

VIOLENT FRENCH ATTACKS FORCE GERMANS TO RETREAT AT POINTS ON AINSNE FRONT



Patronized by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.

CRESKA FRUIT CAKE.

"More Than a Little Better."

The very finest Fruit Cake baked. Containing the highest grade of French Crystallized Fruits, Blanched Jordan Almonds, Vostizza Currants, Smyrna Sultanias, turned down Peels, etc. Warranted to keep THREE YEARS, if left in the wax paper, in the closed tin. Only one size—two pounds net weight. Each.....\$2.50
AN exclusive Xmas Cake for the Boys at the Front.

A. GRENIER

Phones 1247-1248. 94 and 96 ST. JOHN STREET

MILITARY SERVICE
REGISTRATIONS
TOTAL 157,603

Claims For Exemption Aggre-
gate 144,628 And Reports
For Service Total 12,975.

THE DISTRICT RETURNS
Quebec's Percentage In The
List Has Shown A Marked
Increase.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—One hundred and
fifty seven thousand men have regis-
tered under the terms of the Military
Service Act. They are divided in this
wise: Exemption claims, 144,628; re-
ported for service, 12,975; total regis-
tration, 157,603.

The totals have been compiled
from returns conceived by the Mil-
itary Service Council from various
registrars throughout the Dominion.
They cover the period since the pro-
clamation was published calling out
the First Class of men up to and in-
cluding yesterday. How the various
districts compare is shown in the
following table:

District	Claims for exemption	Rpts. for service.
London . . .	15,051	397
Toronto . . .	28,073	2,673
Kingston . . .	13,143	401
Hull . . .	1,447	45
Montreal . . .	10,491	564
Quebec . . .	6,923	53
Halifax . . .	8,119	1,089
St. John (Appx) 5,500		750
Charlotte- town . . .	2,339	208
Kenora . . .	935	245
Winnipeg . . .	13,583	1,488
Vancouver . . .	8,016	1,961
Regina . . .	19,050	1,245
Calgary . . .	14,958	1,956
Totals . . .	144,628	12,975

In the case of St. John, the figures
given are approximate. Yesterday's
returns from this district had not
been received. The St. John figures
are therefore estimated, based
on previous returns.

The returns from Quebec city
yesterday showed a surprising in-
crease in total registrations. The
percentage of Quebec city registra-
tions in respect of available popula-
tion has hitherto been low. Recent
returns have increased Quebec's per-
centage so much that the city now
stands well up in the list. The min-
imum percentage of increase in Que-
bec yesterday was higher than in any
district except Kingston.

Eight days still remain in which to
register. All men in Class One
(barring those specially exempted by
the Military Service Act), who have
not registered by November 10
"shall be subject to the procedure,
pains and penalties by law prescribed
as against military deserters."

IN HUN PRISON
WITH DR. BELAND
FORMER CANADIAN POST-
MASTER DOING GOOD WORK
AMONG PRISONERS.

London, Nov. 2.—The Canadian As-
sociated Press has had an interview
with a civilian just escaped from
Germany, who was an intimate fel-
low prisoner of Doctor Beland, for-
mer Postmaster-General.

This gentleman escaped after the
third attempt having twice served
periods of solitary confinement as a
punishment for his previous endea-
vours. Doctor Beland, he says, en-
joys good health and did not origi-
nally regularly live in prison, but has
done so since June, although he is
allowed out twice weekly under
guard and seems to have recovered
his spirits a good deal after the blow
of his wife's death. The news of her
death, says this informant, was kept
from Dr. Beland three days, appar-
ently so that he should not have a
good excuse for asking to go to
Belgium to attend the funeral.

Dr. Beland had mentioned going
to Rhudeben camp but prefers to re-
main at his present quarters, and is
well liked by his fellow prisoners.
He has given his medical services
freely among the British prisoners
and maintains a kitchen at his own
expense in which he is the most effi-
cient cook. He receives parcels from
Canada and the High Commissioner
in London, for which he is most
grateful.

G.N.W. CUTS OFF
WAR BONUSES

DISSATISFACTION IN WEST-
ERN CITIES—LESS PAY THAN
BEFORE STRIKE.

Ottawa, Nov. 2.—While they have
acceded to the award of the Board of
Conciliation and granted their opera-
tors increased wages, the Great North
Western Telegraph Company have in a
great measure counter-acted this
benefit to the men by cutting off
the war bonuses which they had been
paying.

S. J. Koenenkamp, president of the
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of
America, is here today. While he
was not ready to state the cause of
his visit to Ottawa he admitted that
he would probably interview govern-
ment officials. The act of the Great
North Western in cutting off war
bonuses, he said, had caused a great
deal of dissatisfaction in Calgary and
other western cities. Some men are
getting less than before the strike,
the increase not being enough to
make up for the loss of the bonus.
The discharge of the girl automatic
operators in Montreal, who went on
strike, will be kept to the front by
Mr. Koenenkamp until satisfaction has
been secured for the girls. Govern-
ment telegraphers employed on the
line from Ascroft, B.C., to Dawson
City, about 100 in number, also are
after more money.

TEUTONS HAVE FAILED BACK UPON LAON WHICH
HAS LONG BEEN THE QUEST OF THE FRENCH
—GERMAN WITHDRAWAL ON THE AISNE MAY
COMPEL A FALLING BACK OF THEIR FORCES AS
FAR NORTH AS ARRAS — ITALIANS HOLDING
LINE OF DEFENCE FROM CARNIC ALPS TO THE
ADRIATIC—ITALY SEETHING WITH PATRIOTIC
FERVOR.

The Germans have retreated from points along the historic Chemin-
Des-Dames sector on the Aisne front in France, where for several months
the French troops of General Petain had been keeping them sharply to task.

Just where the retrograde movement took place and how far it extends,
cannot yet be told, as the German official communication announcing it,
merely says that the Teutons "unnoticed and undisturbed by the enemy"
systematically withdrew their lines from the hilly front in this region. The
entire line to the north of the Aisne where the Germans were last reported
as facing the French is undulating in character from the Soissons sector
eastward to the vicinity of Craonne, and therefore it is impossible to de-
limit from the rather terse acknowledgement of withdrawal, the terrain
which has been given up.

Nevertheless, it seems apparent that the Germans, tired of the terrible
ordeal they had been forced to undergo for some time from the French ar-
tillery and violent infantry attacks, have decided to fall back upon Laon,
capital of the Department of the Aisne, which with its network of railways
has been the quest of the French. It is possible and seemingly probable
that the withdrawal of the Germans will compel also the falling back of the
German forces in the turn of the battle line in this region running north-
ward to St. Quentin, if, indeed, it does not affect the German positions as
far north as Arras.

On the Italian front the Austro-Germans and Italians are in combat
along the middle and lower regions of the Tagliamento river, with the Teu-
tonic forces on the east and General Cadorna's army on the western side
of the stream. As far as is known the enemy has not yet been able to
cross the river, which is in freshet, but it seems apparent that from the
Carnic Alps, south along the battle line to the head of the Adriatic the
Italians now are holding their new line of defence securely.

Meantime with the Italians waiting for eventualities on the eastern
plains the sentiment in Italy among all classes is seething with patriotic fer-
vor, with even the old Garibaldi veterans and men invalided home as a re-
sult of injuries in the present war desiring to rush to the scene of hos-
tilities and lend their aid in repelling a further invasion of the enemy.

On the other fronts there have been no engagements of great impor-
tance. The British have carried out minor operations for gains west of
Passchendaele and south-east of Poelcapelle, in both of which prisoners
were captured. To the east of Ypres, the German guns have been vio-
lently shelling the British line.

Although, according to the Russian Premier, Russia is war-worn and
believes that she has the right to claim that the Allies now should take the
heaviest part of the burden off her shoulders, the new republic has no in-
tention to declare herself out of the war. Help, he said, was urgently need-
ed especially in the form of money and supplies. He appealed to the
world not to lose faith in the Russian revolution.

OPERATIONS IN ARABIA.

London, Nov. 2.—The following official communication was issued this
evening concerning the operations in Arabia:
"It is reported that Arab troops of the King of Mecca raided the Hed-
jaz railway, recently, killing or capturing the Turkish guards and destroy-
ing a considerable portion of the railway."

BRITISH NEAR JERUSALEM.

London, Nov. 2.—A British official communication issued this evening
dealing with the operations near Jerusalem says:

"General Allenby reports that he is now holding the position covering
Beerseba, on the north. We have successfully raided another portion of the
Turkish front."

"A large number of Turks were killed and fifteen prisoners and a ma-
chine gun were brought back."

BRITISH STATEMENT.

London, Nov. 2.—The text of today's official announcement follows:
"As the result of successful minor operations carried out last night and
yesterday evening south and west of Passchendaele and south-east of
Poelcapelle, we improved our position slightly in these localities and cap-
tured a number of prisoners. Lincolnshire and Lancashire troops carried
out successful raids east of Vermelles and east of Shrewbury forest. A
number of the enemy was killed and prisoners were taken by us."

"The hostile artillery showed great activity during the night east of
Ypres."

RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

Petrograd, via London, Nov. 2.—(British Admiralty, per Wireless
Press).—The following official communication was issued today:

"South-western front: Yesterday south-west of Brody the Austrians
left their trenches in open formation and approached our wire entangle-
ments, but were repelled by our gunfire."

"Elsewhere there have been only fusillades and scouting."

GERMAN UPRISING IN SOUTH BRAZIL

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IS SE-
RIOUSLY AFFECTED — MIL-
ITARY MEASURES BEING
EMPLOYED.

Buenos Ayres, Nov. 2.—(Bulletin)
—A German uprising is in progress
in southern Brazil, completely par-
alyzing railway traffic, according to
private reports received in railway
circles here. The strikes inaugurated
in this district are said to be spread-
ing to other parts of Brazil. It is re-
ported that only the strictest mili-
tary measures are making the move-
ment of any trains possible.
The despatches continue to report
"the severest military measures
against Germans" in southern Brazil
where there are large German col-
onies. Details as to these measures
and general conditions are withheld
by the censorship.

The Weather

Toronto, Nov. 2.—The weather is
fair throughout the Dominion, and
quite mild in the western provinces.

Temperatures:	Min.	Max.
Prince Rupert	46	54
Victoria	42	50
Vancouver	46	54
Calgary	35	40
Edmonton	34	46
Battleford	26	46
Prince Albert	24	46
Medicine Hat	26	38
Winnipeg	26	48
Port Arthur	28	38
London	26	37
Toronto	30	44
Kingston	30	42
Ottawa	24	42
Montreal	32	40
Quebec	28	32
St. John	32	46
Halifax	32	44

Forecasts:
Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay,
Ottawa Valley, Upper St. Lawrence
River: Moderate to fresh westerly
to southwesterly winds; fair and a
little milder.
Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf, North
Shore: Moderate to fresh westerly to
southwesterly winds; fair; not much
change in temperature.
Maritime: Moderate winds; fair;
not much change in temperature.
Lake Superior: Moderate westerly
to southwesterly winds; fair and a
little milder.
All the West: Fine and mild.



Furriers to
H. M.
the King

A Mink Set Opportunity

On Friday and Saturday we are
going to give some remarkable
Mink values.

Mink Ties and Muffs of good quality, well
furred skins.

One Cape-y Stole, for instance, of six large
skins, showing heads and tails, is \$35.

A Round Muff of particularly good style is
also \$35.00.

As a dressy set, Mink, the aristocracy of all
fur, claims more admirers than any other kind,
and its durability and richness is well worth the
confidence reposed in it.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY ONLY.

Monday these prices will be raised fully fifty
per cent.

Come in as soon as you can.

Holt, Renfrew & Co
Limited

Hallow-E'en

ARE you having a party at your house on All Hallows Eve? If
so, come now and choose the accessories, before they are all gone.
We have the following:
LUNCH SETS, PAPER GARLANDS, HALLOWE'EN CAPS,
CAT and WITCH CUT-OUTS, CREPE PAPER, decorated with
Witch designs; PLACE CARDS, HALLOWE'EN PARTY
INVITATIONS, Etc. Etc.

JOHN E. WALSH'S Reg'd.,
11 ST. JOHN STREET.

VALIQUET'S RESTAURANT

(Formerly of Boston.)

City Hall Square

THE SELECT RESTAURANT A LA CARTE, WHERE
THE BEST MEAL IS SERVED

Breakfast 7:00 to 10:00 o'clock
Lunch 11:30 to 3:00 o'clock
Dinner 5:00 to 8:00 o'clock

Ice Cream Parlor Soda Fountain
Confectioneries Candies
Lunch Baskets

British Red Cross Appeal Postponed

It being found that the British Red Cross
appeal is conflicting with the Victory Loan
Campaign, it has been thought advisable to
postpone the British Red Cross Appeal to a
later date of which notice will be given.

The Committee desires to express their
appreciation of the many offers to help in the
campaign and of the generous subscriptions
already received. The latter will be doubtless
in accordance with the wishes of the donors
who will be communicated with personally.

GORDONS LONDON DRY GIN
GORDONS OLD TOM GIN
GORDONS SLOE GIN

LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUEBEC UNDOUBTED SECURITY to DEPOSITORS

On Account of its Exceptional Charter.

DIED.

FOGARTY—At St. Bridget's Home, on November 2nd, Catherine Driscoll, wife of late Martin Fogarty, at the age of 84 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday morning at 8:50 from St. Bridget's Home for New St. Patrick's Church, and thence to St. Patrick's Cemetery.

O'BRIEN—On Thursday, November 1st, 1917, at his residence, 121 1/2 Oliver street, Thomas O'Brien, of this city.

Funeral will leave his late residence at 9:45 o'clock on Saturday morning, for St. Patrick's Church, McMahon street, and thence to St. Patrick's Cemetery.

Friends and acquaintances, and members of No. 1 Section, Quebec Ship Laborers' Benevolent Society, are requested to attend, the latter wearing badges.

AUDITORIUM

SATURDAY EVENING.

The Only Girl

Musical Comedy.

Prices . . . 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50

EMPIRE THEATRE
(House of Quality)
TODAY:
EDNA MAYO, in
"THE CHAPERON"

VICTORIA THEATRE
TODAY:
Gladys Brockwell, in
"To Honor And Obey."
Also a Mark Sennett Comedy in
Two Parts.
Admission . . . 10 Cents.

OLYMPIA
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
Viola Dana in
"The Girl Without A Soul"
Metro Feature—Also Weekly Film
News.
Admission . . . 10 Cts.

BRIDGE ; EUCRE

Given by the Entertainment
Committee of the
Quebec Branch Canadian Red Cross.
In aid of the funds of the Society,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14th,
—At Three o'clock P.M.—
Those wishing to reserve tables
can do so by applying to Messrs.
Seifert, Fabrique street, where
tickets are for sale, or telephone
to No. 141.
Tea and Music.
TICKETS . . . \$1.00

BAPTIST CHURCH

McMahon Street.
Preacher: REV. DR. SPENCER.
11:0 a.m.—Subject: "Building a
Church."
7:00 p.m.—Subject: "A Good Girl's In-
fluence." (Young men specially in-
vited).
3:00 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible
Class.
Song Service at close of Evening
Service.
Soldiers and Sailors invited.

Supply of Ice

Private families, hotels, restaurants,
cafes or others, who may require a
service of ice by the month or
throughout the winter season, are re-
spectfully requested to place their
orders with P. J. Holden, Ice
Merchant.

By telephoning 454, all orders will
be booked and promptly attended to.
nov.23.

Stadacona Chapter L.O.E.

Captain Julia Henshaw
Will speak on
"THE BATTLEFIELDS
OF FRANCE,"
—at the—
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING,
NOVEMBER THIRD,
AT 8:30 O'CLOCK

The Band of the 249th Batta-
lion will play from 8:00 to 8:30
and during the intermission.

ADMISSION . . . 25 Cts.
Tickets may be had at Willis' and
the Chateau Frontenac, or at the door.
O.12wed,2523

Briar Pipes

WE have a splendid as-
sortment of London-made
BRIAR PIPES
from Fifty Cents up.
Let us show you our stock.
Satisfaction Guaranteed at:
—at—

Walling's Stores

46 Mountain Hill,
182 St. John Street,
Quebec.

Chalmers Church

Captain Jones will conduct the ser-
vices next Sabbath, November 4th,
and at the evening service, he will
speak specially on the work that is
being done here for the returned
soldiers.

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Stock-
holders of The B. Houde Company,
Limited, will be held at the Com-
pany's office, 42 St. Claire street,
Quebec, on Tuesday, November 20th,
1917, at 1:00 o'clock p.m.
By order of the Board.
L. J. PAPINEAU,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Notice

Re. late W. P. Osborne.
All persons having claims against
the above are requested to file same
without delay, and those indebted to
the above are requested to make
prompt payment to
F. O. JUDGE,
29 Fraser Street, Que.
N.3x3

Quebec, Montreal, Boston,

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Manchester, N.H.
Wells River, Vt., Lowell, Mass.
Plymouth, Vt., Worcester, Mass.
Concord, N.H., Providence, R.I.
and principal New England points.

Trains leave Quebec 8:30 a.m., week
days only; 1:15 p.m. and 11:55 p.m.,
daily, and Montreal, Windsor Station,
9:25 a.m., and 8:10 p.m. daily.

Buffet, Observation, Parlor Cars on
day trains. Standard electric lighted
Sleepers on night trains.
Ticket Offices: 30 St. John Street,
Chateau Frontenac and Palais Sta-
tion.

AUCTION SALE

Of Solid Silver and Plated Ware, be-
longing to the Estate Late Col.
J. F. Turnbull, at the Montcalm
Market Hall, on Monday, the 5th
November, at 2:00 o'clock.

Case of Fruit Knives, Salt Cellars,
King pattern Spoons and Forks; Plain
Silver Flatware, Bonbon and Entree
Dishes, Salvers and sundry other
pieces.

On view Monday, the 5th Novem-
ber, from 1:00 o'clock to hour of sale.
J. A. GALE,
Auctioneer.

Today Saturday

The LAST DAY of
our Sale at 10 p.c.
with 5 p.c. Commer-
cial Bona in addi-
tion

Do not miss this Windfall.

Myrand & Pouliot,

Limited.
215 ST. JOSEPH, ST.
—and—
772 ST. VALIER ST.

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC.

(Standard Time, 75th Meridian)
Nov. A.M. P.M.
Saturday . . . 8 8.40 9.00
Sunday . . . 4 9.30 9.50
Moon Phases.
Last Quarter, Tuesday, Nov. 6, 0.44
P.M.

IN AND ABOUT TOWN

ANOTHER QUEBECER KILLED IN ACTION

LIEUT. C. S. BAILEY HAS MADE
SUPREME SACRIFICE IN
FRANCE.

The sad news was received yester-
day by Mrs. Chas. Stewart Bailey of
this city, that her son Lieut. Chas.
Stewart Bailey, 44th Battalion, C. E.
F., had died on Monday last of
wounds received in action.

The late Lieut. Bailey previous to
taking out a commission in the 8th
Royal Rifles, was a member of the
staff of the Quebec Bank (now Royal
Bank) in the Lower Town office, and
was held in great esteem by his col-
leagues. Desiring to proceed on ac-
tive service he was attached to the
57th Battalion, from which regiment
he transferred to the 41st Battalion
and went to England, where he
again transferred to the 56th Batta-
lion, with which regiment he went
to the front, remaining with this Batta-
lion in the trenches till about eight
or ten weeks ago, when he was at-
tached to the 44th Battalion with
which corps he received the wounds
that caused his death.

The late Lieut. Bailey leaves to
mourn his loss his mother, Mrs. C.
Stewart Bailey, a sister, Miss Muriel
Bailey and an aunt Mrs. John Rit-
chie, to whom the sympathy of their
numerous friends will be extended in
their sad bereavement.

CAPT. JULIA HENSHAW.
Able Lady Lecturer Who Speaks
Here Tonight is Related to
Canon Scott.

Chronicle readers will be interest-
ed to know that Capt. Julia Hen-
shaw, who will lecture this evening
at the Columbus Hall on Red Cross
Work at the Front, is a relative of
Canon Scott, C.M.G., Rector of St.
Matthew Church, of this city, and
chaplain with the Canadian Expedi-
tionary Forces in France. Her sister
is the wife of the Venerable Arch-
deacon Norton, of Montreal.

Capt. Henshaw will arrive in
town this morning and will leave im-
mediately after the lecture.

Mrs. McLimont, Regent of Stada-
cona Chapter I.O.O.E. will give an
"At Home" this afternoon in honor
of Captain Henshaw, to which all
members of the Order of the
Daughters of the Empire are invited
to attend.

WAR MENUS

How to Save Wheat, Beef and Bacon
for the Men at the Front. Issued
From the Office of the Food
Controller for Canada.

MENU FOR SUNDAY.

Breakfast
Toast Marmalade
Cocoa
Dinner
Roast Pork Apple Sauce
Baked Potatoes Mashed Turnips
Lemon Jelly
Tea
Banana Salad War Bread and Butter
Strawberry Jam Cookies

The recipes for Banana Salad,
mentioned above, is as follows:
Banana Salad:—
Split banana in two. Roll in salad
dressing and sprinkle the top with
chopped nuts. Serve on lettuce leaf.

MENU FOR MONDAY.

Breakfast
Oatmeal Porridge Milk Sugar
Apple Jelly Toast
Coffee.
Luncheon
Corn Chowder Baked Potatoes
Baking Powder Graham Biscuits
Apple Sauce
Tea
Dinner
Hamburg Steak
Boiled Onions Mashed Potatoes
Sliced Peaches

The recipes for Corn Chowder and
Baking Powder Graham Biscuits,
mentioned above, are as follows:
Corn Chowder:—
1 can corn
4 cups potatoes cut in cubes
1 onion sliced and cut into small
cubes
4 cups milk or milk and vegetable
water
Salt and pepper.

Cook the onions, potatoes, and
pork until done, in as little water as
possible to keep from burning. Drain
and save the liquid. Make a thin
white sauce using part milk and part
this liquid drained off the vegetables
with sufficient fat and a teaspoon of
flour to each cup of milk. Add corn
to the other vegetables, pour over
this the White Sauce and cook five
minutes.

Baking Powder Graham Biscuits:—
1 1/2 cups Graham flour
1/2 cup white flour
8 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons dripping
1 cup milk

Rub the dripping into the dry in-
gredients, and wet all up with one
cup of milk. Cook in a hot oven.

25 YEARS IN THE PRINTING BUSINESS

SILVER JUBILEE TODAY OF
THE COMMERCIAL PRINT-
ING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Commercial Printing Company
Limited, of Quebec, Canada, is re-
cording today the twenty-fifth anni-
versary of its foundation.

On the 3rd of November, 1892, this
flourishing company had its origin in
the old rock-bound City of Quebec,
which stands out as prominently now
on its unshakable foundations as it
did in the beginning of the seven-
teenth century. Twenty-five years in
the life of the old city of Champlain,
is a comparatively brief period, but in
the life of ordinary mortals it marks
the career of the average business
man and those who exceed it are the
exceptions. Among such exceptions,
then, must be counted Ald. Joseph
Mercier, the founder, president and
manager of this progressive printing
firm. After completing his commer-
cial studies at Thom's School, he took
a post-graduate course at the Com-
mercial Academy and later graduated
with great distinction in Commercial
Law at Laval University. Thus armed
for the struggle in life, Mr. Mercier's
business ability soon manifested
itself and before he was twenty
years of age he had bought out the
Israel Turcotte printing plant and
operated it with marked success for
fifteen years, when a disastrous fire
destroyed the building and machinery.
Not daunted by such a reverse, Mr.
Mercier set to work with greater
energy and in the past ten years he
has made of his house one of the
leading job printing establishments in
the city and district of Quebec.

Having fitted up his plant with all
the most modern machinery he likewise
secured expert typographers, and in-
cidentally, is one of the job printers
in Quebec that employs union labor.

Besides his devotion to business
Mr. Mercier has found time to work
in the interests of the City of Quebec
and for the past two years has repre-
sented Belvedere Ward, Quebec's
residential division, in the City Coun-
cil with such practical ability and suc-
cess that his re-election by acclama-
tion is assured. While in the Council
he has advocated and has had
passed a number of useful reforms
which have proved a great boon to
the city.

Another who contributed to the up-
building of the Commercial Printing
Company, is Mr. J. Edmond Paquet,
superintendent and vice-president of
the company, who like Mr. Mercier,
cast his lot with the firm twenty-five
years ago and has done much not only
for his own plant, but for the im-
provement of the printing trade in
general in his city.

FUNERAL OF LATE

MR. J. M. POULIOT.

The funeral of the late Mr. J.
Mathias Pouliot, who lost his life
through a drowning accident on the
29th October last, took place yester-
day morning from his late residence
No. 234 d'Aiguillon street to St. Jean
Baptiste Church, and was attended
by a large cortege of mourning
friends and relatives.

The Solemn Requiem Mass was cele-
brated by Abbe Delisle, assisted by
Abbes Turmel and E. A. Doucet, as
deacon and sub-deacon respectively.
Masses were said at side altars by
Abbes J. J. Dube and A. Belleau.
During the service several solos
were feelingly rendered.

At the close of the Church service
the body of the late Mr. Pouliot was
transferred to Belmont Cemetery for
interment.

The chief mourners were Mr.
Bernardin Lefrancois, grand-uncle;
Messrs. Alphonse Pouliot, Joseph
Pouliot, Ad. Pouliot, F. Hebert,
Joseph Mathieu, and Alfred Pouliot,
uncles; Messrs. O. Pouliot, R. Pou-
liot, L. Pouliot, Nap. Mathieu, E.
Pouliot, Arthur Mathieu Jos. More-
eau, Alp. Poulin, T. Lefrancois, Alph.
Lefrancois, Geo. Turcotte, Paul Tur-
cotte, Ed. Turcotte, Jos. Turcotte,
Henri Turcotte, Leo Pelland, Ro-
saire Turcotte, Robert Turcotte, and
Leopold Turcotte, cousins.

MR. C. A. GAUVREAU

SADLY BEREAVED.

Many citizens of Quebec will re-
gret to learn of the bereavement
which Mr. Charles A. Gauvreau, ex-
member of parliament in the Quebec
Legislature has sustained by the
death of his son, Mr. Emile Guy
Gauvreau, student, at Quebec Semina-
ry, who passed away on Thursday,
1st inst., at t. Joseph's Hospital,
Fraserville.

The late Mr. E. G. Gauvreau, who
was only eighteen years of age at the
time of his death, was a very studious
young man and a brilliant future had
been predicted for him had he lived.
He was very popular amongst the
pupils of the Seminary, who lamented
his decease.

The funeral will take place this
morning to St. Patrick's Church, at
Fraserville.

Hear Dr. Spence on "A Good
Girl's Influence," next Sunday night
at the Baptist Church, McMahon
street.

BRITISH RED CROSS APPEAL POSTPONED

OWING TO DANGER OF CON-
FLICTING WITH VICTORY
LOAN, THE DATE WILL BE
NAMED LATER.

It being found that the British Red
Cross appeal is conflicting with the
Victory Loan campaign, the commit-
tee of the former has deemed it ad-
visable to postpone the British Red
Cross Appeal to a later date of which
notice will be duly given.

The committee expresses their ap-
preciation of the many offers to help
in the campaign and of the generous
subscriptions already received, the
donors of which, will be communicat-
ed with personally.

The public meeting called by His
Worship Mayor Lavigneur to have
taken place in the City Hall last
evening was cancelled in view of the
above decision of the committee in
charge of the British Red Cross Ap-
peal.

MRS. MARTIN FOGARTY

HAS PASSED AWAY.

One of Quebec's esteemed citizens,
Mrs. Catherine Fogarty, widow of the
late Mr. Martin Fogarty, passed away
at the venerable age of eighty-four
years, yesterday morning in St.
Bridget's Home. Notwithstanding
her great age, the late Mrs. Fogarty
enjoyed good health up to quite re-
cently. The deceased lady enjoyed the
friendship of a large circle of friends,
who admired her kindness of heart
and her Christian qualities, and who
will deeply regret her passing away.

The late Mrs. Fogarty leaves to
mourn her loss one son, Mr. James
Fogarty, six granddaughters, the
Misses May, Katie, Lou and Dade
Power of Quebec, and Sister St. Al-
fred Marie and Sister St. Laurent
Martyre, of the Congregation of
Notre Dame, Montreal; also two
grandsons, Messrs. Martin and Wil-
liam Power, of Montreal.

RECORDER'S COURT.

For the second time this week an
unusual number of prisoners appeared
in the Recorder's Court to answer to
the charge of drunkenness. Nine de-
linguents, who had been arrested on
this charge faced His Honor the Re-
corder yesterday morning, three of
whom were visitors to Quebec. These
were fined in sums ranging from \$3
to \$10 and costs each. Of the remain-
der one was sent to jail for two
months in default of paying a fine of
\$10, and the others were mulcted in
sums ranging from \$5 to \$20.

WORK OF THE CANADIAN RAILWAY

BATTALIONS.

Mr. Roland Hill who has been
specially deputed to describe the work
of various Canadian battalions behind
the lines in France, writes:

For over a year Canadian Railway
Battalions have been building strate-
gic lines of all gauges up to our
former trenches. At first these were
bothered with shells, but this year
these expert track-layers have won
their own victory.

The Germans have discovered that
it is cheaper for us to build and repair
this steel network than for them to
shell and destroy it. Night and day,
in sunshine and rain, these Canadian
battalions and their British comrades
of the labor battalions were under
fire and casualties were not few. Be-
fore the advance of July 31st, one
battalion was shelled out of its head-
quarters, but they completed the
spurs which were needed for the big
guns on the morning of the attack.

Thanks to the sacrifices of the Bri-
tish and Canadian railways, we have
plenty of material. The junctions
and stations of the new lines are sym-
pathetically named after the places,
big and little, in the Dominion where
the material was torn up months ago.
I am not giving the names that are
on the map, but do not be surprised if
you hear that this new Regina or
Le Pas or even Ottawa has been shel-
led. There will be a good 8 or 12,
perhaps 15-inch howitzers to give an
account of itself there.

"I'll want 200 12-inch shells at Ot-
tawa dump tomorrow night," said the
gunner captain. "Mind you, the line
isn't built yet, and the gun is some-
where back at Vancouver, which is
an old before-the-push station." "All
serene," answered the Canadian adju-
tant, "I can pick them up at Halifax
dump and bring them with the train
taking the 8-inch to Oshawa." Do-
minion geography is a bit mixed out
here.

Out on the Yser Canal, Canadians
are helping the Royal Engineers to
throw across new wooden structures
that will bear the heaviest artillery
and rolling stock. The timbers have
been sawn and shaped and fitted in a
little Canadian mill right under the
nose of the enemy, where Amherst
sailors drive saws which came from
Hamilton, and the sawyer and his men
still wear the Stetson's of the woods
and live on bacon and beans—some-
times. British rations are, they say,
too luxurious, even for bushmen. —
Daily Mail Continental Edition.



The busiest man in Canada for
the past ten weeks has been this
man—Sir Thomas White. He
has finally completed the gigan-
tic organization which is to
handle Canada's Victory War
Loan. This is to be a people's
loan, and Sir Thomas has left no
stone unturned to make it
popular.

LATE MR. D. ARCAD

IS LAID AT REST.

The funeral of the late Mr.
Dositheo Arcand, Collector of Inland
Revenue, took place yesterday
from his late residence Ste. Petro-
nille Church, Island of Orleans, and
was attended by an immense con-
course of mourners, including a large
delegation from the Inland Revenue
Office.

The Requiem Mass was celebrated
by the Rev. Abbe Paradis, cure of
Ste. Petronille. The choir, which
was partly composed of employees
of the Inland Revenue Department
at Quebec, was under the direction
of Mr. P. Ulric Pageot, whilst Miss
Gourdeau presided at the organ.
During the service the following
solos were feelingly rendered: "Jesu
Salvator," Mr. R. Timmons;
"Miserere," Mr. Emile Gagnon;
"O Salutaris," Mr. H. Gignac. Qu-
andous Contemplierai-Je by Mr. D. E.
Bertrand, accompanied on the violin
by Mr. P. U. Pageot and "Dum
Veneris" by Chevalier C. E. Rou-
leau.

At the conclusion of the Church
service the body of the deceased
gentleman was interred in the family
lot in Ste. Petronille cemetery.

There was a large number of spir-
itual bouquets and floral tributes.
The chief mourners were Mr.
Henri Arcand, son; Dr. Alfred
Drouin, Geo. Gagnon and Edmond
Chalout, sons-in-law Messrs. Royer,
Lionel and Jacques Gagnon, Guy
Drouin, Jacques Chalout and S.
Boiteau, grandsons, and Mr. Alfred
Arcand, nephew.

The following members of the
Inland Revenue Staff attended the
obsequies: Messrs. J. A. Dumontier,
N.P., Inspector of Revenue;
R. Timmons, J. B. A. LaRue,
Chevalier C. E. Rouleau, J. B. E.
Frenette, J. R. Filteau, E. L. Berge-
ron, L. Hardy, Albert Fiset, E.
Duggan, G. C. Bernier, O. Cor-
rieau, J. A. Vezina, J. B. E. Poirier
F. G. Cote, L. P. Robitaille, and
P. Ulric Pageot.

—Notice—

STEAMER CHAMPION.

Beginning Monday, Novem-
ber 5th, this boat will leave
Quebec at 2 P.M. daily except
on Fridays and Saturday.

QUEBEC BYE-ELECTIONS.

Voting in Brome and Montcalm on
November 19th.

Bye-elections will be held in the
counties of Brome and Montcalm on
Brome the vacancy was caused by
Brome the vacancy was caused by
the appointment of Mr. W. F. Vilas
to the Legislative Council, while in
Montcalm the death since the last
session of Mr. J. A. Dupuis created
the vacancy there.

SCHOONER CAPTAIN

DIES SUDDENLY.

Captain Arthur Boivin, of Cap
Chatte, died there suddenly this week
just as his schooner, which had left
Quebec a few days previously, was
moored at the wharf. He was well
known in Quebec.

WINTER TRIPS.

Now is the time to think of your
next winter holidays. If you still
contemplate a trip either of busi-
ness, health or pleasure, consult us.
We shall be glad to furnish you with
reliable information. The universal
organization of the Canadian Pacific
Railway will facilitate the success and
comfort of the voyage. Interesting
cruises to West Indies, Bermuda,
Havana, Panama, California, Florida,
South America, Europe, etc. Call,
write or phone, Chas. A. Langevin,
City Passenger Agent, 30 St. John
street, and Palais Station, Quebec.
General Railway and Steamship
Agency.

nov.3wed,sat, to dec 31

A Big List of Bargains Very Interesting

20 Heavy Winter Tweed Coats
for ladies HALF PRICE

25 Stylish Winter Tweed Coats
for ladies, less 25 p.c.

30 Black Coats, imitation of
lambskin for ladies, all of new
styles, less 25 p.c.

25 Suits of good quality Fancy
Tweeds for ladies,
less 33 1-3 p.c.

All our Fall and Winter Suits,
less 25 p.c.

50 Winter Coats of all wool
Blanketing and Tweeds, for
girls, less 25 p.c.

6 dozens pairs of Colored Wool-
en Gloves, for ladies and chil-
dren, reduced to 19c per pair

Colored Suede Belts for ladies;
value 75c, for 35c

Long Fawn Leggings for ladies;
sizes 12, 13, 1 and 2; value
\$3.00, for \$2.25

10 Buttons Gaiters, light and

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QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 3, 1917.

INCREASE THE SUPPLY OF FISH.

With the object of reducing the high cost of living and also to induce consumers to economize in the use of meat, the leading conservation authorities, including the Food Controllers of both the United States and Canada have for some time past been urging a more general use of fish as a substitute for beef and bacon, which are so badly needed by the armies of the Allied Nations in Europe. This crusade has already made considerable headway, and the federal authorities have devoted much attention to the matter. The Department of the Naval Service has published and widely distributed books containing a number of useful recipes for the cooking and serving of fish of various kinds, and have furnished the press with several articles on the advantages of a fish diet. They have gone so far as to contribute to the encouragement of express shipments from both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to the interior of the country, and have had specimen glass cases made and distributed for the purpose of educating dealers in the most attractive methods of exposing fresh fish for sale. In some parts of the country it appears that there is already a large increase in the popular consumption of fish. Quebec rather seems to be the exception, however. In Toronto fresh fish is furnished to the dealers by the provincial government of Ontario. Is there any reason why this should not be done in Quebec? In the territory north of the settled townships and parishes of this Province there are innumerable lakes well supplied with excellent varieties of food fish, which might perhaps be made available for the food supply of our cities. Cannot some of these be thrown open to fishermen who would thus be enabled to stock our markets with the products of their waters? And is it not possible for the City Council to help in reducing the high cost of living by providing facilities for the sale of such fish on the public markets of the city?

CENTENARY OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

We doubt if there is any other all-Canadian business institution which can make the boast that the Bank of Montreal will be able to make today, that it has been in existence for 100 years. The Quebec Branch was opened on Nov. 23rd, 1817, twenty days after the opening of the Institution in Canada. This is such a youthful country, and our great business institutions are of such an essentially modern origin, that it seems strange to reflect that our premier banking institution antedates modern civilization itself. It was away back in the Georgian era before Queen Victoria had been born, that the merchants who founded the Bank of Montreal got together and decided to give the country its first banking institution. Those were the days of the pillory and the public whipping post, when theft and forgery were capital offences. The revolutionary invention of the locomotive had not yet dawned upon a wondering world, ocean steamships, telegraphs, electricity, chloroform in surgery and antiseptics and a thousand and one discoveries and inventions that are now the commonplaces of life were yet to come: while great names in British history like those of Carlyle, Macaulay, Herschel, Faraday, Darwin, Huxley, Dawson, Livingstone, and Shaftesbury had not yet loomed upon the horizon.

In Canada the conditions were of the most primitive character. The country was still in the pioneer stage when furs and timber formed its chief articles of trade, and the colonists were still painfully groping their way towards the reconstruction which followed the war with America, then but five years past. The colony at that time had no currency of its own, and it had to carry on trade by the primitive and wasteful means of barter, equalled with the help of foreign specie of constantly-varying rates of exchange. Thus we in Canada owe the initiation of a circulating medium of our own to the Bank of Montreal, just as we owe to it also the main lines of our national banking policy and many of the reforms which laid the foundation of our economic development and prosperity. In the course of its career the Bank has not only seen the rise of modern civilization but has seen British North America evolve from a series of poverty-stricken and isolated colonies into the great national unit which forms the first of the Overseas Dominions. Ontario and Quebec, then Upper and Lower Canada respectively, were 100 years ago the only portions of the continent known as Canada and they had between them only about 400,000 population. The union of the Canadas and the stirring political events which ended in Confederation were watched with a sympathetic eye by the respective directors of the Bank of Montreal, and at each turn of the wheel in the national evolution the business of the Bank took on a wider scope, the institution ever showing itself equal to its opportunities.

As a business enterprise the Bank has the proud record of having paid dividends in 98 of its hundred years of existence the average returns during its existence being over 8 per cent. on the capital invested. But prouder still is the record of the pre-eminent position it has ever held in the national life. Beginning by abolishing barter, it proceeded to help the country by backing not only worthy individual enterprise, but by helping in great public works making for progress and development. It fostered overseas trade, it gave financial assistance to the building of the canals which have played so great a part in the well being of the country, it helped in establishing lines of ocean steamships, it stood behind great railway enterprises, and it has from its first year of existence acted as banking agent for the Government of the day. Its services in the latter connection have been of great value to the country in particular during the present war.

The steady influence of its impregnable financial stability has been of inestimable value to the country in many periods of economic crisis, and never more than in the trying period which preceded and has followed the outbreak of the present war. Its policy of maintaining a second line of defence in the form of large call loans in New York and London has given it command of liquid

reserves that might at any moment be mobilized to meet emergencies in Canada. This is exactly what happened when the war broke out, and the flow of large quantities of gold from abroad into the vaults of the Bank at Montreal immediately after the outbreak of war saved the day for Canada in more ways than one. It is only just that on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the Bank we should recall the immense debt which the country as a whole owes to this great institution, whose prestige is a National asset of incalculable value.

HELP TO WIN THE WAR.

The war cannot be won by the men at the front alone, though upon them falls naturally its heaviest sacrifices, including the manning of the guns, the digging and defence of the trenches, and the frightful exposure to the enemy's shells and gas attacks. To the stay-at-homes for whom they are doing the fighting and facing Death in its most frightful forms, they are obliged to look, and are only too well entitled to look for the necessary supplies, whether in the shape of food or of the munitions of war, to enable them to do their several parts as they desire to do them. Our readers do not need to be informed how serious a problem it is to the Allied nations to supply their respective armies with food, especially in view of the existing shortage of shipping and in the world's stock of cereals. This is why it is a duty laid upon each one of us to aid our splendid men at the front by assisting the Government to keep them well supplied with all the necessities of active service. Each of us can help in his or her own circumstances—every man and woman among us—in the winning of the war. And there are two distinct methods in which to do this, and to have our share in the ultimate victory. Each of us can so practice self-denial in our use of food as to contribute to a larger margin of beef, bacon, wheat and other necessities required by the Allied armies, and each of us, too, can do our share, even if it is only saving five dollars a month, for the purchase, on the periodical payment plan, of a hundred dollar war bond.

President Wilson has just issued a pressing appeal to the American people for the exercise of the personal economy necessary to the winning of the war, which speaks just as eloquently and as convincingly to the people of Canada as to those of the United States. After showing why it is necessary as well as natural that the other Allied nations should be looking to this continent for the food supplies for their armies, he well says that to provide an adequate supply of food both for our soldiers on the other side of the seas and for the civil populations and the armies of the Allies, is one of our first and foremost obligations; for, if we are to maintain their constancy in this struggle for the independence of all nations, we must first maintain their health and strength. The solution of our food problems, therefore, is dependent upon the individual service of every man, woman, and child among us. The great voluntary effort in this direction initiated and organized by the Food Administration offers an opportunity of service in the war which is open to every individual and by which every individual may serve both his own people and the peoples of the world. We cannot accomplish our objects in this great war without sacrifice and devotion, and in no direction can that sacrifice and devotion be shown more than by each home and public eating place in the country pledging its support to the Food Administration and complying with its requests.

OUR FOOD CONTROLLER.

THE HON. MR. HANNA.

The Hon. William Hanna, ex-Minister of Ontario, and now Food Controller for Canada, could have had no idea of the number of partyite-advisers he was going to have when he accepted his present position as a foremost participant, under the advice of Dr. J. W. Robertson and other experienced provender protectors in behalf of Canada during the war. Mr. Hanna's record as a Minister of the Crown is well-known, not only in connection with his organization of the Prison Farm at Guelph but in connection with the laying out of the magnificent Model Farm at Port Hope. One would think, to read some of the hard-tack vapourings of one or two of Mr. Hanna's declaimers, that he knows nothing of the job he is on, seeing he cannot uproot, in a moment's notice, certain cause-and-effects in marketing economics. It is no easy job he has undertaken in its fundamental reforms; but, when his newspaper non-admirers would burden him with the additional task of hailing to jail, all who would buy goods in a dear market to sell them in an extortionate market—with the majority standing listlessly by, with their hands in their pockets, heedless of helping out the busy Controller's recommendations—it is surely time for somebody to ask these same non-admirers of his to take a bit of a rest. Any interruption to the full swing of economic evolutions in times of war is attended with serious effects to the merchant as to his customers. People do not understand the scientific causes of a rise in market prices. Ever since the war began, there has been no end to the outcry against advancing prices; and when a citizen, professing to be wiser than the rest of us, has tried to explain the phenomena of high prices, his explanations have not tended to allay the outcry. The prices asked in our markets today are war prices, and the most direct way of forcing them lower is to lesson our purchases or to aid in bringing the war to an end. How many of Mr. Hanna's detractors are win-the-war advocates or have been so since Mr. Hanna took hold of his job? The denunciations he has been subjected to are akin to the denunciations of Sir Robert Borden because he could not organize a Coalition Cabinet of a Saturday afternoon and the denunciations to which he is now being subjected because he has succeeded in seeing one organized. Is it any wonder that the prominent Liberals and their Conservative confederates in the new Union Government are sick and tired of the "peradventures" of those who will not shelve their partyite animadversions of those who are doing their best to stand by the cause of the people outside of party-leadership. All over Canada today the thought is gaining ground, that a praising or declaiming of leadership is a worn-out game in our politics of today. That Sir Robert Borden is a Nova Scotian by birth, or that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was born in Quebec, or that the Hon. William Hanna is an Ontarian is not what we are thinking of, as we prepare our minds to proceed to the ballot-box next December. The oversight of our commonwealth has fallen into the hands of a Union Government, and no Liberal who has made up his mind to vote against that Union Government can regret more seriously that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is not a member of that Government than those who have made up their minds to stand by it. In the meantime the Hon. Mr. Hanna as an official of the Coalition Cabinet had better be encouraged and not discouraged in his beneficent oversight as Food Controller. He does not carry on his shoulders all that some people would place upon them in terms of party bitterness.

CUBANS PLANNING FOR WAR FARMS

MAY INCREASE FOODSTUFFS ENOUGH TO RELEASE SHIPS TO CARRY SUGAR

New York, N.Y.—Details of President Menocal's plans for increasing the war resources of Cuba, following his appointment of a Cuban Council of National Defense, as cabled to Cuban officials agencies here, show that the island Republic will establish at once a system of war farms and agricultural zones, supervised by the council, wherein the cultivation of needed foodstuffs will be supervised by the Cuban Government. This step is expected to solve Cuba's food problem, and to release steamers for the transportation of the sugar crop, which is expected to be the largest in the world's history. It is also possible that armed Cuban forces, both military and naval, will be provided soon for service in the war, under the council's direction. A fund of \$200,000 has been placed at the council's disposal, and branches will be established throughout the Republic, under the leadership of the provincial governors and the mayors. The council plans to take a census of all aliens, and will make it impossible for any alien enemy to enter the island. The importation and export of foodstuffs is placed in the hands of the Government, as well as trade in petroleum and its products, coal, sugar, bags and other necessities. Labor conditions will be studied, and action taken to stabilize the labor market and to maintain equitable working and wage conditions.

President Menocal intends to see that the Cuban planters are provided with all the fertilizer they need to install the new system of war farms. He says in his decree announcing the system that first consideration shall be given to the products of the soil, and to industries that assist in domestic and foreign production. Betterment of transportation facilities and communications, and freight economies by railways and steamships lines, are other matters for which the council will provide.

SATISFIED MOTHERS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. The satisfaction she derives from their use is wonderful. They are easy to give the baby; their action is prompt and thorough and above all they are absolutely harmless. Concerning them Mrs. Jean Dechaine, Lacordaire, Sack, writes: "I am well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets. I had no trouble in giving them to my baby and they have promptly cured her of constipation." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SUGAR FOR TRAVELERS.

London, Eng., Nov. 2.—The Food Controller announces that special provisions will be made under the sugar distribution scheme for: 1. Persons transferring their residence from one district to another over a period of not less than four weeks. 2. Persons regularly traveling or otherwise needing special provisions to enable them to obtain their sugar. The classes for which such special provisions will be made include soldiers and sailors on leave, soldiers in billets and on farm furlough, commercial travelers, theatrical and variety companies, boatmen, bargemen, lightermen, fishermen and crews of coasting vessels, caravan dwellers, fruit and hop pickers, and so forth.

It should be noted that no special allowance will be made to persons ordinarily provided for through hotels, boarding-houses and other establishments, for which special arrangements have already been made. The sugar cards do not come into force until Dec. 30, and full instructions will be issued to local food committees to enable them to deal with the cases referred to in such a way as to insure that persons of the classes mentioned are not prevented from obtaining sugar after that date.

Pianos at Great Reduction

About fifty beautiful Pianos and Automatic Pianos, which we had rented for the vacation season, are offered at a great reduction, and easy terms of payment.

Lavigne & Hutchison,
81-83-85 ST. JOHN ST.,

Branch Store:

54 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

DYSPEPSIA GONE! NO INDIGESTION, GAS, SOURNESS—PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN

Time it! In five minutes your sick, upset stomach feels fine.

When your meals don't fit comfortably or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion.

Get from your pharmacist a fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating head-

aches, dizziness or intestinal griping. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin is a certain cure for out-of-door stomachs, because it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store.

These large fifty-cent cases contain enough "Pape's Diapepsin" to keep the entire family free from stomach disorders and indigestion for many months. It belongs in your home.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED
"DOMINION" STEAM AND GAS COALS
Screened, Run-of-Mine and Slack
For Particulars, apply to
SALES AGENT, 112 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

THE REID CO. Ltd.

Phone 122. 267 ST. PAUL STREET.
Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers' Agents.

Brompton Kraft Wrapping Paper. The best wrapping paper on the market, kept in stock by us, and many other leading brands. We also carry in stock Sovereign brand Roofing and building Paper. Over 50 years of honest dealing enables us to give entire satisfaction. Write, phone or call for prices and particulars.

Ap. 15, St. Paul Street.

Fresh Milk, Cream and Dressed Poultry, received from our Ste. Foye Farm
M. BOYCE & SON
"The Reliable Grocers"—Established 1886.
Tel. 294. 19 and 21 ABRAHAM HILL, QUEBEC.

J. F. VACHON & CO.

STATIONERS — WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

COMPLETELY EQUIPPED FOR OFFICES.
ORDERS FOR PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, RUBBER and METAL STAMPS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

67 SAULT-AU-MATELOT STREET QUEBEC.

O. 39x6

SPECIAL BARGAINS

WE ARE OFFERING THE FOLLOWING GOODS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS, in Felt and Velvet. \$1.48, now 98c; \$1.75, now \$1.10; \$1.88, now \$1.25; \$2.00, now \$1.25; \$2.25, now \$1.50; \$3.00, now \$1.88; \$3.48, now \$2.25; \$4.98, now \$3.00.

LADIES' WOOL KIMONOS, in Colored Elderdown. \$3.50, now \$2.33; \$3.75, now \$2.50; \$3.95, now \$2.66; \$4.50, now \$2.85.

CHILDREN'S WINTER COATS, in Navy, Green, Brown and Grey. \$3.38, now \$2.25; \$3.75, now \$2.50; \$5.00, now \$3.34; \$5.68, now \$3.79; \$6.45, now \$4.30; \$7.25, now \$4.84; \$8.25, now \$5.50.

LADIES' NECKWEAR; a lot of Neckwear at HALF PRICE. 15, now 75c; 20c, now 10c; 30c, now 15c; 40c, now 20c; 50c, now 25c; 75c, now 38c; 85c, now 42c; \$1.10, now 55c.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—We are offering a large lot of Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs, at greatly reduced prices. 12c, now 8c; 13c, now 9c; 15c, now 10c; 17c, now 11c; 18c, now 12c; 20c, now 13c.

SIMONS & MINGUY,
Tel. 338 20 Fabrique, Quebec

THIRD SATURDAY SALE

Strictly Cash

An exceptional opportunity to purchase useful prizes and presents for a dollar.

Friday Evening we will display in our large show window all the goods to be disposed of in our Saturday Sale.

Brass Jardinieres, Fern Pots, Vases, Tobacco Jars, Twine Boxes, Candlesticks, Letter Racks, Desk Pads, Crumb Trays and Brushes.

ALL ONE DOLLAR EACH.

1 lot Ebony Mirrors, slightly damaged Price \$1.00
1 lot of Cut Glass Wares, Vases, Bon-Bon Dishes, etc. \$1.00 each
1 lot of Marble Dust Statues and Busts \$1.00 each

Our Saturday Sales during the month of November have for a number of years proved a great success, popular lines of goods are offered at merely nominal prices, in this way we dispose of the odds and ends of stock, to make space for the new goods to be displayed for the Christmas trade.

G. SEIFERT & SONS,
Jewellers

16 FABRIQUE STREET, Opposite City Hall.

Shot Guns

Single and double barrels, 12, 16, 20, and 28 gauges.

Repeating Rifles

Winchester, Savage, Mannlicher, Remington, Ross and Newton. :: :: ::

Automatic Pistols

Colts and Smith & Wesson.

Tents, Blankets, Folding Beds, and Stoves, Sleeping Bags, Donnell Bags, Rubber Sheets, Etc.
General and Heavy HARDWARE.

CHINIC Hardware Company



You can SEE as you Bake

In PYREX food bakes quickly, retains its flavor and you can watch the baking through the dish—the bottom as well as the top.

PYREX is sanitary, washes easily, keeps clean, never ages, and is guaranteed not to break in oven use.

There is a PYREX style and size for every practical baking purpose. One PYREX dish does the work of several pieces of other oven-ware.

PYREX

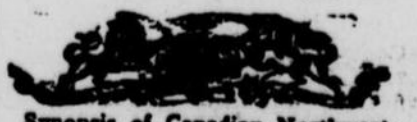
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13 ST. JOHN STREET.

NEW BOOK

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY,"—James W. Gerard.
The most important contribution to the literature of great present day events. It explains much that hitherto has been mystery. It contains facsimile reproductions of documents that never were intended to see the light of day.

For sale at:

P. J. EVOY,
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Phone 772. 141 ST. JOHN ST.



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may have a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties: Reside six months in each of three years after earning the homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 60 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

BANK OF MONTREAL CROSSES CENTURY MILESTONE



JOHN GRAY, 1ST
PRESIDENT 1817-1820



ROBERT GRIFFIN
1ST CASHIER BANK
OF MONTREAL 1817-1827
(FROM A SILHOUETTE)



SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART
GENERAL MANAGER 1911-1919
VICE-PRESIDENT 1919-1923
PRESIDENT SINCE 1923



SIR FREDERICK
WILLIAMS-TAYLOR
GENERAL MANAGER SINCE
1923

1817

THE CENTENARY OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL

1917

HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY BANK OF MONTREAL

**History of the Premier Banking Institution of Canada
Recalls How Closely It Has Been Allied
With the Growth and Develop-
ment of Canada.**

**Romantic Story Of Its Early Years, Its Struggles,
Its Success. Jealous Of Its Best Traditions,
It Has Carried Out a Great Work.**

**Some Of The Interesting Periods Through Which It
Has Steered The Financial Bark
Of The Country.**

THIS year the Dominion of Canada celebrated its fiftieth birthday. In the year that Confederation became an accomplished fact, the Bank of Montreal, then as now the strongest financial institution in British North America, observed its fiftieth anniversary. The centenary of the Bank of Montreal falls in 1917, its birthday being November 3. It is the oldest of Canadian banks, as well as the strongest, and one of the largest in the British Empire.

Twice as old as the Dominion of Canada, the Bank of Montreal has seen practically all the history of present day Canada in the making. It had its share in the upbuilding of these British Dominions in the troubled times when Upper and Lower Canada were separate provinces. It played its part in the great enterprises that preceded and followed Confederation. Its history, in brief, is the history of the Dominion, and it is probable that no other single factor wielded a greater influence upon the upbuilding of Canada financially and commercially. It has seen the population of Montreal grow from 20,000 to 750,000 and that of Canada from 400,000 to 7,500,000.

Looking back into history, one may readily piece together a picture of the dramatic and picturesque incidents that gave all the elements of romance to the birth and settlement of Montreal from narrative and tradition. But financial history is not so handed down, and so it is extremely difficult to find an authentic description of the economic environments of the founders of the Bank of Montreal one hundred years ago. At that time British North America consisted of the two Canadas, now Quebec and Ontario, and the Three Maritime Provinces. Lower Canada, was almost entirely French, and British immigrants were regarded with enmity and suspicion. The war of 1812 had been successfully passed, but the agitation that resulted in the rebellion of 1837 was already in the air.

This much may be said of economic conditions. Quebec exported timber, and Montreal furs. Manufactured products were largely imported. Domestic trade was carried on mostly by barter and exchange. Shopkeepers who bought from the merchants were compelled to give long credit to the settlers and the latter almost invariably made payment in farm products. Roads were bad and few, distances between settlements were great, and the voyage from England often took three months to accomplish. The country was too poor to afford the luxury of gold or silver circulating medium, and the various kinds of money in circulation, including English, French, American and even Spanish and Portuguese coins, made the exchange problem complicated and unsatisfactory.

It is probable that the deficiency of specie, and the loss and difficulties attending exchange through the use of these varieties of money brought about the earliest attempts to found a bank in Lower Canada. Prior to 1817 there had been two unsuccessful attempts to establish banks. In that year nine Montreal merchants got together, and launched what was then known as the "Montreal Bank." The Articles of Association were signed June 23, 1817.

Under these articles the capital stock of the company was to be £250,000 divided into 5,000 shares of £50 each. Directors were to be elected when £5,000 had been paid in, and business begun when £25,000 had been paid in on account of stock subscription. The first meeting of stockholders was held August 7, 1817, when directors were elected as follows: John Gray, who became president; Thomas A. Turner, who became vice-president; John Forsyth, George Gardiner, George Moffat, Horatio Gates, Frederick W. Ermatinger, John McTavish, Austin Cuvillier, James Leslie, Hiram Nichols, George Platt and Zabdill Thayer.

At that period St. Paul Street was the business and residential centre of Montreal. The new bank secured the use of a residence on St. Paul street, occupied by Robert Armour, paying a rental of £150 a year. Robert Griffin was appointed cashier of the bank, and given a staff of six, including a porter. Plates for printing bills were ordered from Hartford, Conn., and also a rolling press. The first £1 bill carried a cut of the local printer, the most modern building in the city. There being as yet no police force in Montreal, the Governor of the city was asked to station a sentinel at the bank, from the local British garrison. It is interesting to note that the directors fixed days of discounts for Tuesdays and Fridays, days still reserved for the semi-weekly board meetings of the bank. On November 3, 1817 the bank opened its doors for business.

Early Expansion

It is another interesting fact that from the very beginning the directors embarked on the agency system which has done so much to make the Canadian banking machine the most elastic in the world. The first agencies were opened in Quebec, Kingston and York, and although the Upper Canada agencies were later closed for a time, due to adverse legislation by the Legislature of that colony, they were promptly reopened when the ban was removed. No doubt the motive of the directors in opening these early branches was to promote free circulation of the bank's bills. Some idea of the courage required to open and maintain distant agencies at that time, may be gathered from a brief description of the transportation difficulties of the day. Stage coaches over all but

impossible roads formed the chief method, although in summer steamboats operated on the St. Lawrence, making the round trip from Montreal to Quebec in ten days. One of the bank's early presidents, the Hon. John Molson, had a steamboat on the St. Lawrence as early as 1809, eight years after the first practicable steamboat was built on the Clyde. The despatch of money was arduous and risky and despite great precaution the wrought-iron chests, in which money in transit was stored, were broken into and looted.

The first chapter of the bank was granted by the Legislature of Lower Canada May 22, 1822. It thus appears that for nearly five years the institution had been conducted without duly constituted authority. The fact had been recognized, however, by the Governor of the colony, who left the bank undisturbed believing that restriction would result in more harm than good. Under this charter the name "Bank of Montreal" was adopted. The charter was to run until June 1, 1831.

From 1817 to 1841, when Upper and Lower Canada were united under one Legislature, the history of the Bank of Montreal is representative of the financial limitations and slow, chequered growth of Lower Canada. Favored with a capable management, the bank escaped or overcame the serious difficulties that constantly appeared. The cautious policy of the directors and management during this trying period is illustrated by the fact that with the exception of two years, 1827 and 1828, an average dividend of 3 per cent. per annum was paid to the shareholders. Financial depression and barren political strife combined to make this era a dark one for the colony.

Bank Helped in Large Undertakings.
The value of the Bank of Montreal's enterprise should not be measured by its success as a joint stock undertaking, by the amount of its capital or the size of its dividends, but by the security it has given to those who have trusted it, the facilities it has furnished for the exchange and the increase of commodities, and the assistance it has given to the development of the country. In the latter category fall some important banking transactions of this early period.

In the year 1821 the Lachine Canal, an important link in Canada's great inland waterways chain, was begun. It was completed in 1825 at a cost of £110,000 and to this work the Bank of Montreal gave important financial assistance. But even before this time the bank had made its influence deeply felt in the financial affairs of the country.

At the end of the first year's business the directors proposed to the Governor of Canada, the Duke of Richmond, who controlled the British monies "that the bank be given the right of supplying the Government in this country with such monies as may be wanted by the different departments in Upper and Lower Canada." These negotiations terminated favorably and inaugurated the connection between the Bank and the Government, first of the two provinces and later of the Dominion, which, continuing to this day "has brought honor and profit to the Bank and

service to the Canadian nation."

The charter was continued by the Legislature in 1830 to June 1, 1837. In the political troubles of the thirties, conducted along racial lines, the Bank of Montreal was bitterly attacked by the followers of Papineau. In the rebellion of 1837 the first to raise a volunteer force to repel the rebels was the Hon. Peter McGill, then president of the bank. At this time, too, financial stringency in the United States, coupled with crop failures in Canada, led the banks to suspend specie payments until 1839.

It must not be supposed that all this time the bank was doing business in its St. Paul street home. A few weeks after starting business the directors purchased for £2,000 the site of the present general post office on St. James street, and there a building was completed in 1819. It was the head office for thirty years, and cost £8,750.

The Bank of Montreal was the largest dealer in exchange in the two Canadas, maintaining agents in New York. It also remitted bills direct to England against its own imports of specie, colonial imports of goods or adverse balances. The plan of using New York as a market for sterling bills and a centre for the employment at all of portions of the bank's funds, has been followed by the larger Canadian banks since its inception by the Bank of Montreal.

New Charter Obtained.

About the time of the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841 there came a betterment in business conditions in the country. It is worth mentioning, merely by the way, that in the first election after union the Bank successfully supported its cashier, Benjamin Holmes, as candidate to the Legislature for one of the Montreal districts. Under union the bank obtained a new charter to run 31 years, and was authorized to increase its capital to £750,000. The double liability clause was also imposed on shareholders.

Immigration increased apace, and in the flow of prosperity extensive public works were undertaken, these including the completion of the Welland Canal and improvement of navigation on the St. Lawrence. Now free to do business in Upper Canada, the bank established a large number of agencies there, and its business grew so rapidly that the capacity of the head office was taxed. The adjoining site, that now occupied by the bank was purchased from La Fabrique de Montreal for £10,000 and a handsome building erected. The old site was sold to La Banque du Peuple. Removal to the new premises was effected in 1848.

Hardly was the new building opened, when another wave of depression struck the country. A variety of causes led up to this, including a bank crisis in England, due to excessive speculation in railways. Canada was hard hit, and the Bank of Montreal was obliged to diminish its rest, which had been established at the end of the first year's business by £60,000. But once more recovery was rapid. The Upper Canada branches exhibited a vigorous growth. The Allan Line which played so great a part in bridging the Atlantic, started its operations in 1852. The Grand Trunk and Great Western railways were commenced. The reciprocity treaty of 1854 stimulated trade, and harvests were abundant. In 1855 the bank increased its capital to £1,000,000 and two years later to £1,500,000. In 1855 the bank established an agency of its own in New York. The first savings department was established in 1856.

The history of those times is one of periods of prosperity rapidly followed by periods of reaction. Another

HISTORY IN BRIEF

1817—Nov. 3. The Bank of Montreal opens its doors for business. Quebec agency opened two weeks later.

1818—Agencies opened at Kingston and York. Reserve fund, of rest begun. The Bank secured the right to furnish money to the Governments of Upper and Lower Canada.

1819—New buildings, on the site of present General Post Office was completed.

1822—First charter granted by Legislature of Lower Canada.

1823—Upper Canada branches withdrawn owing to adverse legislation.

1830—Charter continued until June 1, 1837.

1839—Authority given to establish branches in Upper Canada.

1840—Branches established at Bytown (now Ottawa) and other places in Upper Canada.

1841—Benjamin Holmes, cashier of the Bank, elected to the Union Legislature. 21-year charter obtained from Union Legislature. Double liability clause imposed on shareholders. Capital of bank increased to £750,000.

1842—Branches established at Toronto, Kingston, Amherstburg, St. Thomas, Belleville, St. Catharines, Cobourg, Brockville, Hamilton and London.

1848—The Bank removed to its present premises on St. James St.

1853—Capital was increased to \$1,000,000.

1855—Capital was increased to \$1,500,000. The Bank established an agency of its own in New York.

1856—First savings department was established.

1860—The Hon. Peter McGill retired, after having been president 26 years.

1861—Guarantee fund for employees was established.

1862—Office was opened in Chicago.

1865—Directors decide to make no advances on accommodation paper.

1870—The Bank opened an office and stock register in London, Eng.

1871—Chicago branch was destroyed in the great Chicago fire.

1872—E. H. King retired as president of the Bank.

1878—Branch was opened at Winnipeg, the first west of the Great Lakes.

1879—R. B. Angus retired as general manager to take charge of the financial affairs of the St. Paul and Manitoba Railway.

1884—Pension fund established for the superannuation of officers of the Bank and for their widows and orphans.

1886—Canadian Pacific Railway was completed. Branches opened in Vancouver, Victoria, and other Western points.

1892—The Bank of Montreal appointed fiscal agents for the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

1895—The Bank opened an office in St. John's Nfld., and at other points in the Island Colony.

1903—H. V. Meredith (now Sir Vincent Meredith) was appointed assistant general manager.

1905—Capital was increased to \$14,400,000.

Head office building was remodelled and its accommodation doubled.

Lord Strathcona resigned the Presidency of the Bank, and was succeeded by the late Hon. Sir George A. Drummond, E. S. Clouston became vice-president and a director while retaining the general managership.

1906—The Ontario Bank was taken over.

1910—Sir Vincent Meredith became president of the Bank, and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager.

1912—The Capital of the Bank was increased to \$16,000,000.

1917—Assets of the Bank, in excess of \$380,000,000. Deposits \$294,000,000.

000. The public deposits in April last were reported at \$324,000,000, and its proportion of liquid assets to liabilities 75 per cent. The Bank now has branches in every part of the Dominion, and important branches in the United States and in London.

Throughout its history strong mercantile and industrial interests have been identified with the affairs of the Bank, and by their experience and judgment have enabled it to exercise a marked influence in connection with the most important undertakings in the country.

For instance, the Hon. John Molson, one of the historic pioneers in steamboat navigation became a director of the Bank in 1864, and two years later was appointed its President. He was the founder in Canada of the Molson family, which has been distinguished from his day to the present time for its civic spirit and benefactions to education and charity.

The Hon. Peter McGill, who was president of the Bank for 26 years, was another outstanding figure. During his term of office the Bank passed through three great commercial and financial crises, and emerged stronger than ever. He had been chairman of the first railway in Canada, and was a director of the Grand Trunk Railway, as well as a member of the Legislative Council of the Province.

Mr. E. H. King, who was manager of the Bank at the time of the American Civil War, and later became its president, was one of the most able and influential men of his day.

Mr. George Stephen (now Lord Mount Stephen) and Mr. R. B. Angus, are others who have served the Bank well in executive capacity as did also Mr. Donald Smith (afterwards Lord Strathcona) who, with the two gentlemen previously named, was with the Bank at the time when it was actively identified with the growth and expansion of the Canadian North West. Lord Strathcona remained the president down to within recent years, when his duties as High Commissioner for Canada in London compelled him to relinquish the office.

Sir George Drummond and Sir Edward Clouston were two other notable figures in the Bank's recent history.

The directorate of the Bank at the present time contains a notable array of leading figures in the business world in Canada, and it is generally felt that the traditions of the institution are worthily upheld by Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., the president, and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the general manager. Both have served with the Bank from their early youth.

The Bank and the War.

As the agents of the Dominion Government, and as the bankers of the other Banks, the Bank of Montreal has rendered notable service to the country during the present war. By calling in large amounts of specie which it had invested abroad, and available at short notice, it steadied the financial situation in Canada at a time when alarming fears were entertained, and it thus contributed largely to enabling the country to tide over the period of depression which supervened between the outbreak of war and the re-organization of our industrial and economic life. In the difficult problems of finance which the Government have been faced from time to time during the progress of the war, the Bank has also lent invaluable aid.

In another manner, too, the Bank of Montreal has done its bit in war time. The following words are quoted from an address made to the shareholders at the last annual meeting: "I have no words sufficiently eloquent to fully express our pride in the achievements of our men, our grief in their losses. Forty eight per cent. of our total male staff or 87 per cent. of those of Military age, have enlisted. Fifty-one of our best have been killed one hundred and seven are wounded, missing or prisoners of war. Several of our men have been decorated by the King for conspicuous valor, and the whole contingent is illustrious."

commercial crisis in 1857 caused Canadian banks to cease to discount. The late fifties saw a hard struggle for Canadian business, and through this era the Bank of Montreal maintained its position but saw its profits diminished. But the years immediately preceding and following Confederation told another story. The Bank paid dividends of 10 per cent, and the rest was increased by large amounts to \$1,500,000. Its fiftieth year found the Bank enjoying not only a substantial measure of success but also a remarkable prestige. It had nearly a fourth of the banking assets. It was the Government's depository and fiscal agent and enjoyed peculiar advantages as the sole issuer of provincial notes. Its capital was \$6,000,000; rest, \$1,500,000; assets more than \$20,000,000. In the impetus given to Canadian progress following Confederation the Bank of Montreal played a most important part. The new Dominion experienced a period of great prosperity and expansion, lasting until 1872. Among the great enterprises of the day were the building of the Intercolonial Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway. In each of these projects the Bank of Montreal assisted to a marked extent.

Bank Opens Office in London.

In 1870, an important milestone in the history of the Bank was reached

with the opening of an office in London. Through the course of years the bank has attained a unique position among the colonial banks in London. It has been instrumental in negotiating public loans on behalf of Canadian Government, municipal and corporation borrowers totalling hundreds of millions of pounds. In December 1892 the Bank was appointed fiscal agents for the Government of the Dominion of Canada. The present office is at 47 Threadneedle street, E.C., and the Bank has a sub-branch in Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, where the requirements of Canadian visitors in London are given special attention. Through a period of reaction beginning in 1873 and lasting until the development of the West was begun, the Bank of Montreal maintained its position, distributing dividends averaging 12 per cent. on a capital of \$12,000,000.

The Bank's Impregnable Position.

In the first year of its existence the Bank started building up an ample reserve, and initiated a policy it has ever since rigidly adhered to, of keeping a large part of its funds liquid, so that it might at all times and under any circumstances be in an impregnable position and be ready to meet any emergency. Today its reserve fund amounts to no less than \$16,000,000 while its authorized capital is 25,000,000.

FOOTBALL TITLE TO
BE DECIDED TODAY

In The World of Sport

PATRICKS' STAND
BY OLD N. H. A.

FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP TO BE DECIDED TODAY ON EXHIBITION GROUNDS

Even if Discharge Depot fail to show up, there is sure to be a game as 249th Battalion will meet Celts instead. It is hoped that the Discharge Boys will not default. —President Charlie Pike says that Championship will go to Celts if the other team does not fulfil engagement.

Unless Jim McDonnell keeps his word and refuses to place his team on the field against Celts, the championship of the local football league will be decided on the Exhibition Grounds this afternoon.

It is expected, however, that the Discharge Boys will be on hand and the game played as per schedule. McDonnell claims that the league has treated him unjustly and compelled him to play on a date when most of his players are not available.

President Charlie Pike of the local league, however, states that so far as he is aware of everything was handled properly at last meeting of the league and the claims of the Discharge Depot manager are unfounded. McDonnell states that the delegates who represented the Discharge Depot acted without authority—the fact remains that these men, however, did act for the Depot and in any case, according to the President, Mr. McDonnell should have looked out for this as he was duly notified of the meeting. The Celts are going down today with their strongest team in line and if the Discharge Depot fails to show up Referee Slater will award the game to the Celts, thus giving them the championship, and the New Champions will then play an exhibition game against the strong 249th Battalion team who have already defeated the Celts at Valcartier Camp last summer.

Much interest has been aroused lately in the game and all sport followers look for the Discharge Depot boys to accept the league decision in a sportsmanlike manner and play the game, even if compelled to do so under protest.

BIG LOSSES, BUT BASEBALL AS USUAL

MATHEWSON STATES GAME
WILL SUFFER THROUGH
DRAFT.

Christy Mathewson says:—There seems to be divided opinion as to whether the war will hurt baseball next year. I can't say what effect it will have, but I do think we will lose a good many players before the gates are opened next season.

Before next year, however, baseball will have cause to be proud of its contribution to the war. We will miss the players, but I do think baseball will go on just the same in the big leagues.

The plan suggested by Pan Johnson for cutting down the season to 140 games next season has, I understand, met with some opposition. The length of the schedule is something to be settled by the club owners, as they are the men who have the money invested. It might become necessary as a war measure, but the strongest argument I have heard against it is that it will bring about many conflicting dates in the Western cities.

The appointment of Miller Huggins as manager of the Yankees, coming after numerous denials, was rather sudden and was a surprise to many of the fans and to even some

PATRICK'S LIKE FOUR-TEAM LEAGUE

WESTERNERS SATISFIED IF
EAST PLAYS WITH SOME
FOUR CLUBS.

Vancouver, B.C., Nov. 2.—The four team hockey league which is reported as proposed for the east will be quite acceptable to the Coast Association as provided the composition is the same according to a wire sent last night by President Frank Patrick. Patrick was asked by wire what the attitude of the Coast Association would be toward the new league if it were formed by the present clubs, especially in connection with world series and the signing of players.

Mr. Patrick stated that as long as the composition of the league is the same as formerly, he will offer no objection and adds that personally he would favor a four team league as against one of five teams as operated in the east last winter. A five team league is too difficult to handle, he said, and meant that one team was always idle and to give them all a show three matches had to be played.

of those who were supposed to have advance information.

Col. Ruppert certainly did not lose any time making up his mind. The selection was no surprise to me, as I had predicted right along that Huggins would very likely be the next leader of the New York Americans.

Now that he has been signed, I want to say Col. Ruppert has made an excellent selection, one, I think, that will turn out pleasingly to himself and the followers of the club. We were all sorry to see Bill Donovan go, because he was a most likable fellow as well as a great credit to baseball, but I predict that Huggins will become very popular with the New York fans.

Huggins has demonstrated in St. Louis that he is a capable manager, but only those of us who have played against him, when he was a player and later when he was manager, know how really crafty he is. When I was with the Giants, Huggins was considered by all of us to be the really most dangerous man on the St. Louis club. He was the only one we always watched. He was forever thinking of ways to turn a ball game and very often he pulled a surprise on us.

ORDER CONCERNING ACETIC ACID

London, Eng., Nov. 2.—An order has been issued by the Minister of Munitions stating that the war material to which Regulation 30A of the Defense of the Realm Regulations applies shall include war material of the following classes: Classical acetic acid, and acetic acid of a purity of 60 per cent and over. All applications and inquiries regarding this order should be addressed to: The Director, Chemical Section, Trench Warfare Supply Department, King Charles Street, Westminster, S. W. 1.

MANY RUGBY STARS RESPOND TO CALL

WITH SO MUCH TALENT AT
VARIOUS CAMPS THE
COACHES ARE BOTHERED.

New York, Nov. 1.—If all the former football stars who have answered their country's call to arms could be concentrated on one sector of Europe's far-flung battle line and turned loose against the Hun, the resulting shock would probably make von Mackensen's latest drive look like a pacifist's meeting by comparison. Every training camp and cantonment in the country has its quota of ex-captains and erstwhile all-American heroes, and the common or garden variety of gridiron star is so plentiful as to constitute a real menace to traffic.

Collegiate football has responded to Uncle Sam's call after a fashion that finds no counterpart in any other line of sport, whether amateur or professional. And it is a glowing tribute to the great gridiron game that most of the young huskies it has sent into the naval or military service have been given commissions, or are now winning them at various training camps. Many of the most famous players of the past few years have gone in as enlisted men rather than wait for commissions. Few who have applied for commissions have been denied.

There is so much first class football talent scattered around among the various training camps and cantonments of the east that more than one of the army and navy coaching staffs is bothered by an embarrassment of riches. At Newport, for instance, Cupid Black has more really high grade players that he knows what to do with, and Percy Haughton, at Camp Devens, has been forced to delegate to the discard players who could easily make almost any Varsity team in the country. Frank Glick, at Camp Upton; Ned Mahan at the league Navy Yard, and Leo Leary, at the Charleston Navy Yard, all report similar conditions.

Camp Dix, at Wrightstown, N.J., has not been so widely advertised as some other cantonments as a centre of football culture, but the indications are that within another month the Jersey establishment will be in a position to make things decidedly uncomfortable for almost any opponent. There is material there for an eleven of exceptional speed and plenty of first class talent to whip it into shape.

Both of the Colgate Huntingtons, one a captain now and the other a lieutenant, are at Dix, and so is Nelson, another former Colgate star. Arthur Howe, former Yale captain and quarterback, is likewise available, to say nothing of Tex Callahan, a very fair centre in his day, and a raft of others only less prominent in their college days. The Dix team opened its season last Saturday by holding the Princeton informals to a 7-0 score, not half bad for an eleven which had been practising for less than a week. Its work was crude, almost rough in spots, but a tendency to fumble was at the root of most of its troubles, and that is a fault which can easily be remedied.

Sporting Notes

The football championship will be decided this afternoon on the Exhibition Grounds.

Even if the Discharge Depot should refuse to play the championship will be decided anyway, so it's up to "Mac" to take a fighting chance.

Should the game not come off, Celts will play against the 249th Battalion team which has already beaten the Celts. The previous game was played at Valcartier Camp last summer.

A Charlesbourg man in search of a thoroughbred steed to outstep August Belmont's "Hourless," came into the fair held in Limoilou yesterday with a large roll (about \$237) to purchase. And he did purchase, what in his estimation was, a promising looking steed, or any other synonym you might think up meaning a horse. The animal was a bit thin—but the barn loaded with hay was too far away, and the horse dropped on the road. Constable Bigaquette of the Mounted Police galloped up to the scene where a crowd had gathered and summoned Inspector Kelly of the S. P. C. A., who ended the promising career of a record breaker with a bullet. And the Charlesbourg man wended (whatever that means) his way home, "horseless" and suffering casualties to his purse to the extent of at least \$1.67.

"Joe" Legare is managing the Victoria Athletic Club and announces that he will open a show in the Garde Champlain Hall on the 16th. "Coon" Couture and Frechette will be the main attraction in a ten round affair.

Patsy Dillon and Gaudoise D'Aoust are down for the semi-final of 8 rounds. Joe Crevier and Soldier Boivin of the 8th R. R. will be the preliminary attraction.

F. SIMARD & CIE ENRG. 142 St. Joseph Street

The Latest Styles in Women's Apparel

are shown in assortments that meet the requirements of every individual taste :: ::

WOMEN'S WINTER COATS—Smart tailored models, developed in Wool, Ratine, Cloth and fancy Tweeds, in Black and all new shades.

From...\$18.50, \$20.25, \$23.75, up to \$35.00

WOMEN'S SMART DRESSES.—of fine Serge, Taffeta Silk, Duchess, etc., in Black and Colors, are shown in smart models for street and evening wear. For immediate selection:

From...\$15.75, \$17.75, \$20.00, up to \$35.00

NEW CHILDREN'S DRESSES, of fine plain Serge; Colors are Navy, Alice Blue and Black; smart and becoming styles; plicated models with pockets; sizes to fit 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years of age.

Priced from...\$8.50, \$10.50 and \$11.50

WOMEN'S NEW SWEATER COATS.—New Belted models with the new large collar, shown in the new shades of Yellow, Old Rose, Grey's, Violet and Brown.

From...\$8.50, \$10.50, \$14.75 up to \$20

WOMEN'S FALL and WINTER SUITS, greatly underpriced. A large variety of new models for general wear; developed in fine Serge, Velour, Cloth, Chiffon, Broadcloth and Vicuna; the colors are Violet, Brown, Navy, and Black. Actually priced at, each \$21.50, \$28.75 \$36.75, \$43.75, \$48.00, \$57.75.

Now on sale at:

\$16.15, \$21.55, \$27.60,
\$32.80, \$36.00, \$43.30

Young Charlie White will meet Kid Lewis in Montreal next Wednesday in a ten round bout.

"Jimmy" Bell a brother of Billy Bell of the Wanderers, has been killed in France.

In Montreal they're getting the artificial ice plant ready to begin the skating and hockey season.

If the weather keeps getting any colder here, the local rinks will not feel the need of any artificial plant.

"Red" Allen and George Rivet have been booked to fight again in Montreal on the 7th inst. Which reminds us that "Red" was going back to enlist when the span was placed in position on the Quebec Bridge.

Eddie Livingstone of the Torontos was in Montreal yesterday —Eddie could form a league with Toronto, Cincinnati, Halifax and Dawson City—Such a league would be a paying proposition in view of the small travelling expenses.

The Phillies used the least players in the National League last summer. Pat Moran's club used only 24 players during the season, while Pittsburgh finished in last place using 41 players. The Giants used 33, counting Heinie Zimmerman.

Facts not worth knowing:—The Terrace slide is not open yet. There is lots of ice around the north pole, but no hockey leagues.

Lou Mace, former Emmet and St. Patricks' ball-player, who also figured on the Victorias of this city, writes us from France, where he located with the American Army. Lou says he's in good health and spirits and encloses a copy of the European edition of the New York Herald, printed in English and French. All the baseball results were published just as in America.

Popular Pastime, No. 976—Listening to the operators giving expert criticism on the stuff in this column. (Can't blame them, we don't like it ourselves).

DOG TAX URGED TO AID CONSERVATION

Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 2.—The Food Administration of Louisiana is calling on the farmers and market gardeners of the State to substitute a pig for every dog in existence in this Commonwealth. At the same time an effort is being made to arouse sufficient interest in the matter to have a law passed at the next session of the Legislature taxing dogs out of existence.

It is estimated by those who have



Bright Neckwear

The soft glow of autumn permeates our whole showing of new neckties—rays of the sunset, bits of the sky, touches of the frost-bitten leaves—all harmoniously and artistically blended to add that bright, necessary spot to your whole attire. See them today.

Holt, Renfrow & Co.

Week-End Sale KNITTED TIES

Plain and Fancy Stripes

Saturday, 75c

J. H. MULLIN Reg'd

Phone 1606. Quebec's Haberdasher. 48 Fabrique.



WHY? Not call at sign of the 2 PIPES Stores, up above for Fine Imported and Domestic Cigars, largest assortment of cigarettes, high grade of cut and plug tobacco, best Briar pipes, biggest variety of smokers requisites in Canada. At one price only, which can't be beat.

JOS. COTE, Quebec.

7 STORES WHICH CARRY the same sign: 188 ST. PAUL ST., 179, 272 and 459 ST. JOSEPH ST., 26 and 242 ST. JOHN ST., 76 MOUNTAIN HILL.

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.



HEINTZMAN & CO.

PIANO

At A Great Reduction

We are offering at a grand reduction a magnificent Piano "BABY GRAND" trade mark, and also an upright Piano, walnut case, of the celebrated Heintzman & Company make.

Lavigne & Hutchison,
81-83-85 ST. JOHN ST.,
Telephone 891.

Not a Corn or Callus on Feet

Apply few drops, then lift them off without pain.



A noted Cincinnati authority discovered a new ether compound and called it freezezone and it now can be had in little bottles for a few cents from any drug store.

You simply apply a few drops of freezezone upon a tender corn or painful callus and instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off with fingers.

No pain, not a bit of soreness, either when applying freezezone or afterwards, and it doesn't even irritate the skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also toughened calluses, just shrivel up and lift off so easy. It is wonderful! It works like a charm. Try it!

Women should keep freezezone on their dressers and never let a corn ache twice.

GERMAN PRESS ON WILLY-NICKY PLOT

CONDEMNATION OF POST-BISMARCKIAN DIPLOMACY—SOCIALIST ORGAN OUT-SPOKEN.

Berlin, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Despite the censorship conditions in Germany at the present time, there are indications that the publication of the Kaiser-Tsar correspondence has made a great impression there, and that the Government has not altogether achieved what it expected in presenting its own version of the case.

In the first place, the Radical and Socialist press has lost no time in making all the capital possible out of the Kaiser's letter to the Tsar, urging him to refer the question of concluding peace with Japan to the Duma. Obviously, Radical and Socialist writers exclaim, the Kaiser is the convinced advocate of the parliamentary system, and the only wonder is that the procedure so strongly recommended for Russia more than 10 years ago still awaits its introduction into Germany.

But this is not all. There are some papers that have lent themselves to the support of the official view put forward in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung that the Kaiser's demarche represented an attempt, not to "encircle" Great Britain, but to prevent encirclement by her, and to preserve the peace of the world. Papers so wild apart as the Conservative Reichsbote and the radical Frankfurter Zeitung are among such as these, but on the other hand an outburst of dissatisfaction with the foreign policy of modern Germany has been very general. The moral drawn differs, it is true—the Conservatives call for a return to the traditions of the Bismarckian era, while the Left considers fresh proof has been adduced of the necessity for the introduction of parliamentary Government; but the promise is the same in each case, namely, condemnation of post-Bismarckian diplomacy. Thus while the Conservative Post has published an article from "a parliamentary quarter," characterizing the criticism of the foreign policy pursued since Bismarck's time, "which is now so widespread," as "only too well justified," and demanding that it be conducted henceforth on strictly constitutional lines in order that "stability and security" may be restored to it, the Socialist minority's organ, the Leipziger Volkszeitung, has gone so far as to remark: "Is it surprising that England should have considered herself to be threatened, when Germany was seen to be attempting to draw France and Russia into a hostile coalition?"

The Majority Socialists have been equally outspoken in the Vorwarts, and, as that paper has pointed out, its remarks in this instance did not evoke the rebuke which its utterances usually encounter in Conservative quarters, although it published several strong leading articles on the subject. One of these read in part as follows: "The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is continuing the story of how in the year 1904 we nearly came to an alliance with Russia, and a war with England. The German people had known nothing of this affair; it would have been taken by surprise and not pleasantly so. The close relations that then existed between Germany and Russia were not unknown, it is true, for 1904 was the year of the famous Konigsberg high treason trial at which proceedings were instituted against German Social Democrats because they supported the Russian war of liberation and had committed 'lese-majeste,' against the Tsar. . . . The sympathy of all liberal circles among the German people was on the side of the Russian revolution. . . . Then on Oct. 21 the Baltic fleet on its way to the Far East had its tragic-grotesque adventure with an English fishing flotilla. . . . and in Germany the fate of the innocent fishermen was universally deplored. . . . It sounds like a fairy story now to learn that at that time we were nearly involved in a war with England and Japan, with Nicholas, Roschdestwenski and Kurapatkin as allies. We will not inquire here as to whether German public opinion in 1904 took the right side or not; what is certain is that never would there have been a war so unpopular as that against England and Japan with Imperial Russia as an ally. If such a war threatened, it was requisite that public opinion should be prepared for it, but of such preparation there was not the slightest trace.

"What prospect," the Vorwarts continued, "had Germany in such a war? None other than that of a complete defeat. Wilhelm II says himself in his letter to the Tsar that his small fleet would have been threatening with complete ruin in an encounter with British sea power. . . . and the reader asks himself with amazement what assistance could have been rendered the German Empire in the event of a conflict with England by Russia, shy of the water, and already involved up to her ears in eastern Asia? . . . The impressive stylist who accompanies these publications with bright running comment seeks to convey the impression that German policy toward England has since been conducted with 'circumspection and watchfulness,' and also that subsequent efforts were made to prevent the spun threads of an understanding with Russia from being torn asunder. As

Semi-Ready Tailored Clothes

Every Suit has
a trade-mark label



A small thing to look for
A big thing to find

The Certainty of Satisfaction

achieved by the manufacturers, is eloquent testimony to the careful selecting of cloths, and building of good clothes during twenty years of successful merchandizing.

Better value than ever. Now is the time to buy. Every time our stock is replaced there is a possible raise in price to face.

JULES GAUVIN,
183 St. Joseph Street
St. Roch, Quebec

GEO. MORISSETTE,
Cor. St. John & d'Youville Sts.
Quebec

a matter of fact German policy effected, not so very long after, its famous 'salto mortale' toward the English side a development that people hereabouts prefer not to mention nowadays. The wooing proved as vain in that direction as in the other, however.

"The legacy that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg took over from his predecessor was a complete chaos. One must do Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg the justice of admitting that he endeavored to impart a reasonable animus to the foreign policy of the Empire. To discuss the difficulties he encountered in the undertaking will be the task of a later period. Today we are confronted with the fact that within ten years of 1904 England, Japan and Russia, all three, stood combined against Germany. It is fantastic, but only too true."

As for the Berliner Tageblatt, it has commented but once on the documents published in the government organ, but that comment, which appeared under the signature of Theodor Wolff was very much to the point. It emphasized, like the Vorwarts, the fact that, if war had broken out with England in 1904, the general public would have been faced with a fait accompli for which it was in no way prepared, and also repeated the Socialist organ's suggestion as to what assistance could have been hoped for from Russia, while further observing that it was difficult to see what German interests were threatened by the coaling question to which the correspondence refers. Quite incomprehensible, however, the article continues, is how, in the midst of a policy designed to win over Russia and France, the Morocco thunder could be let loose, and now, after Delcasse's fall, the conference could be insisted upon that drove Rouvier, ready to negotiate as he was, into the English camp. What was the final result of the whole attempt to establish a German-Russian alliance? The Russian delegates to the Algeiras Conference, together with the French and English diplomats, naturally fought the German claims, and on April 5, 1906, during the budget debate in the Reichstag, Herr von Hertling affirmed that Russia had "rewarded with ingratitude Germany's friendly attitude during her misfortune." Count Hertling also and the Reichstag did not even know how far the German Government had gone in its "friendly attitude." In that same April, 1906, the Russian Government, which needed more than two milliards, and which, doubtless, dropped certain hints as to the German offer of an alliance, concluded a loan in London and Paris.

Custom Tailoring is more important than ever this Season



Custom Tailoring

is your only assurance of clothes satisfaction. It is your only guarantee of getting all wool fabrics, high quality workmanship, correct style and absolute perfect fit.

The ready-to-wear market is in an unsettled condition—many poor fabrics are being used, poor workmanship is employed and you get no guarantee of satisfaction.

Play safe. Buy good clothes—smart, individual refined clothes—in short, buy Chicoine's custom tailored fall suits and overcoats.

J. A. CHICOINE,
Merchant Tailor,
PHONE 3035 - - - 38 FABRIQUE STREET.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 30th November, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week on the rural mail delivery route: "St. Ubalde, No. 1," to begin 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 St. Ubalde and Rang St. Achille, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Quebec, Oct. 18th, 1917.
S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector.
O.20x1aw,satx3w

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 30th November, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the rural mail delivery route: "St. Anne de la Pocatiere, No. 2," to begin 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 Office of St. Anne de la Pocatiere, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Quebec, Oct. 18th, 1917.
S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector.
O.20x1aw,satx3w

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 30th November, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week on the rural mail delivery route, "St. Sylvestre, No. 1," from the 1st January, 1918.

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 Office of St. Sylvestre, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Quebec, Oct. 18th, 1917.
S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector.
O.20x1aw,satx3w

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon, on Friday, the 30th November, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week on the rural mail delivery route: "St. Evariste Station, No. 1," to begin 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 St. Evariste Station and St. Evariste de Forsyth, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Quebec, Oct. 18th, 1917.
S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector.
O.20x1aw,satx3w

CITY OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF QUEBEC

CITY OF QUEBEC
City Hall
BY-LAW No. 270a.
Concerning the Weighing of Coal.

(Drawn up in the French Language)

At a meeting of the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, held at the City Hall, in the said City of Quebec, on the twenty-first day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, (1917), in conformity to law, and in virtue of a by-law passed by this Council, pursuant thereto, and after the due observance of all the formalities prescribed by the statute in such case made and provided, at which meeting were present the absolute majority of the members composing the Council of the City of Quebec, that is to say: His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Bedard, Bertrand, Bois, Collier, Dusault, St. L., Gauvin, Glode, Lantier, Lockwell, Madden, Martin, Paquet, (J.C.); Paquet, (St. S.); Pettigrew, Theriault, Verret.

It is ordered and enacted by the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, and the said Council doth hereby ordain and enact as follows:

1. Article 4, of By-law No. 270 passed by this Council on the 18th December, 1885 is abrogated and replaced by the following:

4. Every person purchasing coal in this City, may at his expense, after the salesman shall have weighed or measured said coal, have it weighed or measured at any of the public and weighing and measuring offices, so as to establish the weight or measure.

It shall be also advisable to the City of Quebec, by an official appointed to that end, have weighed or measured, at his expense, at any of the said weighing or measuring offices, every load of coal passing on a street in the City limits, so as to establish the weight or measure.

H. E. LAVIGUEUR,
Mayor.
Attested,
L.S.
H. J. B. CHOUINARD,
City Clerk.

Under the Winding-Up Act

In re:
J. CHRISTIN & CO., INC.,
Manufacturers of Aerated Water,
81 Ste. Julie St., Montreal.

In Liquidation.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned till Saturday, 10th November, 1917, at noon, for the purchase en bloc or separately of the Assets of the Company as under:—

10. Part of lot 418 of the official plan for St. Louis Ward, City of Montreal containing 58 by 245 feet. English measure with four dwellings, being Nos 151 to 157 Sanguinet street, and factory, garage and stables thereon erected.

Lot No. 418 of said official plan for St. Louis Ward, said City of Montreal, containing 90 by 93 feet, English measure, with office and storage buildings bearing Nos. 17 to 23 Ste. Julie street, with all the machinery and accessories of a manufacture of aerated waters and office fixtures.

20. The Rolling stock comprising 2 Auto Trucks, 2 tons each, 20 horses, 13 harness, 19 summer vehicles and fifteen sleighs.

30. Stock of assorted bottles, cases and stands.

40. Stock of manufactured goods on hand, corks, essences, sugar, labels, etc.

50. Book Debts, about \$18,000.00.

The plant is in good order and in operation and may be sold as a going concern.

No tender to be accepted unless ratified by the Inspectors and the Court. For permit to view the premises, please apply to the Liquidators.
VINET & DUFRESNE,
Liquidators,
80 St. James Street.
Nov. 2nd.

Classified Advertisements

The Great Circulating Market Place of Opportunities

LOST.

LOST—On Saturday afternoon last, between Trinity Church, Stanislas street and St. Foye Road, via St. John street, a mink muff lined in brown satin. Finder please return to Chronicle Office, or phone 128.
nov.2x3.

WANTED.

WANTED — Nursery governess for two children 2 and 7 years. Salary \$30. Apply Mrs. Perreau, Commandant's Quarters, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont. nov.3x3

FARM LANDS WANTED — Western Canada land owners desiring to sell same, please write the Walsh Land Company, Winnipeg, Canada. nov.3x1aw satx1

GIRL WANTED—Smart Girl as general help, small family and good home. Apply or write No. 192 Marcell Ave., Notre Dame De Grace, Montreal, P.Q. nov.2x3.

WANTED—A bright young man for newspaper work, must understand both languages. Apply in writing only to Quebec Chronicle, Buade street. oct.16xtf.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY

To learn Mandolin; easy methods by a first class teacher. Miss E. Thompson, 65 St. Augustin St. oct.22xtf.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—That desirable family residence No. 14 St. Denis Avenue, (the McKenzie Property) the residence of the late Col. James F. Turnbull, with coach house and Stables in rear of same. For particulars and permits to view, Apply to Meredith & Meredith, Notaries Public. Nov. 1x2w.

FOR SALE—Singer Sewing Machine, Cabinet style, three months used only, \$29.00. Machine for \$35.00; easy payments; inquire B. A. A. care Chronicle. oct.31xtf.

FOR SALE—Burlow and speed sleigh, almost new, a bargain for quick buyer. Apply 155 Scott St.

FOR SALE—Dry Kindling Wood. Stadacona Box Co. Regd. Phone 4382, 164 Grant St. sept. 22x3m

FOR SALE—Fine property No. 52 St. Louis street. Would make ideal home. Residence of the late H. C. Bosse. Thirteen rooms, electric light, etc. W. R. LaRue, Notary, 28 St. Ann Street. apl.30xtf.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE—The water power at Lorette (Loretteville) which is eighty feet high and of three hundred horse power, with a large strip of land, a good dam, building, turbine, electric dynamo, is for sale. This water fall which was used by the Hydraulic & Electric Company, of Lorette to produce electric light at Loretteville is for sale because this company has sold its business and all its privileges to the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company. For information and purchase apply to Cyr. Renaud, Notary, Loretteville. aug.11x1a.w.satxtf.

TO LET.

TO LET—Furnished and heated flat of four or five rooms; suitable for married couple, on Grande Allee. Apply J. E. Chronicle.

TO LET—46 Couillard street, Upper Town, 7 rooms and bath, cellar, gas, electric light; immediate possession. Telephone 3470. Nov. 2x3.

TO LET—On Dolbeau St., third house from L'Alverne St., to let; convenient for business in St. Lawrence and St. Malo, 8 rooms, Garden etc. oct.25xtu-th.satx6

TO LET—Magnificent property to let, furnished or unfurnished, known as "Clermont", containing about seventeen acres of land, with splendid Villa of thirty rooms and other buildings, situated on St. Louis Road overlooking the St. Lawrence. Apply to Arthur Laurent, St. Ursule House. oct.12xtm

NEW DWELLING TO LET—Containing 6 rooms and bath, corner Marquette and Bourgainville Ave., Low terms. Apply H. Boisseau, Tel. 2037. oct.30x6.

TO LET—New dwellings, five rooms and bath room, well finished. Immediate possession at low rental rate, 64-66-68 1-2 Saunders street. Apply on premises or to Alfred Bruyere, 145 1-2 St. Cyrille. Phone 3446. oct.30x6.

TO LET—A magnificent room to let with hot and cold water, furnished or unfurnished, electric light; telephone; heated, a stove if desired, for married couple; low rent for winter. Tel. 2826, Apply 106 Maple Ave. Oct.24x2w.

COLLECTIONS.

WAGES, Rents, Accounts, Bills, Notes or Judgments and Claims of any description collected on percentage anywhere. We can get your money. Vanier Mercantile Agency, Dept. "L." 15 St. James, Montreal. oct.3x6m.

WORK OF SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

BRITISH MINISTER URGES INCREASED PRODUCTION — NEED FOR UNITED EFFORT

Huddersfield, Eng., Nov. 2. — Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, recently addressed a meeting in the Town Hall, Huddersfield, on the question of "Social Reconstruction After the War." Whatever steps might be taken, he said, in dealing with problems of reconstruction, they must rely, in the main, on people helping themselves. As the war went on they were inclined to forget that whatever changes might be undertaken in the country in the future, they owed a duty which nothing could discharge to the officers and men who went out first. Some people had questioned whether there was any need for a Ministry of Reconstruction at all. That was not the view of the Germans. They had been busy for some time over the matter. Their efforts were to be seen in all parts of the world, in their endeavors to secure the supply of material, to get the supplies which the British would need. He knew, he said, that they were still making extensive efforts to acquire control, by purchase and otherwise, of great mineral deposits. They had even tried to buy them in England during the war, for the purpose not only of supplying themselves probably, but also to prevent the British from getting them, and there were few things of greater fundamental importance than securing a sufficient supply of raw material. The German Minister of Reconstruction had started there.

The unemployment problem, Dr. Addison continued, ought not to prove as formidable as it looked now, but they must be prepared to cope with the difficulties that might arise. He estimated that certainly over 1,000,000 men who were fighting would have their places kept for them. Another large class would be required immediately on shipbuilding and on the railways at home and abroad. In many trades there would be big demands, but the carrying out of orders necessitated the provision of raw materials. The shortage of materials had been aggravated in some commodities by the shortage of ships, and the mere traders did for themselves to remedy it the better he should be pleased. He said that he proposed to consult the different trades as to the best way of doing it. The traders should associate themselves together, as far as possible, to help the Government. One of the chief difficulties of the Government sometimes, in getting the cooperation of traders, was that they were divided among themselves. It was of great national importance that those differences should be overcome. How highly trained men had overcome the difficulties of supplying their armies could never be sufficiently expressed, and yet the salaries that these men had previously been paid were a disgrace to the community. One of the lessons of the war had been that it paid to employ men of intellectual ability and to pay them properly.

The devastation caused by the war could only be overcome by increased productivity. They could do it, but four things were necessary for the work. The first and most important: need was better co-operation between capital and labor; secondly, they must have better conditions of life; thirdly, better training; and fourthly, better industrial methods. With regard to the first, Dr. Addison said that he believed that the committee presided over by Mr. Whitley, M.P., which made the proposal of establishing a form of employers' and labor councils, had great possibilities for usefulness. They should get together and form some machinery for the settlement of differences. Until that was done they could make no real progress in increasing output. Labor should be entitled to a share in the benefit of increased output, and should also be protected against cutting rates. The fear of unemployment was largely responsible for hostility to improved methods. They had got to be removed. They could not expect a man to put his hand into improved methods which might throw him out into the street. The general questions of the conditions and hours of labor would have to be settled in some way before they could get increased output.

Improved housing conditions were another necessity, and the Local Government Board had asked local authorities to state the housing requirements in their different districts. Closer association between the laboratory and the factory was also needed, and the improvement of trading methods. One of the chief reasons why Germany had invaded their markets was that they had organized their buying and selling on comprehensive lines. They must do the same, and he trusted that steps being taken would remove some of the difficulties in respect to their commercial intelligence. Dr. Addison said that he had had prepared a precise and systematic examination of great groups of factories in the country, which showed how efficient plant, method and management had yielded striking results, as compared with places where those conditions did not prevail. In one case although wages had increased 20 per cent, the cost of production had fallen by 20 per cent.

SCHOONER PASPEBIAC WRECKED AT MAGPIE

News reached here yesterday that the Schooner Paspebiac ran aground at Magpie early Wednesday morning and became a total wreck. The Captain and crew were saved.

TRIPLE BONS

Our Reduction Sales Are Going On

TRIPLE BONS

WITH ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES EACH WEEK. BEGINNING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH, WE SHALL GIVE

TRIPLE BONS

For Six Consecutive Days, which means that any person making a One Dollar purchase, will get \$3.00 in BONNS. A Ten Dollar purchase represents \$30.00 in BONNS, and so on.

From our returns we can see that seven-eighths of our customers collect our Commercial Bons.

Our Triple Bons Sale will therefore be well received by our customers and particularly by those whom Bons interest. Begin to collect Bons this week.

A lot of goods reduced to fixed prices, will be dealt with on the same footing and will bear the same discount of THREE BONNS for ONE.

It is understood that only those who pay cash will be entitled to these favors.

For the accommodation of our customers, we shall exchange Commercial Bons everyday this week.

Triple Bons

Myrand & Pouliot, Limited
215 St. Joseph Street
and
772 St. Valier Street

Triple Bons

Shipping News

SPAIN LOOKS INTO SHIPPING QUESTION

VIGO EXHIBITS MUCH ENTERPRISE WITH HER NEW STEAMSHIP LINES.

Cadiz, Spain—It is considered that the department of national work and industry in which Spain will show its most advantage in the period of intense economic development that will set in after the war, will be that of shipping. She is already looking into this question. Many advantages are possessed by the country, which it is realized now have not been exploited in the past. While such powers as Germany, Austria, and others suffer for want of ports, Spain has a coast line and harbors unequalled in the advantages they offer. She has a coast that faces England, the Atlantic from the north and south, and the Mediterranean. Bilbao, Corunna, Vigo, Cadiz, Cartagena, Valencia and Barcelona—these make up a wonderful set of ports, but much of their quality has been wasted. There are signs of activity, however. New steamship lines are running from Vigo, which is exhibiting much enterprise, and challenges Bilbao, Barcelona, and Cadiz in general importance.

Cadiz is now showing some alertness as to the situation. The natural advantages of the port are great, and the place is beautifully situated, while in many respects the city is one of the most keenly commercial in Spain, offering indeed few attractions, except a little scenery, to anyone not wholly occupied with business matters. In point of geographical situation it is, perhaps more usefully situated than any of the other ports of Spain, its position being so central. The city of Cadiz can never become a center of industry or agriculture. Its own special industries are small. The Government has made 10 concessions for tunny fishing, and salting and preserving for home consumption and exportation to Italy are carried on. At two establishments, one of which is German, the manufacture of ice and soda water, and other beverages, is extensively conducted the ice-making being a very profitable business. A nonalcoholic beverage that came originally from Germany is made in large quantities and seems to be very popular. There are good hopes, also, of establishing a large petroleum supply from the wells in the Villamartin district. Various Spanish syndicates and one British firm made borings some years ago and went to a depth of 500 meters, with encouraging results, and subsequently the Government allocated a sum of 700,000 pesetas toward the expenses of boring to a depth of 900 meters, with indifferent results.

BRITAIN'S STANDARD SHIPS.

Westminster, England, Nov. 2.—It was stated in the House of Commons yesterday that five standard ships were built, completed and entered into service up to Oct. 25, each approximately 5200 tons gross. One had been lost. Between Oct. 28 and Dec. 31 19

Our 10 to 25 p.c. Reduction Sale Still Going On

Many have taken advantage of this great Sale. This is an opportunity you should not let pass.

In order to make room for our new merchandise which is arriving daily, we are sacrificing all the surplus of our stock, amounting to \$10,000 in Furniture of all kinds, at a discount varying from

10 to 25 PER CENT

Dombrowski Bros., Ltd.,

Wholesale and Retail Furniture,
Quebec Railway Building, Quebec.

standard ships would be completed, of which 16 would be approximately 5200 tons gross each, one of 3000 tons gross and one of 2,000 tons gross. It was added that these figures were only partial and therefore, misleading.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Steam Barge Semeca came down from the lakes in sections yesterday and will go into the Davie Dock at Levis to be assembled as soon as the work of assembling the Mahoning, now in dock, is completed.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

New York, Nov. 2.—There were no changes in steamer market conditions, freights offering steadily, with rates well sustained by light offerings of tonnage. Charters: Danish steamer, 1,346 tons coffee, Rio Janeiro to north of Hatteras, private terms, December.

Two Magnificent Automatic Pianos Offered At Half Price

We are offering at half price, two magnificent Automatic Pianos of high quality trade mark.

These instruments have all the latest improvements and are of the highest finish.

Easy payment conditions.

Lavigne & Hutchison,
81-83-85 ST. JOHN ST.,
Telephone 891.

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For information as to rates and sailings, apply to:
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108 St. Peter St., Quebec.

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(Calling at Falmouth to load passengers.)
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P. & S. Stocking, 23 St. Louis Street
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"TOURS OF THE WEST INDIES"
The above illustrated booklet, telling about a trip throughout the West Indies by one of the regular fortnightly "Royal Mail" steamers from Halifax to Demerara, can now be obtained by application to us.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
57 Granville St., Halifax, N.S.

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY
For Portland, Boston and New York
TRAINS LEAVE LEVIS:
7.50—For Portland, Sherbrooke and all stations on main line; A.M. connecting at Valley Jct. for all stations on Chaudiere and Megantic Division; daily except Sunday.
8.40—For New York, Boston and all main line stations, daily. P.M. for Chaudiere and Megantic division, daily except Sunday.
Trains arrive Levis 1:05 p.m., and 9:30 p.m.
For further information and Pullman reservations apply F. S. Stocking, C. and D. P. Agent, 33 St. Louis Street; agent for Thos. Cook & Son, and all ocean steamship lines.
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A. J. CARPENTER
Room 25
147 Mountain Hill
I am in a position to give quotations on all Stocks and Bonds at available prices.
Write or phone for circulars,
Phone 4176
Jy14xjaw, satxly

AUCTION SALE
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on
NOVEMBER 22nd, 1917,
at 11:00 o'clock, a.m.,
at the office of the undersigned, Dominion Building, 124 St. Peter Street, Quebec, he will proceed with the sale, without guarantee, by auction, of 276 shares fully paid-up, of
THE METABETCHOUAN CO.
LARUE, TRUDEL & PICHET,
Accountants and Liquidators.
L.S. DESCHESNE, Auctioneer,
O.23xmu, stxlm

Financial and Commercial

Closing Letters By the Can. Press
(By Canadian Press.)
New York, Nov. 2.—An extraordinary change came over the stock market today in consequence of the stringent measures adopted by the authorities to restrict speculative operations as far as possible. Instead of the hysterical selling and acute depression of the previous session, prices opened at gains of 3 to 5 points among leaders on trading of the most orderly character. These gains were substantially reduced in the final hour on the weakness of copper and some of the inactive rails, but for the most part net advances prevailed.
Rails displayed less strength than the seasoned industrial, their recovery being retarded by the publication of additional September statements of earnings.
These were disappointing as a whole and distinctly unfavorable to such important systems as New York Central and Reading.
United States Steel opened at a maximum rally of 4 5-8 to 98 1-2. That proved to be the highest quotation of the day, the stock subsequently declining to 95 1-4, but closing a point above that figure, a net gain of 2 3-8.
Other equipments including sundry war shares and shippings, were temporarily higher by 3 to 6 points, but in a majority of instances gross gains suffered large recessions. Sales amounted to 950,000 shares.
Russian government bonds on the curb and Italian exchange recorded their greatest depreciation since the war, but both rallied sharply later. Sensational advances in exchange on the Scandinavian capitals were associated with sales of our stocks for those countries.
Weakness of representative bonds was the most depressing feature of the session. Liberty 4's held at par, with sales of the 3 1-2's at 99.74 to 99.82. Total bond sales, par value, aggregated \$5,625,000.
United States coupon and registered 2's and 4's advanced 1-8 cents on call.

NEW YORK MARKET.
B Steel B ... 79 3/4 79 3/4 78 3/4
A. B. S. ... 72 3/4 72 3/4 72 3/4
Am. Can. Co. ... 38 3/4 38 3/4 36 3/4
Am. C. & F. ... 62 3/4 61 3/4 61 3/4
Am. Woolen ... 40 3/4 40 3/4 41 3/4
Am. Loco ... 52 3/4 51 3/4 51 3/4
Am. S. & R. ... 77 3/4 76 3/4 76 3/4
Am. S. Ref. ... 98 98 98 98
Am. T. & L. ... 113 3/4 113 3/4 113 3/4
Anc. Mining ... 56 3/4 56 3/4 56 3/4
A.T. & S.F. X.D. ... 86 85 3/4 85 3/4
Bal. Loco Co. ... 55 54 3/4 54 3/4
Bal. & Ohio ... 54 3/4 54 3/4 52 3/4
Bkl. Rap. Tr. ... 49 3/4 49 3/4 49 3/4
Can. Pac. ... 137 137 134 3/4 135 3/4
Con. Gas ... 87 3/4 87 87 3/4
Clt. Lehr ... 66 3/4 67 3/4 65 3/4
Che. & Ohio ... 46 47 46 3/4 46 3/4
C.M. & S.P. ... 46 3/4 46 3/4 44 3/4
Butte ... 18 18 14 14
C. Cop. Co. ... 14 14 14 14
C. & F. Iron ... 33 3/4 34 33 3/4 34
Corn Pro. ... 27 3/4 27 3/4 26 3/4
Cru. Steel ... 58 3/4 59 3/4 56 3/4
Dia. Sec. ... 36 3/4 37 3/4 36 3/4
Erie ... 15 3/4 16 15 3/4 14 3/4
D. & H. ... 98 98 97 3/4 97 3/4
Gen. Elec. ... 127 3/4 128 3/4 127 128 3/4
Gen. Mot. ... 93 3/4 93 3/4 87 3/4 88 3/4
G. N. P. ... 94 3/4 95 3/4 93 3/4 94 3/4
G. N. O. C. ... 24 25 24 25
I. Cen. ... 97 97 97 3/4 97 3/4
Ins. Copper ... 41 3/4 42 40 3/4 41 3/4
Int. Con. C. ... 7 7 7 7
Int. Cor. ... 47 3/4 47 3/4 47 3/4
I. M. Marine ... 27 28 26 3/4 27 3/4
I. M. Mar. P. ... 100 101 98 3/4 99 3/4
Kan. C. Sou. ... 14 14 14 14
K. Cop. Co. ... 31 3/4 31 3/4 30 30
L. Valley ... 55 3/4 55 3/4 55 3/4 55 3/4
L. & Nash ... 117 3/4 117 3/4 116 116
Max. Motor ... 38 38 27 3/4 27 3/4
Miami Cop. ... 27 3/4 27 3/4 27 3/4 27 3/4
Mex. Pet. ... 80 3/4 80 3/4 79 79
Nev. Con. Min. ... 17 3/4 17 3/4 17 3/4 17 3/4
N.Y. C.R.R. C. ... 69 3/4 70 69 69 3/4 69 3/4
N.Y.N.H. & H. ... 24 24 25 25
Nor. & Wes. ... 105 105 102 3/4 102 3/4
Nor. Pac. ... 90 3/4 90 3/4 89 89
Penn. R.R. ... 49 49 3/4 48 3/4 48 3/4
Ohio Cities G. ... 35 3/4 36 3/4 35 3/4 35 3/4
P. Steel C. ... 84 84 83 3/4 83 3/4
Ry. S. Sg. ... 37 37 36 36
Ray. C. Cop. ... 21 3/4 21 3/4 21 21 3/4
Reading ... 69 69 69 3/4 69 3/4
R. I. & S. ... 72 72 3/4 71 3/4 72 3/4
Sou. Pac. ... 83 83 3/4 82 3/4 82 3/4
Sou. Ry. Co. ... 25 3/4 26 26 3/4 26 3/4
Sou. Pref. ... 87 3/4 87 87 3/4 87 3/4
Stud. Corp. ... 36 3/4 37 30 3/4 30 3/4
Twin City ... 76 3/4 76 3/4 75 75 3/4
U. Pacific ... 115 3/4 116 3/4 114 3/4 115 3/4
U.S. Ind. Alc. ... 114 114 3/4 113 3/4 112 3/4
U.S. Rubber ... 55 3/4 55 3/4 54 54 3/4
U. S. Steel ... 98 3/4 98 3/4 95 3/4 96 3/4
U.S. Steel P. ... 111 3/4 112 3/4 111 3/4 111 3/4
U. Cop. Co. ... 80 80 74 3/4 75 3/4
Wabash ... 8 3/4 8 3/4 8 3/4 8 3/4
W. Elec. & Mfg. ... 40 3/4 40 3/4 39 3/4 39 3/4
Wil. Overland ... 17 17 17 17 3/4

Closing Letters By Local Brokers
(By McDougall & Cowans.)
New York, Nov. 2.—The market remained quiet and steady during the afternoon. Premier Kerensky's statement that Russia could do no more fighting without help was distinctly bad, but only confirmed the conclusion that had already been reached here. Despatches from Rome asserted that the Italian army had reached a strong position and predicted a severe struggle with the Austrians and Germans. The Steel issues made some recovery and the motors were fairly strong. The railroad stocks did not preserve much net gain as a result of stock exchange ruling but resisted pressure fairly well. Prices receded somewhat in the late trading. There is every reason to believe that next week's proceedings before the Commerce Commission will be brief and that the Eastern roads will shortly obtain additional rate increases. The Western road will not appear at this time but are preparing to move for higher rates as soon as the Eastern case is out of the way.
Sales 926,600.

(By Bruneau & Dupuis.)
New York, Nov. 2.—News of the very radical action by the governing committee of the New York stock exchange was much discussed last night and evidently created considerable uneasiness in the minds of those who were short of stocks for the market opened at smart rally.
The worst feature of this improvement is that in the first ten minutes of trading high prices were scored. On the other hand it can be said with truth that prices have been better supported and the market has shown more resistance than for some time. Dealings have again been large but not large as yesterday's total and everyone is welcoming this breathing spell and hoping that the point has been reached where further liquidation is unnecessary and that at least for a time the market has struck an equilibrium.
Certainly from now on the newspapers cannot harp on the threadbare and in most cases highly imaginative theory that the declines are caused by the wicked bears and short selling. The writer has heard this same sort of talk whenever the market is weak for thirty years or more, but in most cases, especially in the present instance, the reason for the selling is perfectly apparent and the market is logically following the development of the sensational events which are occurring in this country and on the other side of the water. For instance, there is little doubt that the market would have been much better following the wonderful success of the liberty loan, were it not for the disaster to Italy and the feeling of depression which it engendered because of the belief that it must prolong the war materially, possibly even for years.
Total Sales, 926,600.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)
Chicago, Nov. 2.—Corn took a weak turn about midday and closed near the low point of the day. There was evidence of scattered liquidation which is likely to be continued. Commission houses were good sellers of the May at the opening, presumably accumulated recently. There are people who have been pyramiding corn of late that still shows a profit, looks like it would only be a question of time when the entire list will work into new low ground. We would not become over enthusiastic on the short side at the moment, but we feel that sales on the rallies are advisable.
Oats—Were lower in sympathy with Corn, despite liberal December purchases which were evidently against the cash article.
New York—New low records in the calendar year were established in the securities market during the current week, as a result of the most drastic selling movement witnessed on the stock exchange in many months. While a gradually declining price tendency for the past several weeks reflected largely the operations of professional interests working on the short side of the account, thereby taking advantage of the public's waiting attitude, the wholesale destruction of sentiment around mid-week led to the pronounced weakness. This affecting of sentiment and the market conditions thus developed, were caused by the severe losses sustained by the Italian forces, and the serious situation created by the Central Powers advance.
Although the downward course to prices was, to a considerable extent, due to bear pressure, liquidation on a large scale took place, and in the depression of quoted values all classes of securities were involved, not even excepting high class dividend payers of the investment variety. The very sudden general decline was made easy, however, by a weakened state of constructive policy which the action of the market has shown for some time. The fixing of minimums by the Montreal Stock Exchange for trading in

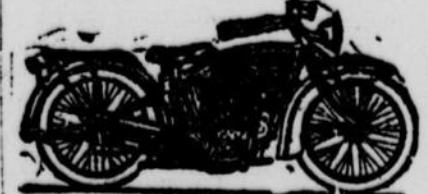
that market, and the unfounded rumors of probably a similar adoption by the New York Stock Exchange, helped materially in the unsettling of sentiment.
Demoralization was arrested in the closing days of the week, however, and substantial recoveries brought about by the action of the stock exchange governors in the issuance of an order to its members tending to limit short selling, with a view to eliminate professional dealings. While prices enjoyed marked improvement, in consequence, the general situation, otherwise, remaining unchanged.
Sales, stocks, 926,600; Bonds, \$5,625,500.

OILS.
London, Nov. 2.—Calcutta linseed, Nov-Dec. £29 15s; Linseed oil, 57s. 10 1-2d; Sperm oil, £54; Petroleum, American refined, 1s. 7 1-2d; spirits, 1s. 6 1-2d; Turpentine, spirits, 91s. 6d; Rosin, Type "G" 39s. 5d; American strained, nominal.
Savannah, Nov. 2.—Turpentine steady, 40 1-2; sales, 120; receipts, 209; shipments, 380; stocks, 23,131.
Rosin, firm, sales, 775; receipts, 735; shipments, 2,305; stocks, 77,610.

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.
Wheat: Ontario, No. 2 winter \$2.22 basis in store Montreal, car lots.
Wheat: Manitoba, No. 1 northern \$2.23 1-2 in store Fort William including 1-2c. tax; No. 2 northern, \$2.20 1-2 including 1-2c. tax; No. 3 northern, \$2.17 1-2, including 1-2c. tax.
Oats: Canada western, No. 2 68 5-8 store Fort William; No. 3 Canada western 65 7-8 at lake ports for immediate shipment.
Ontario No. 2 white 65 to 66 outside; No. 3 white 64 to 65 outside.
Corn: No. 3 yellow, nominal.
Peas: No. 2 \$3.40 to \$3.50 according to freights.
Barley: \$1.20 to \$1.31 outside for malting and Rye \$1.75.
Flour: Manitoba. Listed quotation at Toronto are: First patents \$11.50 second patents, \$11.00; strong bakers \$10.60.
Flour: Ontario, Winter flour, 90 per cent patents \$9.55 bulk seaboard \$9.60 in bags, Toronto.
Bran: Manitoba, Millfeed \$5.00 per ton; shorts \$42.00 per ton on track, Montreal.

COTTON MARKETS.
New York, Nov. 2.—Cotton futures closed steady; closing bids: December, 27.40; January, 26.58; March, 26.86; May 26.15; July 25.98.
Spot closed quiet; Middling uplands 28.95; Sales none.
Cotton, spot quiet; Prices lower; American middling, fair 22.57d; Good Middling, 21.92; Middling, 21.27d; Low Middling, 20.77d; Good ordinary, 19.82d; Ordinary, 19.32.
The sales of the day were 3,000 bales, included 2,100 American; Receipts were 27,300 bales including all American; Futures opened and closed quiet.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE.
Montreal, Nov. 2.—Brazilian 15 at 32; Civic 106 at 68 1-2; Quebec Ry., 25 at 15; Shawinigan 5 at 107; Brompton 15 at 39; Canad. Cement 75 at 57 1-4, 10 at 57, 3 at 57 1-2, 35 at 57, 1 at 57 1-2, 56 at 57; Canada Cottons 20 at 48 1-2; Dominion Bridge 3 at 128; Dominion Steel 30 at 53, 100 at 53 1-4, 100 at 53 1-2, 85 at 53, 25 at 52 1-2; Laurentine 10 at 152; Steel of Canada 105 at 49 1-2; War Loans, due 1923: \$700 at 98 1-8. Due 1937: \$1,400 at 94 1-4, \$1,000 at 94 3-8.



EXCELSIOR CASH OR CREDIT.
World's speed champion 1 mile in 36 seconds, 100 miles an hour.
The good old X also holds only world economy record, 163 miles on 1 gallon gasoline; only machine to climb 75 p.c. grade.
16.20 H.P. motor.
If you ride an X, you ride a winner.
Count the Excelsiors on the road.
GRAVELINE & KENNEDY,
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All makes second-hand machines—Indians, Harleys, etc., \$50 up.
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With total sales aggregating nearly one million and a half shares, the New York Stock Market has suffered today one of those collapses which almost always mark the culmination of a long and steady period of liquidation, such as that under which we have labored now for several months.
Prices closed at the bottom, without any rally and almost demoralized. We strongly advise people owning securities, either as an investment or on margin, not to be disheartened, but to hold and protect same, if possible.
We firmly believe that actual prices have discounted the worst adversity and any one who buys stocks at the present level will not regret it.
BRUNEAU & DUPUIS
Stock Brokers
A. A. GINGRAS - Manager

We Offer Subject to Prior Sale:
\$50,000 DOMINION OF CANADA. Maturing August 1st, 1919. 98.55 yielding 6 p.c.
\$25,000 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Maturing 1936. Price to yield 5 1/4 p.c.
\$7,400 CITY OF LEVIS. Maturing 1929-1936. Price to yield 5 1/4 p.c.
\$27,400 PARISH OF ST. JACQUES L'ACHIGAN. Maturing 1943-1954. Price, to yield 5 1/4 p.c.
\$25,000 TOWN OF JOLIETTE. Maturing 1944. Price, to yield 5 1/4 p.c.
\$80,000 TOWN OF MONTREAL EAST, (3) Guarantee. Maturing May 1st, 1932. Price, to yield 6 p.c.
These Debentures are issued in denominations of \$100.00, \$500.00 and \$1,000.00.
N.B.—WE ARE NOT BROKERS, NOR DO WE SELL ON MARGIN, BUT WE BUY AND SELL ON OUR OWN ACCOUNT ALL THE DEBENTURES WHICH WE OFFER TO OUR CLIENTS.
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7 lb. Bag Five Rose Flour 52c Peaches, Pears. Strictly Fresh Eggs
PHONE YOUR ORDER TO:
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Corner of ST. MICHAEL AND ST. JULIA. STREETS.
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HAVE YOU TRIED
STUART ORANGE MARMALADE, 4-lb. can. 75c
STUART ORANGE MARMALADE, 2-lb. jar. 35c
STUART ORANGE MARMALADE, 1-lb. jar. 25c
STUART STRAWBERRY JAM, 4-lb. can. 90c
STUART RASPBERRY JAM, 4-lb. can. 90c
STUART STRAWBERRY JAM, 1-lb. jar. 28c
STUART RASPBERRY JAM, 1-lb. jar. 28c
Banner Brand STRAWBERRY and APPLE, 4-lb. can. 55c
Banner Brand RASPBERRY and APPLE, 4-lb. can. 55c
Banner Brand ORANGE MARMALADE, 4-lb. can. 70c
CHARLES MARTEL,
No. 49 Artillery Street. Phone 1615.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
MINERS and SHIPPERS OF THE CELEBRATED "DOMINION" STEAM and GAS COALS
Screened, Run-of-Mine and Slack
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McDougall & Cowans
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
116 MOUNTAIN HILL.
Tel. 1402-1403.

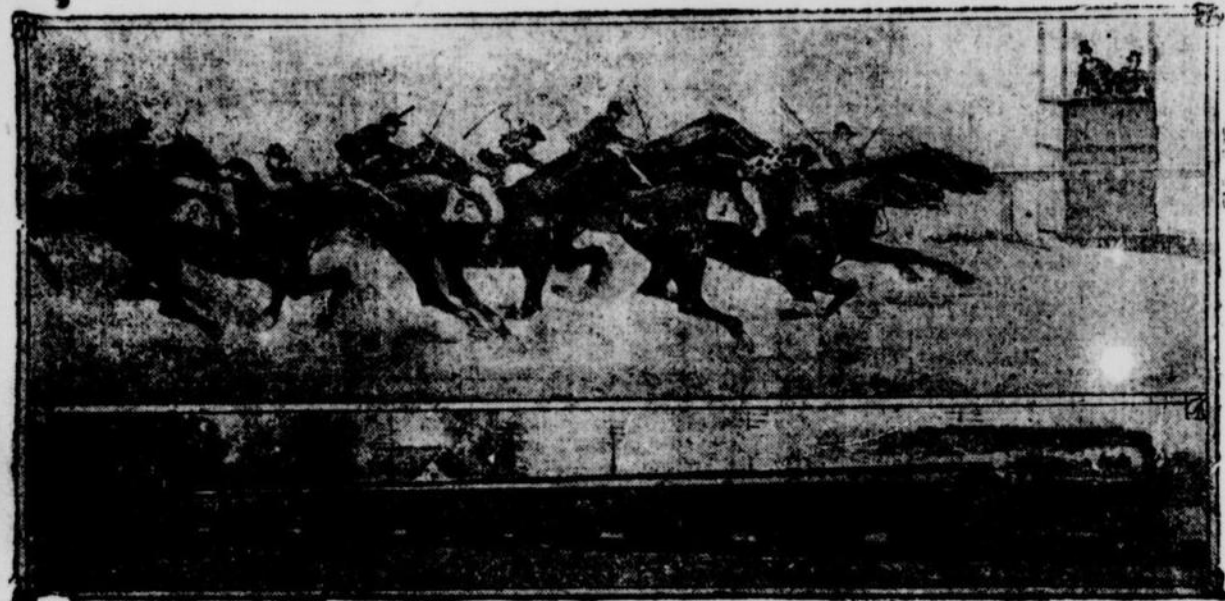
CITY OF QUEBEC
City Hall.
MAYOR'S OFFICE
Quebec, October 15th, 1917.
Weight of Potatoes Sold in Bags.
PUBLIC NOTICE
To All Parties Interested:
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the law allowing to sell or to offer for sale, in the Province of Quebec, potatoes, in bags, weighing (80) eighty pounds, has been amended, and that the weight now required, and by law under penalty of a fine for each bag of potatoes, is (90) ninety pounds.
HENRI E. LAVIGNEUR,
Mayor of Quebec.
By order,
H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD,
City Clerk.
Oct. 15th, 1917.
PUBLIC NOTICE
CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL.
Quebec, October 26th, 1917.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the assessment books for all the Wards of the City of Quebec, have been deposited by the assessors of the said City, in the office of the undersigned, and that the said books will be open to all interested persons every day, from ten o'clock a.m., to three o'clock p.m., (Sundays and holidays excepted), for and during three weeks from Saturday the 27th instant, to Friday the 16th of November next, inclusively.
Any one who shall deem himself aggrieved by any entry made in the assessment roll, shall make complaint to the Board of Assessors, in writing, and under oath taken before a Justice of the Peace, or a member of the City Council, or before the Clerk of the Recorder's Court. That complaint shall be lodged within the said time to the Board of Assessors, the Clerk of which shall give notice in the newspapers as herein before set forth of the place, days and hours in which the complaints will be heard.
After such date, no complaint will be heard and for no consideration, will the books be changed.
(Signed) P. N. VERGE,
Asst. City Treasurer.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT
The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.
Best Liniment Made
Mrs. A. E. LAUNDY, Boston, writes: "I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best liniment made."
Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain, it gives instant relief.
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Yarmouth, N.S.

AUDITORIUM, Nov. 7-8-9-10th

SEE

The Dashing Fox Hunt Scenes
The Blood Tingling Auto Disaster
The Race Between Auto and Train
The Terrible Railroad Wreck
The Winning Races at the track and a Hundred Other Big Surprises.



Every moving picture fan knows of the WHIP — Every big city knows the WHIP where it has been shown week after week, to immense crowds,

This is a tale of love, of competition, of the straight, honest fight against the crooked, low-down machinations of a yellow-streaked competitor.

THE WHIP is a horse, a splendid horse, a winner! It is the last hope of fortune and fame of the stables of a British nobleman. All the attempts made by his competitors to cripple the horse, to beat him at the race, bring forth sensational situations, wreck, accidents, mishaps. But right goes farther than wrong: THE WHIP pulls through, and wins.

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MATINEE DAILY, 2 PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING

AT THE THEATRES

"THE WHIP" AT AUDITORIUM—FULL OF THRILLS, SENSATIONS

THE SECRET OF THE GREAT POPULARITY OF THIS PHOTO-PLAY IS FOUND IN THE VARIETY OF ATTRACTIONS PRESENTED—SOMETHING FOR EVERY TASTE — RAILWAY WRECKS, SPETACULAR ACCIDENTS LOVE, INTRIGUE, ETC., ETC.

Whatever may be your tastes, in whatever walk of life your profession may take you, The Whip will please you. It will stir you, it will thrill you as it did for hundreds of thousands of people that have seen this wonderful story on the screen in scores of large cities.

The plot in The Whip, is one of love: of the struggle of right against intrigue, against machinations worthy of the lowest criminal.

The plot evolves around a horse race. The Whip, a wonderful horse, is the last hope of fortune and fame of the stables of a British lord. A shameless book-maker allies with a scoundrel to defeat The Whip at the race. They first attempt to kill the famous horse in its stall. The train is wrecked, the cars telescope, burn with a striking realism.

But the horse has been saved by the quick arrival of a true servant of the Lord's Home who discovered the plot and dashed through the night, in an automobile. The race between the fast going train and the madly racing auto is one of the blood-tingling episodes of the play. There is also a bad auto smash-up that adds to the thrills of this film.

After a series of accidents, hair-breadth escapes, rescues, perils, the Whip finally reaches the race-track but the jockey is foully sent to prison for a fictitious crime, in the hope that the Whip, driven by a strong hand, may lose the race.

But, against might, there is right: against crookedness, there is honesty and it, too has its slaves. So that the jockey is rushed by the crowds, through the hands of the detectives and police and he rides The Whip to victory.

The scene of the horse-race is so

true-to-life, so vivid, that one would think one-self at a regular race track. Now, you have an idea of What The Whip really is. Do you want to miss all these thrills?

At the prices offered by the Auditorium management, no one who loves manly sport, sensational episodes, interwoven in a plot about love and grandeur, will want to miss this picture. It will show four days at the Auditorium, starting Wednesday, November 7th.

For prices, and other particulars, see the big advertisement in another page of this paper.

"HER SURRENDER" BASED ON REMARKABLE THEME.

New Ivan Production to be Seen First Half Week at the Victoria Theatre.

Whether love can be transferred is the remarkable theme of the new Ivan Production, "Her Surrender," which is opening at the Victoria Theatre in this city for a three-days' run, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. The star, Anna Nilsson, takes the part of a wealthy young girl, betrothed to a millionaire whom she greatly loves. By urgent surgical necessity blood of a convict is transfused into her veins to save her life. Upon her recovery she meets the outcast, who has given his blood for her. Notwithstanding the promptings of her love and position the blood of the outcast in her veins cries out for recognition, and the photoplay hurries on to an amazing climax, which can better be seen upon the screen than told. The picture promises to arouse the greatest interest, as the story is one of the most original which has been presented on the screen for a long time.

VIOLA DANA PLEASED IN "THE GIRL WITHOUT A SOUL" AT THE OLYMPIA THEATRE



VIOLA DANA IN "THE GIRL WITHOUT A SOUL"

Last chance this afternoon and this evening to see one of the best releases of the Metro Features—Viola Dana in "The Girl Without a Soul."

This play has been pronounced a top-notch by the most authoritative critics of the American Film Land. It has a moral, but, first of all, a plot that stirs to the very depths the deepest heart interest. Only 10 cents admission. Weekly film-news also.

LAST CHANCE TO SEE "THE ONLY GIRL" TODAY

The Auditorium closes tonight, its three day engagement of the pleasing musical comedy "The Only Girl."

The Quebec public has shown marked appreciation of this play, by large attendances at all the performances given, and no doubt that, this evening, also this afternoon, at the

DON'T MISS "IRIS" AT EMPIRE MONDAY.

Alma Taylor Stars in Sir Arthur Pinero's Great Story—Last Showing Today of "The Chaperon."

The Empire Theatre announces a booking of "Iris", Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's most famous play, for Monday Tuesday and Wednesday next, as a Pathe Gold Rooster play. "Iris",

matinee, the House will receive good-sized audiences.

The play is Good, really Good. It has, probably, less songs and foot-light dances than some comedies but it has a clever plot, a sizzle of witty sayings, of comical situations that combine to make of this play pleasing, healthful and refined comedy

the famous work of a famous author, has been immensely successful on the stage throughout the world. It was played in this country by Virginia Harned, Lynne Harding and William Courtenay.

"Iris" is a strong photoplay acted and produced however with good taste and with strength. The character of Maldonado is particularly picturesque what with his cold scheming to possess the beautiful woman about whose lovely face and figure the story revolves and his

warm protestations of undying love for her. His actions are not those of an Anglo-Saxon and Henry Ainly's work in the role is therefore worthy of praise. He makes Maldo a character which will appeal to the imagination of the public and earn the hisses of hate which are of course music to the villain's ears. The fame of Sir Arthur Wing Pinero the almost sensational story and the beauty of Miss Alma Taylor make "Iris" a picture which should not be missed. Miss Taylor is considered more beautiful than "Petrova."

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Gladys Brockwell Attracting Large Crowds in "To Honor and Obey" Will be Shown For Last Time Today.. Do Not Miss This Picture.



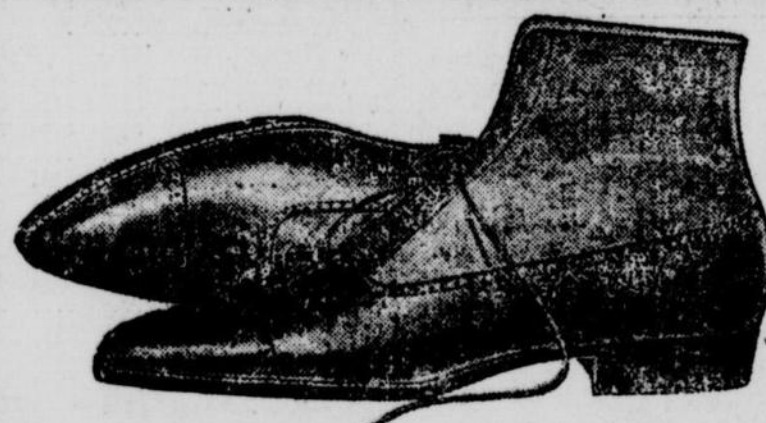
Gladys Brockwell in "Honor and Obey."

One woman against the world. She battles for her honor and the honor of her child, brings to justice the man whose faithlessness caused her distress, and finds lasting happiness in love of a good man.

William Fox presents Gladys Brockwell in the Dramatic Sensation of New York. "To Honor and Obey" by Olga Printzlau. Also a very good Mack Sennett Keystone comedy in two parts really funny from start to end, entitled "Dog Catcher's Love." The picture of a thousand laughs. Usual admission, 10 cents.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATION

The Hudson Terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York City is not only the largest railway station in the world, but it covers more territory than any other building the whole of which was constructed at one time.



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SEE OUR PRICES FOR LADIES.

Patent Leather or Gunmetal Boots, high uppers, laced or buttoned, for ladies; value \$9. Price at this sale... \$3.99
Nine lines in different styles; highest novelty.
Brown Kid Boots, high uppers, high or low heels; value \$12. For... \$4.99
Grey Kid Boots, laced, high uppers, high or low heels; value \$12.00. For... \$3.99
Red Kid Boots, laced, colored cloth or chamois uppers; value \$10.00. For... \$3.99
Suede Boots, laced, brown, grey or champagne, grey upper, patent leather vamp or all in grey kid; value \$14.00. For... \$6.95
And a lot of other Bargains, too numerous to mention for the ladies.

FOR YOU, GENTLEMEN.

Brown or Black Calfskin Boots, new style. Neolin soles, rubber heels; value \$9.00. For... \$6.48
Other Boots, in Calf; Neolin soles, rubber heels, semi-bulldog shape; worth \$8.00. For... \$5.89
Brown Kid Boots, soles and heels in solid leather; value \$8.00. For... \$5.74
"Box Kid" Boots, laced; black; value \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00. For... \$2.99, \$3.99, \$3.99
Also 600 pairs of Felt Footwear for Men, Women and Children, at incredible prices. Come and see for yourself.
150 pairs of Working Boots, leather, oil-tanned soles; real value \$7.00. For... \$4.49

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