on Tuesday.

The Earl of Minto will return to
Ottawa today from New York.

Mr. J. A. Gauvin, of Gauvin and
Courchesne, left last night for New
York.

Hon. John Hall Kelly has left for
Ottawa, and will return to Quebec
on Saturday.

Miss Lucienne Dubeau is in town,
the guest of the Misses Germaine and
Alice Lavery.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Scully, of this
city, will shortly take up their resi-
dence in Toronto.

Madame Georges Lavoie received
at the tea hour on Sunday at her resi-
dence, Grande Allée.

Mrs. C. M. de R. Finnis, has re-
turned home from Montreal, where
she had been on a visit to friends.

Miss Levis, of this city, is the guest
of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Mahoney, Queen
Mary Apartments, Montreal.

Madame Georges Parent received
at the tea hour Tuesday, in honor of
Madame Gustave Grenier, of Mont-
real.

Mrs. W. Dobell has sailed for Eng-
land, where she will meet her son,
who has been overseas for some
time.

The Hon. and Madame P. E. Blon-
din, Ottawa, will entertain at dinner
this evening in honor of General Paul
Pau.

Major John Roy was the guest of
honor at a dinner on Tuesday even-
ing by a few friends at the Parliament
Cafe.

Miss Gabrielle Taschereau entertain-
ed at luncheon at the Parliament
Cafe, yesterday afternoon, in honor
of Miss Renee Geoffrin.

Madame (Dr.) Labreque received
at the tea hour Tuesday, in honor
of Mrs. Jos. Laferte and Miss Ger-
trude Cholette, of Montreal.

Mr. D. W. Mill, Inspector of Sur-
veys, Crown Lands Department, has
returned to town from Jonquiere,
where he had been on departmental
business.

The many friends of Mr. Moise
Raymond, who underwent a serious
operation in a Montreal hospital, will
be pleased to learn that he is much
improved.

The condition of Lieut.-Col. (Dr.)
LeBel, is reported to be improving
satisfactorily, but he will not be able
to leave the Military Hospital for
some time.

The reception which was to have
been held on the 18th instant by Lady
Gouin, and was postponed owing to
the demise of Sir Wilfrid Laurier,
will take place tomorrow, Friday.

A "China Shower," was held Tues-
day afternoon at the residence of Miss
Germaine Hudon, whose marriage to
Mr. J. C. Fortier, advocate, of Baie
St. Paul, will take place next month.

Mme. J. Bolduc, wife of the Speaker
of the Senate, will hold a tea and
money shower on Saturday afternoon
in aid of the hospital for soldiers,
which it is proposed to erect in the
Laurentian Mountains. General Paul
Pau was asked to open this fête, but
telegraphed his inability to do so
owing to restrictions imposed on his
movements whilst with the mission.
However, he expressed sympathy
with the movement and hoped to be
present in a private capacity.

The Outremont lady curlers defeat-
ed Montreal West by a score of twen-
ty-three to eighteen in the final ice
Tuesday morning. Mrs. Munroe's
rink defeated her opponent's Mrs.
Stevenson, 11 to 6, while the score
on the other rink was tied at twelve
each. The game was a close one, in
spite of the fact that Montreal West
had not played before in a trophy
match. Mr. A. S. Laing's rink
scored five on one end, but Mrs. D.
McGillivray's rink caught up and
played a close match, ending with a
tie.

The members of the Courcelette
Chapter, I.O.D.E., held their first an-
nual meeting at the Y.W.C.A. yester-
day morning. The reports of the dif-
ferent officers were read and adopted
as satisfactory. The election of officers
of the ensuing year resulted as
follows: Regent, Madame Adj. Am-
yot; 1st vice-Regent, Miss Jeanne La-
Mothe; 2nd vice-Regent, Miss Juliette
Chasse; Secretary, Miss Juliette Rou-
thier; Asst.-Secretary, Miss Bernad-
ette Cogillard; Echo Secretary, Miss
Georgiana Rivard; Educational Sec-
retary, Miss Cecile Desautels; Stand-
ard Bearer, Miss Germaine Henry;
Councillors, The Misses Ida Donohue,
Jeanne Samson, Annette Desane,
Germaine Garneau, Gabrielle Tay-
chereau, Gabrielle Paradis, Jeanne
Dupre and Gabrielle Pothot.

A pretty wedding took place on
Monday morning last in St. Patrick's
church, when Miss Johanna Fitzger-
ald, daughter of Mr. Walter Fitzger-
ald, of this city, became the bride
of Mr. Wilfrid Pilcher, son of Mr.
J. W. Pilcher, of Westmount, Que.
The ceremony was performed by the
Rev. Father Meehan, C.S.S.R. The
bride, who was given away by her
father, looked charming in a tan col-
or costume with hat to match, wore racoon
furs, and carried a bouquet of roses.
The groom was attended by Mr. John
J. O'Connor, brother-in-law of the
bride. Following the ceremony a re-
cherche wedding breakfast was served
at the residence of the bride's pa-
rents, after which the happy couple
left by the afternoon train for Mont-
real. Mr. and Mrs. Pilcher were the
recipients of numerous wedding gifts.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor
entertained members of Parlia-
ment to dinner at Spencer Wood last
evening: Hon. George Bryson, Hon.
J. Girouard, Hon. H. Champagne,
Hon. J. E. Roberge, Hon. M. G. Si-
mond, Hon. J. L. Perron, Hon. W. F.
Vilas, Hon. Frank Carrel, Hon. M.
N. Seguin, Messrs. J. E. Perreault,
J. A. Godbout, J. Lafontaine, W. K.
Oliver, E. M. Desaulniers, N. G. Scott,
J. C. E. Ouellet, G. S. Gregoire, J. A.
Benoit, J. E. Hebert, J. H. Achin, W.
Cedilot, J. W. Levesque, E. T. Ther-
iault, J. E. Masson, Nap. Turcot, C.
Robillard, A. Monet, Henry Myles,
J. Caron, L. A. Cannon, L. A. Letour-
neau, M. L. Pelouquin, J. E. Robert, M.
Robert, A. Paquet, W. S. Bullock,
C. E. Therrien, A. J. Bissonnette, L.
E. A. Parrot, A. Beaudry, C. A. Smart
and G. H. Parnell.

The Cleveland branch of the U. S.
Housing Bureau is doing peace
time work that should be of interest
to many of the progressive women's
organizations, as apparently Cleve-
land's population is having the same
difficulty as we are as it attempts to
squeeze itself into such houses as
there be. "In the place of the munition
workers, soldiers' families and
Government employees for whom we
have found home in the past," says
the President of the Bureau, "we are
now being called upon daily to find
locations for returning soldiers whose
homes were abandoned when they
went away, for those who will locate
in this city because of its industrial
opportunities, for others who are
without friends, and for soldiers and
their brides. Last, but most constant,
the woman in industry turns to us."
Because of the extremely few small
apartments, houses and house-keep-
ing suites, the difficulties are many.
A circular letter sent by the bureau
to seventy-six real estate firms
brought only half a dozen answers.
Of that number only three could
offer any sort of small suites or
houses for rent. In the case of rooms
the situation in Cleveland is compar-
atively satisfactory. Following a
rapid city-wide survey and investi-
gation last summer of rooms avail-
able for war workers, a file was es-
tablished. Whenever a roomer left,
the bureau is notified by card. Thus
the file is kept up to date.

Chronicle Files 100 Years Ago

The Sale of Public Lands.
New York—The Senate has passed
a Bill to change the present system
of disposing of Public Lands. The
Bill embraces principally that all sales
shall be for cash, and fixes the mini-
mum price at one dollar and a half
per acre.

Florida.
We are informed, says the Phila-
delphia Union of Monday, that the
President of the United States is ex-
pected on this day, 22nd February, to
communicate to Congress information
of the formal cession of the Florida
to the United States.

Union Company of Quebec.
The Committee appointed for to
manage the affairs of the Union
Company of Quebec, authorized by
the Tenth section of the Provincial
Act of the 48th. George 3d, cap 18th,
do hereby call a General Meeting of
the Proprietors of shares in the
above Company, to be held in the
Union Hotel & Coffee House Thurs-
day, the 11th. March at one o'clock
forenoon, to take into consideration
the propriety of allowing Mr. Jus-
tice Perras to become minority in
the West gable of the said Union
Hotel and Coffee House.

By Order of the Committee,
WM. LINDSAY, C. U. C.

Chronicle Files 25 Years Ago

Personal.
Hon. Wilfrid Laurier is a guest at
the Chateau Frontenac.

Quebec Diocesan Gazette.
The Lennoxville Metre says: Since
our last issue we have noted with
pleasure the appearance of the first
number of the Quebec Diocesan Ga-
zette, a new feature in the system of
Diocesan organization, which we feel
sure is destined to have a great in-
fluence for good throughout the See.
The magazine, which is a neat pub-
lication in pamphlet size, is issued
monthly under the sanction of the
Bishop, and under the management
of the Rev. R. A. Parrock, B.A.

Junior Hockey Game.
The Junior Quebec hockey team
defeated the Dominions at the Que-
bec Skating Rink last night by the
score of 4 goals to 3, and are, there-
fore, Junior champions of the City,
and will get medals. The match was
very close and exciting, and was wit-
nessed by a very large crowd.

Paintings for the Basilica.
The Rev. Mr. Faguy ordered two
large paintings from Mr. Charles
Huot, for the chapel on the left en-
tering the Basilica, dedicated to the
Sacred Heart. These subjects are,
"The Passion" and "The Appearance
of the Sacred Heart to the Blessed
Margaret." Mr. Faguy has also
recently imported two large
"chefs d'oeuvre from Italy for the
Sanctuary.

Jacques Cartier Market.
The lease by publication of the
Jacques Cartier Market Hall, adver-
tised for some time past in the Chron-
icle, took place at the City Hall yester-
day morning. The upset price was
\$1,000 the figure obtained was \$1,708,
and \$500 was paid down. The pur-
chaser is Mr. Temple, a Frenchman,
and we understand that it will be used
for a French theatre and occasionally
for French Opera.

GOOD DIGESTION.

To be able to eat what you want
and to digest it properly is a priceless
blessing. Good digestion is not ap-
preciated until you lose it. Then you
cannot afford to experiment, for
strong medicines are hard on weak
stomachs. If you have indigestion do
not be persuaded into believing you
can cure yourself by the use of pre-
digested foods, or so called stomach
tonics. There is no tonic for the
stomach that it not a tonic for every
part of the body. It is through the
blood that the stomach gets its power
to assimilate and digest food, and as
the blood goes to every part of the
body any improvement in its condi-
tions not only results in strengthening
the stomach, but every organ in the
body. Rich, red blood is absolutely
necessary to good digestion. If your
stomach is weak and you are troubled
with sour risings in the throat, a feel-
ing of pressure about the heart, or
nausea after eating, try the tonic
treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills. So many dyspeptics have been
cured by this medicine that every
sufferer from stomach trouble should
try it. You will soon know the joy
of good digestion and enjoy better
health in other ways if you give this
medicine a fair trial.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills through any dealer in medicine
or by mail at 50 cents a box or six
boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Wil-
liams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE INFLUENCE OF FEAR.

Dr. Boyd Carpenter, canon of
Westminster, who died recently,
knew well the former German Em-
peror William. On his last visit to
Berlin in the year before the war,
he wrote: "When I left him I felt the
Kaiser was under the influence of a
great fear. 'He is changed,' I said
to myself. I was afraid for I knew
that there was no passion so cruel
as fear."

SMOKE MACDONALD'S "INDEX"

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Big 6 Cereal Food, per package.....35c
Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour, per package.....30c
Post Toasties, per package.....34c
Porridge Wheat (Robin Hood), per package.....30c
Pearl Barley, per pound.....6c
Whole Peas, per pound.....8c
Split Peas, per pound.....10c
White Peas, per pound.....12c
Pure Pork Sausage, per pound.....15c
Fruits in Season. Fresh Eggs a Specialty.
Cooked Ham and Breakfast Bacon.

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Scotch wool Rugs are well-known for their quality and their
durability, we have every size up to 4 yards by 5 yards.

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We still have for about a hundred thousand dollars worth of goods,
bought before the war and the prices are about fifty per cent.
cheaper than the actual prices. They consist specially in the
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CURTAIN MATERIALS OF ALL SORTS.
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We guarantee all the above goods at a price that will surprise
the buyers.
The goods are kept in storage without extra charge.

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