

THE ARMISTICE IS SIGNED

PREVAILING VIEW THAT FOCH WILL YET ACCEPT THE ENVOYS' SIGNATURES

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VICTORY LOAN OVER ORIGINAL AUTHORIZATION

RECORDS SHOW \$313,236,400 TO
DOMINION'S CREDIT AFTER
SECOND WEEK.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 10.—With the second week of the three weeks' Victory Loan campaign over, the figures officially reported to the business committee show that Canada has exceeded by several millions the original authorization of \$300,000,000. The records show \$313,236,400 to the Dominion's credit. Of this total Ontario contributed \$158,875,950.

Montreal's last reported total, \$60,094,300, is included in the Quebec figures in the following table of totals of the other provinces:

British Columbia	\$17,006,300
Alberta	9,583,830
Saskatchewan	7,085,800
Manitoba	20,903,450
Quebec	74,134,600
New Brunswick	8,500,000
Nova Scotia	16,312,600
Prince Edward Island	830,850

REQUEST FOR FEW HOURS EXTENSION OF TIME MIGHT EVEN BE GRANTED — LIMIT EXPIRED AT SIX O'CLOCK THIS MORNING, AMERICAN TIME—COURIER PREVENTED FROM REACHING GERMAN HEADQUARTERS UNTIL YESTERDAY MORNING—APPEARS IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO GET BACK THROUGH LINES ON TIME—ANY EXTRA GRACE WILL BE SHORT—THE RECENT EVENTS WILL MAKE NO CHANGE IN PEACE TERMS.

Flash --- 3.00 A. M.--- By the Associated Press. --- At the moment of going to press the Chronicle received a brief bulletin from the Canadian Press stating the bare fact as follows:

"ARMISTICE SIGNED."

Washington, D.C., Nov. 10.—Red revolution in Germany upon the heels of the abdication and flight of the Kaiser apparently is accomplishing the unexpected by throwing the country into the hands of a workmen's and soldiers' regime without breaking the thread of government or impairing the credentials of the armistice envoys waiting within the Allied lines.

The prevailing view here tonight is that General Foch will still accept the signatures of the envoys to the document that would end the war, if they desire to sign on instructions from Berlin great headquarters before the expiration of the time limit—11 o'clock tomorrow morning, French time (8 a.m., Washington time).

In some quarters it is believed even that a request for a few hours extension of time might be granted if it came from Friedrich Ebert, the new Chancellor appointed as an agency of a regency and recognized as head of the Government by at least a large section of the revolutionaries.

Physical difficulties prevented the courier bearing the armistice terms from reaching German Headquarters until 10 o'clock this morning, forty-seven hours after the limit had been fixed.

Such a request might be made by wireless if it appeared impossible for the courier to get back through the lines on time. If granted it is believed, the additional hours would be few and would be given with warning that what has happened in Germany could make no change in the terms which have been laid down by the United States and the Allies for cessation of hostilities.

These terms, or more severe conditions which may be expected if the victorious armies have to wait for the surrender of individual units of the beaten German forces, will place the future behaviour of Germany at the dictation of the associated powers regardless of what form of provisional government may hold the reins at Berlin.

Delays in cable transmission may make it late in the morning tomorrow before it is known here that the time fixed has passed without the signing of the armistice, if that happens. Late tonight officials professed to be without any information to indicate what may be expected.

London, Nov. 10.—(British Wireless Service)—The German courier bearing the text of the armistice conditions arrived at German Headquarters at ten o'clock this morning, according to the official announcement from Paris. The courier, Captain Heildorf, was long delayed while the German batteries persisted in bombarding the route he had to follow.

On Saturday morning the German delegates suggested that the courier's mission might be attempted by airplane. The French High Command saw no objection to this and offered to furnish a machine on condition that the German High Command pledge itself that the airplane would not be fired at. A radio message was sent to German Headquarters which was replied to without delay, as follows:

"We grant free passage to the French airplane bringing our courier. We are issuing orders that it shall not be attacked by any of our machines. For the purpose of recognition it should carry two white flags very clearly marked."

The orders from the German Headquarters staff, however, were inoperative as regarded the land batteries, for on La Capelle road, the enemy's fire, despite reiterated requests to desist went on without intermission.

A French airplane, piloted by an officer of the French air service was soon available and the pilot was ordered to hold himself ready to start on his journey. About that time a message came from General Headquarters announcing that orders for the cessation of fire had been given to the batteries directed against La Capelle road and that Captain Heildorf was at liberty to start by automobile. Almost immediately the German fire ceased and the courier set out on the road for Spa at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon. German Headquarters was notified of his departure and informed that he might be expected to arrive in the evening. But the road was long and hard and many delays occurred.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 10.—An armistice does not end the war, but merely halts it, Secretary of the Navy Daniels said in an address at a mass meeting here today in behalf of the United War Work campaign which begins tomorrow.

"If the armistice is signed today or tomorrow," the Secretary said, "it does not mean our men are no longer in military service, and it does not mean that concern for their entertainment and welfare can be relaxed. On the contrary, it will be a challenge to increased zeal and an appeal to new resources."

THE GERMAN REVOLUTION IS WORLD'S GREATEST JUDGMENT

LLOYD GEORGE DECLARES, THAT RECKLESSNESS WHICH PLACED WORLD IN SUCH AWFUL AGONY MUST EXPECT STERN RECKONING.

London, Nov. 9.—(British Wireless Service)—Premier Lloyd George and Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, were speakers tonight at a banquet which followed the Lord Mayor's "Victory" show.

"I have news for you," said the Premier to the banqueters, who were expecting an announcement from him regarding the passing of an armistice with Germany. "Owing to the rapid and triumphant advance of the Allied troops and to their relentless pursuit, the German envoys have not been able to get through and other means have had to be devised to enable them to cross the lines. Owing to these circumstances I have nothing to say to you this evening as to the result of the armistice negotiations. But for all that, it does not matter."

The issue is settled. In the Spring we were being sorely pressed. The Channel ports were being threatened and the steel of the enemy was pointed at our hearts.

"It is autumn. The capital of Turkey is now almost within gunfire of our ships. Austria is shattered and broken. The Kaiser and the Crown Prince have abdicated. (Prince Max's decree said that the Kaiser had decided to abdicate). A successor has not been found and a Regency has been proclaimed.

"This is judgment—the greatest judgment in the world." "Germany," said the Premier, "has choice today, but will have none tomorrow. She

has been ruined, inside and outside." "An army, an armament, formidably created," continued the Premier, "are now hardly an army or an armament at all. Abdication is only part of the way. The great general staff Germany mobilized to frighten us is reaching its natural end at a moment when it is faced by ruin, and can get out only by immediate surrender."

"Germany may continue to increase the volume of suffering she has already caused; she may possibly resist a little longer. But the longer she resists, the more quickly will her cities become as the air lands she has so vainly devastated."

"Here will be just terms that will prevent such wantonness again. We will do no wrong if we abandon no right. We have no designs on the German people, but we mean to secure beyond all doubt the freedom of our own people. The recklessness that placed the world in such awful agony must expect stern reckoning."

"When the conditions were considered all the representative parts of the Empire were consulted. For years we have had a great brotherhood of suffering; we are now going to have a great brotherhood of joy."

"The next few years are charged with fate for Britain and the Empire. Let us banish all factions and lift up this country to a position it never held before. Let the British Empire keep its head, and all will be right with the world."

WESTERN FRONT QUIET SAYS NAUEN WIRELESS.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 10.—"It is officially reported west of the front today," said a wireless message from the German station, at Nauen received tonight by naval radio towers in this country.

If this statement is true it can only mean that the armistice has been signed; otherwise hostilities would still continue. The Official French and British statements of last night would seem to make it improbable although they report of fighting that has actually taken place some hours earlier.

SECOND ATTEMPT ON PRINCE HENRY'S LIFE

Copenhagen, Nov. 10.—(By the Associated Press)—Another attempt on the life of Prince Henry of Prussia has been made at Flensburg, where he was on seclusion in a villa. The result of the attempt is not known, but it is believed that he escaped.

Prince Henry, brother of the Emperor, was attacked by marines while flying from Kiel in an automobile while flying a red flag on Wednesday last. A dozen shots were fired at him, and his chauffeur was wounded.

COUNT VON REVENTLOW FLEES TO DENMARK

London, Nov. 10.—(British Wireless Service)—Count von Reventlow, whose pan-German writings have appeared during the war in the Tages Zeitung of Berlin, has fled to Denmark. He declared to a correspondent at the frontier that the situation would be much worse in Germany when the soldiers returned from the front. General anarchy could be expected.

CRACOW ANNOUNCES POLISH REPUBLIC.

Amsterdam, Saturday, Nov. 9.—A message from Cracow announces the formation of a Polish republic under the presidency of Deputy Daszynski.

Two Fingers and a Smile!



Canadians who have bought a 1918 Victory Bond now offer two fingers and a smile when they meet.



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Do not forget parcels, must be in the hands of the Post Office officials not later than the 15th, in order to reach the men at the front for Christmas Day.

We have many useful things that will prove acceptable and afford pleasure to the lads far away from home. Leather Photo Frames, Money Belts, Pencils, Fountain Pens, Razors, Metal Mirrors, Ink Tablets, Cigarette Cases, Air Pillows, Lockets, Signet Rings.

We have also a quantity of EMPOSSED POST CARDS with views of Quebec, pictures of the Terrace, the River, and Chateau Frontenac in delicate tones of blue and bronze. These Post Cards we will be pleased to supply free to the Daughters of the Empire, or to any other organization who are sending parcels to the men that are over-seas.

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WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN ARRIVES IN HOLLAND

WASHINGTON, November 10.—Wilhelm Hohenzollern has arrived in Holland, and is proceeding to the town of De Steege, near Utrecht, according to a despatch received by the American General Staff today, from The Hague.

The message said:—

"Press reports state that the Kaiser arrived this morning in Maastricht, Holland, and is proceeding to Middachten Castle, in the town of De Steege, near Utrecht."

De Steege is on the Guelders Yssel, an arm of the Rhine River, about forty miles east of Utrecht, and twelve miles from the German border. The Chateau Middachten, to which the former Emperor is reported to be proceeding, belongs to Count William Frederick Charles Henry von Bentinck. He is a member of the Prussian Guards, and before the war was attached to the German Embassy in London, and a member of the old English Turf and Royal Automobile Clubs. He is 38 years old. He belongs to the famous Anglo-Dutch-German house of Bentinck, the Continental branch of the family of the Duke of Portland. Middachten Castle dates back to the year 1607.

LONDON, November 10.—(Midnight)—Both the former German Emperor and his oldest son, Frederick Wilhelm, crossed the Dutch frontier Sunday morning, according to advices from The Hague.

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REVOLUTION REPORTED AS SPREADING RAPIDLY

IN MOST PLACES DESIRED EFFECT ACHIEVED WITHOUT VIOLENCE OR SERIOUS DISORDER—PRINCIPAL HOUSES CO-OPERATING TO ESTABLISH NEW ORDER.

London, Nov. 10.—(By the Associated Press)—According to despatches from Amsterdam and Copenhagen the revolution in Germany is extending rapidly, but in most places the desired effect is being achieved without violence or serious disorders.

In some places, notably in Anhalt, Hesse-Darmstadt and Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the princely houses are co-operating with the reforming parties in establishing a new order of things.

Up to the present, the most serious conflict has taken place in Kiel. The soldiers and workmen's councils in most of the large cities appear to be devoting their first efforts to organizing the food supplies, foreseeing that any lack of provision in this respect will prove a fruitful source of disorders.

Complaints already have been heard in Berlin that the press censorship is being exercised as arbitrarily by the new as by the old regime.

Schleswig-Holstein, the Prussian Province which formerly belonged to Denmark, is to be proclaimed an independent republic, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.

Essen, where the great Krupp steel works are situated, is reported to be in the hands of the revolutionaries, says a despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Li, Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, the head of the Krupp Works, and his wife, have been arrested.

Leipzig, the largest city in Saxony, Stuttgart, the capital of Württemberg, and Cologne, and Frankfurt have joined the revolution, according to reports from the Danish frontier telegraphed here by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Soldiers' Council at Stuttgart, Cologne and Frankfurt have decided to proclaim a republic.

A train filled with soldiers has been sent out from Bremen for the purpose of persuading other towns to join the revolution, says a despatch from the Danish frontier forwarded here by the correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Three German destroyers have been anchored outside of Stockholm and all the gunships in the Baltic have joined the revolutionary movement.

Frontier Guarded.

Copenhagen, Nov. 9.—(By the Associated Press)—The Danish frontier is being strictly guarded by the German Soldiers' Council. This is being done, it is stated, in order to prevent the escape of such people as generals and others in high offices.

The national cockades and the eagle on the helmets of soldiers have been removed, being replaced by a red band.

A Council of workmen and soldiers has been established at Chemnitz, Saxony, according to the Wolff News Agency. The Council took charge of military and civil affairs. There were no disturbances. The Council proclaimed that its aim was a socialistic republic for Germany.

The railway stations in the entire industrial districts of Germany from Dortmund to Duisburg have been occupied by the Soldiers' Council, according to a despatch from Essen. There were no disorders.

German guard vessels in the mine fields off the Great Belt and Little Belt have left their stations. The crews forced the officers to leave the vessels and then hoisted the red flag.

Six more cruisers flying the red flag arrived at Hamburg last night, says a Wolff News Agency despatch received here. The city of Hamburg generally is quiet.

Copenhagen, Friday, Nov. 8.—Son-

UPON WESTERN BATTLE-FRONT ENEMY EVERYWHERE SUFFERS DEFEAT AT ALLIES' HANDS

IN NORTH HAIG'S FORCES HAVE DRIVEN HIM BEYOND FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONTIER AND ARE ALMOST WITHIN RANGE OF BRUSSELS—LIKEWISE FRENCH STILL IN PURSUIT—RETREAT BEFORE THEM SEEMS DISORDERLY.

New York, Nov. 10.—The Associated Press tonight issued the following: On the battlefield the Germans everywhere continue to suffer defeat at the hands of the British, French and American forces.

In the north Field Marshal Haig's forces have driven the enemy beyond the Franco-Belgian frontier south of the Sambre Canal and now are almost within gun range of Brussels. The Germans are showing stiffer resistance with rear-guards, but nevertheless the British are overcoming these efforts and pushing forward. Large quantities of supplies, including much rolling stock, have fallen into the hands of the British.

Likewise the French are still in pursuit of the enemy, but before them the German retreat seems to be somewhat disorderly. The enemy is abandoning guns and supplies of all descriptions and in some instances entire railroad trains have been left behind.

All the enemy's lines of communication now have been captured, except the road leading northward from Mezieres.

General Pershing's troops continue to make progress on both sides of the Meuse river, and the second American army has launched an attack west of the Moselle river and gained its objectives. On the Maase the town of Steyner has been captured by the Americans after violent opposition. On the Moselle sector several woods and heights have been cleared of the enemy by the Americans including the bridges of which the great German fortress of Metz is only ten miles distant.

A Rout Begins.

With the French Army in France, Nov. 10.—(By the Associated Press)—The French General Gouraud made his official entry into Sedan at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Disorder is beginning to show in the ranks of the retreating German army. French troops, with the cavalry in the lead, are pressing the enemy closely all along the line.

The booty increases in importance as the pursuit goes on. Several railroad trains, batteries of artillery intact, immense munition dumps and stores and wagon trains fell into the hands of the Allied troops yesterday and today, together with a large number of prisoners.

The pursuit of the enemy is being rendered extremely difficult by reason of the shortening front, which necessitates the withdrawal of materials rendered useless on the diminished line and the doubling of traffic on roads already congested by the columns following the advancing troops. French territory occupied by the enemy along the Belgian frontier is diminishing rapidly in size. Everywhere the French are now within a short day's march of the border line, and could complete the liberation of French soil in the north before the end of a day if the roads were not becoming more and more encumbered by the increasingly intense traffic by the booty left behind by the enemy.

At this hour it appears that it will be a close race between the final crossing of the Belgian frontier all along the line and final action on the armistice proposals.

French Statement.

Paris, Nov. 10.—French troops this morning renewed their pursuit of the Germans. The French official statement issued today says the retreat of the enemy is becoming more and more precipitate. Everywhere along the line the Germans are abandoning great quantities of war material.

Cannon, numerous vehicles of all description and in some instances entire railroad trains have been captured by Poch's forces.

The text of the statement reads: "Our pursuit of the enemy was renewed this morning under favorable conditions. West of Mezieres the French passed the Sormonne river and took the village of Sersenne. They reached the Hirson route at Mezieres-sur-Renwez.

On the right the French continued to cross the Meuse river between Lumes and Doncey.

In his retreat which is becoming more and more precipitous, the enemy is abandoning everywhere considerable material. The French have captured notably between Anor and Momignies, cannon, numerous vehicles of all kinds and whole railroad trains."

British Statement.

London, Nov. 10.—The British have crossed the Franco-Belgian frontier south of the Sambre River, Field Marshal Haig reports from Headquarters tonight. They have advanced four miles east of Renais, bringing them almost within gun fire of Brussels. The statement says: "South of the Sambre our advanced troops have reached the Franco-Belgian frontier. North of the Sambre our progress continued against somewhat increased resistance from the enemy's rear-guards."

"North of Mons-Condé Canal our troops have taken Leuze and our cavalry is approaching Ath. We have progressed four miles east of Renais."

"Our advanced detachments are pushing forward south east of Mons and have reached the line of the canal west and north west of that town. On the railways east of Maubenge great quantities of rolling stock have fallen into our hands."

Field Marshal Haig's forces are closely following up the retreating Germans along the entire front in Flanders. The official statement issued today by the War Office announces that the British troops have occupied Faubourg de Barlaumont, on the southern outskirts of Mons, Belgium.

The text reads: "Our advanced forces are keeping in touch with the retreating enemy on the whole front."

"We have occupied the Faubourg de Barlaumont, on the southern outskirts of Mons."

"Further north we are approaching Leuze and have taken Renais."

Renais is about ninety miles west of Brussels.

American Action.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 10.—General Pershing's communiqué last night said troops of First American Army co-operating with French units under the same command gained additional important areas east of the Meuse yesterday.

Mouzay, Jametz, Louppy-sur-Loison, Renouville, Moirey, Chaumont and Manheulles were captured.

The communiqué for this morning says:—

"Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces in France, November 10th.—(Morning).—Along the front of the First Army on the west bank of the Meuse, from Mouzay to Fresnes-en-Woevre, the night was marked by heavy artillery fire and sharp machine gun fighting."

With the Allied Forces in Belgium, November 9.—(By the Associated Press)—There are many indications that the Germans "do not" intend to make a protracted stand this side of Brussels and Charleroi.

With the American Forces on the Meuse Front, November 10.—(By the Associated Press)—Gen. Pershing's troops this afternoon captured Steyner, on the east bank of the Meuse, notwithstanding terrific opposition.

With the American Forces on the Lorraine Front, November 10.—(By the Associated Press)—The Second American Army this morning launched its initial attack in Lorraine. Its objectives were limited. The villages of St. Hilaire and Marcheville were captured, as also were a number of woods.

Renais received from Germany describe the revolution as continuing quietly in the twelve principal towns and ports which are now ruled by the soviet, consisting of workmen, soldiers and sailors. The red flag has been hoisted everywhere, even above the Cologne cathedral.

The socialists, according to the report, are demanding that every dynasty in Germany be suppressed and all the princes exiled. It is reported that the kings of Bavaria and Saxony intend to abdicate shortly.

The populations in the south German states are delighted over the abdication of the Kaiser. There has been public rejoicing near the Swiss frontier and also in Alsace-Lorraine.

COMRADE WILLIAM KARLE

CONTROLS WOLFF BUREAU

Berlin Via London Nov. 10.—An official communication issued today says the Wolff Bureau, the semi-official news agency, has been placed under control of "Comrade William Karle."

No records showing whom Karle is available. If he is a journalist his name has not appeared among those who have been writing for the German press during the war.

ed citizens that the Government will anxious to help if they will act, but they should act at once or it will be too late. While they start late, it is to be hoped that they will start right."

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A PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED IN BERLIN

WORKMEN'S AND SOLDIERS' COUNCIL DECLARES GENERAL STRIKE—EBERT CARRYING ON THE CHANCELLORSHIP—SEVERE FIGHTING BEFORE RED FORCES RESTORE ORDER.

Berlin, Nov. 9.—(German wireless to London, Nov. 10)—By the Associated Press)—A German Peoples' Government has been instituted in the greater part of Berlin. The garrison has gone over to the government. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has declared a general strike. Troops and machine guns have been placed at the disposal of the council.

The Social-Democratic Party is interceding with the Peoples' Government. The guards which had been stationed at the public offices and other buildings have been withdrawn.

Friedrich Ebert is carrying on the Chancellorship.

In an extra edition of the Vorwaerts, the central organ of the Social-Democratic Party in Germany, the call for a general strike was published as follows:

"The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council has decided upon a general strike. All factories are at a standstill. A large part of the garrison has been closed and bodies of troops and machine guns have been placed at the disposal of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council."

"The movement will be guided in common by the Social-Democratic Party of Germany and the Independent Social Democratic Party of Germany. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council will take charge of the maintenance of quiet and order. Long Live The Social Republic." The text of the statement issued by the Peoples' Government reads:

"In the course of the forenoon of Saturday the formation of a new Peoples' Government was initiated. The greater part of the Berlin garrison and other troops stationed there temporarily went over to the new government."

"The leaders of the deputations of the Social-Democratic Party declared that they would not shoot against the people. They said they would, in accord with the Peoples' Government, intercede in favor of the maintenance of order. Thereupon in the offices and public buildings the guards which had been stationed there were withdrawn."

"The business of the Imperial Chancellor is being carried on by the Social-Democratic deputy, Herr Ebert."

"It is presumed that, apart from the representatives of the recent majority group, three independent Social Democrats will enter the future government."

Council's Report.

With regards to the incidents of Nov. 9 in Berlin, the semi-official Telegraph Bureau working under the control of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, issues the following report:

"This morning at 9 o'clock the workers of the greatest industrial undertakings commenced a general strike. Processions hastened from all the suburbs to the centre of the city. Red flags were carried at the head of the processions in which marched armed soldiers and all classes."

"The first procession arrived from the Ackerstrasse and Brunnenstrasse. As a preliminary the soldiers and officers were urged to remove their cockades and epaulettes. In the majority of cases this took place voluntarily."

"There was a general fraternization of soldiers and workmen. The workmen penetrated the barracks where they received an enthusiastic reception from the soldiers."

"The military occupants of factories, mingled in common with the workers, left the works and treated with them in common."

"So far as known the only clash between the masses and armed forces took place on the occupation of the so-called 'Cockchafer' barracks. In that was a guard of fusiliers. At it only two officers fired."

"Three persons were killed and one was injured. This is to be regretted. The taking possession of a majority of the public buildings and establishments was completed without difficulty once it was clear that the military had gone over to the people."

Deputy Scheidmann, leader of the majority Socialists in the Reichstag, in a speech said:

"The Kaiser and the Crown Prince have been overthrown. It is a splendid victory for the German people."

"Herr Ebert has been charged with the formation of a new government in which all shades of the Social Democratic party are to participate."

"Only decrees from the government hearing the counter-signature of the Social Democrat, acting as assistant, are official."

Deputy Von Tharr and some soldiers spoke from a motor lorry. A delegate from the corps of officers of the Guard Battalion announced that the officers were on the side of the people. Stormy applause accompanied the speeches."

Severe Fighting.

London, Nov. 10.—Severe fighting took place in Berlin between six and eight o'clock last night and a violent cannonade was heard from the heart of the city. The revolution is in full swing in Berlin and the red forces

occupy the greater part of the German capital, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co., quoting Berlin advices sent from there at three o'clock this morning.

Many persons were killed and wounded before the officers surrendered. The red forces are in control and have restored order. Strong guards are marching through the streets. The Crown Prince's palace has been seized by the revolutionaries. The people are shouting "Long Live The Republic" and are singing the "Marseillaise."

When revolutionary soldiers attempted to enter a building in which they supposed a number of officers were concealed, shots were fired from the windows. The reds then began shelling the building."

When the cannonade began the people thought the Reichsbank was being bombarded and thousands rushed to the square in front of the Crown Prince's palace. It was later determined that other buildings were under fire."

Halifax Made No Demonstration

BOTH MORNING PAPERS ISSUED FREE EXTRA EDITIONS YESTERDAY.

Halifax, N. S. Nov. 10.—Halifax received the news of the Kaiser's resignation yesterday without demonstrations. Extra editions of the evening newspapers containing the announcement were speedily absorbed by the crowds which thronged the streets but with a soberness befitting the sacrifices of the past four years. Only at the theatres were there any evidences of exuberance, the audiences rising and singing the National Anthem of the various allied nations upon the despatches being read from the stage. Both the morning papers issued special editions this morning distributing them gratis throughout the city and the Halifax Herald chartered two special trains and sent them out east and west for the purpose of circulating the edition throughout the province.

GOEBEN UNDER TURKISH CONTROL

London, Friday, Nov. 8.—The former German cruiser Goeben, which since it joined the Turkish naval forces has been known as the Sultan Yavuz Selim, is now in Turkish control and will be immediately interned, according to advices received by the Central News.

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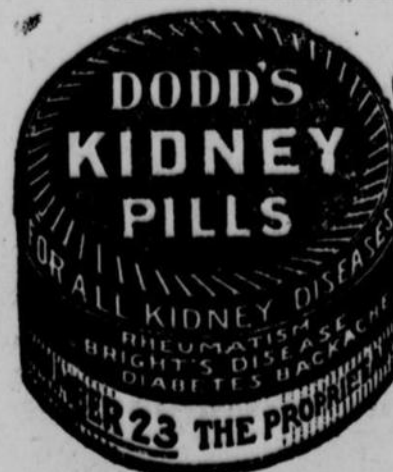
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EVERY BOND A BOOST!



GERMAN PEOPLE, LONG SLAVES OF THEIR WAR LORDS, HAVE SPOKEN NEW WORD AT LAST

William, Emperor And King Has Been Stripped Of His Power And Is Now A Mere Fugitive In Holland

NEW YORK, November 10—The Associated Press tonight issued the following war review:—

The German people for a generation the obedient and submissive servants of their war lords, for more than four years his pliant instruments in ravaging the world, have spoken a new word, and the old Germany is gone. From the confused, sometimes conflicting and often delayed advices from Germany in the last two days it has now become apparent that Wilhelm, Emperor and King, has been stripped of his power. He is now plain Wilhelm Hohenzollern, a fugitive in Holland. With his fall topples into ruin Wilhelm's mad design to rule the world.

Little is known of the situation today in Germany, for that country is in the first days of its new adventure. It is not known whether the old regime has been permanently dislodged or whether the new authorities, with the unscrupulous adroitness which has long marked German politics, are merely sacrificing the chief figureheads of Kaiserism in the hope of obtaining an easier peace. It appears probable, that no one in Germany knows, and that it is still to be determined which of the contending elements will gain the upper hand.

Revolution is spreading rapidly, and from the fact that a Socialist is now Chancellor, it may be gathered that the object of the revolution is not merely the quick ending of the war but of the complete severance of the political ties which still bind the nation with its past.

For the Allies, the problem has changed. The countries which fought Germany and her vassals for more than four years have emerged from it completely triumphant, but within the borders of the countries which menaced the peace of the whole world stalks revolt, famine and anarchy. The world's next task may be to restore order in the desolate Central Empires. It may be the lot of the forces who have successfully contested Germany's greed for power to save her from the fate she imposed on Russia. Likewise help will have to be given to Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, whose ruin Germany wrought.

The German Empire was the last of the great autocracies whose fall marks the real significance of the war. In Russia, Austria-Hungary and finally in Germany irresponsible power gave way before the irresistible forces of democracy. Germany holding on to the last, kept up the hopeless struggle until Field Marshal von Hindenburg's prophetic words, early in the war, came true. The side with the strongest nerves, said he, would win. It was the crumbling of the home front which made it impossible for Germany, notwithstanding her great armies in the field, to carry on any longer.

The collapse of Germany brings the eclipse of the German idea of the State, as opposed to the doctrine of individual rights, to which the nation clung with hardly a dissenting voice until recently. Under this regime there was developed a nation of which militarism was the embodiment, which murdered and plundered, was heedless of the rights of the individual and made terrorism a matter of studied policy. This terrorism was directed against not only individuals but nations, against not only hostile nations, but those with which Germany was officially at peace. Its system of espionage, corruption and violence extended over the world. It was exemplified by the plots carried out in this country under direction of the Government for the destruction of munition plants and ships before the United States entered the war and by the effort of the German Government to embroil this country, then neutral, in war with Japan and Mexico. No capital of Europe was free from German secret agents in the years preceding the war, and the nations lived in growing dread of the huge military machine which Germany was building up, to the accompaniment of the Emperor's boasts of the "shining sword," and German boasts to "Der Tag" in voices which echoed around the world.

The virtual ending of this greatest of conflicts has come with dramatic swiftness. Four months ago the German military power apparently was at its height. The unchecked forces of the enemy had battered their way through the French and British armies until Paris was in peril and the British were fighting with their backs to the wall to prevent themselves from being forced to the sea. Late in July the world was thrilled with the news of an Allied counter-attack between the Aisne and the Marne. The Germans were hurled back along the whole sector and since that day the victorious progress of the Allies has been maintained.

Various causes have contributed to the reversal. The entrance of America into the struggle, with her vast resources of men and materials, is conceded by the Allies to have turned the scale. One of the most important effects of this country's aid was the heartening to an enormous extent of the wearied Allied nations and a corresponding deterioration of German morale. Exhaustion of German raw material and years of semi-starvation assisted in the process of beating down the enemy to a submissive frame of mind.

It is also significant that the establishment of unquestioned Allied supremacy in the field almost synchronized with the unification of military control and the appointment of General, now Marshal Foch, to the post of Supreme Command. Military commentators without exception lay stress upon the importance of single leadership and the genius of Foch in stemming and finally turning the tide.

Among the individual leaders, aside from Foch, whose names stand out most prominently are Marshal Joffre, who saved France in her darkest days of the summer of 1914; Field Marshal Haig, the British Commander; General Petain, at the head of the French forces; General Diaz, who on the Italian front beat back last summer's great Austrian offensive, and later tore the Austrian armies to pieces in a few weeks, and General Pershing.

On the German side are Field Marshal von Hindenburg, a comparatively obscure officer, who leaped into world-wide fame by his defeat of the Russians in 1914, and subsequently became the idol of Germany, and General Ludendorff who, although frequently credited with being the ablest of the two, never touched popular imagination as did his colleague. When von Hindenburg was at the height of his fame a great wooden image of the German hero was set up, a monument to the power which now is broken. It stands today in Berlin, unless the masters of Germany have torn it down.

BAVARIAN KING'S WHEREABOUTS IS UNKNOWN TODAY

LANDTAG DISSOLVED—PRINCESS HEINRICH WOUNDED IN ARM. FLEEING FROM MUNICH

Zurich, November 10—The disorder has subsided in Munich, according to the latest reports. The whereabouts of the King is unknown. The casualties in the rioting are few, being confined for the most part to officers who resisted.

The Landtag has been dissolved. Only Socialists and Deputies are permitted to enter the building. Looters are being shot.

Princess Heinrich Wounded. Copenhagen, November 10—According to a frontier message Princess Heinrich, wife of the grandson of Ludwig III, of Bavaria, was wounded in the arm when fired upon as she was fleeing from Munich. She and her husband are now hiding in southern Bavaria with Princess Adalbert, wife of Wilhelm Hohenzollern's third son.

Amsterdam, November 8—The proclamation issued at Munich in behalf of the Council of Workers, Soldiers and Peasants, which constituted itself into a Diet, announcing that a Republic had been formed in Bavaria, declared that the "Democratic and Socialist Republic of Bavaria has the strength to realize a peace for Germany, preserving the country from the worst."

"The present revolution is needed to complete the self-government of the people before enemy armies stream across our country. Fundamental social and political reforms will immediately commence," the proclamation concludes.

Commissaries Delayed. London, Nov. 10—A message from the German commissaries to the German High Command, transmitted by the French Government wireless says:

"We acknowledge receipt of two radios announcing the arrival of the four commissaries (delegates) and their probable delay for some hours."

FRIEDRICH EBERT NEW CHANCELLOR OF FATHERLAND

DECLARES HE WILL ENDEAVOR TO FORTIFY FREEDOM PEOPLE WON.

Copenhagen, Nov. 10—Friedrich Ebert, the Socialist leader, has been appointed Imperial Chancellor. He has issued a proclamation saying that he plans to form a People's Government, which will endeavor to bring about speedy peace.

Chancellor Ebert said he would endeavor to fortify the freedom which the people had won. He begged support in the hard work ahead and appealed for co-operation in the country and cities in the problem of provisioning.

Herr Ebert in his proclamation said that Prince Maximilian of Baden, had transferred the Chancellorship to him, the Secretaries of State having given their consent. The new government, he added, would be in agreement with the various parties.

It is officially announced from Berlin that the War Ministry has placed itself at the disposal of Friedrich Ebert, the Socialist leader, whose appointment as Imperial Chancellor was forecasted yesterday by the decree of Prince Maximilian. This action was for the purpose of securing the provisioning of the army and assisting in the solution of demobilization problems.

Bourgeoisie Resign. Zurich, Nov. 10—Because of the troubles in the interior of Germany Prince Maximilian of Baden and all the bourgeois ministers have resigned, says a despatch from Berlin.

Friedrich Ebert, the German Socialist leader, has been definitely recognized as Chancellor.

A Pan-German Socialist.

Paris, Nov. 10—The Temps today concludes a sketch of Friedrich Ebert, the new German Chancellor as follows:

"He shares the ruling passions of the German. He is a type of Pan-German Socialist, not to say Imperialist."

GERMAN REVOLT WON'T PREVENT AN ARMISTICE

UNLESS NEW GOVERNMENT REPUDIATES PRESENT PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

Washington, Nov. 10—Unless a revolutionary government in Germany definitely repudiates the authority of the German armistice Commissioners now within the allied lines, the belief here is that the revolt spreading through the enemy country will not prevent Marshal Foch from accepting the signature of the envoys and proceeding to put the armistice conditions into effect. According to official information, the armistice delegation came with full powers and is authorized to sign terms, although it elected to send a courier back to Grand Headquarters before acting. More-over, the subject of the revolution is assumed to be peace and since signing of the armistice is the shortest road to immediate peace, it is thought the revolutionaries will not seek to interfere.

If there should be a repudiation of the envoys, or if what is happening in Berlin should delay an answer beyond the time allowed by Marshal Foch, eleven o'clock tomorrow, the Allied and American armies would continue their advance and hostilities probably would end only through the surrender of individual military units on the field.

A wireless despatch from the German Chief Naval station, picked up by the American Naval Tower, says it has been officially stated in Berlin that the courier bearing the armistice terms was delayed in crossing the lines by an explosion of an ammunition dump on the German side but that the terms could be expected in the capital at any hour.

London, Nov. 9—The German armistice terms, the Daily Express says it understands, are even more stringent than those forecast on October 31. Germany will be absolutely deprived, the newspaper adds, of further military power or action on land and sea and in the air.

Paris, Nov. 10—The German courier from the meeting place of the armistice negotiations arrived at the German Grand Headquarters at 10 o'clock this morning, according to an official statement issued here today.

Paris, Nov. 10—"It is possible,"

Kaiser Shivered While He Signed His Throne Away

THINK IT MAY BE FOR THE GOOD OF GERMANY.

London, Nov. 10—Emperor William signed a letter of abdication on Saturday morning at the German Grand Headquarters in the presence of Crown Prince Frederick William and Field Marshal Hindenburg, according to a despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The German Crown Prince signed his renunciation to the throne shortly afterwards.

It is believed that King Ludwig of Bavaria and King Frederick August of Saxony also have abdicated.

The ex-Kaiser and former Crown Prince were expected to take leave of their troops on Saturday, but nothing has been settled regarding their future movements.

Before placing his signature to the document an urgent message from Philipp Scheidemann, who was a Socialist member without portfolio in the Imperial Cabinet, was handed to the Emperor. He read it with a shiver; then he signed the paper, saying, "It may be for the good of Germany."

The Emperor was deeply moved. He consented to sign the document only when he got the news of the latest events in the Empire.

Serious food difficulties are expected in Germany owing to stoppage of trains. The Council of the Regency will take the most drastic steps to re-establish order.

Copenhagen, Nov. 10—News of Emperor William's abdication was received on Saturday afternoon at Berlin with general rejoicing which was tempered by the fear that it had come too late.

says the Temps, after recording the arrival of the German courier at Spa with the armistice conditions at ten o'clock this morning, "that owing to this delay, due to material circumstances, the seventy-two hours grace may be prolonged. Such prolongation may be necessary through the events which are occupying Germany."

Berlin, Nov. 10—(By Wireless to London 3:50 p.m.)—The arrival of the armistice conditions in Berlin are expected hourly.

GET YOUR BUTTON!

FOR THE HONOR FLAG TO FLY IN QUEBEC, TO SHOW THAT WE HAVE DONE OUR BEST TO MEET OUR COUNTRY'S CALL THROUGH THE VICTORY LOAN OF 1918, ALL THAT IS NECESSARY IS JUST THIS:

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The Victory Loan Button shows that YOU are a purchaser of VICTORY BONDS 1918. Your name on the Honor List of your place of business will be an inspiration to others. If every man and woman in

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list of places which deserved and gained the Honor Flag.

To win our Honor Flag we are asked to reach the amount of \$7,000,000. We must do better than that—for every 25 per cent. over the quota we shall be entitled to show a crown on our flag. How many crowns can we win? All that is necessary is just this one thing:

Get Your Button!

LEND YOUR MONEY TO CANADA—the safest and best investment in the world—the repayment of your Bond absolutely assured at the end of a definite period, and interest at the rate of 5½ per cent. paid to you semi-annually while you hold it. If all investments were as good as VICTORY BONDS we would be better off today.

NOW, ALL TOGETHER and OVER THE TOP to VICTORY!

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THE PAQUET
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GERMANY'S FUTURE.

While the internal position of the German Empire at this moment is in such a state of flux that no proper estimate of the future of that unhappy State can yet be made and while very few facts are clear beyond the abdication of the Kaiser, the overthrow of the Hohenzollern dynasty and the establishment of a People's Government by the Social-Democratic Party in conjunction with the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, it may yet be said that there is little likelihood of averting a period of violent anarchy before a stable government is restored.

That is the lesson of the old French Revolution; it is also the lesson of the recent Russian Revolution; and the present coup d'etat presents many forms of analogy with these two. There is the same irresponsible autocracy and the same exploited proletariat; at present the reins of Government are in the hands of more moderate radicals, so that the revolt is somewhat orderly, precisely as was the case at first in Russia and in France; but the red flag is waving, the spirit of Bolshevism only needs the intoxication of freedom to drive it mad, and Ebert is likely to be thrown from power by some brainless or ruthless fanatic, in the same way that L'off and Kerensky gave place to Trotsky and Lenin.

The one ray of hope for Teuton democracy is that the people are of an essentially law-loving, unimaginative temperament, while the general standard of education is immeasurably higher than that which obtained in revolutionary France or Russia, facts which, coupled with the cohesive force of threatened invasion, may save it from drinking the full dregs of the cup, which its own criminal ambitions had prepared.

Meanwhile, irrespective of any restrictions which the Entente Powers may impose, it is safe to say that Germany will be so fully occupied in bringing order out of national chaos as to have little time, even if the inclination still persisted, for waging aggressive war. To a fuller extent than anyone could have anticipated less than a year ago, the aims for which we drew the sword have been realized in the assertion of right over might, of world freedom over world dominance.

DECENCY VERSUS JUSTICE.

On Saturday morning there appeared a letter from Senator Choquette in which he virtually charged the Bishop of Quebec with lack of "common decency" but today this prelate, were he equally uncharitable might well accuse Judge Choquette of deficiency in "common justice."

The above letter was answered simultaneously in our editorial columns, disabusing its author of the misapprehension under which it was penned, and the Honorable F. A. Choquette can hardly plead that he does not read the Chronicle carefully since it was a few lines in the body of a news article which inspired the whole correspondence.

Considering therefore that reasonable evidence was submitted to show that the prayer recited in the Cathedral, and to which exception was taken, had reference to no particular enemy, whether a long dead French Emperor or a still living German Kaiser, but was simply a general prayer for victory over our enemies, which is an integral part of the English Book of Common Prayer, so that the Bishop was entirely innocent of offense; considering also that the Chronicle confessed to having stated, as a matter of historic interest, that this was the same prayer which had been recited in the same place over a hundred years ago during the Napoleonic wars, and accepted full responsibility; surely common justice, if not common decency, should have prompted the Judge-Senator to either withdraw his letter which was published in Le Soleil on Saturday or to substitute for it another exonerating Bishop Williams and emptying the vials of his wrath upon the Chronicle—for either or both of which things he had ample time. As, however, he did not see fit to repair the injury he had done, an injury which might have been avoided by the most casual investigation before rushing into print, and as he is well aware that the majority of those who read his letter in Le Soleil would never see the Chronicle's explanation but would form their opinions solely from his "humble protest," we are forced to conclude that his motives are not purely those of loyalty to the memory of Napoleon Bonaparte.

If everyone were as sensitive regarding historical references in non-controversial speech or writings there would be nothing left but to burn all our history books and forbid the teaching of that subject in our schools and Universities but we would be sorry to think that such a narrow-minded attitude was at all general.

Yet the fact remains that it is on apparently trivial incidents like these that the fabric of racial enmity is built up and it is singular that the one man, above all men, who has been chosen to occupy the dual position—unique in the annals of political science—of Senator, charged with shaping our laws, and Judge, responsible for administering them, should have no greater wisdom than to play with such dangerous tools.

TURKEY'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Probably no country has displayed so little capacity to organize its food supply as Turkey. The outward show of control is there, but all is in a state of flux. Rationing was begun in March, 1917. A few

months later it became apparent that the food card system was a failure, and that the bare necessities of life were scarcely to be had in Constantinople. Strange revelations are made of Turkish control in the last issue of the National Food Journal, issued by the British Ministry of Food. The government of Turkey attempted to ration food, it appears, not only without knowing what stocks of grain were at its disposal, but actually without having taken a census of the population. On April, 1918, the census had still not been taken, and nothing has been heard of it since. Moreover the officials were hopelessly corrupt, and food was in the hands of speculators who sold it to Germany at high prices.

Elaborate organization has apparently succeeded in keeping up the bread supply and the feeding of the army. A Food Council was formed, but there was some indecision as to the extent of its executive powers. It set to work in the approved Turkish manner by appointing five more subordinate commissions, of which the most important was that for the suppression of monopolies. The result was that it was nobody's business to regulate food supplies and prices. At last, in July, 1918, it was decided to institute a Ministry of Food. It was stated, however, that the principal task of the new Ministry would be to provide for the army and the officials, and only in the second place for ordinary civilians. How wretched this is may be judged from the statement, made by a Turkish official some months ago, that the cost of living in Constantinople had risen 1970 per cent, and the cost of average foodstuffs had risen 3045 per cent.

The Turkish farmer has to satisfy not only the army of tax collectors, but requisitioning authorities. At first an amount of cereals of all kinds equal to the tithe, i.e., a second tenth, was requisitioned. Later it was announced that the Food Office might requisition a third tenth if necessary, and in the case of olives a fourth tenth. The price for the second tenth was to be six times the pre-war average price, and for the third tenth twelve times. It might be thought that, though this system would raise the price of bread to the consumer, it would at any rate satisfy the farmer. But the requisition is paid for in paper money, which has depreciated enormously—that is, if it is paid for at all. The Treasury is not always in possession of sufficient funds to discharge its obligations.

Exit Kaiser Wilhelm from Germany by the back-door; enter William Hohenzollern in Holland.

Now the Clown Prince knows what it feels like to have one's house broken into.

The Sedan of 1871 has been avenged by the Sedan of 1918.

Germany has now the choice between signing the armistice and signing the warrant for her own execution.

If the Social-Democrats had removed the Hohenzollerns and their Junker entourage by the scruff of the neck four years ago, millions of more useful lives would have been spared and billions of dollars worth of destruction might have been saved.

A watched pot never boils and an awaited armistice is never signed.

Wilhelm is like the inebriated individual who, after being repeatedly ejected from a saloon exclaimed: "I know what's the matter, they don't want me in there. While he only 'thinks' his abdication may be for the good of Germany, however, everyone else in the world is absolutely certain of it.

DECYING CANADA.

(Moncton Times)

The most casual and careless reader cannot but have noticed that some journals, which care not go the length of openly espousing the cause of Kaiserism, lose no opportunity to decry Canada and her Government. The Quebec Telegraph, for instance, has this reference to the recent decrease in the imports of foreign goods into Canada:

For a country which depends principally for its revenue upon customs receipts—whether rightly or wrongly—it is warning to note that the revenue yielded by our tariff is steadily declining, and that, too, while administrative expenses at Ottawa are being enormously increased under the management of our Union Government. Whereas the customs receipts for the first six months of 1917 were \$81,600,000 the receipts for the first six months of 1918 have been only \$78,600,000. This is, indeed, an unfortunate situation.

Many factors enter into this decline of tariff revenue, and we have already frequently pointed out how, in our opinion, the policy of the Ottawa cabinet has served to adversely affect the volume of our trade which has so markedly decreased of late.

SHOULD CANADA BE INDEMNIFIED?

(The Statesman)

"Shall Germany be compelled to pay a war indemnity to Canada?" This is the startling title of a pamphlet just published by Mr. W. T. R. Preston. The cost of Canada of this war will not be far short of two billions, when adequate provision is made for pensions. With our present population the provision for interest and sinking fund alone will involve an annual taxation per head which can only be met by a great increase in population and the development of our enormous resources by the introduction of foreign labor. Canada cannot afford to be generous in this matter. Not only must the enemy be forced to meet the expenditure incurred by Canada, but Britain also must be asked to account for the Imperial taxation which has been imposed upon Canadians during this war.

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Separate Skirts of Plaid and Stripped Woolen materials; the season's very latest novelty.

Taffeta Skirts of Plain and Striped Silks, in a variety of pretty designs and combinations.

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Silk Underskirts, in two-tone effects, in two-tone effects, in a choice of new styles, in Green, Blue, Purple, Burgundy, Moirette Underskirts; Black and all shades at moderate prices.

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BREAD PRODUCTION COST IN CANADA

AN INTERESTING TABLE OF COST FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST

The Cost of Living Branch, Department of Labour presents the Monthly Tables of Bread Costs, covering the month of August, to the Honourable T. W. Crothers, K. C., Minister of Labour, remarking on same as follows:—

From the Reports of 132 Bakers tabulated from the various Districts of the Dominion, the tables show a total for August of 74,817 barrels of Wheat and Substitute Flours used, of which the latter formed a little over 10 per cent.

Flour Costs are a shade easier. The totals for the 25 Districts under Report show an average of 6 cents per barrel less than July.

The total materials used cost 60 per cent of the whole leaving 40 per cent for Manufacturing and Selling costs. An examination of the quantity of Flour and Flour Substitutes used for the period, shows there was a small general increase in the August consumption over that of July, in Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The Yield of Bread per Barrel of Flour keeps steady for August, and is fully up to the normal average.

In the distribution of costs it is to be noted that materials, including Ingredients, are practically the same as July, while Baking shows a small increase. Delivery and Management slight decreases, all resulting in one fifth of a cent decrease for the total of the Dominion.

As the cost of Materials is perhaps the easiest for the Baker to report with accuracy, I am glad to say our figures bear witness to the fact, that after including such a representative number of Reports, covering the Districts named, the figures show the following comparison for July and August. Namely:

For July
Wheat Flour and others 4.168c per pound
Ingredients 508c per pound

For August
Wheat Flour and others 4.165c per pound
Ingredients 505c per pound

This shows how accurate are the Returns as tabulated, when the compilation for the two months produce such close results.

The success of the bakers in the use of Substitute Flours such as Rye, Corn and Oat flours during the past months is creditable to their skill for they have given us a palatable and nutritious loaf on a 10 per cent. basis of Substitutes, and now as I write with the new Government Standard Flour on the market even better results may be looked for.

Slight decreases in cost are shown, in the Halifax District, Montreal, Ottawa, Group No. 1, Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford, while Quebec, St. John, Winnipeg and Edmonton give a fractional increase, the others zones remaining about the same as in July.

In the main, the cost of Bread is stationary, while the recent decrease in the price of Government Standard Spring Wheat Flour will tend to reduce the cost of production.

The average cost of Bread for the Dominion is Six and three quarter cents per pound.

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Read the written guarantee of definite service-life and freedom from ruinous sulphation and have your battery inspected, free of charge, regardless of its make.

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In Women's ShoesOn the Lyric and Camille Models. Tans, Blacks and
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We have marked them now
\$1.95, \$4.95, \$5.95, \$6.95, \$7.95.

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Walk-Over Boot Shop,

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LAURIE.—On the 10th November,
1918, a son to Major and Mrs. D.
Allan Laurie.

MARRIED.

TOYNBEE-OSBORNE.—On Novem-
ber 9th, 1918, at St. Matthew's
Church, Quebec, by the Rev. A. K.
Kelly, M.A., Gerald Arthur Toyn-
bee to A. Mary Osborne.

DIED.

BELLEAU.—On the 7th instant, at
the age of 71 years, Emma Carrier,
widow of the late Alfred Gauvreau
Belleau, M.D.
Funeral will take place on Mon-
day morning at 9 o'clock, leaving
her late residence, 16 Laporte st.,
at 8:45 o'clock for the Basilica, and
thence to Belmont Cemetery.

COTE.—At St. Pascal, P.Q., on Sat-
urday, November 9th, 1918, at the
age of 61 years and 4 months, Peter
Evariste Cote, retired merchant,
beloved husband of Marie Louise
Dionne.

Funeral will be held on Tuesday,
at St. Pascal, at 9:30.
Friends and acquaintances are
respectfully invited to attend.

LAURIE.—On the 10th November,
1918, infant son of Major and Mrs.
D. Allan Laurie.

GIVE YOUR ORDER

POTTED or CUT FLOWERS,
CROSSES and WREATHS, for
FUNERALS, to:

KENT'S FLOWER GARDEN.
MDE. J. G. GUILBEAULT
(Proprietress).

Tel. 5036. 37 1/2 d'Auteuil Street.
M. 10x11m.

AUDITORIUM

RE-OPENING

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH
Also, FRIDAY and SATURDAY.
DOROTHY DALTON,

in
"GREEN EYES"
Also a MAC SENEY COMEDY
in Two Acts.

Performances: 2, 3:30, 7:30, 9 p.m.

PRICES: 10c
Evening. 10c and 15c
N. 11x3

THE HIGH SCHOOL
OF QUEBEC

THE HIGH SCHOOL OF
QUEBEC WILL RE-OPEN
TOMORROW (TUESDAY)
MORNING, 9:00 O'CLOCK.

For Ladies

A SALE of useful and fancy articles
of Work, Home Cooking, Etc., will be
held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall next Thurs-
day, November 14th, from 9:00 to 6:00
p.m. Refreshments will also be serv-
ed. Ladies of Quebec are cordially
invited.

N. 11x3

Protestant Board of School Commissioners

The High School, St. Augustin
street, and the Victoria School, will
re-open Tuesday morning at 9:00
o'clock.

BY ORDER

IN AND ABOUT TOWN

LOAN TOTAL HERE
NEARS FIVE MILLION

FOREIGN LEGION COMING ON
WEDNESDAY TO PUT PEP
INTO CAMPAIGN.

The Victory Loan total to Saturday
noon for Quebec District was \$4,750,000. Since then, however, the to-
tal has come considerably closer to
the \$5,000,000 mark as a number
of subscriptions have been received
over the week-end but not officially
reported. With only seven days left
for the campaign, the loan teams
will start out today with renewed
vigor in an effort to have Quebec's
quota of \$7,000,000 oversubscribed
before the time limit.

The canvassers are strongly advo-
cating the card system for small in-
vestors, which is an easy way of se-
curing a bond of \$50, \$100 or \$500.
For a bond of \$50 all that is required
is \$5 on application and \$5 monthly
until August 15, 1919 when all that is
required is \$4.75 the interest on the
instalments previously paid in mak-
ing up the amount of the bond.

These cards are deposited with the
banks and monthly payments will be
made at these institutions. There is
no risk to be run by those signing
the card in the event of the purchas-
er of a bond in this way being unable
to continue to pay the instalments, as
according to the terms printed on the
back of the cards, the purchaser au-
thorizes the bank in which the card
is deposited to dispose of it at any
time and on such terms as it may
decide upon and on or after the 15th
day of August next the banks will re-
turn to the purchaser the net pro-
ceeds thereof, after deducting there-
from the balance owing under the
contract. In the case of a \$100 bond
the payments are \$10 down and \$10
per month and on a \$500, the first
payment is \$50 down and \$50 per
month. When the full amount of the
bond has been paid in, the banks will
hand over to the purchaser their Vic-
tory Bond bearing 5 1/2 per cent in-
terest.

The steam barge Toiler, with a
cargo of pulp, left for the Lakes last
evening at 6:30 o'clock.

The tug Hudson arrived down from
Montreal yesterday morning at 1:20
o'clock.

The steam barge John B. Ketchum
passed down yesterday morning at 1
o'clock.

The schooner A. Trenblay left for
below at 9 o'clock yesterday morn-
ing.

The steam barge J. W. Follette,
with a cargo of pulp, left for the
Lakes at 6:30 o'clock last evening.

The C. G. S. Bellechasse arrived
down from Sorel yesterday afternoon
at 1:30 o'clock.

The Canadian Car and Foundry
Company has made an exceptionally
good record in turning out its 12
ships for the French Government.
The order was received last spring.
Work was begun at the Fort William
plant, where a large number of
changes became necessary because
this was a departure for the company.
Six ships are going forward to
France. The remaining ships are in
various stages of completion, and are
expected to pass out to sea before the
close of navigation.

High Water at Quebec.
(Standard Time 75th Meridian)

	Nov.	A.M.	P.M.
Monday	11	11.01	11.18
Tuesday	12	12.00	12.11
Wednesday	13	12.32	1.20
Thursday	14	1.52	2.23
Friday	15	3.00	3.20
Saturday	16	3.56	4.11
Sunday	17	4.45	5.00

Moon's Phases.
First Quarter on Monday, Nov. 11,
at 11:46 a.m.

Full Moon on Monday, Nov. 18, at
11:46 a.m.

Last quarter on Monday, Nov. 25,
at 5:25 a.m.

AMUSING DISPLAY IN
HOLT RENFREW WINDOWS.

The passers-by attracted by a
window full of stuffed birds would
pause and stare. Suddenly a giant
horned owl in the front winked
his great round eye and snapped his
beak—it was a live bird among his
departed brethren—a sign under-
neath read:

"Watch his eyes then buy a bond."

The Royal Bank of Canada

DI. IDEND No. 125.
NOTICE is hereby given that a
DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT
(being at the rate of twelve per cent
per annum) upon the paid-up capital
stock of this bank has been declared
for the current quarter, and will be
payable at the bank and its branches
on and after Monday the second day
of December next, to shareholders
of record of 15th November.

By order of the Board.
C. E. NEILL,
General Manager.

on 1st Qu., Octob., 1918.

WANTED.

WANTED—Room and board or
small furnished apartment for family
of two. Write description and terms
to K., care of the Chronicle.

nov. 11x3.

TO LET.

TO LET—Single and double rooms
to let, 38 St. Ann street; phone No.
6690.

N. 11x3

LT. VEZINE HAD
A SLIGHT MISHAP

VICTORY LOAN AVIATOR WAS
FORCED TO EFFECT LAND-
ING NEAR LEVIS.

Lieut. Vezine, the intrepid young
aviator who has been performing such
sensational feats in the air here in
connection with the Victory Loan
publicity campaign met with a slight
mishap yesterday when he was forced
to effect a landing at Carrier Station,
the junction of the I. C. R. and
Q. C. R. lines near Levis.

The aviator was seen soaring over
this city yesterday morning and was
watched with interest by thousands
of Quebecers. He later flew to St.
George, Beauce, where, on account
of the high wind which was blowing
45 miles an hour at the time, he was
unable to land in the allotted place.
He started back for Quebec against a
head wind as he was approaching
Levis he ran out of gasoline and was
forced to land in a field.

Fortunately he made the landing
safely and was uninjured.

JOINT CHURCH MEETING.

Pastors and Congregations Will Hold
Service in Chalmers' Church.

A joint church meeting to mark the
conclusion of peace has been decided
upon by the pastors of Chalmers'
Church, the Methodist Church, St.
Andrew's Church and the Baptist
Church who made the announcement
to their respective congregations at
the services yesterday.

The meeting will be held in Chal-
mers' Church on the evening of the
day on which peace has been pro-
claimed.

WILL CELEBRATE
THE ALLIED VICTORIES.

The members of the French Colony
in Quebec and the friends of France
desire to celebrate the success of the
Allied Armies and will tender a ban-
quet at the Chateau Frontenac on
Thursday night, November 14, at 8:30
o'clock to the officers, non-commis-
sioned officers and men of the detach-
ment of the 1st Regiment of the French
Army. Tickets may be procured from
the following at \$5 each. Messrs. H.
R. de St-Victor, 22 Flavian street,
phone 5844; L. H. Levesque, 46
Palace Hill, phone 1146; Rene Leduc,
14 Bridge street, phone 5501; A.
Probst, 214 Queen street, phone 3187;
L. Bertin, 128 Crown street, phone
3892; and R. Landrieu, 153 Cartier
Avenue, phone 3804. The number of
tickets is limited and those intending
to be present would do well to purchas-
e one early.

THE GREAT VICTORY LOAN

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS EM-
PLOYEES' AIM

MINIMUM SET AT ONE MILLION DOLLARS

EVERY EMPLOYEE A BONDHOLDER.

If organization and earnestness of
purpose can accomplish the objects
in view, then the results of the cam-
paign on which the Canadian Govern-
ment Railways eastern lines have
commenced their work, are a fore-
gone conclusion.

Following the organization of Vic-
tory Bond committees at headquar-
ters, the superintendents of the seven
districts into which the eastern lines
are divided from Montreal to the
Sydney, met with the General Man-
ager and the general committee in
Montreal, Saturday last.

At the outset Mr. Mayes, who is
taking a keen personal interest in
the success of the campaign, ex-
plained the objects in view and read
the following letter, which is being
mailed to every one of the 14,000
employees:

CANADA VICTORY LOAN, 1918.
To Every Employee:

The Government of Canada has
issued a call for \$500,000,000 to
meet the great demands of her
military effort overseas and to
insure continuance of prosperity
at home.

Every employee of the Govern-
ment Railway is directly inter-
ested in the undertaking.

An active campaign will be im-
mediately commenced with the
object of making

One Million Dollars the Minimum
Amount Subscribed—Every
Employee a Bond Holder.

Particulars of the bond issue
will be sent to you personally. In
addition to the prescribed plans
outlined therein, special arrange-
ments have been made whereby
employees may, if they so desire,
have their bond subscriptions de-
ducted from their pay monthly, in
ten equal amounts, and full ex-
planations will be furnished in a
special circular.

As it has been our privilege to
announce, that since the com-
mencement of the war, the num-
ber of our soldier lads carried over
our lines, without a mishap, is
rapidly approaching the million
mark, so let it be said to our in-
stant credit that every employee has
contributed to the success of the
Great Cause by helping to over-
subscribe the amount set.

The campaign has the endorse-
ment and the hearty support of
the management.

(Signed) C. A. MAYES.

WILL INVESTIGATE
PRICE OF MILK

FAIR PRICE COMMITTEE WILL
MEET AT THE CITY HALL
TONIGHT.

The Fair Price Committee appoin-
ted here to investigate the cost of milk
or any other necessity in accordance
with the powers conferred by a
Federal Order-in-Council will hold
its opening meeting at the City Hall
tonight.

The first question, the one for
which the investigation was agitated,
is the milk question and among those
who will probably testify before the
committee will be Milk Inspector
Allard, of the Civic Health Depart-
ment, Mr. Philippe Furois, represen-
tative of the Food Controller in Que-
bec, and a number of the members of
the Milkmen's Association.

Ald. (Dr.) Bedard, who has been
selected chairman of the Committee,
will preside while the members of
the Commission are Aldermen Col-
lier, Bouchard and Bertrand, Mr. J.
A. Grenier, Deputy Minister of Agri-
culture, Hon. Nemise Garneau, M. L.
C., Mr. O. W. Bedard, Chairman of
the Board of Trade, and Mr. J. G.
Scott.

FRANCE DECORATES

MR. H. EDMUND DUPRE.

Our fellow citizen Mr. H. Edmund
Dupre, Vice-President of The Chinc
Hardware Co. and a member of the
Canadian Special Trade Commission
to Great Britain, France and Italy
some time ago, has received the
"palmes academiques" and been ap-
pointed "officier de l'Instruction
Publique" by the government of the
French Republic.

HATE.

Oh! Why should God deny
The seething hate that tears each
heart
For those who rent our souls apart,
And caused our boys to die?

Christ died, and dying gave
His Love to those who worked Him
ill.

We have not such a Heart, or Will.
Our boys are in the grave.

J. B. A., Quebec, Nov. 7, 1918.
(Contributed).

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

The Court of King's Bench (Appeal
side) will give judgments here this
morning. It is probable that all the
cases under advisement will be de-
cided.

F. SIMARD & CIE ENRG.

142 St. Joseph Street

Smart Houses

AT NOVEMBER SALE PRICES.

Special values, typical of the economies in which this important
annual event abounds.

Featured are models selected for their practical qualities, as well
as their extremely new style notes at prices much below their actual
worth.

CREPE DE CHINE, JAP TAFETTA BLOUSES

A dainty BLOUSE, in White and Flesh color; lovely mod-
els to choose from. Regular value \$3.50 to \$4.00.

HABUTAI SILK TAFETTA BLOUSES,

\$3.50

Two lovely models in Flesh and White with the new con-
vertible collar; actually worth \$4.50.

NOVELTY SILK BLOUSES,

\$4.95

Assorted checks and stripes; effective models, with long revers,
pointed collar. Regular value of \$6.95 to \$8.00.

PUSSY WILLOW SILK BLOUSES.

Smart new styles, tailored models; pearl button trimmings; in
Peach, Beige, Navy and Flesh colors. Actual value of \$7.00.

GEORGETTE CREPE and

CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES,

\$6.98

Embroidered White Crepe de Chine; new collars, hemstitched
and tucked panel front. Also printed and embroidered Georgette
Crepe in the new tints of Flesh, Nile and White. Regular prices
ranging from \$9.75 up to \$12.50.

BLACK SILK BLOUSES,

\$8.95

SPECIALS.

Black Japanese Taffeta Blouses, tailor-made, with shawl collar.

Regular value at \$3.50 each.

All sizes in the lot, priced at.....

\$2.48

Black Japanese Taffeta Silk Blouses, tucked models, strictly tailor-
made. Regular value from \$3.50 to \$5.25; in a full range of
sizes.

\$3.79

Specially offered at.....

Black Heavy Habutai Silk Blouses, new smart and most practical
models for all occasions. Regularly priced at \$6.00

\$4.95

Now offered at.....

IF YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING
BUYING A STANDARD WATCH, SEE

"JACOT"

85 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

IF YOU WANT A STANDARD WATCH
TO BE PUT UP TO THE POINT AND RATED.

At Bargain Prices

LLAMA STOCKINGS, Black, sizes 4 and 1 1/2,
for babies. Price.....13c

GAITERS; White Felt Gaiters; 10 buttons, for
ladies; regular \$2.25, for.....\$1.50

SHEETINGS; Remnants of Bleached Sheetting,
of good quality, at.....50c, 55c and 60c

NAVY BLUE OVERCOATS, for Boys; sizes 3,
4 and 5 years. Special price.....\$3.00

OVERCOATS; Overcoats for Boys; sizes 8 to
12 years, for.....\$4.50, \$5.75 and \$6.00

OVERCOATS of good quality Cloth and Tweeds,
for Men.

Low prices.....\$9.75, \$11.50, \$13.00 and \$15.00

GAITERS; Knee length Gaiters, of good quality
Black Cloth, for Ladies. Special price.....\$1.75

HOSIERY; Penman's best plain Black Union
Cashmere Stockings, for Ladies; sizes 8 1/2 to
10. Special price.....75c

YARNS; Monarch Floss best Wool for Sweaters.
Ten shades. Special price, per ball.....40c

Black Dress Goods at the
Old Prices

500 yards of BLACK DRESS GOODS, to clear this
week at the following low prices:

FANCY LUSTRE, of good quality,
for.....90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25

BLACK CORDE DE SOIE, for.....\$1.00

BLACK TAFTELIN, at.....55c, 65c and 75c

BLACK POPLIN, at.....90c

ARMURE, at.....\$1.00

Machine-made Button Holes, to order, each.....5c

See our Tailor.

Faguy, Lepinay & Frere

254 to 264 St. John Street

Quebec

THE BRITISH POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION

WAR CABINET SAT LATE ON SUNDAY NIGHT.

London, Nov. 10.—The Government tonight issued a statement that the Minister of Reconstruction will announce the Government's general reconstruction policy to Parliament on Tuesday.

In the meantime, elaborate instructions have been given for the slowing down of munitions production and the replacement of the workmen, with a scheme of donations for unemployment, to remain in force for six months.

The War Cabinet sat late tonight, Premier Lloyd George having returned purposely from the country.

Mr. Balfour, the Foreign Minister, had an audience today with the King, who, on account of the armistice situation, has postponed his projected tour of the provinces.

DR. LIEBKNECHT

NOW RELEASED

ANNOUNCES PRESIDENCY OF POLICE AND CHIEF COMMAND SEIZED.

Copenhagen, November 10.—Dr. Liebknecht, the noted Socialist, who spent many months in prisons for antagonizing the German Government and who was recently released, has issued the following announcement at Berlin on behalf of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council:

"The presidency of the police, as well as the chief command, is in our hands. Our comrades will be released."

The red banner has been hoisted on the royal palace, and the red flag is waving from the Brandenburg gate.

Among those killed in the fighting at the Cockchafer Barracks, was one of the Workers' leader, known as Comrade Habersroth.

SWITZERLAND A TOLERANT COUNTRY

THOUSANDS OF CIVILIAN REFUGEES ENTER AND LEAVE AT WILL.

The war has perhaps brought no greater contrast than those afforded by the crowds that entered Switzerland before the outbreak of hostilities and those that now cross its borders. There is no longer any steady stream of tourists. In their place exchanged French and British wounded soldiers cross the frontier from Germany and proceed to the mountain and lake resorts as "paying guests" of the republic. Thousands of civilian refugees from the devastated war zone enter the country in order to seek repatriation and rehabilitation on the beloved soil of France. Others there are, German subjects, who as spies have entered only to abuse the hospitality of Switzerland by means of their international plottings; and still others, forming a small but significant group, who have found the Fatherland intolerable and the welcome opportunity of raising their protests in tolerant Switzerland.

Whatever the difficulties in entering Switzerland may be today, they were comparatively trifling in pre-war days, when tourists were welcomed with open arms. Swiss regulations of foreign traffic, though always more or less formal, inconvenienced the passenger by train, however, less than the passenger by motor car. The holder of the "passavant descriptif" or the triptyque was subject to certain preliminary requirements which the holder of a "randreise" railway ticket escaped. Entering by road by Basel, for instance, meant the satisfying of two sets of officials, the customs men and the gendarmes. The traveller had to submit to certain inflexible formalities which always appeared to be more or less superfluous. Entering Switzerland by road over the Simplon Pass from Italy, the speed question became one fraught with all kinds of penalties for the incautious traveller. His pace upon the winding pass must not exceed ten kilometres per hour, and at corners not more than three. In addition, he was forbidden to give any signal, except by the regulation motor-horn; on meeting horse traffic and pedestrians, he must take the outside edge; nor could he cross the pass unless he had previously sent full details concerning the car, its occupants, and the hour and date for setting out for Switzerland, to the customs station of Gondo. The possession of the final permit from the authorities

MORE IMPORTANT ADVANCES MADE BY THE FRENCH

HEAVY GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS AGAINST TROOPS ACROSS MEUSE REPULSED.

Paris, Nov. 10.—Further important advances by the French troops are reported by the War Office tonight. Heavy German counter-attacks against the troops who crossed the Meuse were repulsed and numerous villages along the whole line have been freed of the enemy. The statement says:

"In the pursuit of the enemy rear-guards our troops have made extensive progress during the course of the day on the whole front. North of the Oise we hold Eppe-Sauvage, 17 kilometres east of Avesnes, and Mousliere-en-Pagne.

"In Belgium we have gone beyond Baillevre and Salles. "Further east our advanced guards, despite the increased German resistance in the wooded zone north of Signy-Le-Petit, placed their lines on the northern outskirts of the forest of the same name near Gruerie. We have occupied Maubert-Fontaine, and have reached without four kilometres of Riezies-De-Maubert, as well as the heights to the northeast of Seigny Forest.

"The valiant Italian corps, operating further to the right, after having captured Tremblouse and Rimogne, penetrated the Potees Wood and Sarey Wood, pushing vigorously in the direction of Bourg-Féle.

"West of the Meuse we have progressed north of the general line of the Renwez, Mont Cornet, Arreux, Ramouzy and Bel-Air, two and a half kilometres north of Charleville.

"East of Mezieres the Germans violently counter-attacked our troops who had crossed the Meuse in the region of Donchery. After spirited fighting we drove the enemy back and maintained our lines on the north bank. The material captured in the course of the pursuit still accumulates. Parks of automobiles, provisions of all sorts in great quantities and wagons fell into our hands. Numerous villages were freed."

SERBIAN TROOPS STILL ADVANCE

WELCOMED ENTHUSIASTICALLY BY COUNCIL AND PEOPLE OF SARAJEVO.

Paris, Nov. 10.—The official communication on operations in the East says:

"North of the Danube and the Save, Serbian troops have advanced in the direction of Walkrschen and Reasak, driving back German troops who are retreating to the north in Bosnia, and have entered Sarajevo where the national council and the people have welcomed them enthusiastically.

"The number of prisoners taken in the course of the fighting which preceded the taking of Scutari by the Serbians on October 30, was 4,000 of whom 120 were officers. Numerous cannon and war supplies were captured.

"North of Scutari, Pogoritz and Nissich were occupied by the Serbians, aided by Montenegrins."

moreover, was by no means an un-mixed blessing. Four hours only were permitted for the passage from Gondo to the end of the mountain route at Beigue, and the precious document must be shown to every roadmender and official en route who might take it into his head to question the tourist's right to use the pass. The arrival at Brigue alone brought a real relief, for, from that point on, Switzerland seemed to stretch itself out along a lovely valley, inviting the tourist to the delights of travelling by road in Switzerland.

It is the peculiar characteristic of Switzerland that, after crossing its frontiers, one never appears to have wholly left the neighboring countries behind. The northern "gates" seem to introduce one to a modified Germany; at Geneva one is still in a French-speaking country; whilst the impression one receives upon entering from the south, of still being under Italian soil, is at first difficult to shake off. The character of the scenery serves only to heighten the illusion. Ethnographically as well as physically, the soil of Switzerland seems to invite the various peoples of the earth to make of the country a place of rendezvous where international differences can be forgotten. Time alone will show, however, whether "international" Switzerland will be the unrestricted playground of the nations in the future as in the past.



PEACE MESSAGE OF MAYOR LAVIGUEUR

QUEBEC'S CHIEF MAGISTRATE SENDS PEACE GREETINGS TO WINNIPEG PAPER.

At the request of the Winnipeg Telegram the following peace message was prepared and forwarded by His Worship Mayor Lavigueur:

The City of Quebec, the Ancient Capital of Canada, the cradle of the Canadian Nation, greets with enthusiasm the welcome news of the signing of the Armistice between the belligerent nations, which is a sure forerunner of the final conclusion of a universal peace.

It was a trying hour when the fearless little Belgium and the noble but unprepared France suffered the shock of invasion by an unscrupulous neighbor who tore as scraps of paper the sacred treaties which bound together in bonds of honor and peace all the nations of Europe.

Quick as lightning, our Motherland appeared in the field with what the impudent foe called "her contemptible little army," but which soon developed into a tremendous force of seven millions of fighting men.

England realized at once that the fray threatened not only the cause of Right and Justice and of national Liberties, but the very existence of the British Empire, and called her sons to rally around the flag.

Canada had been, for over one hundred years, enjoying all the advantages and combats of an undisturbed peace, when the bugle call sounded upon its shores.

In a few weeks, though absolutely unprepared, and lacking all effective military organization, Canada sent overseas fully equipped over thirty thousand able-bodied men, the largest army which ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean.

Then followed in rapid succession drafts after drafts of solid-fighting men up to over four hundred thousand men: infantry, artillery, machine guns, aerial service, army service corps, ambulance, transports, hospital and medical services, commissaries and a full complement of nurses, picked out from the flower of womanhood going to the hospitals and to the battlefields to comfort the sick and wounded with delicate hands guarded by compassionate hearts.

But this was only a part of Canada's contribution to help our Allies.

Our national debt soon rose to four times its figure of ante-war. All over Canada sprang munition plants, and war machine factories of all kinds, stores of provisions and food stuffs of every description until the whole country swarmed with centres of active industries and day and night work, all bent upon producing the sinews and the necessities of war.

As most of the men workers had gone to the front, women, lovely women took their places in the factories and machine shops and in the agricultural fields, whilst others vied with each other in the gathering of money and the production of clothing, of military requisites, and even of those delicacies which went to gladden the hearts of our heroes in the trenches.

The tillers of the soil contributed their share by intensifying the production of foodstuffs thereby helping the cause of Liberty and Civilization.

Our English friends were the first to answer the bugle call and by the thousands they enlisted as volunteers and later on as conscripts.

The French-Canadian element did not at first realize the necessity of enlisting, although a respectable number joined early, who proved to be of the best material. Time will explain the many reasons why they were perhaps slow to respond. But judging from the wonderful exploits accomplished by their units, they will appear in good light, especially when impartial history will establish under what disadvantages recruiting was practiced among them.

But all differences of opinion now vanish in presence of the persistent valor and the heroic deeds of the undaunted 22nd and other units where French-Canadians are in numbers, and nobody will question the value of their effort at Ypres, at Courcelles, at Paschendale, Denain and Cambrai. And amid the joy of the news of the signing of the Armistice and the conclusion of the peace in sight, we are all one heart and one soul in thanking the Divine Providence for the ending of such long and cruel warfare.

Our congratulations and our gratitude go to the British Motherland and to her noble Allies: the fearless little Belgium, the noble and chivalrous France, to Italy, to Serbia, to Montenegro, Roumania, Portugal, to the Tschecho-Slovaks, and to our powerful neighbors the United States whose opportune intervention has precipitated the fateful events of the last few days.

Now, as Canadians, we may rejoice and be proud of the wonderful renown which our boys have added to our Country.

Let us prepare to reap the benefit of the world-wide reputation which our Country has gained as the granary of the world.

Let us seize the unprecedented opportunity which is at hand for developing our production of foodstuffs and agricultural produce, our industrial activity and our trade expansion.

Let us bear in mind that success will be assured only through a perfect union of the various elements of our population, based upon mutual esteem

Supply the Working Capital That Canada May Carry On

WITHOUT the money supplied by the Victory Loan, Canada's farms would lose their profitable market: hundreds of our factories and shops would be closed: and the war effort of which all Canadians are so justly proud could not be maintained.

Canada is in the position to-day of a big business house with a rapidly growing trade.

She is making money.

But the success of her business depends entirely on her ability to procure working capital.

She distributes millions in purchasing food, clothing and munitions for her splendid fighting men.

She distributes other millions in paying for goods for Great Britain. For, at the moment, Great Britain,

her best customer, cannot pay cash for her purchases in Canada.

All classes of Canadian people and all trades benefit directly by this distribution of money—the farmer, the artisan, the manufacturer, lumberman, miner, fisherman and merchant.

The working capital needed for this gigantic business can be obtained only by borrowing from the Canadian people through the Victory Loan 1918.

On the success of this loan depends not only the victorious prosecution of the War, but the continued prosperity of the whole country.

Help Canada provide the working capital and benefit yourself by buying Victory Bonds to your utmost. Urge others to buy. Do everything in your power to "go over the top" with the Victory Loan 1918.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee, in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

and upon tolerance and the respect of individual liberty.

Such are the sentiments which animate the people of Quebec, whilst they rejoice in the prospects of an early peace. And our English-speaking friends and our noble Allies have all our best congratulations and wishes. And they may rest assured that the French-Canadian element again protesting of their complete loyalty to the British Crown is in full sympathy with them all.

H. E. LAVIGUEUR,
Mayor of Quebec.

POLAND HAS ASSUMED SOVEREIGNTY OVER GALICIA
Amsterdam, Nov. 10.—Prof. Lammasch, the Austrian Premier, has received official notification, says a despatch from Vienna, that Poland has assumed sovereignty over Galicia.

KING OF WURTEMBERG HAS ALSO ABDICATED
Basel, Nov. 10.—(Havas)—Wilhelm II, the reigning king of the Monarchy of Wurttemberg, abdicated on Friday night.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE DIRECTOR DIES SUDDENLY.
Copenhagen, Nov. 10.—Albert Ballin, General Director of the Hamburg-American S. S. Co., died suddenly on Saturday, according to an announcement in Berlin.

BERLIN GOVERNMENT ISSUES PROCLAMATION
Copenhagen, Nov. 10.—The new Berlin Government, according to a Wolff Bureau despatch, has issued the following proclamation:
"Fellow citizens: This day the people's deliverance has been fulfilled. The Social Democratic Party has undertaken to form a government. It has invited the Independent Socialist Party to enter the government with equal rights."

HORLICK'S Malted Milk for Invalids
A nourishing and digestible diet. Contains rich milk and malted grain extract. A powder soluble in water.

Canada Food Board License No. 14-18.

Let Us Estimate on Your Printing-

WHEN you want printed matter of quality—the kind that reflects a high degree of class and refinement—call!

The Chronicle Job Printing Department

for estimate.

OURS is one of the most complete printing establishment in the City, and only the best compositors and printers available are employed, so as to insure thorough satisfaction.

WHEN you are in line for Stationery, Folders, Pamphlets, Booklets, and Circulars, phone 6000. Our solicitor will call immediately.



ISS TO DEFEAT GERMANY'S PLANS

MANS HAVE STORES AND
GENCIES IN SWITZERLAND
ND CONTROL FACTORIES.

ing to the persistent efforts of
Entente, consuls in Switzerland,
ed by the patriotic Swiss press,
Federal Government of Switzer-
has at last taken decisive mea-
to defeat the German plans for
Switzerland as a medium for
ing German export trade after
war. By a decree, taking effect
September 30th, certificates of ori-
will have to accompany all bills
ding for Swiss goods destined for
ign countries. The Federal Coun-
has further issued a general pro-
of exports of all kinds of
h, which in future can only be
out of the country under special
se. It is presumed that such li-
ces will only be issued to firms of
noted Swiss nationality.

the past two years the really
otic Swiss newspapers have
dily denounced all kinds of Ger-
firms which have been estab-
d in Switzerland for the purpose
promoting German export trade
r the war. Hence they have long
making plans, the German plan-
g to use the neutral bordering
stries, Switzerland, Holland and
adnavia as intermediaries for re-
ing Germany's trade in foreign
acts and especially in those of the
ny countries.

Switzerland many new German
insses have been established in
last few months, but always in
nection with Swiss financial or in-
trial interests and the concern is
cribed in Swiss, all the German
rests being as far as possible con-
led. The Germans have not only
ncies and stores in Switzerland,
in many cases control factories,
products of which they propose
send abroad as Swiss manufac-
es. In reality, however, these
s are intended to send the output of
ir firms in Germany, which can
rk much cheaper, to Switzerland,
l from thence send out these goods,
ich they will represent as having
made in the Swiss factories.

t is this practice which will be
cked by the compulsory system
certificates of origin for all goods
ported, which the Swiss Govern-
nt has now at length adopted.
ese certificates of origin were real-
first introduced at the beginning
the war at the request of the Bri-
sh and French Consulates. The
posal met with very strong oppo-
sion from the German Swiss pro-
auvinists, who declared it was a
oss illegal interference in the sov-
ign rights of the Swiss State. Their
ntest was especially directed against
e request from England and France,
later on Italy, that cer-
tificates of origin should be required
only for Swiss goods intended
r their own countries, but also for
Swiss goods passing through these
untries to destinations beyond.

When the Entente consulates asked
r the introduction of certificates of
igin, they stated only the certifi-
tes of the Swiss Chambers of
ommerce, and refused to take them
om the local police authorities who
rmerly issued such documents.
heir distrust of certificates from the
lice has proved quite justified.
aving succeeded in obtaining all
l their demands as regards certifi-
tes of origin, the Entente consuls
e now asking that the new export
enses shall only be granted upon
roduction of the a certificate of ori-
in also.

PROCK FOR A GIRL
A smart little frock designed for a
pung girl, may be developed in geor-
ette in any preferred shade with
findings of embroidered or plain sa-
n. Small wooden beads edge the
ain band on the Russian blouse
splain, on the sleeves and at the
ok. This same design might be
ed for a wash dress, using printed
ad plain voile or checked silk gingham
with plain color chambray or
underneath linen.

For the half-grown girl whose fig-
e is not sufficiently developed to
ake the straight, chemise-type dress
ecommended, these little Russian blouse
rocks are perennially popular, re-
ardless of season.
A graceful feature of the dress pic-
red is the wide sash of self-fabric
ed at one side. This may be plain,
shown, or the ends may be banded
with satin edged with beads.
On the little tailored serge dresses
ew being shown for fall wear, in-
memorable small round fabric covered
or crochet buttons are used as trim-
ing. Frequently panels, which ap-
ear on all sorts of garments, are
ed all about with buttons set
ose together, and again a slashed
irt of serge will be edged with but-
ons and open over a petticoat of sa-
n. Buttons and fringe share honors
in trimming, with embroidery hold-
ing it own, and it is interesting to
note that one of the very new types
of embroidery is that done in a heavy
sash twist, so heavy and so firmly
ointed as to appear like cord. This
sash twist or cord is often used in a
color contrasting with the serge of
which the frock is made, to form a
button-hole stitch all around the
edges of panels, sleeves, collar and
sometimes sash or belt, and with very
good effect.

There has recently been revived a
determined effort to create interest in
American designing. Paris has sent
her little that was distinctive or dif-
ferent in the past three years. The
very showing of garments for fall is
a study of American design, and it
is well to watch with interest.

ANIMAL LIFE AT THE FRONT

BEASTS AND BIRDS THAT FACE
PERILS OF WAR.

No stranger association ever exist-
ed than that of animal life at the
front, as I was able to observe it on
various sectors during the past win-
ter. First of all, there is the rather
delicate personal view-point, familiar
to most of the poilus themselves,
which ranges from lice and fleas
through bluebottles to rats. After
that comes the important economic
phase, with our friends, the dogs and
horses, and our acquaintances, the
canaries and homing pigeons, play-
ing their admirable parts. Finally
there is the abstract, naturalistic
consideration of the wild life which
has become wonted to the brunt of
the terrible struggle, and will find it
strange when at last silence settles
over those wasted deserts and tortur-
ed landscapes. I shall refer chiefly
to this last aspect of wild life.

Under an intensive barrage or bom-
bardment, almost every form of hu-
man activity ceases, in the areas
about the front lines. The sole ex-
ceptions are the aviators who, by
their command of the three planes
and space, are able to rise above ef-
fective fire from Archies, or if con-
tour flying at low heights can, by
sheer speed, avoid danger from ma-
chine guns and rifles. Considering
the war zone as a whole, much the
same thing is true of feral animal
life, birds and bluebottles, and other
creatures of flight being most in evi-
dence. In spite of the months and
years of constant noise and flames,
gases, and dangers, wild birds have
shown an astounding disregard of
these supreme efforts of mankind.
They soar and volplane, they seek
their food, quarrel with one another,
carry on their courtship, mate, and
rear families in close proximity to
the actual fighting and exploding
shells. In fact, their numbers have
increased near ruined villages, where
they nest in the shattered houses,
and in cathedrals still smoking from
devastating bombardments. Besides
this increased nesting facility, say
the immunity from disturbance by
man, thanks to his preoccupation
with his fellow-beings, there is a less
pleasant reason for the great num-
bers of insect-eating birds, which live
and thrive in this region. The ter-
rible conditions of sanitation and
the numbers of unburied dead in
many of the sectors result in a plague
of flies, mostly great bluebottles, and
these in turn attract the birds —
martins, swallows, swifts, and others
which find an abundance of food in
these hosts of insects.

The intricacies of animal action
and re-action can be traced in many
ways. In one sector I observed a
very great number of scavenger rats
— even more than the usual hordes
which tear through the dugouts, and
shatter the nerves of the pickets by
rustling the dried grass in No Man's
Land. And correlated with this in-
crease of rodents was an abnormal
number of large birds of prey. I saw
them perched on the splintered stubs
of trees, on the raw ruins of farm-
houses and villages, and even on an
abandoned tank, which had settled
in a hole stern-foremost with the
front reared high in air. A large
hawk, almost as light colored as a
gyrfalcon, was perched on the top-
most pedal of one of the caterpillar
treads, and suddenly I saw it leap in-
to the air, fall over in a most un-
dignified way, catch itself, and fly off
at full speed. A hollow sound from
the interior explained the cause, a
sniper having taken up his station
there. The noise of his rifle in the
hollow tank must have been as ter-
rifying as it was unexpected to the
hawk perched just outside.

My introduction to bird life at the
front came when I was several thou-
sand feet up, and re-passing the front-
line trenches. I was looking down
through my glasses following the un-
dulations, the sudden twists and sa-
lients of these inconspicuous fron-
tiers of barbarism and civilization,
when a tiny black speck crossed my
field, above the pale gray of low-
lying vapor. I took it at first for a
trick of tired vision, until I came
again from the opposite direction. A
quick twist of finger and thumb and
the zigzag trenches blurred from fo-
cus and the black spot became dis-
tinct and vibrant—a skylark hover-
ing at an amazing height, doubtless
in full song. I looked at the com-
pass and down through the cross hair
lines, and realized that it was a Ger-
man skylark and that I was over
temporary Boche land.

For the half-grown girl whose fig-
e is not sufficiently developed to
ake the straight, chemise-type dress
ecommended, these little Russian blouse
rocks are perennially popular, re-
ardless of season.
A graceful feature of the dress pic-
red is the wide sash of self-fabric
ed at one side. This may be plain,
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On the little tailored serge dresses
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in trimming, with embroidery hold-
ing it own, and it is interesting to
note that one of the very new types
of embroidery is that done in a heavy
sash twist, so heavy and so firmly
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which the frock is made, to form a
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determined effort to create interest in
American designing. Paris has sent
her little that was distinctive or dif-
ferent in the past three years. The
very showing of garments for fall is
a study of American design, and it
is well to watch with interest.

LEMON JUICE WHITENS SKIN

Girls! Make beauty lotion
at home for few cents

Squeeze the juice of two lemons in-
to a bottle containing three ounces of
Orchard White, shake well, and you
have a quarter pint of the best bleach-
ing and skin whitening lotion, and
complexion beautifier, at very, very
small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any
drug store or toilet counter will sup-
ply three ounces of Orchard White
for a few cents. Massage this sweet-
ly fragrant lotion into the face, neck
arms and hands each day and see
how the tan, redness, sallowness, sun-
burn and windburn disappear and how
clear, soft and rosy-white the skin be-
comes. Yes! It is harmless.

IN GIFTS

\$1,000.00

IN GIFTS

1st PRIZE



GRAND ECONOMIC LOTTERY

From November 9th to January 1st

?? Which Will Be The Winning Numbers??
Results on the 1st January

Each \$5.00 Purchase Gives You An Opportunity to Draw

You will have as many chances to draw as you have \$5.00 purchases

5th PRIZE



We Give Coupons for all purchases made in any one of our Three Show Rooms

FURNITURE.
Dining room sets and bed-
room sets in all styles and fin-
ishes from the most modest to
the most sumptuous. Boudoir
sets all prices. Parlor sets, hall
furniture, writing tables, daven-
ports, divanettes, chester-
field, tables. We have a fine as-
sortment of rattan furniture.
Rocking chairs, easy chairs,
smoking sets, pedestals, music
cabinets, oilcloths, rugs, mir-
rors, frames, etc., etc.

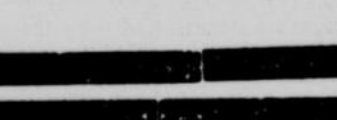
STOVES.
Steel or cast iron stoves for
wood or coal, camp stoves,
hotel stoves, steel or cast-iron
furnaces to heat with wood or
coal.
Combination furnaces, very
handy and very cheap. All our
stoves and furnaces are guar-
anteed to heat well and also
against all defects in construc-
tion.

MUSIC.
Pianos in all styles and in
all finishes; upright, grand and
automatic. Gramophones with
or without record cabinets.
Pathe or Columbia records,
more than 10,000 selections in
stock. Sheet music in all prices
from 15 cents upwards. Violins,
violincellos, guitars, mandolins,
banjos, cornets, clarinettes,
trombones, flutes, etc., etc.

6th PRIZE



3rd PRIZE



Eug. Julien & Co
QUEBEC

4th PRIZE

Do not forget that this grand lottery has begun in our three large show-
rooms. As you may judge by the value of the prizes, it is the largest that has
ever been made.

Therefore when you have anything to buy, do not forget that in favoring us
with your patronage you will have the opportunity to win some valuable articles.
The cars stop at the doors of our show-rooms.

1230 St. Valier St.

197 St. Joseph Street, St. Roch's

Corner St. Joseph and St. Valier Streets, St. Saviour

THE REINDEER IN LABRADOR

DR. GRENFELL TO TRANSFER
HERD TO NEW CANADIAN
STATION.

Dr. W. J. Grenfell, the eminent
Labrador medical missionary, left
St. John's, Newfoundland, at the end
of June in his hospital yacht, the
Strathcona, to take up his summer's
work. Apart from the regular ser-
vices, which he carried on this sum-
mer, as in previous years, namely,
the operating of several hospitals and
auxiliary stations on land, while
cruising with the fishing fleets him-
self, he has been making arrange-
ments for the transfer of his herd of
reindeer from northern Newfoundland
to a new station on Canadian
Labrador.

This step has been rendered neces-
sary by various circumstances, notably
by the difficulties in working the rein-
deer experiment satisfactorily in a
region so populous as that section of
Newfoundland where the deer are
now located, in the vicinity of St.
Anthony, his chief hospital station,
and the impossibility of carrying out
there experiments for inter-breeding
the Lapland reindeer with the native
caribou, a policy which he has long
been desirous of carrying out, and
which he believes has a good pros-
pect of success, giving the right en-
vironment and conditions. These, it
is believed, can be obtained in a tract
of Canadian territory inside, or to the
west of, Belle Isle Strait, sufficiently
close to the territory there controlled
by Newfoundland to make it possible
for the Corranovan (Nfld.) mail boats
and other agencies to be utilized when
necessary in obtaining supplies and
other essentials, but far enough re-
moved from the fishing areas and
peopled sections to render the ven-
ture proof against the drawbacks in-
cident to settled areas.

About twelve years ago Dr. Gren-
fell first adopted the reindeer ex-
periment in Newfoundland. He import-
ed a herd of 300 Lapland reindeer,
and landed them at St. Anthony. The
Norwegian steamer Anita, which
brought them across the Atlantic,
was so delayed through various
causes that she did not reach the
Newfoundland coast until Christmas
week, and the herd had to be landed
on the ice, and quartered near the
Mission buildings until a proper
feeding ground could be arranged.

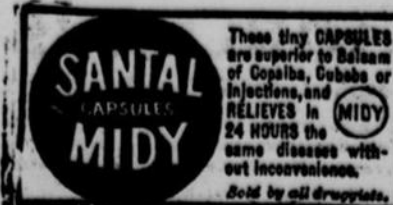
Here they were moved later, and
at first the experiment was highly
successful. During the next few

years the total number of animals
increased from 300 to nearly 1,200,
but inbreeding resulted in deterio-
ration and it was not possible to secure
a new stock to improve the breed.
Many causes contributed as well to
tell against the success of the ven-
ture, and now the herd is diminished
to about its original number. It is
hoped, however, that with the trans-
fer to Canadian Labrador it will be
possible, on new feeding grounds, re-
mote from settled areas, to build up
the herd again and to introduce a
strain of native caribou blood there-
in which will be very beneficial.

Dr. Grenfell is convinced that the
domestication of the caribou is quite
feasible, and that within a compara-
tively brief period the animals can
be made as useful as the reindeer,
which are only the Lapland caribou
of former times domesticated and
kept so by constant use, generation
after generation. He expects to
have a Canadian revenue steamer
visit the coast later in the season,
and make the transfer, which will
only be a matter of about a day's
voyage, and he expects this to be car-
ried out promptly and successfully.
He has made arrangements with the
Government of the Province of Que-
bec, under whose jurisdiction the
herd will be in future, whereby any
excess over 300 shall be at his dis-
posal for transfer back to Newfound-
land territory again whenever he so
desires, for he has full faith in the
feasibility of his scheme for replac-
ing the vicious Labrador dog with the
caribou as a draft animal on the
northern coast.

DIGGING FOR GOLD.

Every time a large underground
project is under construction many
people hope that the deep cuttings
involved will result in the discovery
of gold or other valuable minerals.
This expectation was not realized in
the case of Mount Royal Tunnel, but
the Tunnel has now been completed
and was opened on October 21st, on
which date the Canadian Northern
Railway established through train
service between Montreal (Tunnel
Terminal), Ottawa (Central Station)
and Toronto (Union Station). Mont-
real Tunnel Terminal is located on
Lagauchetiere St., West, two blocks
East of Dominion Square and within
five minutes' walk of the leading ho-
tels, retail business stores and other
railway stations.



GREAT DEVELOPMENTS ARE NOW PENDING IN THE WORLD WAR

Keep posted on the latest and most reli- able news by having The Chronicle. delivered in your home every morning.

Rate Per Annum - - - \$4.00



NOTICE

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.
NOTICE is hereby given to all those who have filed complaints against the Assessment Book for overcharge, that their complaints will be called before the Board of Assessors in the Hall wherein are held the sittings of the Recorder's Court on Thursday, the Fourteenth day of November instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when it will be necessary that each complainant do appear, in order to have a future day fixed for the proving of such complaints, otherwise the same may be rejected.
Quebec, November 11th, 1918.
J. E. BUSSIERES,
Deputy Clerk of the Board of Assessors.
Nov. 11/18.

CORPORATION OF QUEBEC

City Engineer's Office

TENDERS FOR REMOVAL OF SNOW

CITY HALL

Quebec, November 8th, 1918.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders, endorsed Tender for Removal of Snow and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to Wednesday the 20th instant at 4 p.m., for removing snow from that part of Champlain ward included what was formerly St. Louis and Palace wards).

Tenders must be made on printed blank forms, and endorsed in the printed envelopes, which will be furnished to intending contractors, on application for the same at the City Engineer's office, and the Road Committee will not entertain any tender that is not made on the said blank forms and enclosed in the said envelopes.

Tenders must be endorsed on the outside of the envelopes, with a certificate from the City Treasurer of the necessary deposit as security for the contract.

Each tender shall be subscribed to by two responsible parties willing to secure the execution of the contract. Each tenderer shall deposit in the hands of the City Treasurer the sum of \$200 for the first district tendered for, and \$100 for each additional district he may tender for to be confiscated by any one refusing to sign the contract.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the lowest or even any of the tenders.

The contractor to pay for drawing up the contract, and supply the City Engineers with a certified copy thereof.

W. D. BAILLAIRGE,
City Engineer

CITY OF QUEBEC.

CITY HALL

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

BY-LAW No. 11

By-law concerning the widening of the prolongation of St. Valier St.

(Drawn up in the French Language)
At a meeting of the City Council, held on the 8th day of November, 1918, the following By-law was read for the first time:

Whereas it is necessary, in the public interest, to widen the prolongation of St. Valier street, annexed to the city of Quebec, in virtue of act 4 Geo. V. Ch. 72, art. 18 so as to give a uniform width of 50 feet to said street;

It is consequently ordained and enacted by the municipal council of the city of Quebec and the said council doth ordain and enact as follows to wit:

1.—To widen the prolongation of St. Valier Street, to a uniform width of 50 feet from the cadastral No. 2349 of St. Valier Ward, inclusively as far as the western limits of the city, it is necessary to acquire the following strips of land, to wit:

On No. 2349 about 400 Square feet	" 2350 "	" 575 "
" 2351 "	" 660 "	" "
" 2352 "	" 660 "	" "
" 2353 "	" 775 "	" "
" 2354 "	" 1584 "	" "
" 2355 "	" 8045 "	" "
" 2356 "	" 11830 "	" "
" 2357 "	" 900 "	" "

All as specified and marked on the plan deposited in the City Engineer's office, dated 20th December, 1915, prepared by Land surveyor Hugh O'Donnell and revised on the 14th of June, 1918, by Land Surveyor Edouard Hamel.

2.—For the above mentioned area the city shall acquire amicably or by expropriation said strips of land.

3.—The prices to be paid for said strips of land shall be taken from the monies this city has voted for improvements on St. Valier street, to the amount of two thousand dollars and the balance on a loan which shall be authorized to that end by the Legislature at its next session.

Public Notice

is hereby given that in conformity with the dispositions of the law, the above By-law shall be read a second time for adoption on Friday, the 22nd day of November instant (1918).

By order,
H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD,
City Clerk

Hotels

St. Lawrence Hall

MONTREAL

Magnificent new entrance on St. James Street.
300 Rooms (many with baths attached).
American plan, from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day.
European plan, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day.
A. J. HIGGINS, Ltd.
C. F. B. License No. 10-5512.

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

FREEMAN'S HOTEL

St. James and Notre Dame Streets, Montreal.

The popular European plan Hotel, situated in the Banking centre. Convenient to Railway depots and Steamboat landings.

150 Rooms. Rates: \$1.50 up.
Restaurant Special Features:
A la Carte service, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Table d'Hôte Dinner, 6 to 8 p.m., \$1.00.
Businessmen's Lunch, 12 to 2 p.m., .85.
CHAS. L. de ROUVILLE,
Formerly Manager, Chateau Frontenac.
(Canada Food Board License No. 10-4777-8-9.)

A Very Quiet, Accessible Hotel, Reasonable in Price.

Hotel Seymour

44-50 WEST 4TH STREET, NEW YORK.

Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway. Three minutes from Grand Central Station. Near the Shops and Theatres. Large, Light Rooms. Beautifully Furnished. Rooms, with Bath. \$2.00 up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$3.00 up. Excellent Restaurant a la Carte. W. T. Montgomery, Manager. A-100, N.Y. 10010

HOTEL WILHELMINA



242 MOUNTAIN STREET, MONTREAL.
BRIGHT WARM ROOMS, GOOD MEALS, MODERATE RATES.
Write for Booklet—C. F. B. License 10-14123.

O.10x1y

The most attractive and popular up-to-date CAFE in Quebec City.

The New Marathon Cafe

46 ST. JOHN STREET (near Palace Hill); 150 ST. JOHN.

Malpeque Oysters served in all styles.

Special Table d'Hôte Dinner served on Sundays from 11:00 noon to 8:00 p.m. and 5:00 to 8:00 p.m.

MUSIC FROM 6:00 to 8:00 P.M.

Mr. Young Violin, Mrs. Fogg Piano.

WM. CHILDS, Proprietor. Telephone 7915.

License No. 10-4290.

License No. 10-8027.

War? War?? War???

Don't let the high cost of living worry you. Reduce your meat and grocery bills by dining at the most up-to-date and well-known Cafe in the city, at reasonable prices.

Also try our special Sunday Dinner, at 65c per cover—from 11:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Orchestra every Sunday night, from 6:00 to 8:00 o'clock. Directed by the well-known Mr. H. Anson Clapperton, musical director of the Victoria Theatre.

THE Belmont CAFE

Phone 1592. 90 ST. JOHN ST.

Food Control License No. 10-6757.

PETER PERGANTES, Proprietor.

WOMAN'S VIEW OF MASCULINE DRESS

THINKS MAN WOULD LOOK LOOK DELIGHTFUL IN A WOMAN'S CORSET.

The war has brought many changes to the world, and it is certainly hoped that mere man will now take a tumble and let the uniform of the soldier suggest to him a new mode of dress. We see daily the trim figures of "our boys," with the neat-fitting uniform coat, baggy trousers to the knee and the leggings that so well set off the leg.

Man's present dress is always a matter of ridicule, is unsightly and should be changed to something more sensible and economical.

Let us build for Mr. Man a new kind of suit, a woman writes to the editor of the New York World. At first he will howl and say no, but if women will persevere and say you must, he will, and in the end be happy.

First, his figure. The abdominal belt is man's only excuse for the corset. He wants it and he needs it far more than woman, and if only for support alone. Put him into a regular women's corset of waistline height and long hip and reduce that ugly stomach several inches.

He will not look foppish, but will have that military cut we all admire. He will naturally feel ill at ease and compressed for a few days, but that will disappear and a feeling of real living will follow, for his lungs will expand, the muscles be tightly supported and vim replace languor. The corset was originally worn by men, so let us put them back into their own garment. Women are on the average far healthier than men, and they are daily incased in a corset.

Now we have a figure to work on. Next, put him back into knee pants and long stockings. Is anything more becoming than the knickers of old days?

Think of the cloth saved and that ugly bag in his long trousers forever eliminated. Then the coat tailored to curve to his figure, lapsels a thing of the past, and instead the military collar effect.

Coats to be cut shorter and vests done away with entirely. Think of the saving of cloth in the suit alone. Even his shirts, while in effect the same as now worn, could be shortened as in a woman's shirtwaist, and of far less material, so as to conform to a narrower figure. Make a change in his shoes and go back to the old colonial type of narrower lines and a higher heel. What is prettier than the old colonial shoe and buckle?

Prevailing cloths would make up becomingly for business and street wear, but the possibilities for evening clothes are unlimited. His evening clothes are hideous. Silken breeches, flowing waists, etc., lend untold possibilities at a dinner or function.

And the comforts on a hot summer day. Let him have several pairs of white duck knickers and an array of shirts. White pumps and stockings to match, and thousands of yards of wool saved. And a far better dressed man in the bargain.

Every man down in his heart wishes he could change to something more becoming and with greater possibilities of variety. And every man who reads this will fervently hope that someone will start the ball rolling, for he has not the nerve himself to captain the movement.

Nine out of ten will quickly fall into line and dress accordingly and feel happy to think that someone started a dress reform.

I trust the world will air a woman's views about man's dress and that wives and sweethearts will follow your lines and shame the man into a well-dressed being.

RECOLLECTIONS OF

TATTERSALL'S.

Few, if any auction marts have enjoyed such a widespread reputation as Tattersall's, the original building of which stood close to Hyde Park Corner upon the site of the present Grosvenor Crescent. In the days when Tattersall's occupied a portion of the grounds of Lanesborough House, some 150 years ago, wisps of snipe were frequently out upon the marshy ground between Hyde Park Corner and the Thames.

There was no great horse lover or horse racer, whether in the United Kingdom or on the continent, who did not make his pilgrimage from time to time to this great mart where, on the Mondays and in the season, on Thursday in each week, men of every social grade assembled—whether wealthy horse fanciers or poor horse dealers. Masters of hounds and their huntsmen were to be seen discussing the points of hunters, jockeys jostled owners of race-horses, and even bishops had an opportunity of gaining a closer acquaintance with human nature by rubbing shoulders with costers and blacklegs. The assemblage was, indeed, one of the most varied it would be possible to imagine.

Richard Tattersall, the founder of the celebrated auction mart, could lay claim to literary connection, for he was not training groom to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's brother? Though over 140 years have passed since he retired from the private position of training groom to the public, and from the more important status of proprietor of an auction mart destined to world renown horse selling and horse buying, like human nature, remain the same. In outward aspect the assemblage which has gathered round the portals and within the stables of Knightsbridge during recent London seasons, and especially dur-

THE LUXEMBOURG PATRIOTS' GREETING

TH TELEGRAM SENT TO BELGIAN MINISTER AND HIS REPLY

The following telegram was recently sent by the League of Luxembourg Patriots to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"Interpreting the feelings of their invaded country, the Committee of the League of Luxembourg Patriots abroad, which group together many compatriots in allied and Neutral countries, express their admiration for the glorious armies, faithful wardens of Luxembourg. They look forward to the day when the latter will owe them their deliverance."

(Signed) DE KER.

The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs replied:
"The greeting which your League send them will go to the hearts of our soldiers, among whom so many brave sons of Luxembourg fraternally united in the same ideals of independence and honour, are struggling for the deliverance of both our countries. I thank you in their name for this token of affection."

(Signed) HYMANS

ing the week before the Derby and Ascot races, may differ in some respects from the promiscuous and motley gathering to be seen in days gone by at Hyde Park Corner. The bustle and excitement are much the same, the outward appearance in dress and equipage alone are different. The smart buggy with its high-stepping horse and the "Tiger" hanging on behind has given way in turn to the equally smart double dogcart and sociable, and to the motor of today. The coster cart alone can claim the proud distinction of having survived all vicissitudes.

The name of Richard Tattersall is inseparably connected with that of the celebrated racehorse, "Highflyer," which they bought for the price of £2,500, not wholly out of savings, one would imagine, but to a considerable extent a credit for his reputation for integrity was beyond suspicion. The building which he founded was entered by a large gateway opening up to an inclosure laid down in grass, and from the middle of which rose a solitary tree. In a courtyard beyond, however, the real business of the mart was carried on, for here was the auctioneer's rostrum before which the horse from the adjoining stable were paraded.

In 1865 the mart was removed some quarter of a mile westward to Knightsbridge, where the Brompton Road strikes off from the Kensington Road. To the mart's distinction as a rendezvous of horse-lovers and sportsmen, the removal has made no difference. As the auction mart for racers and hunters, it retains its unique position, and the crowd which gathers there on great occasions is as large, though not perhaps so motley, and as fashionable as any that assembled on Mondays and Thursdays in days gone by. The mart at Knightsbridge was arranged very much upon the same lines as those of its predecessor; the courtyard beyond the subscription room has in the centre a pump, as in the courtyard of the original building; but the pump has on its figure of a fox, denoting, no doubt, the connection of "rooms with hunting as well as racing; and the bust of George IV., who, when Prince Regent, was constantly to be seen at Tattersall's, still exists. To habits of these later days, the genial occupant of the rostrum was known as "Joe" Tattersall, for with other times have come other men.

Probably few people today are aware that the small triangular plot of grass in front of the entrance to Tattersall's was once part of a village green, at the eastern end of which were a pound and a watch house to which Addison alludes in the Spectator; and fewer still that a building of flats at the end of the Brompton Road, near Earl's Court known as "Colherne Court," stands upon the site where the Tattersall family lived for some years.—Christian Science Monitor.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TRAIN SERVICE

Canadian Pacific Railway passenger trains now leave Quebec Palais Station as follows:—

For Trois-Rivieres—7.10 A. M., except Sunday, 1.15 P. M. daily, 5.15 P. M., except Sunday, and 11.55 P. M., except Saturday.

For Shawinigan Falls and Grand Mere—7.10 A. M. except Sunday, 1.15 P. M. Sunday only, and 5.15 P. M., except Sunday.

For Montreal—7.10 A. M. except Sunday, 1.15 P. M. daily, and 11.55 P. M. except Saturday, arriving Montreal Place Viger at 1.30 p.m. 6.30 P. M., and 6.45 A. M. respectively. m.w.fxtm.v.1

MARRIAGE WITH GLOVE

A form of marriage by proxy recognized in Holland is known as "marriage with the glove." If a girl is voyaging to the Dutch Indies to join her fiancé there as his wife, she can go through a wedding ceremony at home with a substitute for the bridegroom. But for the joining of hands gloves are not removed—hence "marriage with the glove."

The bride then sails for Batavia under protection of a wifely sister, and the waiting lover is saved any tremors about those assaults to which even betrothed affections are liable to succumb during idle weeks on shipboard.

Correspondence

MR. MOORE'S PUBLISHERS EXPLAIN

The Editor "The Chronicle," Quebec, Que.

Dear Sir,—Through the courtesy of one of your most eminent fellow-citizens of Quebec city, we are in possession of a clipping from your Journal under date of the 2nd—apparently an editorial entitled "Conflicting Ideals."

In a concurrent mail, we are sending a letter to "Le Soleil" in which we are taking the liberty of correcting their statement relative to the "supposed conspiracy on the part of the entire English-speaking Press of Canada" respecting Mr. W. H. Moore's book "The Clash." In this letter we are advising them as to the more important journals in which the book has been discussed, viz: the Toronto "Globe," the Toronto "Sunday World," the Brockville "Recorder," and the "Hamilton Times," all of whom devoted no small amount of space to favorable mention of the book.

We must at once apologize for having neglected to send you a copy of the book for review. You were on the list that we had prepared for such purposes. Now that our attention has been drawn to it, we have the greatest pleasure in sending a copy to you under separate cover by registered post.

May we be allowed to give you a brief history of how we came to be the publishers of this book? You will overlook the fact that this is a branch of a British House in every sense of the word, with Headquarters in London, England. We are British not in name only, and it cannot be said of us, and never shall be said of us, that our policy in issuing books shall be governed by an element in the constituency that we serve. The truth is not always palatable but it is often good for one. There is absolutely no financial interest in the concern outside of Mr. Dent and his family who are all English-speaking and ardent Protestants. It was by a mere coincidence that the writer heard of the existence of this book and he at once took occasion to approach Mr. Moore with a view to publishing the same. As soon as we became possessed of the "copy" we submitted it to two of our readers, one an English-Canadian Protestant Professor of Education who has been in this country but a few years but who has assimilated himself to the conditions prevailing, and with the writer can be justly entitled to a place amongst true Canadians. He advised us to publish the book. The second reader, whom I am not in a position to indicate more clearly, than to state that he is a Canadian born, son of a Methodist clergyman, and a former Professor of Harvard, Chicago and Macdonald Universities, also advised us to publish it. The writer also read the book and was convinced by its sincerity as well as literary qualities.

Our Principal, Mr. J. M. Dent, who has done more perhaps than any one publisher to place within the reach of "the man in the street" the choicest classics of all times, paid us a visit a few weeks ago. After examining the facts, he was good enough to compliment us upon our judgment in publishing the book, and hoped that through it some notable service would be given to Canada in respect of perhaps the most delicate question with which we have to deal. He left us with the determination to do all he could to further the destruction of the book in Europe, feeling satisfied after many conversations with the author that he was helping to bring the two nationalities together.

It may also interest you to know that at least five offers have already been made for translation rights into French. The author has consistently refused to allow us to make arrangements along this line, for the reason he says—and perhaps with good reason—that his object in writing the book was to appeal to his English-speaking compatriots.

When we tell you that through his consistent obstinacy in this respect no small financial sacrifice is made by the loss of royalties, you may appreciate the full significance of his basic objections.

We stand ready to publish a reply to Mr. Moore's book if we can feel assured that such a reply is written with the same ends in view and possesses the literary qualities so clearly set forth in "The Clash."

Undoubtedly there are faults on both sides, and it is very commendable that an English-speaking Protestant should voluntarily assume the task of pointing out our faults and placing all the facts before us.

We are glad to know that you approve of the fundamentals of Mr. Moore's arguments.

In conclusion, may we say that we trust you will review the book entirely on the merits of the case as presented by Mr. Moore giving the author full credit for his sincerity of purpose in having written it. For ourselves we ask no consideration. We are publishers in every sense of the word, and through this Branch propose to publish such books as we believe will be of value to our worldwide constituency and more especially such books as will be of constructive value in Canada.

If you think this letter worthy of space in your Journal, we should be very glad. If not, we shall not feel aggrieved if you will only appreciate the spirit in which this letter is written.

Yours sincerely,
J. M. DENT & SONS.

Per
JAMES McLEOD,
Manager.



CITY OF QUEBEC.

List for the year 1918 of Voters of the City of Quebec qualified to vote at the election of a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, in the Electoral Divisions of the City of Quebec, under the Quebec Election Act and Amendments.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

City Hall.

Quebec, 2nd November, 1918

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the lists for 1918 prepared according to the valuation roll now in force in the City of Quebec, of the electors of the several wards and of the several districts of the City of Quebec qualified to vote, according to law, or in virtue of their title or quality, at the election of the member, or members, of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, are now ready, and that a duplicate thereof has been lodged at the office of the undersigned on the 2nd of November instant, at the disposal and for the information of all persons interested.

And I ALSO GIVE PUBLIC NOTICE that the said lists shall be examined and corrected by the Board of Revisors of the City of Quebec appointed by competent authority on such dates as shall be thereafter determined and appointed by them, notice whereof shall be hereafter given in proper time and place in the manner provided by Statutes.

Any person desirous of having names struck off or inscribed on the said lists must apply by means of application or complaint, in writing, which shall have previously been sworn to by the said applicant or complainant before one of the Revisors, or a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner of the Superior Court, and deposited in the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, between nine o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the afternoon of each judicial day within fifteen days after the date of the deposit of said lists, beginning Monday, the (4th) fourth day of November instant (1918) and finishing on the eighteenth day of November instant inclusively.

All such applications or complaints duly sworn to and deposited as aforesaid against the said lists shall be submitted in due time to the said Board of Revisors, for examining, or correction, to be disposed of according to their merits.

H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD,
City Clerk.
Nov. 2to18

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 15th November, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, three times per week on the route: Baie St. Paul and St. Tit des Caps, from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices, containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Baie St. Paul, Les Chenaux, Barriere des Caps, Gilbert des Caps, St. Cassien des Caps, Dufour, Baie St. Paul, and St. Tit, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Quebec, October 2nd, 1918.
O.28,law,mnx3w

Notice to Automobile Owners

Those who desire comfortable winter storage for their cars, in a centrally located fire-proof Garage, where you can visit your Car any time during the winter months, would do well to apply at once, to

Campbell's New Frontenac Garage

45 and 47 ST. LOUIS STREET.
N.8x2w

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS — Large sunny and comfortably heated; continuous hot water in bath rooms; location advantageous; good service. Well patronized. Tel. 5353. W. S. Richardson, 138 St. Anne St., Quebec.
Nov. 22x1f.

PERSONAL.

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED? Best Matrimonial paper published. FREE for stamp. Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio.
Nov. 7x1m.

MARRY IF YOU ARE LONELY — for speedy marriage try my club, best, largest in the country, established 12 years; thousands of wealthy wishing early marriage; all dealings confidential; description free. The O14 Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, 732 Madison, Oakland, Calif. Oct. 31x1m.

LOST.

LOST—Two spring calves strayed since Nov. 4th from Marie Louise street St. Malo, one white calf and the other black and white. Anyone keeping them in his possession after this notice will be prosecuted according to law. Notify J. B. Beaulieu, 88 Marie Louise street, St. Malo, or telephone 2707.
Nov. 9x2

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED — Cook housekeeper, has good references. Apply to L. L. C., care Chronicle.
Nov. 9x2.

WANTED—Well furnished 6 or 7 room house or apartment in Upper Town by couple, no children, for winter. L. H. D., Chronicle Office.
Nov. 9x2.

WANTED—One assistant bookkeeper speaking French and English, one who understands banking, shorthand and type-writing will receive preference. State experience and salary as well as credentials. Apply to: M.D.C. Chronicle.
Nov. 9x2.

POSITION WANTED by young lady in Bank or office, would accept temporary work in replacing another. Apply M. D., Chronicle Office.
Nov. 9x2.

DRESSMAKER experienced in cloak, tailor suits, evening gowns, etc. Can repair furs in different styles and make them look like new, waits work in families or at her home. Apply D. A. care Chronicle.
Nov. 9x2.

WANTED—General servant, one who can cook for family of three. Good wages. Apply 35 St. Ursule St.
Nov. 9x2.

WANTED—A general servant, one who can do plain cooking. Apply 116 Fraser Street.
Oct. 9x1f.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED. Patriotic, steady, well paid employment at home, in war or peace time—knit socks for us on the spot, simple Auto Knitter. Particulars, today, 3c stamp. Auto Knitter Company, Dept. C-470-607, College Street, Toronto, Ont.
sept. 9 mon-wed-fri-x44.

TO LET.

FLAT TO RENT—5 rooms and bathroom, heated, electric light; all modern conveniences. Apply 48 St. Famille St.
Nov. 11x2

TO RENT—Single or double rooms in a private family, all modern improvements and use of telephone, at 100 St. Amable street, near Claire Fontaine street.
Nov. 9x2.

Noon Hour Closing

In order to give our clients prompt and better service, as well as to enable our employees the time necessary for their noon hour meal, we have decided to continue till further notice, the closing of our establishment from

11.45 A.M. to 1.15 P.M.

Mechanics Supply Co. Ltd.

AT THE THEATRES

BIG PICTURE SHOW AT AUDITORIUM FOR REOPENING DOROTHY DALTON IN "GREEN EYES"

The Auditorium opens after the epidemic closing down, Thursday next, November 14th. A really BIG picture show is offered, featuring Dorothy Dalton in "GREEN EYES", the story of the husband that went through life with a grouch, due to his jealousy.

The bill also comprises a very amusing Mack Sennett comedy "HIS BLIGHTED LOVE."

Performances will be given at 2, 3.30 and 7.30 and 9 p.m. Prices: Matinee, 10 cents. Evening, 10-15 cents.

VICTORIA THEATRE NOW MOST HYGIENIC IN CITY OPENS UP THURSDAY

Disinfected, renovated and painted from top to bottom, the Victoria Theatre will open to its patrons on Thursday with a splendid photoplay featuring Elsie Ferguson, entitled "The Rise of Jennie Cushing." The theatre has been all done over on the new, the seats have been changed and the aisles now face the exits thus permitting the crowds to leave the theatre after the performances with great freedom. The seats have been also disinfected and as they are wooden ones, this is easily accomplished, and even the floor has been painted. A new ventilating system has been installed, the ceiling is now fifteen feet higher than formerly giving an atmosphere which is pure and the whole aspect of the theatre is now one of comfort and health.

As usual, the theatre will continue its splendid photoplays and the public will always find entertainments of high class at the Victoria.

PERSONAL

Mrs. D. W. Mill left yesterday by motor for Montreal, where she will spend a few days.

Mr. Charles Lanctot, K.C., has returned to town from Ottawa, where he has been on business.

Colonel McBain, who has recently returned to Canada from overseas will visit Quebec in about a week.

Mrs. W. E. Ghilon has left for home at Fort Wayne, Ind. after spending a few weeks in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo Dugal, of Grand Mere, who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. O. C. Bernier, have returned home.

Mr. John Champoux, who has been spending a few days in Sherbrooke has returned to town accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Dorais Panneton.

His Grace Archbishop Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton together with their son and daughter will leave Ottawa today for California, where they will spend the winter.

The many friends of Private Gerard V. Boyce, O. T. C. Laval, will be pleased to learn he is recovering from a serious attack of pneumonia at Kemmel Park Camp Hospital North Wales.

The Honorable George R. and Mrs. Smith announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Lucy Hamilton, to Mr. Frederick Albert Sawyer, only son of Mrs. F. L. Sawyer of Montreal, and of the late Frederick Lamb Sawyer, of Chester, England. The marriage ceremony, which will be a quiet one, will take place December 4th in the Church of St. John the Divine, Thetford Mines.

Late arrivals at the Chateau—G. S. Andrews, Ottawa; F. Stadler, Shawinigan; Miss T. Price, Quebec; Capt. Vekoslav Fon, Serbia; K. W. Laprise, Montmagny; A. D. Jardine, Windsor, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cotton, Boston; Capt. H. B. Wilcox, Winnipeg; L. V. Bartlett, Boston; Major G. Washington, Toronto; H. C. Oswald, Montreal; E. Greenwood, Montreal; G. Hunter, Montreal; H. A. Schnare, Montreal; J. W. Stanley, Montreal; Miss L. V. D. Gagner, Chicago; W. R. Scott, Montreal; A. G. Cross, Montreal; G. E. Cross, Montreal; Judge J. E. Martin, Montreal; H. A. Lamontagne, Montreal; A. Carrell, Montreal; R. M. Weir, Montreal.

Sporting Notes

Emmet Quinn says he offered George Kennedy \$1,000, while acting in the interests of other parties, and that at first Kennedy accepted the offer, but after a while rejected it on account of the unsettled conditions of hockey.

Now that the opening of the theatres and bowling alleys is definitely fixed for Thursday the Quebec and District Bowling League magnates will no doubt hold a meeting this week to draw up schedules, etc.

The Annual Meeting of the City League will place shortly, when plans for the present season will be discussed. It is not yet known how many clubs will be in the league this winter.

On Thursday the click of the pins will be heard in all the bowling alleys in the city. All the prospective players of the different teams will be on hand practicing hard in an effort to make up for lost time.

The Canadian Hockey Association reported that they had signed up Clint Benedict to figure on one of their teams this coming season. Now the Ottawa magnates deny this. Thus the championship calibre.

The bowling season is near at hand, and the followers of this sport are looking up their shoes, etc. The race in the two leagues this year promises to be spirited and the different outfits each claim to have a team of champions hip calibre.

George Stallings, the manager of the Boston Braves of the National League, world series heroes of 1914, is reported to have refused \$15,000 for "Hank" Gowdy, the celebrated outfielder of the Braves. It is reported that Stallings and the Braves would also probably refuse an offer of \$30,000 for the same player.

Harold McCord proposes to organize a Duckpin League this winter. He says there are quite a number of fellows in the city who would rather play "Ducks" all the time. It is proposed to form a league of about six clubs and play matches once a week.

Popular Pastime, No. 1380—Wishing you could drop a pill of strychnine in the Kaiser's Gin fizz this morning.

SPACE THE COMMITTEE OVERLOOKED



NEW CHANCELLOR'S PROCLAMATION TO GERMAN CITIZENS

GOVERNMENT TAKES HOLD TO PREVENT CIVIL WAR AND FAMINE.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 10.—Friedrich Ebert, upon assuming office yesterday as Chancellor, issued a proclamation, announcing that the new government at Berlin had taken charge of business to prevent civil war and famine. In a manifesto addressed to the "Citizens" of Germany, the Chancellor said he was going to form a people's government to bring about peace "as quickly as possible" and to confirm the liberty which the government had gained.

The text of the proclamation and the manifesto, were sent out by the German wireless station at Nauen, and picked up today by naval radio stations in this country. In making them public, the State Department said it would vouch for the accuracy of the facts presented.

The proclamation said: "New government has taken charge of business in order to preserve German people from civil war and famine, and in order to enforce its just claims of self-determination. This task I only can accomplish if all authorities in all civil offices in towns in landed districts lend to it a helpful hand."

"I know it will be hard for many to co-operate with new men who now have to lead business of the Empire. But I appeal to their love for our people. If organization of public life stops in this serious hour, then Germany would be prey of anarchy and most terrible misery. Therefore, lend together with me your help to our country by continuing work in fearless and unrelenting manner, everybody in his position until hour has come that relieves us of our duty."

The text of the manifesto follows: "Citizens: Former Chancellor Prince Max of Baden, with assent of all the Secretaries has charged me to carry on business of Chancellor."

"I am going to form a new government, with parties and shall report within brief delay about results to public. New government would be government of people. Its endeavor must be to bring to people peace as quickly as possible and to confirm liberty which it has gained."

"Citizens, I ask for the assistance of you all in heavy task which awaits us. You know how seriously war threatens the approximation of the people which is the first condition of political life. Political revolution ought not to disturb the approximation of land districts nor to disturb production of food nor its transportation into towns, but to foster it. Scarcity of food means looting and plundering, with misery for all. The poorest would suffer in the most heaviest fashion. Workingmen in industries would be hit most severely. Whosoever takes away food or other objects of necessity or means of transportation necessary for their distribution commits heaviest sin against all."

"Citizens, I urge you all to leave the streets, and provide for quiet and order."

(Signed) EBERT.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

Change of Time—Transcontinental Division.

The Canadian Government Railways announce that effective with the change of time table on Western Lines, Sunday, October 27th, the Western National Train will leave Quebec (Palais Station) at 4.30 p.m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for LaTouche, Parent, Amos, Cochrane and Winnipeg. The Local Express train leaves Palais Station, Quebec 4.30 p.m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Hervey Jet, LaTouche and Fitzpatrick. nov. 11x3

The Weather

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 10.—Showers have occurred today in Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Otherwise the weather in Canada has been generally fair.

Temperatures:		
	Min.	Max.
Calgary	20	32
Prince Albert	20	46
Moose Jaw	21	56
Winnipeg	22	32
Port Arthur	24	36
London	27	44
Toronto	41	44
Kingston	43	48
Montreal	44	48
Quebec	40	46
Ottawa	40	42
Halifax	38	44

Lakes and Georgian Bay: Light to moderate winds, fine and comparative ly cool.

Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valley: Fine and cool.

Gulf and North Shore and Maritime: Fresh north west to westerly winds; fair and cool.

Lake Superior: Fresh south east to south west; fair, stationary or a little higher temperature.

All West: Fair with higher temperature.

Victoria Theatre

DISINFECTED, RENOVATED and PAINTED FROM TOP TO BOTTOM.

OPENS THURSDAY NOV. 14th

With

ELSIE FERGUSON

in

The Rise of Jennie Cushing

AND A GOOD COMPANY.

ADMISSION:

Afternoons... 10c
Evenings... 15c
(Tax 2 Cents).

The VICTORIA can now boast that it is the most Hygienic in the Province.

POSITIVELY NO GERMS OR MICROBES ADMITTED

OLIVE OIL

We have just received an importation of the finest and tasteless Olive Oil. Give us a trial order for one of the following sizes:

1-litre bottles, at each... 25.40
1/2-litre bottles, at each... 1.55
1/4-litre bottles, at each... .75
1/2-gallon tins, at each... 1.50
1/4-gallon tins, at each... .50
We also have the Garres-Fourcher's small bottles of French Olive Oil, at, per bottle... .45

Don't forget to pay us a visit when you are shopping

GEORGES PATRY,

22 FABRIQUE STREET

Telephone 6400-6401.

(Canada Food Board License No. 8-2539.

QUEBEC.

BUY VICTORY BONDS with every cent you can spare, and enable the boys to get back home and enjoy

COTE'S CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS

St. Peter's Ward Committee:

Antonio Lesage and Arthur E. Scott, Organizers.
Alex. Hardy, C. J. Baillargeon, A. J. Carpenter, Victor Lamontagne.

Douglas T. Taylor and J. S. Mattie, Canvasers.

Headquarters: 116 Mountain Hill and 126 St. Peter Street.

Space donated by

Mr. Jos. Cote

SPECIALS

Little Chief brand Tomatoes, 2-6 tins... 25c
Little Chief brand Early June Peas, 1 1/4-lb tin... 25c
English Garden Peas, 1 1/4-lb tin... 25c
Finest Yellow Peaches... 25c
Crisco, 1-lb tin, for... 25c

Cooked Ham and Breakfast Bacon. Vegetables of all kinds. Fruits in season. Goods delivered to all parts of the City.

S. O'CONNOR

Corner of ST. MICHAEL and ST. JULIA STS.
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