



A Call
From
"Over There"
—
Buy a
Victory Bond

TONIGHT— UNDER THE WIDE CANOPY OF HEAVEN

TRENCHED in a line from the North Sea to Switzerland, pacing decks of ships, facing perils which man never dreamed of, millions of men are braving death for us—for the ideals we hold dear.

Burdened by the events in Russia, saddened by the reverses of Italy, these men will receive new hope, new courage, new resolution, from the news that Canada's Victory Loan is oversubscribed.

That Canada has pledged a new pledge of fealty to her men at the front, and to all her Allies.



Keep The
Home Fires
Burning
—
Buy a
Victory Bond



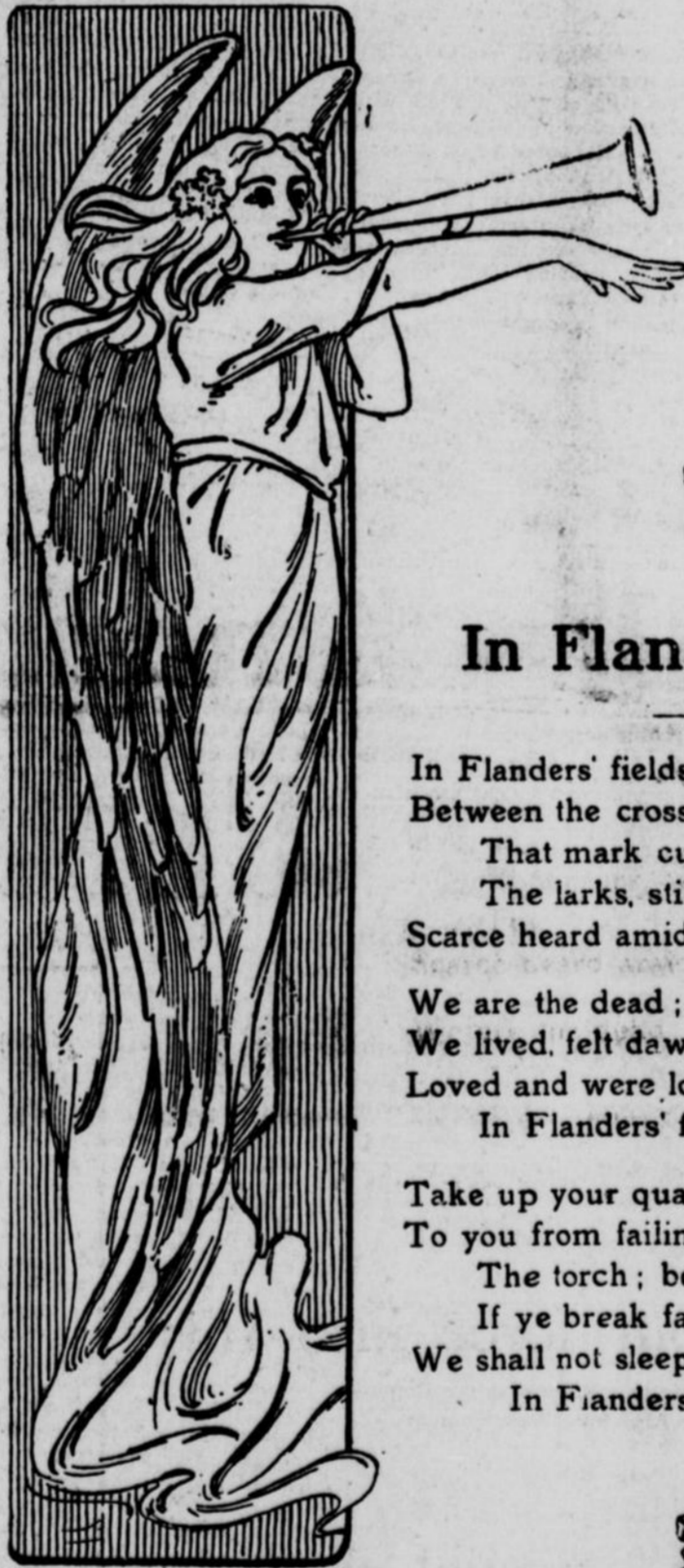
What Are You—Each of Us—
Doing to Prove Our Worth?

WE SHOULD BUY

VICTORY BONDS

This Space is Donated to The Victory
Loan Committee By

T. HETHRINGTON,
Model Bakery.



In Flanders' Fields

In Flanders' fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly,
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the dead; short days ago
We lived, felt dawn; saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders' fields.

Take up your quarrel with the foe!
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders' field.



Lighten the Burden of the War
by Helping to Defray the Cost

BUY VICTORY BONDS

They Are Redeemable Any Time and Are
Guaranteed to Return You a Full 5 1-2 per cent
Interest.

Everyone Must Shoulder the Responsibility

This Space is Donated to the Victory Loan
Committee by

O. PICARD & FILS

Plumber & Steamfitter,
199 St. John Street, Quebec

FOR CANADA— BUY WITH YOUR FUTURE EARNINGS

You may not have a great lot of money. You, like many thousands, are eager to fight or make your money fight for you.

This is your chance and now is your time.

The success of any war loan is due to the small investor. You may not have savings to buy Victory Bonds.

Buy with your future earnings.

And after this world war is over you can look every returning defender of his flag in the eye and say:

"I sent dollars to the front with you."

You can buy a Victory Bond for \$50 on weekly, fortnightly or monthly payments.



If You
Can't Fight
Your
Dollars Can
—
Buy a
Victory Bond



Bring
Him Home
With The
Victory Loan
—
Buy a
Victory Bond

OFFICIAL MAGYAR VIEWS ON DUALISM

STATESMEN IN HUNGARIAN DIET MAKE KNOWN ATTITUDE ON SLAV MOVEMENT

Budapest, Hungary (via Amsterdam)—The speech in which Dr. Wekerle, the new Hungarian Premier, set forth his program in the Diet, and Count Tisza's commentary thereon contained passages that leave no doubt as to the attitude of Magyar statesmen toward the Southern Slav movement in particular, and plans for the federation of the Dual Monarchy in general.

The aspirations which emanate from certain Austrian politicians I must assign to the land of dreams, proclaimed Dr. Wekerle, first because they have no footing within the territory of the Hungarian Crown, and because we must see to it that they gain no such footing; secondly, because they have no support in any competent quarter; that it, of course, neither in that of the supreme authority (the King-Emperor), nor in competent Austrian government and political circles. Although His Majesty does not so much as think of permitting any alteration whatever in the dualist form of the Monarchy, on being entrusted with office I obtained assurances that the nationalist autonomist questions current in Austria could have no influence, either direct or indirect, on the territorial integrity of the Hungarian Crown Lands. Although to do so was not actually within our rights, I obtained information both from His Majesty, and from the Austrian Government and competent Austrian politicians, to the effect that the existing foundation would remain unchanged, and that in the event of autonomous rights being granted the present delimitation of provincial frontiers would be retained.

In the midst of applause from both the Right and the Left, the Premier continued: As the Austrian criminal code contains a provision for the punishment of actions directed against the integrity of the lands of the Hungarian Crown, and as the Austrian Government is able only to repudiate such attempts, whereas our code provides also for the punishment of efforts against the integrity of the Austrian State, the question of reciprocity arises.

With regard to our relation toward Croatia-Slavonia, Dr. Wekerle proceeded, we keep strictly to Article XXX of the Constitution of 1868. We will not only respect the rights of Croatia, and fulfill her wishes which are consonant with the agreement between us, but will also promote and support, in so far as it falls within our sphere, her cultural aspirations, her national growth, and especially her industrial and commercial interests. Her legally-founded desire that Dalmatia should be joined to her again we honestly support. We believe that this attitude and our efforts directed toward absolutely equal and brotherly treatment will be received with the more satisfaction in that we desire, when carrying out the reorganization of our fighting force—of course, after the war—to honor the Croatian national point of view, as well as duly to enforce our national claims.

Count Tisza, commenting later on this part of the Premier's speech, demanded first of all, that Hungary's rights and dignity should be fully upheld at all times in any dealings with other factors in the Dual Monarchy. To cite a case in point, he observed, that he had noticed a recent conference between Hungarian and Austrian ministers had been presided over by Baron Burian, the common Minister of Finance; such a proceeding, he maintained, was calculated to create the impression that there was an Imperial Government in which the premiers of the two states composing the Dual Monarchy sat as members. Count Tisza therefore demanded that in future such conferences should be presided over by whichever of the two premiers had been longer in office; unless of course, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs were present, in which case he should take the chair, having been specially nominated to preside at such conferences.

Having been assured by the Premier that steps to that end had been taken already, Count Tisza continued amid much enthusiasm: The second matter to which I must briefly refer is the Austrian symptoms; by which I mean not only that certain people are casting their eyes on Hungarian territory—that, as the Premier has rightly said, is rather a grotesque, comical development; an absurd symptom of self-conceit—I must emphasize very strongly the fact that Austrian political factors are responsible for the expression of a desire to claim the support of the Entente States for the purpose of adjusting Austria's innerpolitical affairs—and I know not, as I am not conversant with their nomenclature, whether by Austria they mean the Austrian State alone, or the Monarchy itself. I recently referred to these things, but not to the fact that they demanded Slovak Komintate (Hungarian counties). Let them come and take them, I have pointed out that these disruptive symptoms are showing themselves across the frontier and that it cannot be a matter of indifference to us that our allies in this war should be the victims of such scandalous developments in their own State. The Premier's remarks concerning the necessity for an extension of the right of prosecution are in order, but

they are not enough. For when I see that negotiations concerning the taking over of Austrian ministerial portfolios are being opened with men who are guilty of the acts in question, I discern symptoms that must be combated with all their strength by every one who is a supporter of this dynasty; every one who desires that this dynasty should rule over a great power, strong and capable of preserving its existence; every one who desires that this State should tread the storm-tossed path of world history to the end with an honorable and loyal ally, also strong and capable.

Subsequently Count Andrássy remarked that every Hungarian must share the view taken by Count Tisza of the aspirations to which expression had been given recently in Austria, but severely criticized the demands put forward by his great opponent. Count Tisza, he said, now demands that the Hungarian Premier should prevent the Austrian Premier from negotiating, when forming his cabinet, with an Austrian politician who has displayed certain tendencies. That would constitute direct interference with Austria's internal affairs. The Hungarian Government can demand that this politician, when he becomes a Minister should retract his erroneous assertions; the Hungarian Government can take the most energetic action in official quarters; the Hungarian Government can enlighten the King on such matters; but it cannot prescribe with what politicians the head of the Austrian Cabinet shall negotiate.

Meanwhile the Croatian deputies did not miss the opportunity of driving home the new Premier's declaration concerning Croatia, and especially concerning the Croatian claim to Dalmatia. After noting with satisfaction Dr. Wekerle's promise to remain true to Article XXX of the Constitution of 1868, their spokesman, Count Theodore Pejačević, said: "Especially agreeable to us was the Premier's declaration that the Government will support the realization of the long-cherished wish and legally-founded demand of the whole Croatian nation for the incorporation of Dalmatia in the Croatian-Slavonian Kingdom. We cannot refrain from taking this opportunity of giving expression also to the wish of the whole nation for the reunion with it of all those lands populated by peoples identified with us by birth and speech, and which once belonged to us, and have now been won back by the Monarchy. We are convinced that the Hungarian nation, with whom we have lived in brotherly community for a thousand years, will powerfully support this well-founded desire and aspiration, and that it will contribute to the strengthening of our mutual relations by the realization of our great national interest."

SHIPBUILDING AT TORONTO.
Toronto, Ont., Nov. 23.—The Dominion Shipbuilding Company, Limited, has leased 15 acres of land on the harbor front and will immediately begin the erection of a factory for the building of ships on a large scale. The industry will make Toronto the largest shipbuilding center on the Great Lakes.

A CHILD DOESN'T LAUGH AND PLAY IF CONSTIPATED

LOOK, MOTHER! IS TONGUE COATED, BREATH FEVERISH AND STOMACH SOUR?

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver, bowels



A laxative today saves a sick child tomorrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste, liver gets sluggish; stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't eat heartily, full of cold or has sore throat or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is perfectly harmless, and in a few hours all this constipation poison, sour bile and fermenting waste will gently move out of the bowels, and you have a well playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oftentimes all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs" which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Look carefully and see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company."



Strike Another Blow For Freedom!

CANADA'S Victory Loan is a direct blow at the Hun.

Put your force into this mighty blow!

Have a personal share in the great work of crushing the Hun. Help destroy forever his power to menace the peace of the world.

Don't Delay—Strike Now

Canada's Victory Loan
\$150,000,000 5 1/2% Gold Bonds

Offered in three maturities
5 year Bonds due December 1st, 1922
10 year Bonds due December 1st, 1927
20 year Bonds due December 1st, 1937

Interest payable without charge, half yearly, 1st June and 1st December, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bonds may be registered.
Denominations \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1000.

Issue Price Par
Payment to be made as follows:
10% on December 1st, 1917 20% on March 1st, 1918
10% on January 2nd, 1918 20% on April 1st, 1918
20% on February 1st, 1918 20% on May 1st, 1918

A full half year's interest will be paid on 1st June, 1918

The Bonds therefore give a net yield to the investor of about:

5.61% on the 20 year Bonds
5.65% on the 10 year Bonds
5.51% on the 5 year Bonds

The proceeds of the Loan will be used for War Purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Forms of Application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof.

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

BACKING HIM



Your Subscription to the Victory Loan helps the men at the front, helps trade at home, and helps you.

"You have no idea how difficult it is to dig in Flanders mud. Not only is it difficult to lift out a spadeful because of the stickiness of the stuff, but it seems to slide in again as quickly as you shove it out. Then there was quite a heavy bombardment on at the time. However, we managed to get some sort of cover built up.

"The counter-attack came the morning after. There was a low mist on the ground, and everything seemed fairly quiet, when the German guns suddenly started going. They go on to our position pretty quick, and all our work began to be undone. The unrevetted trench walls simply slid in from the concussion of the bursting shells alone.

"My platoon were holding a part of the old German trench which our guns had not completely destroyed, but it got too hot for us to stay there. Our officer ordered us out of the trench, and we took shelter in shell-holes some distance in front. Then we saw the Boches coming.

"They came on just as we do, line after line of them bunching together a bit as they got nearer. At first we thought we were all alone but rifles began to crack on either side of us, and we heard our Lewis guns getting busy, so we knew that the old battalion was still in existence and full of fight.

"The first attack did not get to close quarters at all. We thinned them out so. It would have been useless for those who survived to attempt to close with us. But reinforcements kept coming up behind, and though we kept dropping them, we knew that the shell-holes in front of us must be pretty well filled with real live Germans only waiting a chance to rush.

"They did start a rush, but our guns had opened on them before they got very far. Someone must have done jolly good work in getting through their barrage with a message to our guns. The exact position had been given, for none of our shells dropped short. The barrage simply wiped out the Huns. We can put in a terrific number of shells whenever we choose. The track of the barrage looked like a raging sea, and the Germans were right in the middle of it all.

"I had been doing rapid fire all the time, but just after our barrage started, I suddenly realized that I could not lift the bolt of my rifle. The excitement of the attack had been so great, though, that I couldn't remember when I'd been hit.

"They tell me the Boches attacked later on, strongly reinforced, and got the same dose over again. Some of our fellows came down to the casualty clearing station from that show before I had been passed through, so I heard all about it. The old battalion has done fine."

"I did not see any of the fighting, though I have come from the scene of our last push," said a wounded officer; rather a serious stretcher case.

Words Won't Win The War

Thirty thousand Canadian soldiers lie dead in France and Flanders.

The Non-Combatant's Duty Is To

Other thousands are crippled or wrecked by disease.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

This Space is Donated to the Victory Loan Committee by

LAVIGUEUR & HUTCHISON

St. John Street - - - Quebec

BATTLE STORIES FROM WEST FRONT

PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS OF BOMBARDMENT, ATTACK AND DEFENCE, BY WOUNDED MEN.

"I was hit on the first day of the attack," said the first man I spoke to in the ward; a fine, upstanding, thoughtful-looking soldier. "We went forward just about dawn. The guns had been firing pretty continuously for days, but the half hour before we went over was the wildest time I've ever had. The bombardment was simply tremendous.

"There is a curious difference in the sounds of bombardments. The noise of the gun discharges increases up to a point where it is just one roar, with now and then the thud of a bigger explosion. But as the bombardment gets heavier the sounds seem to sort themselves out, until the whole effect is like the roll of a very big drum. That is what the reports

mean by 'drumfire'. It is quite distinctive, and where we hear it, we know that a particularly heavy and far reaching bombardment is going on.

"When the shells are bursting just the other side of No Man's Land, however, the men in the front line trenches don't hear the drum fire so clearly. The bursting shells are too near, and the whistling and shrieking of their approach makes a distinct difference. We can tell at once when the guns lengthen their range by listening to the row the shells make in passing.

"We were to advance as soon as the bombardment lifted. Of course we could not hear any order because of the guns, but our officers had synchronised their watches, and when we saw them move, we climbed out of the assembly positions and formed up in No Man's Land. Then we just walked forward, every man watching his dressing and distance, just as if we were doing the movement on parade under the eye of the colonel.

"We use this particular formation for crossing ground likely to be swept by machine-gun fire. Of course if we have to rush a trench against opposition—which does not happen very often—we need greater weight in the attack, and arrangements are made so that this can be brought about. We all know what to do according to the situation. We have

practised the movement so often, and done it in real earnest too, that the only hitch which can occur is when the attackers are laid out.

"The Germans were slow in getting their guns on us. They were barraging our supports instead. We had passed their front line and were half-way across to their second, before a shell came anywhere near us. The second line was our objective, and it looked as if we were going to get across without a casualty, but just before we reached it I saw a few of our fellows go down. Not many though.

"The second line had been a breast-work position about seven feet high. A bit of it right in front of me was still standing. I had just reached the foot of it when a shell burst on the other side and toppled the whole mass over on top of me. Luckily I just got the fringe of it, but I was knocked over and pinned down. I was covered right up to the shoulders. Two of my chums got me out, and after a bit I was carried down to the dressing station."

"My battalion stopped one of the counter attacks just south of the Meun road," said another wounded man. "We had relieved the regiment who had taken the position, and were supposed to consolidate it thoroughly, but it was no easy matter because of the mud into which the rain had turned the ground.

"My battalion took over from a crowd who had just repelled a series of pretty severe counter-attacks, but the Huns had received such a frightful drubbing from them, that the two days I was in the line at that point were days of comparative quiet. Only an occasional shell dropped in among us.

"The discomfort was fairly acute, though. We were holding what was little better than a number of connected shell holes, and what with the rain and the mud, the outlook was not exactly exhilarating. The men stuck it wonderfully, and when I left, the position had been converted into quite a respectable trench.

"We were situated on the eastern slope of a gentle rise, and in front of us was another similar ridge. I expect that will be our next objective. That's the sort of ground you have in

Flanders. Swell after swell of the ground only a few feet high at most, with here and there a little round hillcock. Even the piles of rubble excavated from the canal look mountainous in comparison.

"I can tell you one thing. Our ambulance service is tremendously developed since the beginning of the war. About December, 1914, I had to go down the St. Eloi-Voormezele road in an old horse ambulance, with a ricochet bullet in my foot. The pain from the jolting was so great that I had to lift my foot off the stretcher and keep it braced up in the air with my hands to get some relief. The racket the old bus made in going over the ground was ear-splitting.

"I got mixed up with a German shell this time, and a bursting shell is a much more hurtful thing than a 'dud' bullet. Yet the journey down

from the line could not have been more comfortable. I came down in a motor ambulance, and it was so nicely balanced on springs, that I did not feel any jerking at all."

WHITE HORSE SCOTCH
ESTAB 1742

Buy Bonds and Beat the Boches

Every Victory Bond you buy is a Blow for Freedom.

If you can't shoulder a rifle yourself, lend the Government the money to buy a rifle for someone else to shoulder.

The More Rifles, the Fewer German

This Space Donated to the Victory Loan Committee by **J. BURSTALL & CO.**



BUY A VICTORY BOND AND

"Smoke the Pipe of Peace"

This Space is Donated to the Victory Loan Committee by the

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO., Ltd., QUEBEC

Are You A Man Without A Country?

BUY A VICTORY BOND

AND BECOME A Shareholder in World Freedom

The man, woman or child who does not exert every effort---the last effort---to obtain a VICTORY BOND must neither realize nor appreciate the privileges which a free land entitles one to.

There is not a man living today whose forefather somewhere back in history has not fought and bled for freedom and liberty. Liberty which is priceless, liberty which we all enjoy now.

IT IS SAID THAT

Economy and Thrift

WILL win the war, and winning the war means your Liberty---our Liberty---world Liberty.

IF YOU HAVE TO SAVE TO BUY A BOND---THEN SAVE.

IF YOU HAVE TO SACRIFICE TO BUY A BOND---THEN SACRIFICE.

IF YOU HAVE TO BORROW TO BUY A BOND---THEN BORROW

It is better to save, sacrifice or borrow NOW than to become a slave to German tyranny later.

A man who at any extremity can afford to buy a VICTORY BOND AND NEGLECTS THIS IMPORTANT DUTY is a

MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY

Help Yourself By Helping Your Country!

Remember you are not giving the money---you are saving it and you are receiving a big interest for it. It is well secured. Buy a bond now.

THIS PAGE OF SPACE DONATED TO THE VICTORY LOAN COMMITTEE BY
PRICE BROS. & CO., Limited QUEBEC

SHORTCOMINGS OF EDUCATION IN SPAIN

WORK OF REFORM BEGUN BY INCREASE IN TEACHERS SALARIES.

Madrid, Spain.—There is now good promise of real reforms in the system and administration of public education in Spain. The country appears to be more alive to the importance of the question than before, and to appreciate the necessity of doing something and of no longer merely regarding this problem as one of the favorite playthings of Spanish politics. Education now enters into the great economic questions, and the Dato government perceived, as indeed its Romanones predecessor perceived, that if Spain is going to take the place she hopes for in the commercial world after the war, she must be better educated. All the scandals and abuses that belong to the present educational system, with its shocking deficiencies, must be removed, and at once, for, with the war wearing out and with Spain so deeply involved in other ways, tomorrow may be too late. Consequently there are constant rumours and promises of great educational advances.

In some ways the Minister of Public Instruction in the Dato Cabinet, Don Rafael Andrade, may not seem an ideal leader of this new educational campaign, which is not a task for politicians and simple professional statesmen at the complete call of parties. The question is so much mixed up with politics and "caciquism," and has been the butt of so much ignorance, and of such political, social and religious rivalries, that it could best be dealt with by some strong man of imagination and enthusiasm, and with little party feeling or connection. But there are few such men in Spain, in high politics at all events; and they are not encouraged. Senor Andrade, a lawyer by training, emanating from Seville, is essentially a politician and professional statesman of the all-round kind, ready for any task that a friendly Premier will apportion to him. He has great qualities of earnestness and thoroughness and has made a success of most of his previous efforts in public administration. He has been Undersecretary of Finance, Director of Public Works, and civil Governor of Barcelona, and has done good work. He has sincerity and persistence, and may push on the educational reforms—provided that the "Dato government" endures. The last budget, at any rate, gives promise in one important respect. The schoolmasters are to have a minimum salary of 1000 pesetas per annum, and that has been their dream, and for a long time past an ideal only for the Ministry of Education. Only three years ago there were 10,000 schoolmasters in Spain, who had salaries of from 500 to 625 pesetas only.

A well-known writer on Spanish educational matters stated a little while since that the Spanish Educational Department had notoriously been undermined for years by favoritism. The result, he said, is that education is disorganized, just as other national services are disorganized. Certain minor evils have been urgently pressed upon the attention of the authorities for long past, but with no result. For one thing the schoolbooks of Spain sadly need to be destroyed and to be replaced by others. Lacking all imagination and inspiration, they are admirably calculated to promote peninsularity and decadence.

Now in most parts of Europe there is a general feeling, suddenly and thoroughly roused, that the systems of education prevailing before the war must be replaced by something more modern, more practical and progres-

sive, and something that will lead to economic and other betterments. Thus it is agreed that even the small boy might very well learn a little about electricity, banking and economics, elementary agriculture, the recent history of his own and other countries, and so forth, in place of the mass of semiclassical information of no practical and little cultural or educational value which, in most cases, the pupil forgets immediately he leaves school. More than any other country does Spain need such reforms, for she is half a century behind England, France and the United States. When the child leaves school, he or she often enough has no proper working knowledge of arithmetic, and reads and writes badly. This is not necessarily the fault of the school books, but is due also to the incapacity and carelessness of the schoolmasters, who subsequently benefit from the ignorance of the grown-up people, inasmuch as the pedagogue in the villages and elsewhere often adds to his very slender income by acting as a professional letter-writer and a reckoner-up of accounts. A new system must be established and new textbooks must be the mark and token of it.

The appointment and distribution of the school inspectors call for systematic overhauling. When complaints are made of their work they allege the disabilities under which it is performed. They say they have no fixity of tenure, but very much the reverse, and are at the mercy of local and central "caciques." They are moved about at the caprice of the higher officials, inspectorships are suppressed and others established in the most aggravating way, and while, in the case of some schools in rural places, years go by without a visit from an inspector, there are at the present time a dozen inspectors officially established in Madrid. Yet for all the concentration of inspectors in Madrid, the state of educational organization in the capital is, in some respects, even worse than it is in the country. The "analfabetismo" the Spaniard's graphic word for illiteracy, is very general, especially among the women. It has been stated that over 16 per cent of the children of Madrid and 10 per cent of those of Barcelona (where recent educational progress is better than elsewhere, have no educational facilities whatever, and, beyond this, it was calculated a very few years ago, and officially stated by the alcalde of the time, that 30,000, or one-half, of the children of the capital, never went to school.

The best augury of a new educational system is the increase in the salaries of the schoolmasters. This is a simple and obvious measure, requiring no study, organization or statesmanship, but it must be the base of the new structure, and it has been accepted by governments and parties for some time past, but the application of it has always been postponed to some future period. A former Minister of Education, Don Julio Burell, fought hard for it, and perhaps it is chiefly due to his insistence that the consummation is now achieved. By the new arrangement 15,423 schoolmasters will have 1000 pesetas; 6133 will have 1100, 1840 will have 1375; 644 will have 1500; 616 will have 1650; 835 will have 2000; 517 will have 2500; 155 will have 3000; 46 will have 3500, and 30 will have 4000 pesetas annually. This brings the amount of the total estimate in this respect to 30,391,200 pesetas. Ten years ago the estimate was under 24 millions, and was practically the same as for that of the Civil Guard, or armed police.

The result of paying these miserable wages is that the profession is very much looked down on, and parents only think of putting their children to it when, through a series of adverse circumstances, there appears to be nothing else for them to do. It is considered that as school-teachers they will lead a miserable life and often go hungry, indeed, there is a saying, "Tienne mas hambre que un maestro de escuela"—he is hungrier than a schoolmaster. The small pay is made worse by the fact that in consequence of shortage of funds, due to

bad local administration, and of the rapacity and trickery of officials, the schoolmaster's salary is often in arrears, and sometimes he never gets what is owing to him. It follows that the standard of quality in masterships is very low. It could not be otherwise. It frequently happens that the teacher's educational attainments are very small, and that he has never been trained to teach. In most schools, also, there is little or no attempt on the part of the teachers to gain the sympathy of the children and to win their interest in what is being taught them. The apparent rule is compulsion and tyranny. The schools are badly equipped and rarely have any provision for recreation and exercise, and the children are made to feel that these are places where discipline is ground into them in their tender years by a drastic process of discomfort and hardship. Little wonder that they are glad to escape, and that there is so much "analfabetismo."

It is also little matter for surprise that the schoolmaster gets the better of the authorities in the matter of emoluments when he finds he can. Occasionally a master draws a salary for some time in respect of a school that has been closed. With a view to reducing the prevailing "analfabetismo" the Government considers it a good measure to teach the prisoners in the gaols, the great majority of whom can neither read nor write. Accordingly, class rooms are established in the gaol buildings and schoolmasters appointed. It is related that once when there were 900 offenders in the gaol at Burgos, a schoolmaster was appointed, and drew his salary for 24 years, but imparted no instruction to the prisoners, his excuse being that there was no suitable class room.

THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1918.

Next year's British Industries Fair, for which application forms for exhibiting space have just been issued by the Board of Trade, will be considerably larger than those of previous years. The last two Fairs were held in the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Imperial Institute, and, though wonderfully successful, the space which was then available was by no means sufficient to meet the demands of the exhibitors. In many cases, in fact, exhibitors' applications for space had to be cut down by as much as 60 per cent, and the fact of the Fair being in two buildings caused some inconvenience. The 1918 Fair, which will as usual open on the last Monday in February (25th), and remain open for a fortnight, is to be held in the Pennington street premises of the London Dock, which the Port of London Authority have been so good as to place at the disposal of the Board of Trade, and it is hoped that the available space will be sufficient to meet exhibitors' requirements, at any rate for this coming year, as the Fair will, owing to the war, again be restricted to the following trades:

- Earthenware and China.
 - Glass.
 - Fancy Goods.
 - Paper, Stationery, and Printing.
 - Toys and Games.
- The fact that the building for next year's Fair contains about twice as much space as the Board were able to secure at the Victoria and Albert Museum is only one of its advantages. In the first place it is more conveniently situated for business men, being near the Tower Bridge and only a few minutes' walk from Mark Lane Station on the Metropolitan and District Railways; and, in the second, the building is exceptionally well suited for the purpose of the Fair, being a large roof-lighted warehouse on one floor. Some idea of its size can be gained from the fact that its area would be sufficient to accom-

modate two full-sized Rugby football fields.

As in past years, invitations to the Fair will be issued by the Board of Trade and admission will be restricted to bona fide buyers in the trades concerned.

As his increased size of the Fair and the growing shortage of labor will make the work of preparation exceptionally difficult, it is hoped that firms who are desirous of exhibiting will send in their applications for space to the Director, British Industries Fair, 10 Basinghall street, London, E.C., at the earliest possible moment.

Although the application forms were only issued at the end of last week, a number of firms have already applied for space, and there is every prospect of the number of exhibitors being larger than at the last Fair.

HINDOOS IN CANADA.

That of seven thousand East Indians who came to this country upwards of ten years ago few more than one thousand remain; owing to adverse economic and climatic conditions in a statement contained in a letter by Superintendent of Immigration W. D. Scott in answer to a memorial from the Presbyterian General Assembly. This memorial urged action to allay racial feeling said to have been aroused among non-Christian people of India, who regard the prohibition of Indian immigration to Canada as an insult and denial of their rights. The letter says in part: "There is not now, and never has been, any legislation which applies specifically and only to East Indians, nor yet is there any distinction by existing regulations applicable to women and children and not to men. Some East Indian agitators, I think, are responsible for creating in the minds of many Canadians the impression that there is a regulation which debar women and children, but permits the entry of men; such is not the case. I do not know of any instance in which women and children arriving at a Canadian port, coming to join husbands and fathers, were not allowed to land."

Rev. A. E. Armstrong, of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Department, said he regarded the admission of the Superintendent of Immigration as "good news," and that it disposes of the "bluff" that has been resorted to in the course of British Columbia, when the wives of Hindus were refused admission.

PACIFISTS CAMPAIGN IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Spain, Nov. 23.—As mentioned in a cable, La Epoca, in the course of some editorial remarks, states that pacifist campaigns in some cases may be regarded as campaigns against neutrality, and that pacifist sentiments should be regarded with suspicion, particularly when they emanate from those who, for two years after the commencement of the war, did not attempt to conceal their sympathy with one of the belligerents.



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You will be convinced of its efficiency and you will save the cost of a dozen of eggs. On sale at all Grocers.

The Imperial Company,
159 Victoria Street Quebec.

SAVE YOUR HAIR! A SMALL BOTTLE STOPS DANDRUFF

EVERY BIT OF DANDRUFF DISAPPEARS AND HAIR STOPS COMING OUT.

Try this! Your hair appears glossy abundant, wavy and beautiful.

Thin, brittle, colorless and scraggy hair is mute evidence of a neglected scalp; of dandruff—that awful scurf. There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life; eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to shrink, loosen and die—then the hair falls out fast. A little Danderine tonight now any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter for a few cents, and after the first application your hair will take on that life, lustre and luxuriance which is so beautiful. It will become wavy and fluffy and have the appearance of abundance, and incomparable gloss and softness; but what will please you most will be after just a few weeks' use when you will actually see a lot of fine, downy hair—new hair—growing all over the scalp.

Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.



THE SCHOLES FAMILY SUBSCRIBERS.

This group shows J. F. Scholes with his sons: Captain Lou (the winner of the Diamond Sculls) and Jack, once the lightweight champion, comparing to sign an application for Victory Bonds.

SI GREAT INDIGESTION, SOURNESS, SICK STOMACH---PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN

Here's relief!..In five minutes your upset stomach feels fine

If you feel bloated after eating and you believe it is the food which fills you; if what little you eat lies like a lump of lead on your stomach; if there is difficulty in breathing after eating, eructations of sour, undigested food and acid, heartburn, brash or a belching of gas, you need Pape's Diapepsin to stop food fermentation and indigestion.

It neutralizes excessive acids, stomach poison; absorbs that misery-making gas and stops fermentation which sours your entire meal and causes Dyppepsia, Sick Headache, Bismousness, Constipation, Griping, etc. Your real and only trouble is

that which you eat does not digest but quickly ferments and sours producing almost any unhealthy condition.

A case of Pape's Diapepsin will cost fifty cents at any pharmacy here, and will convince any stomach sufferer in five minutes that Fermentation and Sour Stomach is causing the misery of indigestion.

No matter if you call your trouble Catarrh of the Stomach, Nervousness or Gastritis, or by any other name--always remember that relief is waiting at any drug store the moment you decide to begin its use.

Pape's Diapepsin will regulate any out-of-order stomach within five minutes, and digest promptly, without any fuss or discomfort, all of any kind of food you eat.

PLAIN SPEAKING ON GERMAN SITUATION

HERR GOTHEIN SHOWS GERMANY'S FAILURE TO ACHIEVE HER AIMS

Berlin, Germany (via Amsterdam)—The Progressive People's Party which perhaps constitutes the most stable democratic element in the German political world at the present time, held a meeting to consider its policy at the close of the first day's debate in the Reichstag on Pan-German propaganda in the army. The speech in which Herr Gothein, the principal speaker, summarized the situation with a view to defending the attitude of the party and of the Reichstag majority in general, was one of the most frank statements yet made from a public platform in Germany during the war.

According to the official report issued by the party, Herr Gothein said that the military situation on all the fronts was a favorable one, but that nevertheless there was no hope of bringing the enemy to his knees on land, and if the war was prolonged it would mean an enormous sacrifice to man power for Germany, as well as for the enemy. As for the U-boat war, it had been widely predicted that England would be forced to her knees in July at the latest, and that as soon as half her available tonnage of 10,000,000 was sunk she would be compelled to sue for peace. Now 7,000,000 tons had been sunk, but no marked inclination for peace was yet discernible, indeed, England had not yet begun to ration her foodstuffs. Doubtless the U-boat war would make England want peace in process of time, but it was not possible to calculate when that would be. Meanwhile America was able to transport as many troops and as much munitions as she liked across the Pacific and the Siberian railway a route that the U-boats could reach, and she could not be forced to make peace.

Then, too, Germany was conducting the war with allies, and these were not inclined to continue it for the sake of German plans of conquest. They desired peace by agreement and reconciliation, but Germany needed, in particular, Rumanian grain and mineral oil. The Pan-German demand for annexation was not at all favorably received by Germany's allies. As for the men at the front, the great majority of these, too, were not inclined to fight for aggressive aims of any kind, but merely for the security of Germany, for the peace aims of the Reichstag resolutions. In the interior, Herr Gothein continued, longer working hours and under-feeding together with the increasing ruin of the middle class, and the grief and trouble in numberless families, had augmented the longing for peace, especially in the large towns and industrial districts. Among the working class strikes were to be feared if the war were prolonged for aggressive aims, and on this account alone a clear repudiation of the annexationists was absolutely essential. Even now their agitation constituted a serious menace to the internal truce. One of the most important problems now was to inspire people at home to hold out and the advocacy of annexation schemes produced the opposite effect.

The food problem, the speaker went on, was assuming difficult proportions, although it would be possible to manage. Crops were suffering from the lack of fertilizers and of the men and animals required for agricultural work. The coal supply was presenting extraordinary difficulties, and was necessitating the restriction of industry on a large scale, while at the same time Germany was obliged to supply neutrals

and her allies with coal. The maintenance of the railway service also was becoming more and more difficult, and in this connection further restrictions would be necessary. The supply of raw material for the army and the conduct of the war was assured, although it was necessary to resort to substitutes to a considerable extent, but this did not apply to civilian requirements, especially in the case of leather and textiles. The war equipment industry was making enormous profits, but the industrial middle class was being ruined with the result that there were more millionaires on the one hand and more proletarians on the other. Meanwhile various factors were contributing to a weakening of the national strength. Europe, in short was ruling herself, and only Japan and perhaps the United States would reap the advantage.

The longer the war lasted, Herr Gothein proceeded, the more difficult would it be to recover Germany's foreign markets, and to restore the rate of exchange. Meanwhile her monthly war expenditure was on the increase, and each fresh year of war would cost from 40,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000 marks, which meant that Germany's annual expenditure after the war, including the payment of army pensions, would have increased by 3,500,000,000 marks. It was for this reason that no "starvation peace" must be concluded. But who was to pay this war indemnity they demanded? Russia, Italy, Rumania, Serbia, Portugal, and probably France and Belgium, also, were on the edge of bankruptcy. The United States could not be forced to pay such an indemnity. Hence there remained only England, who had also been weakened financially to an incalculable extent by the burden of war and the terrible diminution of her fleet. In any case ought Germany to sacrifice 50,000,000,000 of money and 500,000 men for a war indemnity of perhaps, 10,000,000,000 that would be a policy of "va banque." The peace to be concluded must prevent a return of such a catastrophe as the present, and that would not be achieved by annexations which would keep alive the thirst for revenge. Belgium in German hands would be an Ireland for Germany, and would make her strategic situation worse. In the east it would be better to form independent states out of Courland, Lithuania, and Poland, than for Germany to annex peoples of alien race. The Reichstag majority was reproached with desiring "a renunciation peace" but, declared Herr Gothein, we wish to renounce nothing that belongs to us, and the conquered territories are pledged for us. We demand freedom of the seas, and a complete commercial and economic peace. A "forced peace" (Machtfrieden) with annexations, such as the Reichstag resolution repudiates, would make the coalition of our enemies a permanent one, would permanently impair our international position, and would again force upon the world a competition in armaments. That, however, none of the belligerents would be financially capable of confronting, so that agreement and disarmament will be imperative, and, in view of the discrediting of competitive armament and of the ultimate ratio regum, legal organizations and courts of arbitration will be necessary as well.

Germany's whole economic life, Herr Gothein added, was in need of a permanent peace, and he claimed that the Reichstag peace resolution had sensibly strengthened the peace movement abroad, despite the Chancellor's unfortunate qualification of "as I understand it"; and that it was rather the outcry of the Pan-German and Conservative press that had fanned enemy chauvinism. Finally he insisted that it was the Progressive People's Party, and not Herr Erzberger, the Center leader, that took the initiative in connection with the political crisis in July, and remarked that so soon as it was possible to speak freely the people would comprehend and be grateful for its attitude.

CANADA'S FIRST AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first Agricultural Society in Canada was founded through the efforts of Lord Dorchester, in the spring of 1789, and most of the leading men of the period were among its members. At the first meeting, held on the 6th April, 1789, at the Chateau St. Louis, Henry Caldwell, the president, in a speech delivered first in English and then in French, explained the society's general plan. Subscriptions were to be taken throughout the province; the society was to be divided into branches and every branch was to elect sixteen directors, a secretary and a treasurer every year. The branches were to communicate the results of their experiments to one another as well as such discoveries that might be made which would be of interest to the society. The reports on the work were to be published in "Quebec Gazette" and be printed in pamphlet form. The society was to give prizes to induce farmers to greater industry and create a spirit of emulation among them; seed grain adapted to the soil and climate of Canada was to be imported. Lastly, it was intended to encourage flax-growing and the improvement of breeds of live stock. A yearly subscription of one guinean was to be exacted from every member.—Abbe Caron, in Colonization in Quebec.

WHEN LINENS AND LACES TURN YELLOW

One housekeeper has found a way of bleaching out laces and linens, when they become stained or turn yellow, which she considers excellent. She makes a solution of chloride of lime, as follows: In a clean pail she puts 2 1/2 quarts of water and stirs into it, with a stick, 2 ounces of fresh chloride

Johnson's Freeze-Proof Frozen Automobile Radiators

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Does not rust or corrode metal.
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One application sufficient for the whole Winter.

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CLAIRE FONTAINE is perfection. It is colorless, clear, odorless and tasteless. With it you can make the finest cup of tea you ever drank.

CLAIRE FONTAINE keeps the system in condition. It cures headache, and for indigestion it has no equal.

We supply it (STILL) delivered to your home or office in half-gallon bottles at 5c each, and five-gallon bottles at 40c each.

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Chemically Self-Extinguishing Silent 500s

The Matches with "no after glow."

EDDY is the only Canadian maker of these Matches, every stick of which has been dipped in a chemical solution which positively ensures the Match becoming DEAD wood once it has been lighted and blown out.

Look for the words, "Chemically Self-Extinguishing" on the box.

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Today the Bedroom has come into its own. No longer is it just a place to sleep in. On the contrary, it is now the daintiest—and usually the most attractive—room in the house.

With this transformation of ideas, have come artistic beds—the "Alaska" kind—and, of course, a still greater demand for the

OSTERMOOR

The "Quality" Mattress

For more than half a century, The "Ostermoor" Mattress has preached The Gospel of Restful Sleep. It has taught hundreds of thousands of people the benefits of proper rest—and has shown them how to obtain it.

Built of the finest cotton felt that money can buy and machinery produce—sweet and clean—soft and resilient—the "Ostermoor" will give at least 25 years of service for the \$25 it costs.

That's \$1 a year—less than 2 cents a week, for a lifetime of restful, healthful sleep.

Ask your dealer for the "Ostermoor," or write us for the name of our nearest agent. You'll know the "Ostermoor" among a thousand by the name woven in the binding. Look for it.

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"ALASKA" is an Article Made of High Grade Every Particle."
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Latest New York Novelties in BLOUSES of Georgette and Crepe de Chine, in pastel shades, prettily combined with dainty embroidery, in Flesh, Mauve, Gray, Peach, Rose, White.

Practical BLOUSES, of Japanese Silk, in plain and striped effects, in a collection of smart models.

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SEPARATE SKIRTS, of Charmeuse Satin and Taffeta, in latest models and suitable for dressy wear.

WOOL VELOURS SKIRTS, in stripes and checks, the latest production of fashion.

PLAIN WOOL MATERIAL SKIRTS, in Black, Navy, Brown, and Green.

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of lime. She covers this carefully, to keep the dust out, and lets it stand undisturbed over night. The next day she strains it through a coarse strainer and then through a piece of clean muslin, and bottles it for later use. When she wishes to remove stains from linen, she mixes some of this solution with half as much water and lays the articles to be bleached in it, letting them remain for five or ten minutes. Next she wrings them out gently and carefully and lays them in a basin of clear, cold water. She usually lets them soak in the cold water for about an hour.

Baptist Church, McMahon St.

Preacher - - - REV. DR. SPENCER,

11:00 A.M.—Subject: "A MYSTERY."
7:00 P.M.—Subject: "A GRASS-EATING MAN."
3:00 P.M.—Sunday School. 3:00 P.M.—Adult Bible Class, by Pastor—3:00 P.M.

Wednesday: Prayer and Study Service, 8:00 P.M.
Song Service and Sociable for Soldiers and Sailors, 3:15 P.M. Sunday.

N.10xlaw,stk1f

GERMAN YOUTHS ARRESTED Berne, Switzerland—The Berner Tagwacht learns from Germany that there were numerous arrests among the Socialist youth of the country recently in consequence of their endeavor, in response to a manifesto from the international alliance of organizations for Socialist youths, to demonstrate against the continuation of the war by means of strikes and street processions. In many towns, the Tagwacht is informed, the program agreed upon was betrayed beforehand by informers, but meetings, demonstrations and strikes nevertheless took place in a number of towns. As a result 28 Socialist youth have been arrested in Hamburg, 36 in Dresden, and similar numbers in other localities.

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STUART ORANGE MARMALADE, 4-lb. can.....	75c
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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

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Free inspection of any battery at any time

SUGAR MEN YIELD TO HOOVER DEMAND

PLANTERS AGREE TO SELL PRODUCT AT RATE STIPULATED.

New Orleans, La.—While there is a general tendency among sugar planters to hold out for better conditions in their sales to the American Sugar Refining Company than those stipulated by the Federal Food Administration, there are indications that the leading planters believe they have carried their protest about far enough, and that to go further in their opposition to the 7 1/2 cent price limit fixed by Herbert C. Hoover will be to risk seizure and operation of their plantations and mills by the Government.

This feeling was brought home forcibly to the planters by a warning issued by John M. Parker, federal Food Administrator for Louisiana, to the sugar men this week. This warning was given at a meeting at which the planters, rather reluctantly, but practically unanimously, voted to abide by the orders of Mr. Hoover, as conveyed to them by Mr. Parker and by the committee of sugar men which had held conferences with Mr. Hoover in Washington the preceding week.

The planters also adopted a resolution calling for a better price, and asking for chance for the distribution and general sale of yellow clarified sugar, i.e., sugar direct from the smaller mills before it has been thoroughly bleached, at a price practically the same as that ordered for the clarified by Mr. Hoover.

The planters have been loath in their protest against being compelled to sell their sugar at 7 1/2 cents, but agricultural experts, sugar brokers and sugar chemists declare that even at this price, cane will continue to be, as it always has been, the crop showing the greatest percentage of profit of any crop in Louisiana. Tacit admission of this was made last Tuesday—after the time limit for the acceptance of sugar contracts by the American Refining Company had expired—when the allotment committee of the planters, with L. C. LeBourgeois as chairman, offered 20,000 tons of raws to the refining company. It should be understood that all this sugar is to come out of the new crop and that the sugar committee at the Washington conference pledged 20,000 tons by Tuesday noon, as the first of the 100,000 tons the American Refining Company is to handle for the Government during this year of the war. Yet of all this crop now being prepared at the mills throughout Louisiana, the committee was able to get only 20,000 tons—4000 tons less than the first promised delivery.

The truth of the matter seems to be that the sugar planters are trying by every means in their power to get as much, or more, out of their crop during the war as in times of peace. Instead of yielding any of their profits for the benefit of the nation during its time of stress, brokers and jobbers in sugar in New Orleans admitted, after the offering of only 20,000 tons Tuesday, that they expected the federal Government to "take forcible hold of the sugar crop soon."

A few of the planters, mainly operators of large plantations, whose

crops will be so large that almost any price would mean a profit to them, are beginning to take a more optimistic view of the situation. These men say that the fixed price will not mean heavy loss, but that, on the other hand, government distribution and control of price to the retailers will mean that Louisiana sugar will have the greatest opportunity of its history, that it will be put into every home, and that the demand for it will be greater after the war than it ever has been before.

The committee which went to Washington in the interest of the planters was upheld by resolutions of the sugar men Monday afternoon. Resolutions adopted by the cane growers and sugar producers in session here, and which came only after a plain warning from Mr. Parker, read as follows:

"Whereas, at a meeting of cane growers and sugar producers of Louisiana, John M. Parker, Food Administrator for Louisiana, appeared and read to said assembly a telegram from Herbert Hoover, federal Food Administrator, in which he stated that under and by virtue of the authority vested in him under the laws of the United States, he had fixed a price of \$6.35 per 100 pounds for what is commonly known as 96-degree test sugar, and \$7.25, less 2 per cent f. o. b. New Orleans, for what is commonly known as yellow clarified sugar, and we learn from some of the refiners present that they are in possession of a telegram to the effect that the price of granulated sugars in this market should be \$7.80, less 2 per cent, after Nov. 2, and Mr. Parker, as Food Administrator, called on the sugar planters present to comply with the order.

"Now, therefore, we, as American citizens desirous of upholding our laws and supporting the Food Administration in all things considered fair and just by them:

"Be it resolved, That we conform to the orders of the Food Administrator, and while doing so we assert the following: That the price of \$6.95 for 96-degree test sugars is acceptable, that being the price agreed upon by the Food Administrator and the committee which went to Washington.

"But with reference to yellow clarified sugars, such sugars are manufactured for direct consumption, are sold direct to the trade, and are consumed throughout the country in the same manner as standard granulated and other refined sugars; that such sugars are almost equal, pound for pound, for consumption to the standard granulated sugars, as to whether or not people should buy them in preference to the granulated is a matter of taste, although intrinsically they are worth about as much as an article of food as granulated sugar, and while they do, under the microscope, test a trifle below the standard granulated, yet when manufactured for sale for direct consumption at a price no greater than standard granulated. If the consumer desires to purchase we believe no injustice is done by selling him such an article. We feel that with the existing conditions in Louisiana, as to short yield of sugar per ton of cane, extreme high cost of material used by the sugar producer, etc., the prices named on sugar are not only unjust, unfair and unreasonable, but will give only a minimum of profit if any, and in some cases these prices may mean absolute loss.

"We, therefore, earnestly request the Food Administrator to reconsider his ruling with reference to the price of yellow clarified sugar and after consideration we believe he will find it is to the interest of the producer to encourage him in the production of such sugar, and is in no manner unfair or unjust to the consumer to permit him to pay for such sugar the same price as he would pay for standard granulated, especially as this sugar is now being manufactured by at least 75 sugarhouses in the State of Louisiana, is shipped direct from the plantation to the consumer and the distribution is progressing rapidly. Whereas, if it is to be converted into 96-degree test sugar and thereafter converted into bone-black refined sugar there will be a very considerable delay in its distribution, the consumer, in the meantime suffering for the want of that commodity."

John M. Parker, came before the meeting, bringing a telegram from Mr. Hoover, and conveying at the same time the information that this telegram was an order from the United States Government to the sugar producers of Louisiana, that it would be carried out without fear or favor, and that any sugar factory violating the order would be closed and its license revoked. Mr. Parker urged that the agreement with the Federal Food Administration be kept to the letter. The telegram to Mr. Parker from Mr. Hoover follows:

"In view of the acceptance and recommendation of 6.35 for raws by a whole committee, it appears to me no complaint can be well founded as to the fairness of this figure, and, consequently, 7.25, less 2 per cent, for plantation sugars. If any attempt is made by middleman to take advantage of planter's price in resale, he will be prosecuted vigorously. This appears to me the only method of securing justice to all producers and consumers, and, relieving you of further worry, I am sending about 150 telegrams to licensed sugar manufacturers in Louisiana reading as follows: 'Under powers conferred by section 5, Food Control Act, I have determined that any sale of 1917 washed plantation clarified, second, thirds, or open kettle sugars, at price in excess of \$7.25 per 100 pounds, less 2 per cent, f. o. b. New Orleans, or raw sugar in excess of \$6.35 cents per 100 pounds, f. o. b. New Orleans, will give manufacturer an unjust, unreasonable and unfair profit. Any scale made after Nov. 2 at greater prices will be cause for revocation of license and subject you to penalties of the act.' I am also wiring sugar manufacturers

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NOW BEING USED BY OVER THREE MILLION PEOPLE ANNUALLY

Quickly Transforms the Sallow Face, toneless tissues, and pallid cheeks of weak, anaemic, men and women into a perfect glow of health and beauty—Often increases the strength of delicate, nervous, run-down folks 100 per cent in two weeks' time

New York, N. Y.—It is conservatively estimated that over three million people annually in this country alone are taking Nuxated Iron. Such astonishing results have been reported from its use both by doctors and laymen, that a number of physicians in various parts of the country have been asked to explain why they prescribe it so extensively, and why it apparently produces so much better results than were obtained from the old forms of inorganic iron.

Dr. Ferdinand King, a New York Physician and Medical Author says: "There can be no vigorous iron men without iron. Pallor means anemia. Anemia means iron deficiency. The skin of anaemic men and women is pale. The flesh flabby. The muscles lack tone, the brain fags and the memory fails and they often become weak, nervous, irritable, dependent and melancholy. When the iron goes from the blood of women the roses go from their cheeks."

"In the most common foods of America, the starches, sugars, table syrups, molasses, the starchy, white bread, soda crackers, biscuits, macaroni, spaghetti, tapioca, sago, farina, degenerated cornmeal no longer is iron in form and vigor to a ripe old age, you must supply the iron deficiency in your food by using some form of organic iron, just as you would use salt when your food has not enough salt."

Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied widely in both this country and in prominent European Medical Institutions says: "As I have said a hundred times over

organic iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only take Nuxated Iron when they feel weak or run-down, instead of dosing themselves with habit-forming drugs, stimulants and alcoholic beverages I am convinced that in this way they could ward off disease, preventing it becoming chronic in thousands of cases and thereby the lives of thousands might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, kidney, liver, heart trouble and other dangerous maladies. The real and true cause which started their disease was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood."

Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with a blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact a young man he really was not less than 50, after taking Nuxated Iron a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth.

"Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much of what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking. Just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary iron in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in two days' time. It is dispensed in this city by L. E. Martel, Dr. Ed. Martin & Co., W. Brunet & Co., and all good druggists.

were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely rid themselves of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this, after they had in some cases been doctored for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate, or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents.

The iron demanded by Mother Nature for the red coloring matter in the blood of the children is, alas! not that kind of iron. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated to do you any good otherwise it may prove worse than useless. "Many an athlete or prize-fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his body with iron before he went into the arena; while many another has gone down in ignominious defeat simply for the lack of iron."

NOTE: Nuxated Iron, which is prescribed and recommended above by physicians in such a great variety of cases, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians both in Europe and America. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron, that they offer to forfeit \$100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron, and increase their strength 100 per cent, or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in two days' time. It is dispensed in this city by L. E. Martel, Dr. Ed. Martin & Co., W. Brunet & Co., and all good druggists.

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WOMEN! IT'S CHEAP! USE LEMON JUICE TO MAKE BEAUTY LOTION



In all weathers the skin and complexion can be kept wonderfully clear, soft and white by the use of this inexpensive lemon lotion which any girl or woman can easily prepare.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan, and is the ideal skin softener, smoother and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and makes up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion. It naturally should help to soften, freshen, bleach and bring out the roses and hidden beauty of any skin. Those who will make it a habit to gently massage this lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands once or twice daily may be repaid with a skin that is flexible and young looking and a peach-like complexion.

who have not taken out license, and whose names I am able to get, that application for license must be made immediately, or proceedings will be taken against them.

HOOVER.

Prior to Mr. Parker's arrival at the meetings an air of defiance was plainly felt, but when the state Food Administrator had read Mr. Hoover's telegram, and had warned the planters of prosecution in store for them if they did not obey the Government instructions, a more conciliatory attitude was manifested. Mr. Parker said:

"I propose to carry out the instructions from the Food Administration in Washington. In each case where these instructions are violated I will revoke the license and the Government. I do not want see that the refinery is closed. Then let the violator seek redress from the Government. I do not want to see anybody get into trouble, but I will carry out my instructions. I earnestly hope that there will be no necessity for such action, for I would go the limit to serve your interests, but when the limit is reached, and the law is fixed, I will see that it is lived up to, without fear, and without favor."

Mr. Parker left the meeting immediately, and the planters adopted the resolution quoted above. Plea was made for yellow clarified (brown sugar) by J. C. Murphy, president of the sugar exchange here, who asked that it be given the same wide distribution and general opportunity given granulated sugar, especially during the period of the war. He declared that, while many buyers were offering the same price for yellow clarified as for granulated sugar, the ruling of the Food Administration prevented the acceptance of these offers and urged that an appeal be taken to the Food Administration to remedy this condition. There were many supporters and the brown sugar was taken into the resolutions.

Frank B. Williams, reputedly the wealthiest man in Louisiana, and heavily interested in sugar plantations, announced that he believed the price obtained by the sugar committee was fair, and probably better than would have been fixed had not the committee gone to Washington. He pledged the entire output of his plantations, 7500 tons, to the committee, the largest pledge given by any planter. He pleaded for the unqualified carrying out of the pledge to the Government.

ITALIAN PIG-IRON.

The Italian output of pig-iron in 1916 is returned at 454,923 tons, as 424,099 tons in 1915. The imports last year were 303,333 tons, as against 240,366 tons in 1915 and 221,689 tons in 1913. The output of pig-iron and the home consumption thus reached record figures.



My, how that Resinol stops the itching!

Only those who have themselves suffered with eczema or similar itching, burning skin-trouble can appreciate the relief that the first touch of Resinol Ointment brings. Usually the suffering stops at once, the skin becomes cool and comfortable, and the trouble soon disappears. From the very first you can see that it is going to get well!

Resinol Ointment is an excellent healing dressing, good for burns, scalds, cuts and stubborn little sores. Sold by all druggists.



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Boiled or Mashed Potatoes, Stewed Corn

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FRANCE AND HER SOLDIERS' FUTURE

AGRICULTURISTS WHO ARE DISCHARGED FROM ARMY NOW BEING EDUCATED IN FARMING.

Paris, France, Nov. 23.—The President of the Republic, M. Poincare, has just paid an official visit to an institution at Juvisy-sur-Orge. This institution is of a peculiarly interesting character, as it manifests the sympathy felt by the peoples of allied countries in France for the sufferings of the French in the war. There is a union of foreign colonies in France, which consists chiefly of American, English, Russian, Dutch, Norwegian and others, and some of the leading members of this combination, including particularly Messrs. L. Asscher, L. Kone, L. V. Benet and B. J. Shoniger, all of whom are vice-presidents, some time ago organized the establishment of three centers of professional reeducation for the benefit of the French wounded, at the Grand Palais, in the quai Debilly and at Maison-Blanche. The good work thus begun has been carried a step forward by the consideration of the future of the wounded workers in agriculture. After a preliminary experiment on a small scale at Juvisy-sur-Orge, the union a few months ago took over the farm de Champagne, consisting of 50 hectares and situated not far distant. There it is developing its ideas for the assistance of the wounded agriculturists on quite a grand scale, and agriculture, horticulture, mechanical cultivation, the use of motor tractors and so forth, including the most up-to-date appliances, are being taught in a very thorough manner, so that not only are those who have been disabled being better educated in the possibilities of agriculture than they were before the war, but they are being imbued with a new hope in the future.

Since the opening of the agricultural school some 550 wounded agriculturists have passed through. A number of them have returned to their old farms or homes and for the others the union has found good situations. The President of the Republic, wishing to share his sympathy with this very laudable endeavor, went there in the company of Mme. Poincare, General Duparge and M. Justin Godart. On their arrival they were received by Mr. Walter V. R. Berry, president of the Union, who delivered a happy little speech in the course of which he said that on a certain occasion General Washington announced to his fellow citizens in a letter which is now famous, that they should not advance his candidature for the presidency a third time, because the liberty of his country being assured, and the Government being established on a solid basis, he hoped at last to gratify the dearest wish of his heart, his ardent desire to retire to his own lands on the banks of the Potomac. Some months later, on the day of the inauguration of his successor, Washington left Philadelphia and, accompanied by the son of his best friend, went to Mount Vernon. There, managing his farm, he spent the happiest years of his life, because many times he declared that no ambition was so strong with him as that of cultivating the earth. If this sentiment was deep in Washington, how much deeper should it not be in the minds of those who left their country and have been wounded and disabled.

"With what joy, then," Mr. Berry said, "have we been able to witness their changed feelings when, after their first endeavors those heroes of the war have been convinced that they are even yet capable of resuming their old life. But the object held in view by the union of foreign colonies in regard to this establishment at Juvisy is not only the agricultural reeducation of the wound-

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I was treated by a physician for a year and a half and he did me no good at all. I tried "Fruit-a-lives" as a last resort. After using three boxes, I was greatly improved and twelve boxes made me well. Now I can work all day and there are no Headaches, no Palpitation, no Heart Trouble, no Constipation, no Pain or Kidney Trouble and I feel like a new being—and it was "Fruit-a-lives" that gave me back my health."

MADAM ARTHUR LAPLANTE.
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ed; when that is all completed, the union contemplates the education of the orphans of these agricultural workers who have fallen."

Mr. Berry then explained in detail the manner in which this splendid work was begun and the results that had so far been achieved, thanking all those who had given their assistance to the union. Following upon this, M. Justin Godart spoke a few words of appreciation of the magnificent manner in which the union had responded to the necessities of the hour. The President of the Republic and the members of the party then made a tour of the different departments of the school, led by members of the committee, and were deeply impressed by all that they saw, and the splendid arrangements that had been made in every detail. As a token of appreciation, the President, before his departure, conferred upon M. Asscher and M. Kone, vice-presidents, the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

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Alcura can now be obtained at our Store. Ask for Free Booklet telling all about it and give Alcura a trial. Dr. Ed. Morin & Co., Druggists, 113 Cote de la Montagne, Quebec.

RECRUITING HOMING PIGEONS FOR WAR USE

New York, N. Y., Nov. 23.—The homing pigeon branch of the signal service is recruiting a number of homing pigeons which will number well in the thousands and which will be used for service in France as soon as they are trained, according to a statement made by Maj. Frank J. Griffin, signal officer on recruiting duty, before the Concourse Association. The pigeon fanciers who met Major Griffin pledged their cooperation.

If the lines of communication are broken by barrage fire, pigeons are the only means of communication, and France and England now have 20,000 of these birds in the service. The American troops now in France have already established lofts and have a few thousand of these winged messengers will be needed, and it is hoped to have at least 5000 ready for transportation to France in January.

The patriotism of one branch of producers, the bird fanciers, is shown when they sell the carriers to the Government for \$4 a pair, which is below the price for the class of flyers wanted.

SUBMARINE TRICK IS SUSPECTED

Washington, D. C.—"This is no time to pat ourselves on the back," Chairman E. N. Hurley of the Shipping Board took this view yesterday of the greatly decreased submarine totals last week. He declared ship construction must be pressed to the utmost if the United States and her allies are to outstrip the U-boat. He welcomed the advice of Thomas A. Edison that as many as possible of the 5382 American sailing vessels be converted into steam craft.

At the same time navy officials locked for some wily trick in the suddenly diminished submarine activity. Recent reports of strange submarines sighted much nearer American shores than the U-boats main hunting grounds were recalled.

FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY'S POSITION

LIGHT THROWN ON QUESTION BY ACCOUNT OF SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

Paris, France—Public interest in the aims, difficulties and disputes of the French Socialist Party, which exhibits important developments at the present time, is rapidly rising. It is not too much to say that apart from the great general question, which, expressed in its simplest form, is the continuance of the war until victory is attained, there is no trouble in France just now which is regarded as being of greater importance and significance than this one, and its interest is not reduced by the differences among the Socialists themselves. In the circumstances of the case the Federal Socialist Congress of the Seine, in effect, a preliminary exercise of forces that were engaged at Bordeaux, naturally attracted critical attention. The Kienthalien section was the object of numerous attacks. M. Rosenthal set himself to work against them at an early stage in the proceedings, declaring that it seemed to him that they were paralysing the general Socialist endeavor, that they should have no place in the organization of the party, and in the Government, so far as it had gone, and remained as hostile as ever to such participation. As to the Kienthaliens, he protested against their being made the victims of exclusion from the party, and said they were determined to stake everything and hold fast to their positions. He likewise reproached the parliamentary Socialists for not having obliged the Government to state their war aims. M. Flancette has been in the peculiar position of declaring his attachment to a new section of the Socialists, and staying their objects which primarily, he explained, were the sinking of differences and divergences within the party and bringing about a solid unity. It was in this paradoxical position that he stood for the Centrists, as the section is called, declaring that divisions of the party only assisted the reactionaries. Then, as to the war, he exclaimed that an early peace was possible if the work of national defense were complete and thorough, and if it were equally good among all the Allies. He wished to know what were the objectives of the war, and particularly if, in the main they embrace a peace without annexations. Then paying compliments to M. Albert Thomas, he said that his work in the Government had been most valuable, and that that was the universal opinion in the factories, where they were very sorry for his departure. He had done sound methodical work for the country, for republicanism and for socialism. From this point with gathering well started on the subject of Socialist participation in the ministry, its advantages and prospects, arguments became keen and Stockholm was continually upon the lips, while the divergences that exist upon the question of ministerial participation in existing circumstances were revealed.

M. Marcel Sembat declared that a Socialist who might be Foreign Minister should count upon a majority of the Chamber. If, said he, the question of passports for Stockholm has been better presented by the Government the Chamber would have approved of their being granted. M. Ribot had, indeed, been on the point of granting them, but certain parliamentary influences which refused to do any justice whatever to socialism had prevailed. As to the ministerial participation, it had strengthened the authority of the party, as the pourparlers which preceded the formation of the present Government very well proved.

At this stage M. Albert Thomas himself spoke, and, recalling his speech at Chamblony wherein he expressed himself in detail upon the Stockholm question, said that his views had not changed since then and he still thought the French Socialists might go to Stockholm, provided that the responsibility of the war were discussed there. "But," said he, "a demarcation is indispensable between certain elements of the party, between ourselves and certain theories which we cannot admit. A document is now before the party, the answer to the Hollando-Scandinavian questions. But there is a general agreement which must prevail, notwithstanding some differences upon details, and which should rally together the great majority of the Socialists. We shall make one decision as to this document, the basis on which we shall fight in the country and in Parliament."

M. Pierre Renaudel reminded the meeting of the conditions in which the Socialists entered the Government in August, 1914, the enemy being then at the gates of Paris. The Stockholm document ought, he said to be passed by a big majority. "It is indispensable," he cried, "that we should have clear views as to our international action, so that the mass of the people may follow us. Also, in regard to our answer, which foresees a conference of peoples, as the Central Empires in their reply to the Pope are silent on this point we have the right to expect and demand of those who in Germany profess socialism, that they declare themselves and act." There were various short speeches indicative of a feeling that the majority and minority tendencies were irreconcilable though some pretended that they were of little account, and both M.

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Maurin and M. Jean Lonquet, leaders of minority sections expressed themselves in favor of refusing the vote for the war credits in certain circumstances. Upon a vote on the constitution of the committee to consider the resolutions to be put forward, the majority section had 109 votes, the Lonquet minority 78, the Maurin minority 20 and the Kienthaliens 20.

Resolutions have been put forward by the majority, by the Centrists and by the Kienthaliens, and a great effort has been made by a committee consisting of MM. Albert Thomas, Longuet, Maurin, Sembat and others to weld them into a single resolution which might express the sentiments of the completed majority. However, despite all efforts and special appeals by MM. Thomas and Renaudel that at least there should be an agreement on the answer to the Stockholm question, wherein the international policy and work of the party is enunciated the three sections could not agree.

KEEPING THE QUALITY UP
 LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE the World-Famous Cure for Colds and Grip, is now 30c per box. On account of the advance in the price of the six different Medicinal Concentrated Extracts and Chemicals contained in LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE, it was necessary to increase the price to the Druggist. It has stood the test for a Quarter of a Century. It is used by every Civilized Nation.

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