

FRANCE IS DETERMINED TO SHOW GERMANY WHO WON WAR

Government And People Are Ready To "Talk To The Germans In Essen"—Might Take Several Months To Get The Ruhr System Working Properly, According To Poincare

Paris, Jan. 11.—France is in the Ruhr to-night and the government and people are ready "to talk to the Germans in Essen."

President Poincare won another of his big majorities in a nearly six to one vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies today and such enthusiastic receptions in both houses were seen before only when the war began and ended.

Fifty months ago today "peace" began with the armistice, and again France is determined to show Germany who won the war.

The German Ambassador has once more left Paris, as he did a year ago when the French took the Ruhr ports, where they still remain, but this time the Ambassador has gone only as an implied protest.

The French in fact today began their conversations with the Germans in Essen, where the engineers of the three occupying powers and their protecting military staff met the German industrial representatives to agree on just how allied control could best be exercised.

There is no concealment by the government, the parliament, the press or the public that France's separate action is a serious thing but high confidence is expressed in the method being right. Poincare again warned the country through the Chamber that it must not expect an immediate stream of gold.

The Premier said it might take several months to get the Ruhr control working properly, for German resistance, passive or otherwise, must be overcome. But he gave his experts' estimate of what his action will yield as a billion gold marks a year, and intimated that if he did not get anything, France would not be any worse off than now.

The Attorney-General made formal request to the Minister of Justice today that the parliamentary immunity of Marcel Cachin, Communist member of the Chamber of Deputies, be suspended so as to allow a charge to be brought against him of an attempt against the internal and external safety of the state. Cachin recently returned from Essen, where he was active in propaganda work.

The Communists under arrest as a result of the government's campaign to apprehend the leaders of the Ruhr propaganda movement now number eleven. They will be held in Sainte Prison as political offenders to await trial.

No Breaking of Relations

Berlin, Jan. 11.—German official action, so far as it concerns active or passive reprisals for the French advance into the Ruhr, awaits clarification of the situation there and the ability of the German government to arrive at an intelligent estimate of the political and physical character of the policies the French propose to enforce in connection with her occupation. Official quarters admit that the situation does not yet permit of the adoption of diplomatic or economic steps or of an early decision with respect to further recognition of the reparations demands and that the governments attitude on these issues is expected to be set forth in Germany's reply to the Franco-Belgian note.

The question of coal deliveries and of further recognition of the Stinnes-Lubersack agreement are problems which are now up for official decision and the government admits that their solution presents prominent difficulties not only from the economic point of view but also for the reason that the bulk of deliveries of goods in kind emanate from the Ruhr sector.

The recall of Ambassador Mayer from Paris and Minister Landberg from Belgium does not indicate a breaking off of relations between Germany and France and Belgium, as the government has intimated in the staffs of the German legations in Paris and Belgium, and has also warned the members of the Commission against wearing uniforms in public.

Chancellor Cuno will discuss the situation with the Premier of the Federated states to-morrow. He will propose the enactment of a series of economic measures calculated to meet a possible critical turn in the home situation especially as regards shortage in fuel and interruption of rail traffic.

The population slowly is yielding to a feeling of the most bitter resentment now that the French tricolor has been hoisted at Essen. The popular indignation will find expression in a nation-wide general strike next Monday when head and hand workers everywhere will cease work for one hour in protest against the French invasion. The movement has the active support of all the Labor Unions, whose membership alone totals fifteen millions.

In addition it will be participated in by civil service officials and workers in all the governmental departments.

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Cuno's Statement

Berlin, Jan. 11.—Chancellor Cuno, in a statement before the Foreign Affairs Committee in the Reichstag today announced that Germany's reparations obligations would cease to be discharged in further direct dealings with the "treaty breaking powers."

The Chancellor declared Germany could not resist activity but on the other hand she would not bow her voluntarily.

The Government would leave the German officials at their posts in the occupied area out of consideration for the welfare of the population and the conduct of the Government business.

What further steps the Government would take the Chancellor added, would depend upon the action taken by the other side.

Chancellor Cuno emphasized the seriousness of the situation. He reviewed the Government's activities in connection with the attempt to solve the reparations problem, nothing especially the proposals submitted to the conference of Premiers at Paris.

Referring to Germany's recent offer of an anti-war pact to France, the Chancellor said the Government had made material reparations offers to the utmost limit of Germany's capacity. He declared his readiness to give guarantees and finally had proposed to destroy permanently all plans for revenge by offering an anti-aggression pact.

Despite all these efforts Herr Cuno continued, it was impossible to come to an agreement with France on reparations. What France aspired to, he said, had been confirmed in the reports of the troop movements of the past few days.

The Chancellor discussed the legal aspects of the situation in connection with their relation to the Treaty of Versailles.

The French procedure, he declared, was bound to lead to very grave consequences as this action was aimed at the very section of Germany from which reparations deliveries had been derived.

Chancellor Cuno concluded with an appeal to all classes, regardless of their political affiliations to show a firm, united front.

The Chancellor has invited the Premiers of Federal states to a conference to be held in Berlin tomorrow to discuss the economic measures which may be necessary in view of the gravity of the situation.

National Strike

A national strike of one hour in which all workers, including those in the government service, will take part, has been called for Monday as a protest against the occupation of the Ruhr.

German Minister Left

The German minister to Belgium, Dr. Landberg left Brussels shortly after 2 o'clock this afternoon. His departure was unmarked by any untoward incidents.

Troops Begin Advance

London, Jan. 11.—The first stage of the Franco-Belgian application of penalties to defaulting Germany with regard to coal and timber was carried out today when two divisions of Rhine troops devoted to the task of protecting the control commission sent to the Ruhr, began their advance and Essen and other points were occupied.

The operations were conducted without untoward incidents, the French commanders showing a disposition to avoid creating needless trouble. So far as the city of Essen was concerned after formal entry and parade all the troops with the exception of about 200 placed in control of a few public buildings and the railroad station, were withdrawn to the outskirts of the town. Apparently there is no intention of calling a strike of the Ruhr miners, the German Government contenting itself with more or less passive resistance as a protest against the Franco-Belgian proceedings on the ground that they take the shape of virtual repudiation of the Versailles Treaty and a cessation of efforts to pay the reparations.

Germany also partially ruptured diplomatic relations with France and Belgium, but beyond these steps seems inclined to adopt a waiting attitude to see whether the French policy will go any further on January 15, when the present moratorium reparations payment of 500,000,000 gold marks becomes due. French action in the present instance is being taken solely on the German default in coal and timber deliveries.

Italian Attitude

Another point not definitely solved is the attitude of the Italian Government. Premier Mussolini seemingly is reluctant to support Franco-Belgian action against Germany although agreeing in principle with the French policy. There is a persistent newspaper report in Italy that Mussolini favors an attempt to arrive at a new agreement with Germany regardless of the British Government but there is no official confirmation of this.

The ambiguity in the attitude of Italy causes much uneasiness here because it is feared that unless Mussolini wholeheartedly supports the Franco-Belgian movement, Germany may be encouraged to repudiate the treaty completely, declare it non-existent and refuse to make any further attempt to pay reparations.

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SHERBROOKE IN BUILDING MOOD

Double Number Of Dwellings And Public Buildings Constructed In 1922

Sherbrooke, Que., Jan. 11.—As an indication of the amount of building and construction work which has taken place in the city of Sherbrooke during the past year, a report prepared for the city council by the building inspector, W. L. McSwiggan, is of special interest. The report, which covers the past three years, is as follows:—

Number of dwellings	130	60
Business blocks	3	6
Public buildings	10	4
Alterations	43	154
Total number permits	186	224
Value of construction, 1922, \$732,000; 1921, \$752,000; 1920, \$322,655.38.		
Value of permits, 1922, \$732,000; 1921, \$1,719,500; 1920, \$16,152.88.		
Value of water for construction, 1922, \$480.60; 1921, \$520.87; 1920, \$495.59.		

It will be seen that although the number of permits was fewer for 1922 than for 1921 the number of dwelling houses was more than doubled, as was the case with the number of public buildings.

UKRAINIAN HOLIDAY

Ottawa, January 11.—January 22 has been set as a Ukrainian National holiday, it being the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the Ukrainian people's Republic. The day will be observed by Ukrainian nationals in Canada, of whom there are approximately 300,000.

News Index

Page One

France Shows Who Won War. Sherbrooke In Building Mood. Constantine Dies In Exile. Fight As Well As Use Speed. Acclamations In Townships. Weather Report.

Page Two

Fewer Vessels Were Launched. Political Activity Is Intense. Postmaster Up For Theft. Senate Approves Lonely Hand. Jackie Coogan Is Making Hit. Scientists Work Einstein Theory. Allies Yield To Turks At Meet. Jimmie Roy Out Of Amateur Hockey.

Page Three

Editorial: Press Comment. Bank Re-Discount Proposed. Conservatives Fire First Shot. Teach Children Greater Respect. Marked Gain In Q. R. L. P. Surplus. Brutal Attack On Aged Priest. Paquin Watching Ice Situation.

Page Four

Sons To Meet Three Rivers. Operating And St. Malo Won. Scotch Curlew Local Quota. Vets Invited To Send Team. Good Scores In Rifle Shoot.

Page Five

Financial and Commercial News. New York and Montreal Markets. Social and Personal. Reminiscences Of The Past.

Page Six

Elphtherios Venizelos, then Premier of Greece, whose political activity contributed to the overturning of the old regime, had been a loyal supporter of Alexander. It was generally supposed that Alexander would be succeeded by his brother, Prince Paul, in fact, Paul was actually proclaimed King, but he declined to accept unless Venizelos obtained the consent of his father and Crown Prince George, both of whom refused.

Page Seven

This situation created a government crisis and on November 23, plebiscite was held throughout Greece to determine whether Constantine should be returned to the Throne.

In spite of the achievements of Venizelos for his country during the war and its resultant territorial advantage to Greece, the government was overturned and the Venizelos cabinet immediately resigned, a new ministry being formed by Premier Rallis. The vote gave the Royalists 260 seats in the Chamber of Deputies as against 118 for the Venizelists. Charges were made that the plebiscite was fraudulent, and Venizelos became a practical fugitive from Greece. Several months before the election he was shot by an assassin in Paris but was only slightly wounded.

Great preparations were made by the populace to welcome Constantine back to Athens. The former King before leaving Switzerland for his native land, declared that one of the first things he would do upon entering Athens would be to enter the Greek Catholic cathedral and offer a prayer of thanks of God for his restoration to the Throne.

The Treaty of Sevres, by the signing of which peace was declared between the Allies and Turkey, gave the Greeks control of Smyrna, and the greater part of Thrace which, for centuries, had been Turkish territory. The Turkish Nationalists, led by Mustafa Kemal Pasha, in revolt against the Constantinople government, opposed the provisions of the treaty awarding those regions to Greece and, as a result, in the spring of 1921 the question of revising the document was discussed at

an Allied conference in London attended by representatives of the peoples involved. Despite Greek protests, the treaty was modified and this, together with reports of Turkish atrocities against Greek colonies in Asia Minor, led to war between the forces of Constantine and Mustafa Kemal.

Constantine, after several Greek successes, took the field against the ruler in Anatolia in July, 1921, with the hope, it was thought, of quieting factional strife at home and further strengthening his popularity. The capture of Eski-Shehr, an important railway junction, from the Turks shortly after the King's arrival at the front, was the signal for wild demonstrations in Athens, the crowds marching through the streets and acclaiming Constantine and the Greek nation. The Turks, outnumbered, were driven back toward Ankara, the Nationalists capturing. During the fighting, Constantine was stricken with intestinal trouble at Eski-Shehr and at one time remained unconscious for 20 minutes, doctors being summoned from Athens to save his life.

Constantine's devotion to the cause of Germany and the Central Powers was generally attributed to the influence of his wife, Sophia, a Hohenzollern Princess and sister of Emperor William of Germany. Criticism of him was aroused by his repudiation of the treaty between Greece and Serbia pledging the support of either power if the other were attacked by Bulgaria. Constantine asserted that Greece was not bound to carry out her part of the pledge because the surrender was made by Bulgaria but by Austria and Germany and that if Greece had interposed, she would have suffered the fate of Belgium.

The demand for his abdication was not based upon this failure to fulfill treaty provisions but upon his repeated dismissals of Greek parliaments and to charges that he or Greek ministers under his direction had aided the Central Powers by permitting the establishment of German submarine bases in Greek waters, surrendering Greek forts and men to Bulgaria and by declining to remove the menace of his army from the rear of the Entente forces on the Macedonian front. When the Allies occupied part of Athens to enforce a demand for a surrender of ten batteries of Greek artillery to compensate for the surrender of Greek guns to the Central Powers, fighting ensued and there were about 200 casualties. The King rendered the batteries. Meanwhile, because of the conduct of Constantine, Venizelos had established a provisional government at Saloniki and organized an army, declared war on some of the Allies of the Central Powers and was constantly gaining adherents from the former adherents of Constantine, whose followers steadily were leaving him. The Entente Powers laid an embargo on imports to Greece as a result of which the Greeks suffered severe deprivations before the King was forced to abdicate.

Constantine's reign dated from March 18, 1913, when his father George I was assassinated. He was born on August 2, 1868, was educated by German tutors and received military instruction at German army manoeuvres.

After having been once dismissed as commander of the Greek army in 1909, because of popular clamor against him, Constantine then Crown Prince, became a national hero in the Balkan war of 1912, by leading a Greek army to the capture of Saloniki from the Turks.

As a result of which he was accorded the popular title of "The Liberator". Prince George, the eldest son of Constantine, also pro-German, who was excluded from succession by the Allied terms which compelled his father's abdication in 1917, accompanied the royal party to Asia in 1921 and was a member of the staff of the Greek commander, General Papoulas. George was born July 19, 1890, and married Princess Elizabeth of Rumania in the spring of 1921. The only other son of the King is Prince Paul born Dec. 14, 1901.

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FORMER KING OF GREECE DIED IN EXILE IN SICILY

Constantine Expired At Palermo On Eve Of Departure For Naples

FORCED OFF THRONE

Death Came After Series Of Trying Experiences He Had Undergone

Palermo, Sicily, Jan. 11.—Former King Constantine of Greece died suddenly here at eleven o'clock this morning. His death was due to cerebral hemorrhage.

At the bedside when death occurred were his wife, former Queen Sophie and their three daughters, the Crown Princess of Rumania and Princesses Irene and Catherine. Constantine was attended by Dr. Giuffre. Constantine had been suffering from arterio-sclerosis and nephritis, but there had been no expectations of a sudden and fatal ending.

He was to have started for Naples to-morrow with his family to stay at the Palazzo di Capodimonte at the invitation of the Duke of Aosta, later going to Florence to make his permanent residence there.

The death of ex-King Constantine of Greece comes after a series of trying experiences which the former ruler of the Hellenes has undergone, beginning with the outbreak of the world war.

Constantine was forced off the Throne of Greece by the Allies in 1917 after he had successfully resisted numerous attempts to bring Greece into the war on the side of the Allies. In exile until after the war's close, Constantine was called back to Greece in 1920 and resumed the Throne. Under his renewed reign Greece plunged into the war with Turkey in Asia Minor. Constantine personally going to the front at one period of the campaign.

Two years later Constantine was again an exile, having fled to safe shores after the Greek debacle of September, 1922. His eldest son, Prince George, succeeded to the Throne. Last fall came the disaster to the Greek forces in Asia Minor, speedily followed by the revolution in Greece which again swept Constantine off the Throne. He abdicated and retired to Italy and has been making his home recently at Palermo.

Eight years or more have elapsed since Constantine I first ascended the throne of Greece; for three of these he was an exile in Switzerland, having been forced to abdicate by the Allies owing to his pro-German attitude during the war.

Constantine with his wife and several children were conveyed from Athens on a British warship to an Italian port and then proceeded to Switzerland where the deposed King made his home for more than three years following his abdication.

Alexander's reign, however, ended in October, 1920, when his young King died as the result of being bitten by a pet monkey. The dead monarch left a morganatic widow in the person of one Mile, Manos whose marriage Constantine had vainly tried to have declared invalid.

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This situation created a government crisis and on November 23, plebiscite was held throughout Greece to determine whether Constantine should be returned to the Throne.

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CUNARD ANCHOR ANCHOR DONALDSON

Summer Sailing Dates on Application.

FROM HALIFAX
QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.
Jan. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
Plymouth, Cherbourg & Hamburg.
Feb. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
LONDON, DERRY & GLASGOW.
Jan. 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

FROM NEW YORK
QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.
Feb. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.
Plymouth, Cherbourg & Southampton.
Mar. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31.

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CITY OF QUEBEC

List of Municipal Voters Deposited

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

CITY HALL

Quebec, 2nd January, 1923.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby

given, that, pursuant to the provisions

of the law two alphabetical

lists, one of the persons qualified

to vote at the municipal elections

for Aldermen for seat No. 1 in

each ward of the city, and the

other for persons qualified to vote

for Mayor and Aldermen for seat

No. two in each ward of the city,

shall be deposited in the office of

the undersigned on the SECOND

DAY OF JANUARY, 1923, and

will be communicated to whomsoever

may apply for them every

day beginning said second day of

JANUARY, 1923, to the TWELFTH

DAY OF JANUARY, 1923, from

NINE O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING

TO FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE

AFTERNOON.

The said lists shall, during the

said period, be shown to any person

making application therefor, and

every elector who may wish to

apply for the insertion or for the

correction of a name in any of the

said lists, or for striking a name

therefrom, shall do so within the

delay period, by law for doing so.

All claims or demands in relation

to any names being added to or

corrected or erased from the

said lists must be filed in the

office of the City Clerk, on or before

four of the clock in the afternoon

of the SIXTEENTH DAY

OF JANUARY, 1923, being the

day appointed by law, as final,

and after the said day, no claim or

demand will be received by the

said City Clerk.

Printed blank forms for com-

plaints may be had by applying at

the City Clerk's office during

office hours.

By order,

H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD,

City Clerk.

Jan 12/23

THE IMPERIAL SHOE STORE

(ESTABLISHED SINCE 1902)

Military Working Boots, \$3.90

Wool Khaki Shirts, worth \$3.50

Woolen Vests, worth \$4.75, \$2.75

Pure Wool Underwear, worth \$6.50

Woolen Socks, worth \$1.00, .45c

Take advantage of these Bargains.

M. SHERIDAN

9-11 Lacroix St. Palais,

June 21st, 1923

J. ALLEYN

SAIL, TENT AND

AWNING MAKER

235 ST. PAUL STREET

QUEBEC

Telephone 78

NEW GROUP OF CITIZENS

LIABLE TO INCOME TAX

Toronto, Jan. 11.—A new group of

citizens has been added to those

liable to civic income tax as a result

of last year's legislation. Unincor-

porated companies partnerships and

retailers must in future pay income

tax if their income exceeds their

business assessment and statutory

exemption. Law partnerships have

been taxed on income for some years

but other partnerships have escaped.

As a result Toronto's assessment de-

partment is sending out 100,000 in-

come tax notices this year as com-

pared with 85,000 last year.

WAR HERO KILLED IN

EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHT

London, January 11.—Captain

Keyes, one of the air heroes of the

war, who brought down a Zeppelin

at Scarborough among his numerous

feats, was killed today in a

crash during an experimental flight

at Stanmore. Of four mechanics

also in the machine, one was killed

and the other three were injured.

POLICY DENOUNCED.

Kobe, Jan. 11.—Viscount Kiku-

FEWER VESSELS WERE LAUNCHED

Last Year As Compared With
1921, According To Ship-
building Reports

Reports on shipbuilding in the year 1922 in the British Isles compiled by Lloyd's, indicate a great decrease in the number of vessels launched as compared with 1921, and still more so with 1920, and the last year before the war, 1913. It appears that the output of tonnage on the Tyne, the Clyde, and the Wear, the northern rivers which are noted for the shipyards along their banks, shows a steady decline in the amount of tonnage also under construction. Recent orders are few in comparison with the capacity of these yards to handle, though in the case of the Tyne, the orders for the new battleships and the Southampton floating dock, the latter with Armstrong, Whitworth Co., promise some immediate improvement. Comparisons between the tonnage of 1921 and 1922 for this company, for instance, show that in the former year it was 98,390 against 54,689 last year, 14 vessels being built against seven last year. Another firm, Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Ltd., had a tonnage of 15,570 in 1921 against 74,486 in 1922.

On the Clyde, it is stated that work on the stocks decreased steadily last year, until at the end of September there were only 55 vessels under construction on the river, representing 532,529 tons. This is compared with conditions twelve months earlier, when 132 vessels of 559,714 tonnage were being built.

Eight motor ships were launched on the Clyde last year, of which two were for Elder Dempster and Co. Conditions at Belfast were rather more satisfactory, notwithstanding the national停工. Decreased outputs were reported by both Harland and Wolff, and by Workman, Clark and Co., but in each case this fall was slight. The former showed 35,847 tons against 39,556 in 1921, while the latter's figures were 51,095 against 53,638.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The White Star liner Cedric arrived at Liverpool on Jan. 8.

Berengaria, Cunard Line, arrived at Cherbourg on Tuesday at 5 p.m.

and at Southampton Wednesday morning.

Saturnia, Anchor-Donaldson Line, arrived at St. John, Dec. 27, docked at 8 a.m. on Jan. 7, at 8 p.m.

She will now lay up for her annual overhaul.

The Australian, Canadian Pacific Steamship Services arrived at Victoria, B.C., Wednesday from the Orient, and arrived at Vancouver at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

Empress of Russia arrived at Yokohama on January 9. On reaching Hong Kong she will be placed in the naval dockyard for overhauling.

To Stop a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative BROMO QUININE

The box bears the signature of E. W. Grove. (Be sure you get BROMO). 30c. Made in Canada.

MUST HELP THE WESTERN FARMER

Indissolubly Linked Up With

The Railway Problem, Is

Thornton's Opinion

Winnipeg, Jan. 11.—Indissolubly linked up with the railway problem is that of assisting the western farmer in the raising and marketing of grain, according to his statement given by Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railway to the members of the Canadian Club here today.

"If you take away agriculture, the raising and marketing of grain," he said, "there is very little else left, is there? We must supply a service and find those rates that will enable the western farmer to hold his own in competition with the rest of the world in its grain markets. If you proceed on any other tack you spell ruin, not only for western Canada but for the whole Dominion."

All the problems would be considered with sympathy, Sir Henry concluded, and he hoped to be able to make decisions without loss of time.

SIX MONTHS FOR STEALING BUTTER

Montreal, Jan. 11.—For stealing a tub containing 50 pounds of butter from a stationary wagon, Eugene Larue was this morning sentenced to six months in jail. The arrest was made yesterday by two detectives who espied Larue carrying the tub on his shoulder along St. James Street. The sleuths who were on a street car, decided to investigate, so they approached him with the intention of inquiring as to his burden. When Larue saw them coming he fled, still clinging to the tub but was soon overtaken.

Charles Maigne who adapted "Faraway Sheep," "Rose of the World," and "The Rise of Jennie Cushing" for Elsie Ferguson and "Prunella" for Marguerite Clark among other adaptations has written the scenario of "The Big of Dead Ships," which Maurice Tourneur is making for First National release.

QUEBEC, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1923.

INTENSE ACTIVITY IN RANKS OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES

Preparations Evident On All Sides For Impending Struggle—Clerk of Crown In Chancery Busy Man Sending Out Tons Of Official Documents—Complete List Of Returning Officers

With all the intense activity which follows a declaration of war, the Liberal party has set all its mobilization machinery into operation following the election proclamation issued on Wednesday and at the Legislative Buildings yesterday there were signs on every hand that "preparation" is now the watchword and chiefs of the party will have all their forces lined up for the impending electoral struggle which precedes the verdict of the people on February 5th.

It is not only in party circles that there is a great deal of activity. The men in the Province of Quebec at the present time as a result of the proclamation for the elections in L. P. Geoffrion, Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, who is preparing the election writs and other documents incidental to the election, and within twenty-four hours all these papers, which will aggregate several tons in weight, will have been shipped to their respective destinations. Some of the documents are sent out by mail, but the bulk of them are shipped by express. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Geoffrion was addressing large envelopes to be sent by registered mail to the Returning Officers in the 35 constituencies. These envelopes contain the election writs and the presentation of the writs to the Returning Officers, which will likewise be sent to the Returning Officers by registered mail, will contain a copy of the Quebec Election Act and other papers which must reach their various destinations as soon as possible. There will follow by express 10,000 copies of the Quebec Election Act together with instructions to the Returning Officers and Deputy Returning Officers concerning the holding of elections, 4,000 copies of voting books, 25,000 envelopes and other papers for use in the polls, 40,000 posters containing the instructions for voting, sealing wax, pencils, pens, fools' cap, blotting paper, blanks for the administration of the oath in polls and other documents.

The only constituency to which all these documents are not being forwarded is Magdalen Islands. This constituency, owing to its situation, is shut off from communication with the rest of the Province in winter time except by telegraph and in former elections, on account of its exceptional position, the voting in Magdalen Islands had to be delayed until the navigation was open so that the formalities regarding the transmission of documents and the like could be carried out. As a result of amendments to the law at the last session of the Legislature the voting will be held at Magdalen Islands on the same day as in the remainder of the Province, and in order to permit this the various documents and other formalities ordinarily typewritten instead of being printed.

The Returning Officers
The complete list of the Returning Officers in the 35 constituencies of the Province is as follows:—
Abbe, C. A. Lafrance, Amos; Argenteuil, Gaetan Valois, Lachute; Arthabaska, J. E. Girouard, Arthabaska; Bagot, J. B. S. Bathalon, St. Lawrence; Beauce, Philippe Angers, Beauceville; Beauharnois, A. S. Brodeur, Valleyfield; Bellechasse, J. O. Saint-Pierre, St. Raphael; Berthier, J. A. Paterre, Berthierville; Beauceville, L. P. Lebel, Beauceville; Brocks, H. P. Foster, Knowlton; Chambly, Alfred Prud'homme, Longueuil; Champlain, Ferd. Trudel, Ste. Genevieve de Baileville; Charlevoix-Saguenay, J. A. Martin, Murray Bay; Chateaugay, J. E. McGowan, Ste. Marie; Chicoutimi, Eliezer Boivin, Chicoutimi; Compton, Wm. H. Leonard, Cookshire; Dorchester, Eliezer Vein, Ste. Genevieve; Drummond, C. L. D'Amour, Drummondville; Frontenac, Ernest Legendre, Megantic; Gaspé, J. T. Tuzo, Percé; Hull, Louis de G. Raby, Hull; Huntingdon, J. C. Bruce, Huntingdon; Ippervey, Philibert Constant, Ippervey; Jacques Cartier, Adolphe A. Robert, Lachine; Joliette, J. O. Guibault, Joliette; Kamouraska, Paul Desautels, Saint-Paul; Labelle, Anth. Dubreuil, Mont-Laurier; Lake St. John, Georges Levesque, Roberval; L'Assomption, Victor Geoffrion, L'Assomption; Laval, P. Adelard Longpre, Ste. Rose; Lévis, J. A. Bernier, Lévis; L'Islet, J. N. Bernier, St. Jean Port Joli; Magdalen Islands, Antonio Painchaud, Havre-Aubert; Maisonneuve, Emile Lacombe, Montreal; Maskinonge, Clovis Caron, Louisville; Matane, C. E. Bernier, St. Jerome de Matane; Matapédia, G. L. Dionne, Veronique; Mégantic, A. J. Robitaille, Inverness; Missisquoi, Edwin F. Currie, Bedford; Montcalm, J. O. E. Forest, Ste. Justine; Montmagny, J. C. Lalonde, Montmagny; Montserrat, Hermenegilde Dick, Chateau Richer; Montserrat-Dorion, Eliezer Bernier, Montreal; Montserrat-Laurier, Geo. A. Morin, Montreal; Montserrat-Mercier, J. A. Savard, Montreal; Montserrat-St. Ann's, John L. Sherry, Montreal; Montserrat-St. Mary's, J. A. Renaud, Montreal; Montserrat-St. George, Theo. B. Laberge, Montreal; Montserrat-St. Henry, Joseph Menard, Montreal; Montserrat-St. James, Joseph Turcotte, Montreal; Montserrat-St. Lawrence, Adam Duncan Kavanagh, Montreal; Montserrat-St. Louis, Nathan Gordon, Montreal; Montserrat-Verdun, Uric St. Armand, Verdun; Montserrat-Laprairie, Alex. Barrette, Naperville; Nicolet, J. V. Denis, Nicolet; Papineau, J. de

POSTMASTER UP ON THEFT CHARGE

Edmonton Man Accused Of Stealing \$50,000 From Registered Letters

Edmonton, Alta., Jan. 11.—Geo. S. Armstrong, Postmaster at Edmonton post office appeared before Magistrate Primrose in the Police Court today on a charge of theft of \$50,000 in August, 1919, and on the application of Sidney B. Woods, K.C., was given an adjournment until January 19.

After careful consideration, Magistrate Primrose set bail at \$40,000 with two or more sureties. Mr. Woods secured four citizens willing to give the necessary sureties and Mr. Armstrong was released at 11 a.m.

Arrested at Home.
Postmaster George S. Armstrong was arrested at his home at three o'clock this morning by Federal Officer William Duncan on a charge of theft of the sum of \$50,000 from the Edmonton post office some time between Saturday afternoon, August 9, and Tuesday morning, August 12, 1919. The arrest was made quietly and Armstrong was taken before Federal Officers where he was closely questioned, being later lodged in a cell at the city police station.

The warrant for his arrest issued by Magistrate P. C. H. Primrose sets forth the charge as follows: That Armstrong did "unlawfully steal, registered letters containing money, to wit, the sum of \$50,000, from the custody of the Postmaster-General of Canada, at the Edmonton post office, Alberta, which three registered letters were posted, addressed to and were the property of the Merchants Bank of Canada."

While little has been said about the case of late it has been known in police circles that Federal Officers have been in the city for the past three or four months working steadily on certain clues which they have contrived to pick up from time to time.

No statement has yet been made by the Federal officers as to whether any of the money has been recovered.

MONTREAL PHYSICIANS ARRESTED OVER DRUGS

One Charged With Selling Narcotics To Minor—Punishable By Lash

Montreal, Que., Jan. 11.—Dr. J. Faribault, of St. Hubert Street, was taken into custody this afternoon on warrants charging two sales of drugs for other than medicinal purposes. He was taken before Judge Enright and bail was set at \$5,000. Trial was set for Monday next.

Charged with selling narcotics to a minor an offence punishable by imprisonment for seven years and the lash, Dr. I. Maillet, a local physician who gave an address on St. Denis Street this city, came before Chief Judge Enright here today. Bail was fixed at \$5,000 and the accused will appear for preliminary hearing January 18.

CANADIAN VETERAN SAYS KEEP CANNON
Protests Against Proposal That The Dominion Return Bunker Hill Cannon

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—(Can. Press).—Charles Wheatley, a Canadian Veteran resident in Boston, has written the Dominion Command, C.W.V.A., protesting against the proposal that Canada should return the piece of artillery captured by the British at Bunker Hill.

Mr. Wheatley intimates that Canadian veterans in Boston would appreciate Canada keeping the cannon, which is now in Quebec.

Mayor Curley of Boston in a letter to the Minister of Defence, first advanced the suggestion that the trophy should be returned. Mr. Wheatley's letter is being forwarded to Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Defence.

LABOR TO PRESENT ITS PROGRAM JAN. 22

(By Canadian Press)
Ottawa, Jan. 11.—Monday, January 22 has been chosen as the day when Labor will present its legislative program to the government. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress will head the delegation which will lay before the Prime Minister and members of the government the suggestions of organized labor as to legislation which should be put through during the coming session. The legislative program is now in course of preparation.

NOT SO NICE.

"Your daughter! Is it possible? Why, you look more like twin sisters."
"No! I assure you she is my only daughter," replied the pleased mother.

And the polite old gentleman spotted it all by remarking: "Well, she certainly looks old enough to be your sister."

and whose health is not good. It is not known who will run in the Conservative interest.

In Stanstead County, the Farmers are considering a representative to oppose Mr. Bissonnette, the sitting member.

SENATE APPROVES LONELY HAND BY FRANCE IN RUHR

Chamber Voted Confidence In Government By 478 To 86—Poincare Cheered

GO AS FAR AS NECESSARY To Force Serious Efforts On Part Of Germany To Pay Her Reparations

Paris, January 11.—France's separate action in the Ruhr was approved today by Parliament, the members of the Chamber and the Senate cheering for several minutes Premier Poincare's declaration. The Chamber voted confidence in the government, 478 to 86 on the question of the postponement of a group of interpellations on the Ruhr policy.

M. Poincare with much sarcasm, defended himself in the Senate against the German newspapers implied accusation that he had inherited his warlike activities through descent from Brennus, who made famous the phrase "vive la conquête," the warring King Louis XIV and Napoleon. The Premier remarked:—

"Glorious as is that genealogy I cannot claim it. I am descended simply from good French who wish France to be free and independent, but who never desired conquest."

In his statement before the Chamber explaining the reasons for the action which France has been obliged to take against Germany, M. Poincare declared: "We are now going to get coal for ourselves from Germany at the pit head."

The response of the Republic was such as to leave no doubt that France is strongly behind the Premier unless parliament vastly misinterprets public opinion.

Today's session of the Chamber rivalled in enthusiasm the famous demonstration on August 4, 1914, when a sacred union of parties was proclaimed and the session after the session was signed, when Clemenceau announced the final victory of the Allies.

The "sacred union," however, no longer prevails, a small, but aggressive minority, composed mostly of communists with a few extreme socialists interrupted M. Poincare's speech, provoking a tumultuous protest from the members of the Chamber. Deputy Leon Blum, socialist, sounded the note of opposition when he cried to the Premier "you are following in the Ruhr policy political and economic extension." The rest of his remarks were lost in a storm of outcries from the benches occupied by the Royalists, Nationalists and Moderates.

M. Poincare made it clear that France would go as far as necessary to force serious efforts on the part of Germany to pay her reparations. It had been said that the default declared against Germany by the Reparations Commission on lumber deliveries was an insignificant matter on which to take such a grave decision, but, he added, some people seemed to forget that many of the residents of the devastated regions were waiting for that lumber to build their homes, which the Germans burned.

"We French," he cried, "cannot forget that. This is the essence of our presence in the Ruhr is not alone a guarantee of payment of our due; it also is a guarantee of peace, because there can be no peace in Europe without an equitable settlement of the wrongs, evidence of which is still grievously apparent in northern France, in spite of the fact that we have advanced fifty billion francs for reconstruction from the account of Germany."

Wanted Cachin Expelled.

Premier Poincare was cheered for fully five minutes by a crowded chamber when he appeared this afternoon to make his formal explanation of the Government's action in the Ruhr Valley. All the deputies with the exception of the Communists, rose to their feet to honor him.

The Chamber plainly showed its sentiments on the current events by this enthusiasm and by its striking manifestation of indignation against the Communist deputy Marcel Cachin, who is charged with plotting against the safety of the state.

When Cachin entered, shortly after the Premier, and attempted to sit in his seat, unnoticed, the deputies of the Right and Centre rushed to the centre of the floor, pointed at him and shouted demands that he be expelled.

Premier Poincare declared that the present policy of occupation had been adopted only after France had exhausted every means of compromise and persuasion. He said that Cachin would be put on Germany if he remained unyielding. The Premier paid a warm tribute to the loyalty and courtesy of Premier Bonar Law throughout the negotiations.

DEEPENING OF ST. LAWRENCE TO BE URGED.

Ottawa, January 11.—(Can. Press).—The deepening of the St. Lawrence will be urged upon the government by a delegation of Western men which will visit the Capital on Tuesday, January 23. The delegation will be introduced to the Prime Minister and members of the government.

Quite frequently "No Hunting Bears" signs tell the truth.

JACKIE COOGAN IS MAKING HIT

Orphan Children Of Foundling Hospital Given Xmas Treat By Young Star

Jackie Coogan is making the hit of his young life in London as "Oliver Twist." But Jackie has done more than please the picture going for in this great Dickens' story. Over four hundred orphan children, the kind Dickens wrote about and whose lot he alleviated with the publication of "Oliver Twist" have had an opportunity to see a motion picture for the first time. On December 10 they viewed the screen version of "Oliver Twist." They were the orphans of the Foundling Hospital, London, in which Charles Dickens took a lively interest in the days when foundlings were not so well cared for.

He lived in Doughty street close to the hospital and he loved the children really had an extra big day. First they knew they were to see "Oliver Twist," second they heard read a message from the Queen sending the season's greetings; third a message from the Prince of Wales stating his regret that he could be with them to see "Oliver Twist" but hoping they would enjoy the picture; fourth a cable message from Jackie himself, stating:—

"It makes me ever so happy to think you to be the very first children in England to see my new picture, 'Oliver Twist.' I loved being a foundling and I have asked Santa Claus to send you something for Christmas. I hope you will have a very happy one with lots of snow."

And Santa delivered 165 pounds sterling from Jackie to buy goods for these little Oliver Twists.

The kiddies laughed when Oliver asked for "more," but when the film was finished they cried for "more" of Jackie Coogan.

The Manchester Guardian London correspondent reported this show of the picture:—

After more than two hours with Oliver Twist the foundlings clattered away into the mellow-lit factory; but not before three hearty cheers had been given for the Queen, the Prince of Wales and Jackie Coogan."

CHANDALAH OF INDIA.

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SCIENTISTS WORK EINSTEIN THEORY

Developing Plates Of Solar Eclipse To Disprove Theory Regarding Sun

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—Down in the basement under the dome of Lick Observatory, near here, astronomers recently opened a box of huge photographic plates, taken at a far-away Australian outpost during the September eclipse of the sun, and started developing them to prove or disprove Dr. Albert Einstein's theory of relativity.

Dr. Einstein thinks the pictures will show the correctness of his theory, which is that the sun attracts or bends the light of nearby planets.

Dr. W. W. Campbell, director of the observatory and head of the W. H. Crocker, which took the pictures, will make no statement until the plates are developed and infinitely delicate measurements and comparisons are made. Several weeks will be required for this work.

Four or five photographs of the sky were taken by the expedition. Eight of them were in connection with the Einstein theory and the others were of the stars and spectrum and corona of the sun.

Four "Einstein cameras," designed and constructed especially for the eclipse, were used by the expedition. They required plates 17 inches square and a quarter of an inch thick. The plates were made of plate glass and weighed 7 pounds each. The sun's corona was photographed with a camera 40 feet in focal length on plates 14 by 17 inches in size.

The plates recently arrived here from the south Pacific eighty-four packages of scientific instruments used by the party. The shipment was sent to the observatory, which is on Mt. Hamilton, in bond by truck and the packages were opened with a government customs inspector present. The package of plates, carefully packed, weighed 80 pounds. During their journey across the Pacific great care was taken to see that the plates arrived intact.

The Crocker Expedition was fortunate in that Eclipse Day was bright and clear. A German expedition to Thursday Island, headed by Dr. Einstein, reported failure because of fog which had been forecast. Dr. Einstein, who was quoted at Kobe, on his way home, to the effect that he thought the Campbell plates would prove his theory correct.

JAPAN STILL FIGHTING BUSINESS DEPRESSION

Tokio, Jan. 11.—Business and finance are still suffering depression in Japan, although there has been a slight improvement in the general trend since November. The fight for a lower bank rate on capital is being carried on actively by business interests and the fact that the move is winning political support as well as the endorsement of the most influential commercial houses in the country is taken as an indication that something will be done.

Advocates of a reduction in bank rates argue that business is handicapped by lack of capital; that ruling high rates drain the resources of private enterprise, transferring cash of capital to the consumer and thus increasing the cost of living.

The government is expected to release considerable capital within the next few weeks in the form of maturing issues, and the fact that the rate of exchange has stopped for sometime is a sign that the credit situation is improving.

Markets for coal, rubber, edible and drying oils, secondary metals, including tin, lead and zinc and petroleum are growing stronger. The market for raw materials, such as heavy chemicals, dyes, pigments, lumber, iron, steel, fertilizer, steel registered a series of declines and the outlook is anything but bright.

The Yokohama raw silk market has registered important advances recently. The rice and wheat markets are dull.

BETTER UNDERSTOOD.
A teacher in a big elementary school had given a lesson in an infant class on the Ten Commandments. In order to test their memories she asked: "Can any little child give me a Commandment with only four words in it?"

A hand was raised immediately. "Well?" said the teacher.

"Keep off the grass," was the reply.

and then put an end to his life.

Perform Mental Tasks.

Besides the four great castes there are numerous minor classes of Hindus, who have arisen from unlawful intermarriages between the castes, and other circumstances by which individuals become degraded from their rank. The Chandalahs constitute one of these impure classes. They are originally the offspring of the marriage of a Sudra with a female Brahmin.

A Chandalah is esteemed a very degraded being. His occupation is generally that of a fisherman or day laborer. He carries the dead to their graves, officiates as public executioner, and performs all those duties of abject servitude that in many countries devolve upon slaves and criminals. On the Malabar and Coromandel coasts such is the abomination in which this unfortunate class is held that if one of them were to touch a Rajpoot or a Nair, the person touched would instantly slay him. Even the shadow of a Chandalah falling upon an individual of another class is considered as pollution.

ALLIES YIELD TO TURKS AT MEET

No Exemption From Military Service For Christian Inhabitants In Turkey

Lausanne, Jan. 11.—There will be no exemption from military service for the Christian inhabitants of Turkey. At the Near East Conference today the Allies yielded before the Turks and determined opposition of the Turks and abandoned the project, especially affecting the Armenians, whereby all Christians would be relieved of the necessity of serving under the Turkish flag by paying an indemnity. On the other hand the Turks were conciliatory on the question of the general amnesty.

They gave up their demand that Moslems should not be included in the amnesty statement with the exception that they insisted that some 150 Turks who are held to have betrayed the Turkish nation during the war should never be permitted to return to their country.

A list of these people, who are chiefly traders, will be submitted to the Allies. The amnesty otherwise applies to all subjects of Turkey, whether Christian or Moslem, for political or military crimes committed during the last nine years. Greece agreed to grant amnesty without conditions.

The British delegation announced to-night that the Mosul oil district would never be returned to the Turks by virtue of any clause in the Lausanne treaty.

Their spokesman, without making any distinct statement on the question, have the impression that Great Britain hopes to settle the Mosul controversy outside the conference. If this be so, it leaves the capitulations as the sole great outstanding problem of the conference. This question is, however, perhaps the most vital of all.

COLLEGES WILL TAKE UP RADIO.

Forecasting millions of listeners, the bulk of them of college age, the National Radio Chamber of Commerce is developing a plan to establish radio extension courses in American colleges and universities.

In radio, education has found a new and powerful ally, says an announcement issued from the chamber headquarters, 165 Broadway.

England and Germany, it was stated, are planning to broadcast university extension courses. "Several prominent institutions of learning in the United States have been beginning in this direction," the announcement continues, "and their reports of the encouraging success attending their efforts show us that the possibilities of the new method are not underestimated."

Sixty other educational institutions are broadcasting educational and musical programmes, forty-seven of them colleges and universities. The combined area nominally covered by these institutions has been estimated to be seven or eight times the total area of the United States.

The National Radio Chamber of Commerce, which has set out to end confusion in the radio industry by bringing into harmony all of its instrumentalities, is devising a scheme of practical assistance to educational institutions.

THE CHIMES OF POTSDAM.

Potsdam, Dec. 21.—(By Mail).—"Always be honest and upright." So runs a familiar old German song, the music of which chimed regularly from the lofty tower of the famous Garrison church of Potsdam. Away down below, in the vaults of the edifice, row the bodies of Frederick the Great and his father Frederick William I.

The organist who plays these chimes was forced recently by hard times to apply for an increase in wages. When his application came before the city council, it met with opposition from the Communist aldermen because of their political objections to the selections played on the bells. Not only they maintained, was "Always Be Honest and Upright" being chimed forth, but the organist even went so far as to play "Deutschland über Alles" on national holidays.

The bourgeois representatives overruled these objections in favor of the organist, expressing themselves ready to live up to the "honest and upright" sentiment in their dealings with their employees.

The Garrison church was built by Frederick William I, the first king of Prussia, and silencing of its chimes would mean almost as great a hardship in the lives of Potsdam's natives as would the closing of the gates to Sans Souci.

GOT JOBS THROUGH AUTO SUGGESTION.

Victoria, B.C., Jan. 11.—Three of twelve unemployed men who subjected themselves to experimentation with psycho-analysis, auto-suggestion and other forms of psychology at the hands of Professor R. S. Baker, were enabled to get jobs. It is announced.

The experiments on the twelve men were carried out in the interests of science and to determine if the unemployment problem here might be eased. The mentality of the men was not impaired by the treatments, but considerably strengthened, according to Dr. Baker, and they gained confidence in themselves.

GUARDS INCREASED.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 11.—The guards at St. Mary's Cathedral have been increased as a precaution against fire. There are now three men on duty and the utmost vigilance is being maintained.

JIMMY ROY OUT OF AMATEUR HOCKEY

Chicoutimi Player Barred By Registration Committee Of A. A. U. Of C. Last Night

Montreal, Jan. 11.—That Jimmy Roy, who at one time tried out with the Wanderers, professional hockey team of the N.H.L., must remain out of amateur hockey was decided at a meeting of the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada held here tonight. Roy had been refused an amateur card during last summer and this winter was given a card by the Quebec City sub-committee of the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association.

As the official warning had not reached some of the Montreal teams when they played against Roy, who was with Chicoutimi last week, the players were placed in good amateur standing here tonight.

Harry Fontaine, of the Quebec Registration Committee, was in attendance at the meeting and said that the ruling of the A.A.U. of C. would be upheld by his board.

WOMEN SEEK TO STAY

EXECUTION OF BALDWIN
Port Arthur, Ont., Jan. 11.—A meeting of 150 women representing the Port Arthur and Port William Women's Institutes passed a resolution of protest and has forwarded it to the Federal Minister of Justice seeking to stay the execution of Frederic Baldwin, set for Monday, January 15, for the murder of Robert Moulton. The protest states that Baldwin is insane despite a recent medical opinion to the contrary and that the institute could not understand "why the dupe alone was tried and not the accessories."

OIL DEVELOPMENT IN WESTERN PROVINCES.

The unexpected seems to be characteristic of oil development in the western provinces. Thus, after the wide excitement aroused by the discovery of oil at Fort Norman in the fall of 1920, it was anticipated that the year 1921 would show decisive results in that field. As a matter of fact, the Fort Norman development in that year was limited and disappointing; and the year's operations were pointed to the Alberta foothills, and more particularly the Pouce Coupe district, as the field for promising developments in 1922.

"Now it must be chronicled that the center of interest for the oil man in 1922 shifted from the northern foothills to the extreme southern parts of Alberta. The closing months of the year witnessing a quiet surprising activity in the Sweetgrass district, close to the Montana border. And this development was the result, not of drilling operations carried on in Alberta itself, but of commercial developments on the Montana side of the boundary."

This is how Victor Lauriston, the well-known writer, summarized the oil situation in an article published in The Monetary Times Annual Review.

HOLDS PASTORATE UNDER SANCTION OF THE LAW.

Boston, Jan. 11.—(By Canadian Press).—The Rev. Edwin Curtis, who incurred the displeasure of the Boston Presbytery when he baptized a dog and invoked divine blessings on a French fried potato, holds the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Brookline under sanction of the law. The Supreme Court ruled in a recent decision by the full bench.

The court dismissed a bill in equity brought by a minority of the church society which sought to restrain use of the church property because Mr. Curtis did not have the approval of the Presbytery. It was ruled that the great majority of the member of the church favored Mr. Curtis's retention and so there was no controversy recognizable by the court.

AUTOIST MUST DO HIS PART.

The "Fairplay on the Highway" campaign of "Topics of the Day" Films met with very encouraging results. Now, this popular reel is urging the autoist to do his part in making the campaign a safety success by securing his message.

"Thousands of letters have been received commending Topics of the Day Films for its agitation toward safe and sane motor laws. Many officials have pledged themselves to work toward that end. It now remains for the autoist to do his part in making his message an existing condition. The intoxicated driver, the speed maniac, the reckless fool and the simpleton who drives with one hand while cuddling sweetie with the other not only jeopardize their own lives and those foolish enough to ride with them, but are a menace to everyone else. No punishment can be too drastic for these."

GRINDING LARGEST TELESCOPE IN WORLD.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 11.—The work of grinding the largest telescope in the world, which is being carried on by T. S. H. Shearman, well-known astronomer in his Vancouver workshop, was held up due to cold weather but is now being pushed towards completion.

When the grinding of the mirror is completed, it is planned to mount the glass on a wooden frame and focus it on the North Star. A photograph will be taken to test the true focus of the glass before it is shipped to Seattle, where it will be placed in an observatory.

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QUEBEC, JANUARY 12, 1923
THE REAL CULPRIT.

This is the season of the year when relations between tenant and landlord are severed or renewed and, as has been the case for more than five years past, the trend of rentals appears to be steadily upward. Complaints are general on the part of tenants regarding increases of \$5 or \$10 per month and in a few cases even more, with the result that properties rented at a given figure a comparatively short time ago have by now gone up nearly one hundred percent.

To be perfectly frank there appears to be little justification for some of the rentals that are being asked, other than the ability of the landlords to obtain them and though the latter may be congratulating themselves upon comfortable profits at the moment, there can be no doubt but their policy is short-sighted and reactionary. Inflated rentals make high living costs and high living costs frighten away new industries and additional population. What goes up must come down and sooner or later there is bound to be a slump in property values which will be felt most keenly by those who have abused their opportunities at this time.

The natural tendency is for the tenant to grumble over the landlord's rapacity and no doubt the excuse of heavier taxes is over-worked in some instances. Where the taxes on a lodging are raised \$15 a year, an additional rental of \$5 a month, or \$60 a year, yields a handsome margin of excess profit. But the real offender, and one who escapes scot free, is the City Council whose administration is responsible for the taxation which is serving landlords for a reason or excuse for piling new burdens on the tenants as the case may be.

Mayor Samson, who was elected by citizens weary of the taxes imposed during the Lavigne regime, has been false to every pledge of economy he has given. Where Lavigne whipped the rate-payers with his fists Samson is whipping them with scorpions and there is no end in sight. Lavigne imposed an extremely unpopular tenants tax which has disappeared only to be replaced by higher rentals that are infinitely more onerous. Samson has been instrumental in having assessed property values raised and, since the tax rate has not been reduced, assessments stand higher than ever before, in spite of His Worship's assurance that such would not be the result. Lavigne realized that there were many improvements, necessary or desirable in themselves, which the city could not afford in the present state of its finances; while Samson is launched upon a campaign of unbridled extravagance under the evident impression that the citizens are so many crows to be milked, but forgetting that even crows can die.

Lavigne was put out of office to enforce the public demand for economy in civic administration and relief from heavy taxation and the time is coming when Samson must share the same fate, otherwise the man of small or moderate means will no longer be able to afford to live in this city. Local rents and taxes may be lower than those in Montreal, though we do not think so, but there is no comparison between the value that the rent-payer and tax-payer get for their money in the two places; while there is more business done in Montreal in a week than is done in this city in two or three times the same period so that there is some possibility of keeping earnings within hailing distance of expenses.

People talk of regulating this public utility or that, but it occurs to very few that housing is one of the most important public utilities of them all. The tenant may economize or deny himself in every other direction, but he cannot deny himself a roof to shelter his family and the time is coming when he will be protected by a Fair Rental Commission. In the meantime let those who are grumbling to-day as they have grumbled at the same season for years past fix the responsibility for their undoubted grievances clearly in their minds and mete out stern justice to an extravagant, irresponsible City Council when civic election-time comes round once more.

ENFORCED REPARATIONS.

The reparations controversy that has entered upon so critical a stage within the past few days has arisen mainly over differences of opinion in England and France as to the ability of Germany to pay and as to the best means of collecting the greatest possible amount of the reparations money due by Germany. France is suffering worse than Germany is, and consequently is more anxious to see a beginning made in the payments for reparation than anyone else can be. France, however, has not been willing to cut her military expenditure, which is one of the chief causes, if not the main cause, of her suffering. She was unwilling to accept the word of Britain that Germany would not be permitted to encroach upon French territory. France would trust no one else in the matter and the result has been a deadlock.

She has threatened again and again to invade the Ruhr region and even to occupy the left bank of the Rhine. In deference to the Allies she has not yet taken this step, but now that it has been taken, it is only a question of time, in the opinion of many people, till the European war is reopened. The next step, is with Germany.

It may seem hard to believe, to some people, but much the wisest thing for everybody to have done after the armistice would have been to forget all about reparations, wiped off all liabilities as bad debts, and set about reconstructing business everywhere on a new basis. Like a ruinous bankruptcy any attempt to get anything out of it is only throwing good money after bad, and France has probably spent as much on military preparations in the last four years as she will ever get out of Germany. In all this, England, who has contributed more than any, and stands to lose more than any, is not considered at all, and the United States who has gained more than any, and stands to gain more than any, has not suggested helping anyone except in a vague way of a possible loan on gift-edged security and heavy interest.

The nations have not as much sense as an ordinary merchant who meets with a bankruptcy and takes his loss. France is less reasonable than the ordinary merchant, because she does not want to set Germany in a solvent way of business again, though unless solvent it is impossible for Germany to pay what France demands. Italy and Belgium, as well as France, are involved in the settlement, and England, as the fourth in the Entente, was anxious to preserve the good understanding that continued during the war. If that is completely broken then Europe returns to chaos. Another isolated war as between Germany and France, begun by France's encroachments on German territory or occupation of the Rhine country may be more disastrous to France than anyone else.

Britain feels the danger to France so strongly that in France's own safety Britain discouraged any such move as an attack on Germany, either open or covert. The feeling in London is so strong that if France renews the war it is practically certain that Britain will stand aloof. Paris realizes this in some remote fashion, but instead of seeing wisdom in this attitude Paris can only disown perfidy. A new Government has lately taken hold in Germany, and it is generally felt that it should be given time to demonstrate its good faith and its competence. There is the widest difference of opinion among the experts as to how much Germany should be expected to pay as a minimum indemnity, but except in France and among the extremists there, no one now thinks that Germany could ever pay the sum originally fixed by the Treaty of Versailles. What is bed-rock in the minimum to be exacted is a problem, much like the familiar one of "all the traffic can bear."

There is a point where high rates stop traffic and therefore stop revenue. That is what has to be considered in respect of Germany. False hopes were excited as to the size of the amount Germany was capable of paying, and England was as culpable in this respect as France, but with cooler judgment and clearer vision the possible and probable is seen to be far below what was at first expected. If an irreducible minimum could be settled, upon which all were agreed, the probability is that Germany would tackle the job in the same spirit which France showed in 1871. The failure of both the London and the Paris conferences to come to any agreement only indicates the difficulty of the problem and not an unwillingness to settle.

There is a great deal to be said for France's side of the case. She has been invaded and almost destroyed by an inveterate enemy. That enemy has been severely injured, but not in her vital elements. Germany has a population which is potentially double that of France, and she has resources which are at least equal and in some respects superior. She is increasing steadily in population, while France is steadily decreasing. France is at the disadvantage of feeling the inferiority, and though she has courage to fight till the last gasp and an invincible determination never to yield, yet the force of circumstances are too great sometimes for the bravest, and annihilation only remains.

For civilization to lose France would mean a blow to the western world which would be equal to a new era and a new direction to our social evolution. This has all been argued out during the war, and the real question is whether, after losing the war, the Germans are to be allowed virtually to win it, France feels the bitterness of this possibility more than any other nation, for she recognizes the triumph of a different race ideal. The world is bigger than any race, but the sympathy of the world is with France and its judgment against Germany.

GLENGARRY HOUSE

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada has recommended that the site of Glengarry House, situated about five miles from Cornwall, Ontario, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence River and formerly the home of Lieut.-Colonel John Macdonnell, a gallant and distinguished officer in the Royal Highland Emigrants (84th Regiment) and Butler's Rangers, during the war of the American Revolution, 1775-84, be created a National historic site and be marked by a monument and tablet with a suitable inscription. A site 25 feet square has been acquired for the purpose, the gift of the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Craig, immediately opposite Glengarry House, about 200 yards distant and abutting on the new Montreal highway.

Lieut.-Colonel John Macdonnell (known among the many distinguished Macdonnells of Glengarry by his clan name Abercaldy) was not only an intrepid soldier and leader among the United Empire Loyalists but was also a member of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada for the County of Glengarry, 1792-95, and first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of that Province. He was also Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the second battalion of Royal Canadian Volunteers, 1796-1802; Colonel commanding the Glengarry Militia 1803-08, and Lieutenant of the County of Glengarry, 1792-1808. Glengarry House was the headquarters of United Empire Loyalist activities in the Glengarry district during the American war and was famous for its hospitality. It is said to have been the first stone house erected in Ontario and for many years was the largest of its kind. It was burned in 1813 and is now identified by the ruins of the east and west walls standing on the site known as "Stone House Point."

A Verse Or Two

THE KING IS DEAD! LONG LIVE THE KING!
(The year is dying; let him die.—Tennyson.)

Well has he ruled; with wisdom, long;
But this is a world-old truth.
The burden of Life's sorrow song,
That age must bow to youth.
So let him wear the crown once more,
Wield sceptre and jeweled ring;
Spread rush and rose his path before—
Last tribute to the king.

We should not pity him his loss
Of realm and royalty;
A crown may weigh like any cross,
A king's heart ache to be free.
The cares of state have lined his brow,
Where chiselled furrows cling,
And those he served reject him now,
And cry another king.

Unbar the lock, fling wide the door;
The king fares forth to-day,
And, oh, he leaps the threshold o'er
With step as light as May!
His eyes burn bright with quenchless fire,
His lips are wide to sing
(It may not be his heart's desire
That he should stay as king).

But set the tapering torch aglow,
And pour the ruddy wine;
Bring damask cloth that shames the snow;
Let silver clink and shine,
The crown must grace a stranger's head,
A new lord flash the ring,
The king is dead! The king is dead!
All hail—Long live the king!

—Countess P. Cullen in New York Times

Press Comment

CORRECT.
(Toronto Globe.)
Canada now figures as the leading wheat-exporting country in the world, but the Western farmer would like to see a larger return in cash.

REVISE EVERY FIVE YEARS.
(Calgary Herald.)
It would be well to determine if it would not be a good thing for the agricultural interests of Western Canada were the Canada Grain Act put upon a basis similar to the Bank Act and be subject to, say, quinquennial revision.

ORGANIZATION OF BANK OF RE-DISCOUNT IS PROPOSED
Toronto Man Sends Bankers Of Canada Proposition Covering Matter—Necessary That Inflated Paper Currency Be Liquidated And Bank Note Circulation Be Again Placed On Gold Basis

The bankers and other big monetary commercial interests of Canada, including bank managers of Quebec have received for their consideration, a proposal from Mr. W. Holt Murison of Toronto, for the organization of a Bank of Re-Discount or Reserve Bank in Canada, and the advocating of an incorporation of such a Bank at the next Session of Federal Parliament.

The following is a full text of the letter sent out by Mr. Murison together with a memorandum covering the proposition.

806 Lumsden Bldg.,
Toronto, Jan. 2, 1923.
Dear Sir:—
I am submitting to you for the consideration of your members, a definite proposal for the organization of a Bank of Re-Discount or Reserve Bank in Canada, and advocating the incorporation of such a bank at the next session of the Parliament of Canada when the Bank Act is to be revised.

There is a wide, popular demand by the people of Canada in every Province for the establishment of such a Bank which has become necessary, to enable the Banks in the public interest, to extend and enlarge their functions as institutions of credit, and to round out and complete their otherwise excellent banking system.

Moreover, it is essential in the public interest, that the banking capital of Canada, which is approximately One Hundred Millions short of even present requirements, should be very largely increased.

It is also necessary for the credit of the Dominion, that our inflated paper currency should be liquidated, and that the Bank Note circulation should again be placed on a gold basis.

It is necessary too, in the interests of the Dominion, productive, industrial and commercial, that the Banks should no longer depend for their financial resources almost exclusively on the deposits of the people, as they do now.

Finally, it is a matter of paramount importance that the Banks shall be enabled, in the interests of the people to advance yearly credits which are necessary for the agricultural and pastoral development of the country, (those being our basic and fundamental industries) and also for the extension of our export trade by the assiduous cultivation of foreign markets for the exportable products, raw and manufactured, of Canada.

To permit the people of Canada to vigorously proceed with these activities, to restore the prosperity of the Dominion, to alleviate the acute distress of unemployment in all our provinces, and to provide the interest on our enormous public debt, capital and the facilities for sound credit must be made available in the necessary degree.

There is no other way in which, Capital and Credit can be made immediately available except by the organization and establishment of the Bank of Re-Discount. In the interests of the Banks and the people, of a Bank of Re-Discount or Reserve Bank, along the lines set out in the enclosed memorandum allowing, of course, for such modifications in its details as may be found to be desirable.

If your Chamber approve in principle the proposals I have submitted herein, will you be good enough to pass a resolution to that effect and forward it to the Minister of Finance to whom the original of the enclosed memorandum has already been submitted.

The net profits of a Bank of Re-Discount should range from 10 to 12 p.c. per annum, and these profits under the proposed plan would accrue to the public revenue, and therefore be available for the public service. The changes which have appeared in the Bank Statement in the year 1922 are not material, and in no way affect the issue as set out in the memorandum, advocating the establishment of a Reserve Bank in Canada, the whole purpose of which is to better serve the interests of the people through the Chartered Banks.

Yours truly,
(Signed) "W. Holt Murison."

A Memorandum in Reference To The Organization of a Bank of Re-Discount in Canada For The Development of Agriculture And The Stimulation of Production And Export Trade.

In Canada there is unlimited potential wealth in land, mines and timber and yet we are suffering from commercial and industrial inertia.

Unemployment, the restriction of production, industrial stagnation and commercial depression, should be impossible in a Country as rich and undeveloped as Canada.

Mother's Favorite—
CHASE & SANBORN'S
SEAL BRAND
TEA
Sold in 1/2 lb. and 1 lb. cartons.
CHASE & SANBORN, Montreal.

Just Received for our
January Clearing Sale
To-Day and To-Morrow
300 DRESSES
A wonderfully attractive array of new dresses in Canton, Flat Crepe, Tricotine and Poirer Twill. Colors: Navy, Black, Brown and Grey. Sizes 16-44.
Specially Reduced For
OUR JANUARY CLEARING SALE
In Four Groups:
Reg. to \$35.00 Reg. to \$45.00 Reg. to \$50.00 Reg. to \$75.00
\$15.00 \$19.50 \$25.00 \$30.00
Suits Reduced Coats
Some very stylish suits in navy and black tricotine. Regular up to \$50.
For \$25.00
25 Velour and Polo Cloth Coats, fine Racoon and Beaverine Collars. Up to \$50.
For \$25.00
LiaVogue
248 St. John St.

The Jaeger Great Sale
"FOR CASH"
AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
Our Stock
OF
JAEGER
Fine Pure Wool
IS BEING SOLD
AT A
Reduction
of
20%
off fixed Prices
INCLUDING MANY SPECIAL BARGAINS
From January 10th. to 31st.
NO DISCOUNT OFF CAMEL HAIR YARN
JUST RECEIVED
John Darlington Reg'd
Corner Buade and Du Fort Sts.

a bearing on the proposal outlined in this memorandum; and the proportionately much greater increase in our home trade must also be borne in mind.
In 1900 our imports amounted to \$172,461,876 and our exports amounted to \$183,237,556.
In 1920 the imports of Canada were \$1,054,828,123 and the exports amounted to \$1,356,658,709.
During the same period our banking capital, which in December 1900 was \$67,087,111 had only increased in December 1920 to the sum of \$128,066,729.
To supply in part this great deficiency in banking capital the banks are permitted to hypothecate securities with the Government, obtaining in return legal tender notes. Against these notes deposited in the Federal Gold Reserve, the banks issue their own notes, which are passed out to the public in the regular course of business.
This plan, which is a sort of temporary Federal Reserve System, obviously works very well. It was an imperative necessity at the time of the financial structure of the Dominion under pressure of war expenditures would have been put to the sum of \$128,066,729.
(Continued on Page Six)

BRINGS HAPPY EASE
Don't Endure Pain—Apply MINARD'S
—The remedy your grandmother used to get sure relief.
On Sale Everywhere
MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT
Yarmouth, N.S.
A GOOD THING RUB IT IN

Classified Adverts.

WANTED.
WANTED — Lady desires position as secretary-companion to lady or gentleman. Resident or hours daily. Box 10, Chronicle. jan12x3

WANTED — For 1st May next eight or nine roomed house with bathroom and hardwood floors, situated in good locality. Apply by letter to "J." care Chronicle Office. jan12x3

WANTED—A good general servant, speaking French a little. Good wages. Apply to Mrs. Elzear Ward, 361 St. Luc street. St. Malo. jan10x3

AGENTS WANTED.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the Wonderful California Herbs for Rheumatism. People from all over the U.S. have written us the last five years about the extraordinary results from these marvelous Herbs. Send for free booklet. Pouch \$1 postpaid. Rheumatism Herb Company, Sawtelle, California. jan12x3

FISHING NETS — Required by large Scottish manufacturers agent with established connection who regularly travels Maritime Provinces. (No agent for inland trade in Gilling Nets. Terms commission only. Applicants will please give references to houses already represented. Address "Nets," Wm. Porteous & Co., Advertising Agents, Glasgow, Scotland. jan12x3

MALE HELP WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT PERSON, either sex, may earn \$100 to \$200 monthly corresponding for newspapers; \$15 to \$25 weekly in spare time; experience unnecessary; canvassing; subjects suggested. Send for particulars. National Press Bureau, Buffalo, N.Y. jan8x1w

TO LET.

TO LET — A double office (or two separate offices) on the first floor—and one office on the second floor, of the Dominion Express Co. building on St. Peter St., with heat, light and janitor's services. Apply to Meredith & Meredith, 46 Dalhousie street. jan9x2w

TO LET—At 107 and 107 1-2, 105 and 99 Bourlaimaque Avenue, flats of 5 and 3 rooms. Apply to Joseph L. Gauthier, 105 Bourlaimaque Avenue. Telephone 1020. jan5x6

FOR SALE.

Old mahogany sofa, etc., also eight octave upright piano which ranks with a Steinway, and a comparatively new banjo, maker S. S. Stewart, Phil. Penn., to be seen at Apt. "G," 1st ground floor, 144 Grande Allee from 4 to 6:30 or by appointment. Telephone 694. From Monday to Saturday. Jan. 11x3.

FOR SALE—Newly built semi-detached solid brick house, eight rooms and bathroom, all modern conveniences, hardwood floors throughout. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Robert Watters, 7 Learmonth Avenue. jan12x4

FOR SALE—Antique: 1 mahogany bedstead, also lounge, chairs and writing table. Phone 2111-J. jan10x3

FOR SALE—A three-story house with all modern improvements, hardwood floors, and hot water heating system. Apply to 92 Maple Avenue, between 6 and 8 p.m. dec13x30

FOR SALE—A three story house, No. 72 D'Artigny street. All modern improvements, extension kitchen, hardwood floors. Apply to 70 D'Artigny street, or telephone 7053. jan8x1w

FOR SALE—Centrally situated stone house, No. 40 St. Ursule street. About 12 rooms. Garden, Jarage. All modern improvements. For particulars apply to Meredith & Meredith, Notaries Public, Dalhousie Street, Phone 662. Jan. 8x6.

House for Sale
Self-contained house for sale, 46 St. Louis Road. For particulars phone 3430W. jan12x6

MISCELLANEOUS.

10c. A DAY — For insurance paying \$2.00 a day for all illness, contracted prior; if it be due to accident \$4.00 daily. Phone 399, room 509, Quebec Railway Building. jan12x6

FRED CARBONNEAU
Composer of "Thinking of Love" and "Let Me Dance," and orchestra have pleasure in informing their Quebec customers that they are at their disposal for dances, teas, weddings, banquets, receptions, etc. Apply 123 Bagot St. Phone 8746. jan12x1m

Byrne's Real Sale

Specials in White Wear

NIGHTGOWNS.	Value to \$4.00, for.....	\$1.99
UNDERSHIRTS.	Value to \$2.75, for.....	\$1.99
PINK PYJAMAS.	Value to \$1.15, for.....	75c
WASH SATIN CORSET COVERS.	Value to \$1.15, for.....	\$1.40
CORSET COVERS, HALF PRICE.	Value to \$1.15, for.....	\$1.40
ENVELOPE CREMISES, HALF PRICE.	Value to \$1.15, for.....	\$1.40
WHITE DRAWERS, HALF PRICE.	Value to \$1.15, for.....	\$1.40

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

Phone: 271
49 St. John Street**CONSERVATIVE FIRE FIRST
SHOWS IN POLITICAL FIGHT****Arthur Sauve, Leader Of The Opposition, Addressed Meeting At Chicoutimi Last Night—Condemns Government For Holding Winter Elections And Also Denounces The Heavy Taxation**

(Special To The Chronicle)

Chicoutimi, Jan. 11.—Upward of five hundred people attended the meeting held here last night in the Commercial Academy by Arthur Sauve, the Conservative leader. The meeting was presided over by Mayor Vézina in the absence of Mayor Guay.

Mr. Sauve was accompanied by Emile Gelly and Pierre Audet, of Quebec, Dr. Bergeron of Jonquière, and Eliezer Levesque, of Chicoutimi. The meeting was orderly and fully realized the hopes of the organizers in a constituency and more particularly in a town so liberal as Chicoutimi. Eliezer Levesque, former Mayor of this municipality and the Conservatives' strongest choice as a local candidate, was the first speaker and representing Mr. Sauve, he was fighting the battles of the people against the Liberal domination in the Assembly, numbering seventy-five. Mr. Levesque deplored the fact that for twenty-five years Chicoutimi has been without a strong representative; those whom it had sent to the Legislature having been merely voting machines who hardly ever rose to speak during the course of a session.

Dr. Bergeron, the next speaker, welcomed Mr. Sauve as the defender of the people's rights and protested against the holding of the elections at this season. Mr. Sauve spoke for an hour and did not appear to be any the worse of his recent illness. His voice was clear and rang with apparent sincerity as he protested against the holding of mid-winter elections and the consequent disfranchising of over 32,000 woodmen. He proceeded to show how the platform of the Conservative party was in the best interest of the farmer and the worker and explained its fight for a lowering of the taxes paid by the municipalities and for the upkeep of asylums and also in asking for more assistance for agriculture and colonization. Mr. Sauve vigorously attacked the liquor law showing it to be liable to abuse, impracticable and contrary to the wish of the people. He closed his speech by asking for a vote of confidence in favor of his candidate.

Emile Gelly, advocate of Quebec, compared the Liberal Government to a bad client who, instead of paying his debts, continually asked for their renewal. Pierre Audet, the next speaker, in a vigorous speech, criticized the Government's general administration, and asked for an overturn of the despotism that had for too long a time been leading the Province to virtual bankruptcy.

Sauve's Speech. The Leader of the Opposition, speaking of the elections, denounced the autocracy of the Government. He said that the Government was holding elections at this season knowing that there were at present 32,000 electors lumbering in the woods. The Government had this information from the Department of Crown Lands.

"Behold," said he, "the Liberalism of the Taschereau Government. Only in the Valleyfield in six months the Government has sold \$426,410.72 worth of liquor, and that not counting the hundreds of thousands of dollars spent on beer. "Behold the temperance of the Government," he exclaimed.

Mr. Sauve condemned state interference in commerce. He wanted liberty of trade with a regulation that would assure social order. He was opposed to all systems which favored drunkenness and intemperance. He wanted a policy of common sense and justice.

The battle which I fought in the Legislature was the battle of the people, and it is for the people that I want to fight from now on election day. That is why I ask the best defenders of the rights of the people in the counties of our Province to rise with the standard of the Opposition and to show the potentates of the day that the people, who have again become masters of their destinies, will not permit to themselves to be brutalized and scorned as they have been for a few years past.

Mr. Sauve affirmed that Mr. Taschereau scorned the people as much as he scorned the Opposition. "Note his declarations," he said, "they are full of scorn for his adversary. It is true that I am not a saint. I am only a man of the people. I have sprung from the farming class. I am the son of a modest but honest farmer. Hon. Mr. Taschereau belongs to the high Canadian aristocracy. He is the son of a Judge and the grandson of a seigneur. I do not find fault with him for that, but his conduct as a political leader denotes his scorn for the people, which we are obliged to condemn.

The Opposition could point to its programme, Mr. Sauve said, and its conduct in the Legislature and before the people. He wanted to be judged by his acts. He had urged that the formalities in the administration of justice be simplified and that the fees be reduced, and the Member for Chicoutimi had refused to vote against the Government which would not amend its policy. He had asked that the money voted by the Government be spent in a manner to help agriculture and the working classes, that the obligations of municipalities be lowered and be more in conformity with the revenues of the farm and the workshop, but the member for Chicoutimi would not vote against the Government. He had asked the Government, Mr. Sauve said, that the Minister of Labor be a working man and not a lawyer. The member for Chicoutimi would not support him not wishing to displease his master, the

Government. "My master," exclaimed Mr. Sauve "is the people. The master of your deputy is the Government."

In the shades of night on the dying hours of the session, the Government presented a bill to increase the salaries of the deputy ministers and certain other employees, but there were deputy ministers whose salary would not be increased and that was the Deputy Minister of Labour. Why that exception? The original bill did not have that exception, but it was slipped in at the last minute.

"Workmen, that is how the Government recognizes your rights. And your member is satisfied when the Government treats you that way. I asked that the Government issue half-licenses for automobiles in the rural districts, because motor vehicles cannot be used on winter roads in the country as in the cities. Your member would not support me in order not to displease the Government."

I asked that the Government that was diminishing the taxes on race tracks, etc., should also reduce the taxes which were weighing on the shoulders of the municipalities for asylums, reform schools, etc., and your member refused to vote with me. Not wishing to displease his master, he ignored your interests.

From 1912 to 1922 the contributions of the municipalities for the insane asylums increased from \$138,025.63 to \$1,036,059, or an increase of only 101 percent. From 1912 to 1922 the contributions of the municipalities to the Government for industrial and reform schools increased from \$33,000 to \$166,871.50 or an increase of 405 percent, while the amount paid by the Government for these schools increased from \$36,500 to \$305,000, or an increase of only 358 percent. And your member is well satisfied as all the other members of the Government who voted against me motion asking for the reduction of these taxes which crush the municipalities. These taxes which were condemned as unjust and arbitrary by the Liberals when they were much less weighty.

"Your member refused to support me when I asked the Government to guarantee the salaries and the accounts of workmen employed on the roads or of persons who sold materials or supplies to the contractors of the roads who were paid by the Government. It is established that number of such contractors or companies go bankrupt and a number of workmen and farmers lose substantial amounts.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Sauve, "I am asking you, the Liberals, which of you deserve your approval? Your humble servant who is addressing you now or the servant of the Taschereau Government?"

Mr. Sauve then spoke of Government scandals and abuses of power. He said that the Public Charities Act was contrary to the suggestion of the Episcopacy. Could a Catholic Government be asked, which ignored the request of the Episcopacy to become master of the charitable institutions, claim the title of Catholic to excuse its faults, its scandals and its abuses? A temperance Government, he said, which in six months in the small towns in the district of Montreal had sold \$15,581 bottles of intoxicating liquor and 97,337 gallons of wine, not to mention the beer. Only in the Valleyfield in six months the Government has sold \$426,410.72 worth of liquor, and that not counting the hundreds of thousands of dollars spent on beer. "Behold the temperance of the Government," he exclaimed.

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The feature of yesterday's weekly luncheon of the Kiwanis Club was the installation of the new president, Mr. Arthur Dery, who succeeds Mr. J. Leonard Apellade. The new president was installed with all due pomp and ceremony, which was made the occasion for the retiring president to be made the recipient of a silver cigarette box as a testimonial of the members of the club for his appreciation of the services rendered by him.

The presentation was made by Alderman Lesage, who delivered a neat little speech in honor of the occasion. Although Mr. Apellade was completely taken by surprise, he responded with a few well-selected words which were received with great applause.

Yesterday's meeting of the club was one of the biggest and most enthusiastic held since the formation of the club in this city some two years ago and judging from the way things went yesterday the year 1923 will be the biggest ever in the history of the Quebec Kiwanis Club.

The speaker yesterday was Mr. Arthur Dery, who delivered an address on British politicians.

FAMILY SQUABBLE AHEAD. In the Court of Sessions yesterday, presided over by Judge Choquette, a man was arraigned on the charge of assaulting his wife, who had previously obtained a legal separation from him. The case was adjourned in order to allow an amicable settlement.

**TEACH CHILDREN
GREATER RESPECT
FOR AUTHORITY****Urged By Dr. Parmelee Addressing Meeting Of High School Principals**

UNIVERSITY TRAINING

Resolutions Passed Re Teaching Of Latin And Training Of Teachers

Sherbrooke, Que. January 11.—The special two days' session of the Principals of high schools of the Province which was held at the invitation of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, was brought to a close today. Several important matters were discussed, speakers including Principal Rev. A. H. McGreer and Dr. Parmelee, Secretary of Protestant Committee of Public Instructions.

Several resolutions were passed during the session, one of the most important being that the conference was of the opinion that those who held intermediate diplomas and who accepted posts as principals of intermediate schools should be able to teach Latin. The conference also strongly urged that an effort be made to raise the status of the high school diploma.

Another resolution passed was in the form of a recommendation to the academic committee of Bishop's University the adoption of what is known as "accredited schools" whereby pupils are matriculated from the high schools into the university on the recommendation of the high school principals on the record of the pupils high school work. This is in their opinion fairer to the pupils than the present system of a single examination, as well as an incentive to the high schools to maintain a high standard of efficiency in order to retain their credit at the university.

Dr. Parmelee Spoke. Lennoxville, Jan. 11.—(Special to the Chronicle)—The Principals of the High Schools of the Province were invited to Bishop's College, Lennoxville, on Monday and Tuesday last, to confer with the Principal and Faculty on educational matters.

A good number of them accepted the invitation together with Dr. Parmelee, Secretary to the Protestant School Committee, Mr. S. P. Smith, Headmaster of Bishop's College School, Inspector Rodney, and others.

After dinner in the College Hall, the Principal of Bishop's College, (the Rev. A. H. McGreer), in opening the conference, said that their object was to discuss matters which were of common interest to the schools and the University.

The different stages of education ought to be made to fit into one another better than they do at present.

Closer co-operation was necessary between the schools and the college in order to produce the best results. Dr. Parmelee then gave an address on the fundamental principles of Education the object of which, he said, is to train citizens who will act and think for themselves. Owing to the weakness of home discipline, children needed to be taught greater respect for authority. This was the work of all schools but was best achieved under the residential system which gave the fullest effect to the influence of the teacher upon the pupil.

The country has need of many more men in the highest positions who have had the advantage of a University training and teachers should be more ready to encourage them to do so. At the present time only ten per cent. of the pupils go on to a college after their school graduation. He thought that we needed more recognition of the value of higher education in all walks of life.

The conference discussed the new regulations concerning the examinations in French, under which one half the marks are to be assigned to an oral test conducted by an examiner recently appointed for the purpose. Dr. Parmelee explained that this was not compulsory except in cases where the school had accepted the government grant toward the salary of a special teacher of French by the oral and direct method. He objected to a proposal to defer the operation of this regulation for another year, as there had been plenty of warning regarding the new departure in this matter.

On Tuesday the Conference discussed the teaching of Latin, the general opinion being that Principals should encourage their pupils to take this subject more generally, especially those whose parents were prepared to send them on to a college course, and that teaching of Latin should begin at the 5th, or 6th, grade where possible. Other subjects discussed were the need of more training in the Art of Teaching for candidates for High School Diplomas; the bringing of the subjects for the school leaving certificate more closely into touch with the requirements of the universities; the question of a summer school at Lennoxville on University Extension lines; the teaching of Science; and the system of "Accredited Schools" recognized by the universities as privileged to present students to the colleges for admission on the results of their school record.

The Principal summed up the results of the Conference, emphasizing the need of a closer bond of sympathy between the schools and the colleges, after which a vote of thanks to the Principal and Faculty for arranging the conference was passed to Mr. Dery, (Lennoxville, N.S.) and Mr. Hatcher, (Sherbrooke, N.S.).

The resolutions passed by the conference were as follows:—Teaching of Latin.—Whereas Latin is now an optional subject in the Provincial course of study and pupils entering Grade Eight have not attained an age when they are

**MAILED GAIN N
Q.R.L.P. SURPLUS****Improvement In Position Indicated In Statement For The Month Of November**

Notable improvement in the position of Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Company is indicated in the statement of earnings and expenses for eleven months of the year to the end of November. It is interesting to note that that period the company's surplus has increased to the extent of \$135,493. The November returns contributed \$7,534 to this total.

This improved position is the result not only of larger receipts but substantial reductions in operating expenses. For the eleven months the reduction in the latter was \$169,294 while the gross earnings increased upwards of \$16,000. In November the gross gained over \$10,000 and the operating expenses were reduced over \$3,000.

The outlook for the coming year is therefore encouraging more particularly as the change in policy effected by the management of E. A. Robert only became effective for the last seven months covered in the report represented by the report, the details of which are as follows:

Month of November.			
1922	1921	Increase	
Gross	\$ 244,119	\$ 235,558	\$ 8,561
Op. Ex.			
& fixed			
ch'gs	222,018	218,991	\$ 3,027
Surplus	22,100	14,566	7,534
Eleven Months Ending November			
1922	1921	Increase	
Gross	\$ 2,611,227	\$ 2,595,029	\$ 16,198
Op. Ex.			
& fixed			
ch'gs	2,326,719	2,496,014	\$ 169,294
Surplus	284,507	99,014	\$ 185,493

* Decrease.

**HELD CONFERENCE
WITH MINISTERS****Board Of Trade Representatives Ask Aid For Cold Storage Plant**

The Special Committee appointed by the Council of the Board of Trade: Messrs. E. G. Tanguay, S. Barrow and D. A. Clarke, with Mayor Samson, Brig. General Tremblay, Harbor Commissioner and General Manager, waited on Hon. Messrs. Caron and Poirault at the Government buildings yesterday to request that the Provincial Government give aid to the proposal for the building of a cold storage plant at this port to meet the exigencies of railway and ocean shipping transportation. At the close of the conference the delegation had nothing to give out for publication, but said they were perfectly satisfied with their interview with the Provincial Ministers.

able to appreciate the need of the study of this subject it is the opinion of the Conference that High School Principals should be asked to encourage pupils to begin Latin in Grade Eight and to continue it for at least two years.

And whereas Latin is not a compulsory subject for the intermediate diploma, and persons holding such diplomas may teach up to the end of Grade Ten in our intermediate schools in rural parts of the Province, the Conference desires to draw the attention of the department to this discrepancy and to ask them to put Latin as one of the compulsory subjects for the University Leaving Certificate which is now the qualification for entrance to the Training School at Macdonald College.

The Conference is of opinion that those who hold intermediate diplomas and who accept posts as Principals of Intermediate schools should be able to teach Latin.

That the diploma should be granted in the first place as a probationary one which should be made permanent only after two annual reports of a favorable character by an Inspector of Schools.

That the training for the diploma should not be allowed to be taken during the time that the student is waiting for his first degree, when it has to be cancelled within the intervals of the other work, but that at least one term's work in the theory and practice of education should be insisted upon after the student has graduated, as a temporary measure, with the intention of eventually insuring upon an additional year for his training.

Accredited School System.—The conference begs to recommend to the consideration of the Academic Committee of Bishop's University the adoption of what is known as "Accredited Schools" whereby pupils are matriculated from the High Schools into the University on the recommendation of the High School Principals on the record of the pupils' High School work. This is in their opinion fairer to the pupils than the present system of a single examination, as well as an incentive to the High Schools to maintain a high standard of efficiency in order to retain their credit at the University.

**BRUTAL ATTACK
ON AGED PRIEST****Lotbinière Man, Believed To Be Mentally Deficient, Arrested And Brought Here**

A man named Ludger Rivard, arrested at Lotbinière on Wednesday by Provincial Police Detective Laliberté on the charge of assaulting an aged priest and brought to the city yesterday when he was arraigned before Judge Choquette in the Court of Sessions, and remanded to jail pending investigation. It appears that the Rev. Father Louis Paradis, who was the victim of the assault, which took place on Monday last, was on his way back from the parish church where he had celebrated mass to the presbytery, when Rivard, who was hiding behind a tree, jumped upon the priest as he was passing and was in the act of beating him unmercifully with evident intention to murder, when cries for help were heard by the inmates of the presbytery only a short distance away, which brought Rivard and caused the assailant to run away and escape after a short chase. He was identified, however, and the circumstances of the assault communicated to the Attorney-General's Department, which caused Detective Laliberté to proceed to Lotbinière to protect Rivard's arrest. Rev. Father Paradis was badly beaten before help reached him from the presbytery. Nevertheless, he insisted upon leaving his room to celebrate his daily mass the morning afterwards.

It is said that the man who committed the assault is mentally deranged, and when remanded to jail Judge Choquette gave orders that he should be medically examined at the jail to discover if he was responsible for his act or not.

TRADE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE IS ABOLISHED

The office of Trade Commissioner in connection with the Board of Trade has ceased, and Mr. O. H. Cote who has carried on the duties as Trade Commissioner closed up his office yesterday.

The principal reason for the closing of the office of Trade Commissioner in connection with the Board of Trade, is due to lack of funds, the subsidies not coming forward with the amount of subscriptions to meet the expense.

FOR QUEBEC WEST? Pressure has been brought to bear by a number of influential electors of Quebec West on Mr. Arthur Fitzpatrick, K.C., to accept the nomination in the constituency against Mr. Martin Madden. At the last general Provincial election, Mr. Fitzpatrick was invited by a number of the electors to contest the seat, but declined on the ground that he was not then ready to enter the political arena. It is now thought that Mr. Fitzpatrick will accept to the wishes of his friends and allow his name to be placed in nomination.**MEMORABLE SOUVENIR OF THE BASILICA** Next Sunday's "Montreal Standard Illustrated Supplement" has a beautiful picture of the Basilica before and after the fire, which can be kept or sent to relatives or friends, give your order in advance. Ant. Langlois, 26 Mountain Hill.—(Adv.)**CELEBRATE** Wedded Eight Times, is Broken.—Headline. The latest case of cause and effect ever recorded!—New York Sun.

Effective January 8th, 1923, Motor Passenger Trains Nos. 9 and 10, between Lévis and St. George, will be discontinued until further notice. Jan8to12

NOTICE If you dance, come to the Apollo Dansant, St. John St., this evening.**Quebec Central Railway****January Discount Sale 15% to 50% on following lines Plus Auto Lottery Tickets Free****FOR MEN.** Winter Overcoats less 20 P.C. Tweeds and Serges less 15 P.C. Wool Gloves and lined Gloves less 25 P.C. Underwear combinations and two-piece sets less 15 P.C. Tweed and serge suits for men and boys less 15 P.C. Sweaters and Pull-overs less 15 P.C.**FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN.** Dress goods less 15 P.C. Silks less 15 P.C. Linens 15 P.C. Winter Coats 25 P.C. Lingerie 15 P.C. Wool and lined Gloves 25 P.C. Mitts 15 P.C. Underwear 15 P.C. Cut Glass 25 P.C. Brass goods 25 P.C. Embroideries 15 P.C. Laces and Ribbons 10 P.C. Wool blankets 15 P.C. Eiderdown Quilts 15 P.C. Sweaters 15 P.C. Blouses 25 P.C. Fancy neckwear and scarfs 15 P.C. Handkerchiefs 15 P.C. Curtains by the pair 15 P.C. Suits 33 1-3 P.C.

Trimmed Hats 50 P.C. Kimonos 15 P.C. Skirts 15 P.C. Dresses 15 P.C. Coatings 25 P.C. Sealt 25 P.C. Hosiery 15 P.C.

JOB LOTS. Corsets for ladies, sizes 2 to 27. Value \$2.00 for \$1.19 Corsets disassorted lines. Values \$1.25 to \$3.75 for 75c Corsellette, value \$3.00 for.....75c Brassieres in silk brocade, Value \$1.25 for.....50c Plain union cashmere stockings, white black and colors for ladies (seconds) price 19c 6 pairs for.....\$1.00 Plain black cotton stockings seconds for ladies, gents and children (seconds) price 3 pairs for.....25c**Faguy, Lepinay & Fils** 254 to 264 St. John Street. Tel. 8300**Auditorium--**

This Week

The noted French Canadian operatic tenor, Georges Dufrance, accompanied at the piano by Carl Stiebel. In addition to this extraordinary act the direction announces four other big acts of high class vaudeville. Two shows daily, Matinee, 2 p.m.; Evening, 7.30 p.m. Regular prices. Special feature picture "Till We Meet Again." Jan1x2

VICTORIA

Today: Marion Davies in "The Young Diana." Also Buster Keaton in "Frozen North." 4 days starting Sunday: A big DeMille production "Nice People," with Wallace Reid. We never change Prices. Jan. 12x2.

EMPIRE — To-day: Alice Calhoun in "A Girl's Desire." (Also Without Work). Comedy and News. Coming: "The Cup of Life."

-CLASSIC-

see "DANGEROUS AGE" Now Playing

Province of Quebec, District of Quebec. In the Superior Court. No. 3A. Gaspard Arthur Carrette and J. Oscar Lesieur, both of Quebec, traders and doing business in Quebec under the style and firm of "Carrette & Lesieur," plaintiffs, vs. Milton Leblanc, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and Florentin Triquet, of Cabano, County of Temiscouata, jointly and severally, defendants. The defendant, Milton Leblanc, is ordered to appear within one month from the date of the last publication of this order. Quebec, November the 13th, 1922. (Signed) Lucien Gosselin, D.P.S.C. True Copy. Morand & Allien, attorneys for plaintiffs. Jan12x2

CHEMICAL LABORATORY. Alexander Lecco, D. Sc. Consulting and Analytical Chemist. All kinds of analyses. Phone 3146. Jan10x1m**For Sale**

The property of the late R. R. Marchant, St. Louis Road, consisting of two story cottage, cement cellar, with hot water heating, open fire places, three acres of ground, large barn, henhouse, garage, and five new colony houses. Immediate possession if required. Apply to telephone 2555 or Mrs. R. R. Marchant, St. Louis Road.

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Also all the very latest fiction, and a choice line of reprints.

P. J. EVOY

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Quebec. No. 4836. In the Superior Court. Dame Georganna Grenon, of Quebec, wife common as to property of Elisee Alexandre Boucher, of the same place, dealer, plaintiff, vs. the said Elisee Alexandre Boucher, of the same place, dealer, defendant. Notice is hereby given that an action for separation as to property has been entered, this day, by the plaintiff against the defendant. (Signed) Lucien Gosselin, D.P.S.C. Quebec, January 4, 1923. (Signed) F. O. Drouin, Att. for Plaintiff. Jan6x1m

Dr. C. E. TURCOT Former student of L'Hopital des Enfants, Malades, Paris. Specialty: Children's Diseases. General Practitioner. Office: 83 D'Auteuil. Phone: 3188-1105. deol3xm**LOST.** LOST—In the shelter at Holland Avenue about six o'clock on Friday afternoon, a black homeopun knitted wrapped in a silk handkerchief. Finder please return to or notify Mrs. R. M. Beckett, Chateau Frontenac, and receive reward.**BETTER THAN MAKING GOLD.** "What's so, Rastus, you got dat chemist workin' for yuh?" Inquired Snowball Johnson. "Yes 'eein' if he can't take de wood outa de alcohol," replied Rastus.

SONS MAY WIN TITLE FOR THE FIRST HALF TONIGHT

VICTORY FOR SONS OF IRELAND TONIGHT OVER THREE RIVERS MEANS THE FIRST HALF TITLE

The Locals Are Now Leading The League With Only One Loss And A Win Will Give Them The Championship—Strengthened Three Rivers Team Will Offer Strong Opposition

A regular championship struggle in the Provincial Hockey League is scheduled for this evening at the Arena when Sons of Ireland, fresh from their clean-cut victory over Chicoutimi on the latter's own ice, tackle Three Rivers in a league fixture which may decide the championship of the first half of the season.

Sons are now leading the League with three victories and only one defeat and have one more game after tonight to play in the first half of the season. A victory for the locals means the capturing of the first half title while a defeat will put them on even terms with La Tuque. Sons are billed to play in La Tuque Sunday afternoon and should they lose tonight then Sunday's game will decide the championship.

However, Sons is not a team that will take any chances of being out of the game, instead they will play from the very beginning and keep on going until the final whistle, so it is a certain fact that they will win tonight, if they possibly can so as not to be obliged to play off for the title on Sunday.

The Sons nevertheless will meet strong opposition from the Three Rivers team and all who witnessed the two games which the locals have already completed with the Trifluviens are fully aware of this fact. In the two matches which the locals have played with Three Rivers, the wearers of the Green and White have come out on top by a one goal margin on each occasion. The first meeting was an exhibition match and resulted in a 5-4 victory, the winning goal being tallied with only a few minutes to go, while the second encounter, which was a league fixture, resulted in a 3-2 victory. Both matches were hummers from the opening whistle, and another contest, in fact one that promises to be even better than the two preceding meetings, as a championship game, will be played this evening.

The Three Rivers team has been strengthened since the last meeting with Sons by the addition of Guévremont, a husky defence player, who is well known here, as he figured with a few Montreal teams in exhibition games with local outfits during the past couple of seasons. The addition of Guévremont permits the Trifluviens to play the fast and clever Lacroix on the forward line. The latter has been playing defence for Three Rivers since the beginning of the season, though he is a forward player, and now that he is teamed with Bellefeuille and McLaughlin will make the forward line stronger than it ever was this season. Lacombe as usual will guard the nets while Guévremont and Hayes will do the blocking in front of him.

The Sons will in all probability start out with the same line-up as defeated Chicoutimi. Turgeon will guard the nets with Loneragan and Richardson in front of him while the forward line will be composed of McNaughton, Dinan and Lamirande.

The Sons are all on edge for the game and though they expect strong opposition are quite confident that they will come out with the long end of the score. The teams will probably line up as follows:

ARENA

This Evening at 8:30 O'Clock

THREE RIVERS

VS.

SONS OF IRELAND

Provincial Hockey League

Admission, 50c and 85c

Boxes and Promenades \$1.25

Scots on sale at Silvery Junction, Mercer Building and Edgar Langlois.

BOXING

IMPERIAL THEATRE

Monday Night

OSCAR DESCHAMPS

VS. KID DUBE

THREE OTHER BOUTS

PRICES: \$1.00 to \$3.25.

Tickets on sale at Headquarters Cafe, Tel. 1097, and Imperial Theatre, Tel. 4358. Jan. 10/23

NOTICE

Shell Co. of Canada has the pleasure to announce to its clients that they will open their own office in Quebec. For information inquire from R. Dubuelt, Room 110, Chateau Frontenac, Jan-0xwdd, hat2

OPERATING AND ST. MALO WON

Defeated Freight And Express Respectively In C. N. R. Hockey League Games

The matches played in the Can-

adian National Railways Inter-

Department Hockey League at the

Garrison Rink last evening resulted

in St. Malo Shops defeating the

Express Department by a score of

9-2 and Operating winning from

Freight Department by a 7-4 count

after ten minutes of overtime.

The opening game of the evening

between St. Malo Shops and Ex-

press Dept. was a walk-over for the

Shops; though the second contest

which brought together the Freight

Dept. and Operating Dept. was a

hard fought struggle, the teams be-

ing on even terms with the score

four all at the expiration of the first

period. Ten minutes of overtime

was played and during this time

Operating sextette tallied three

counters while holding their oppo-

nents scoreless, winning out 7-4.

Mr. John Noonan, C.N.R. Gen-

eral Freight Agent, faced the puck

at the commencement of the

Operating-Freight game.

Following are the teams and

scores:

Express Dept. Goal. St. Malo Shops

McGrath Fanning

Point.

O'Brien Savard

C. Point.

Frechette Zink

Centre.

Dineen Young

Right Wing.

Labrecque Devine

Left Wing.

Demers Tanguay

Substitutes:

Jobin Mollay

Coleman Grant

Roach Bilodeau

Tache Zink

Summary:

First Period. Savard

1—St. Malo Zink

2—St. Malo Young

4—Express Labrecque

Second Period.

5—St. Malo Zink

6—St. Malo Young

7—Express Dineen

Third Period.

8—St. Malo Savard

9—St. Malo Zink

10—St. Malo Zink

11—St. Malo Zink

SECOND GAME.

Operating. Goal. Freight Dept.

Robb Richard

Point.

Ouellet Lemelin

C. Point.

Shedy Labbe

Centre.

Russell W. Power

Right Wing.

Lapointe Murphy

Left Wing.

Butler M. Power

Substitutes:

Brennan Butler

Duboué Richard

Rouffard Kane

Myler Kane

Summary:

First Period. Russell

1—Operating Lapointe

2—Operating Lapointe

3—Freight Murphy

4—Operating M. Power

5—Operating Ouellet

Third Period.

6—Freight Murphy

7—Freight Murphy

Overtime Period.

8—Operating Russell

9—Operating Russell

10—Operating Russell

11—Operating Russell

Referee: L. Dooley.

SCOTCH CURLERS GUESTS OF LOCAL CLUBS WHILE IN THE CITY OF QUEBEC YESTERDAY

Visitors Played Eleven Games, Winning Five And Losing Six—Three Rinks To Play Ladies This Morning—Remainder Left For Montreal Last Evening—Big Spread At The Chateau Frontenac

Fresh from their invasion of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where they met the best that the Maritime Provinces could send against them, the Scottish curlers journeying across the Dominion of Canada reached Quebec yesterday, and during their short stay here they were the guests of the local curling clubs. Games in afternoon and evening were the high spots of the day, the official program for which had to be changed due to the fact that the train conveying the Scots Quebecers ran into a heavy snowstorm two hours late in reaching the Union Station. In consequence the lunch tea was scheduled for 12:30 at the Chateau Frontenac and as the curlers did not arrive until after 2 o'clock, but a supper at the famous Chateau was served in its stead. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, being on hand of other dignitaries being on hand to extend the hand of welcome to the lads from the land of the heather.

In the afternoon games were played against rinks from Three Rivers, Shawinigan and Waynamack, two out of the three contests being won by the Scots. Waynamack being the only one of the trio to make a win. These games took place on Quebec ice, and after they had concluded, a trio of Quebec rinks tried conclusions with the Scots for four ends before supper. The Scots won all three abbreviated contests, scoring 19 points to 6 for their opponents.

The other afternoon games, at the Victoria rink, saw the invaders go down to defeat at the hands of the pair of strongest rinks that Victoria could muster. The score in these games was 19-9 and 16-3 respectively, with the visitors on the short end of each score.

A most enjoyable banquet at the Chateau Frontenac followed during which the visitors were officially welcomed to Quebec by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, who in the course of a neat speech said that he was anxious to make the Scottish curlers welcome in the Province of Quebec, the one province where they could get what "we" in Quebec call a "real" Scottish curling. He then gave an outline of all the events connected with the Scots since they left the Plains of Abraham in 1760.

"We are glad to have you among us and are glad to let you see the harmony that exists among the various races in Canada under the British flag. No part of Canada is more loyal to Britain than the Province of Quebec."

Chiefs followed the Lieutenant Governor's speech, after which Mr. R. A. Scott, of the Victoria Curling Club, proposed that Mayor Samson address the curlers.

His Worship said that he was happy to have the Scottish curlers in Quebec and wished them all kinds of success in their tour of Canada and also success against the Quebec rinks.

Mr. Romeo Langlais on behalf of the Quebec Curling Club, stated that he had pleasure in extending a most cordial welcome to the Scottish curlers. He said "We are brothers in curling and we are curlers. Your ancestors invented curling, which is the only clean sport in the world."

"Sport will build up sane bodies, sane bodies will give us sane minds. Let us use them for the betterment of the world."

Mr. Jackson, for the Scots, said that he regretted that the captain of the visitors was unable to attend the banquet through illness but expressed pleasure at the cordial welcome given the Scots by the local curlers.

Mr. J. Hewitson also of the visiting rinks, spoke a few words, in the course of which he said: "I am conveying the sincere appreciation of my colleagues in saying that we appreciate the magnificent reception you have given us and which is a continuation of the magnificent reception we have received since landing upon your hospitable shores."

"There is a sporting spirit among our curlers which enables them to meet losses with the same smile as a win. The man worth while is the man who can smile when things go against him."

The speaker said that if he wanted to be critical he would only criticize the shortness of the stay of the Scots in the magnificent city of Quebec.

A speech by Rev. J. H. Barnes, Chaplain of the Quebec Curling Club, and songs by various members of the gathering, together with the toast to Quebec on behalf of the Scottish curlers, was proposed by Mr. Jackson, previous to which all of the members of the team were given a copy of "The Golden Book" as a souvenir of their visit to Quebec.

The banquet was formally ended with the singing of "O Canada" and "God Save The King" after which the Scots slipped up to the Quebec rink, where they engaged three rinks of the Quebec Curling Club in battle.

All of the members of the party with the exception of those who played on Quebec ice last evening left for Montreal at 11:40. The others play the ladies this morning and will leave for Montreal in the afternoon.

Scots Well Pleased.

Since their arrival at Halifax the Scottish curlers have been travelling in comfort. The Canadian National Railways have furnished them with a special sleeping car "The Charlie-magne" one of the best standard, and have provided also a special baggage car for the transport of their surplus luggage and the curling stones. Carrying fifty-eight stones weighing 40 pounds each, it will be seen that there is a "long ton" of granite to be provided for and it is necessary they should be placed on a cold car so as to be used for play on arrival at each point of competition.

A. H. Lindsay of Moncton, as special representative of the Canadian National, met them at Halifax and will accompany them as far as Montreal. Mr. Lindsay played for the Scotsmen at St. John, taking the place of one of the team who was ill.

The delay to the train arriving yesterday was due to unusually heavy snow in New Brunswick. The Scots are delighted with the provisions made for their comfort, and much impressed with the boundless hospitality showered on them by the Canadians they have met.

The delay to the train arriving yesterday was due to unusually heavy snow in New Brunswick. The Scots are delighted with the provisions made for their comfort, and much impressed with the boundless hospitality showered on them by the Canadians they have met.

The Scots were heavily beaten by Victoria, dropping both games. The four skipped by Major W. H. Petrie rolled up a 19-9 win over Mr. Gooch's quartette while Bell's out-let scored 16 against 3 for Hunter Kennedy and company.

In the games against Three Rivers, Shawinigan and Waynamack, the Old Country curlers secured their biggest margin of the day, winning two out of the three. Waynamack being the only four to defeat them.

After their games with the visiting rinks, an abbreviated game was played between Quebec and the Scots. The latter won two games out of the three, only four ends being played. In the evening the Scots again managed to win one game, bringing their total up to five. In order to win this fifth game, however, they had to play an extra end, and at the end of the tenth, the rinks skipped by Teanle and Lamberton were tied at seven all. In the extra end, however, Teanle scored one and took the match.

The rinks and scores:

AFTERNOON PLAY.

Quebec Ice—Ten Ends.

Scots. Three Rivers.

John Clark.....O. Macneil

Major Astley.....Thos. Ballingale

David Moffat.....C. O. Baptist

C. H. Gilchrist.....C. S. Burrell

Skip—15 Skip—5

Scots. Shawinigan.

F. Hewitson.....C. R. Reid

A. Clarkson.....W. Y. Dawson

T. B. Murray.....A. S. Menier

W. K. Jackson.....C. R. Lindsay

Skip—10 Skip—9

Scots. Waynamack.

I. Thompson.....W. Hamel

Christieson.....R. Collins

D. Willison.....H. B. Cressman

R. Bramwell.....Geo. Henderson

Skip—7 Skip—10

Quebec Ice—Four Ends.

Scots. Quebec.

John Clark.....Rev. J. H. Barnes

Major Astley.....T. M. Houghton

David Moffat.....J. M. Stobo

H. Gilchrist.....T. O. Delany

Skip—6 Skip—2

Scots. Three Rivers.

F. Hewitson.....B. J. Kaine

A. Clarkson.....A. Laurie

P. Murray.....S. P. Grogan

Skip—7 Skip—0

Scots. Shawinigan.

I. Thompson.....A. Rawland

Christieson.....E. E. Ross

D. Willison.....W. Lambton

R. Bramwell.....H. B. Bignell

Skip—8 Skip—4

Victoria Ice. Scots.

J. Clarke.....W. Wilson

A. H. M. Hay.....D. MacNair

H. E. Price.....J. Weir

W. H. Petrie.....J. McGooch

Skip—19 Skip—9

Scots. Leonard.....J. D. Campbell

Dunn.....John Ross

Joe. VanFelson.....J. Ward

Joe. A. de M. Bell.....Hunter Kennedy

Skip—16 Skip—3

Totals—Scots, 61; Victoria, 35; Quebec, 8; Visitors, 24.

NIGHT PLAY.

Quebec Ice. Quebec.

Scots. Quebec.

J. Marshall.....R. W. Morton

J. MacNair.....R. J. Davidson

D. Willison.....J. D. Sutherland

I. Weir.....J. A. McManamy

Skip—4 Skip—9

J. P. Jopp.....A. L. McWilliam

W. R. Lang.....R. C. Cream

A. L. Lorimer.....J. J. Marnell

I. Y. Keanle.....W. Lambton

Skip—8 Skip—7

J. D. Campbell.....J. Altherr

G. Doak.....G. Doak

D. Moffat.....H. Blait

J. McGooch.....H. G. Perry

Skip—3 Skip—13

Total—Scots, 15; Quebec, 28.

Fable: Once upon a time there was a chap who made a bunch of resolutions on New Year's and kept every single one.—Aesop's Fable.

ORGANIZATION OF BANK OF RE-DISCOUNT IS PROPOSED

(Continued from Page Four)

severest strain imaginable. Without this temporary and hastily devised means of internal credit, the whole system of Commerce, Industry and Finance might have collapsed. The circulation of money, however, cannot permanently rest on a foundation only of credit.

The Bank statement for the year 1921 shows a shrinkage in assets of nearly \$300,000,000 an immense falling off in loans, and as a natural consequence, a huge reduction in deposits.

We borrowed during the year, a trifle less than \$400,000,000. The Bank Note Circulation exceeds the paid-up capital by \$100,000,000. The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, that corner of Canadian business, showed a decline of \$5,000,000 in the month of November 1921. In addition to all this, we suffered in 1921 the almost overwhelming misfortune of experienced and successful farmers and our field crops, unharmed in our history, a shrinkage in value amounting to \$437,500,000.

These losses mean wide-spread suffering in every community, and seriously aggravate the unemployment, which has been prevalent during the past year, in every province of the Dominion.

STOCK PRICES CONTINUED RISE TO HIGHER GROUND

MARKET WAS FEATURED BY ANOTHER SERIES OF BULLISH DEMONSTRATIONS

Speculators For Advance Encouraged By Further Strength In Foreign Exchanges—Further Selling Of French Bonds—Good Buying Support Limited Losses To Point Or Less

New York, January 11.—Stock prices continued their rise to higher ground in today's market which was featured by another series of bullish demonstrations in special shares. Speculators for the advance were encouraged by the further strength in foreign exchanges, optimistic reports of domestic business conditions and the plentiful supply of call and time money at comparatively low rates.

Actual occupation of Eesen by the French troops caused further selling of French bonds but good buying support limited the losses to a point or less. Stock market traders were still inclined to look up the foreign exchanges as the true barometer of European banking opinion of the reparations situation.

California Petroleum continued as one of the market features resulting in another new record of \$0 3-8 but yielding at the close to 79 7-8 where it represented a net gain of 2 7-8 points on the day. Corden also reached a new top on the movement at 55 7-8.

Nash Motors furnished the widest fluctuation, selling between 106 and 111 1-2, the high and closing price representing a net gain of 15 1-2 points. Fleisher Body was run up to 212 1-4 but forfeited nearly five points later.

Baldwin and Studebaker were two of the most active shares on the big board, the former closing at 133 and the latter at 115 1-4.

United States Steel Common closed 1-2 higher and Crucible one, with the other independent steels showing only nominal changes.

Reports that the St. Paul Railroad had sustained another deficit in 1922 although it was smaller than in 1921 and speculative uncertainty over the Delaware and Hudson Railroad dividend arising from the quoted statement of President Loebe that he did not know what action the directors would take at their meeting later in the month, had a restraining and depressing effect on trading in railroad shares. Demand sterling got to 4 57 3-4, or nearly 2 cents above yesterday's close, but eased off to 4 57 3-4 in later dealings. French francs held steady around 6.90 cents while the Belgian and Italian rates showed little change. Marks sold at .0095 cents.

South American exchanges were slightly better. The Canadian dollar was at a discount of slightly more than half a cent.

The day's total sales were 795,000 shares.

Chief interest in today's bond market centred in the rapidly with which more than \$50,000,000 in new offerings was taken up. Bonds were closed today on the \$25,000,000 issue of new Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania 5s. and the \$13,750,000 issue of Baltimore and Ohio 5 per cent equipment trust certificates.

Further selling of French securities took place on the New York Stock exchange but except for losses of 1 1-2 each in Framerican 7 1-2s and Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean 5s. and a point each in French 7 1-2s, Lyons 5s. and Seine 7s. the losses were limited to fractions. Serbian 5s. dropped to 63 1-2, another new low record, and weakness developed in Czechoslovakian 5s, Mexican 5s. and City of San Paulo 5s, Mexican 4s. and Queensland 5s. moved against the downward current, each gaining a point.

Except for a drop of 18 cents on \$100 in the first 4 1-4s, U.S. Government bonds showed little change. Uncalled Victories gained 2 cents and the other active issues lost two to six cents.

Speculative railroad mortgages were inclined to sell off.

Total sales, par value, were \$13,025,000.

(By L. G. BEAUBIEN & Co.)

Stocks.	Open	High	Low	Close
Allis Chalmers	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/4	45 1/2
Amn Bosch Magneto	40 1/4	41	40 1/4	41
Amn Can Co.	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
Amn Car & Fdy	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
Amn Int'l Corp.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Amn Locomotive	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	125 1/2
Amn Smelters	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/4	54 1/2
Amn Sugar	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/4	77 1/2
Amn Woolen	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/4	94 1/2
Atchafalpa Railway	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Atlantic Gulf	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/2
Baldwin Loco	132 1/2	133 1/2	132 1/4	133 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	41 1/4	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2
Beth Steel "B"	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/4	62 1/2
Calif Petroleum	76	76 1/2	75 1/2	76
Canadian Pacific Railway	143 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/4	143 1/2
Canadian Sugar	32 1/2	32 3/4	32 1/4	32 1/2
Chandler Motors	68	68 1/2	67 1/2	68
Chgo M & St Paul	21 1/2	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/2
Chgo M & St Paul pfd	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/4	33 1/2
Chgo Rock Island	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	32
Columbia Gas	105	105 1/2	104 1/2	105
Corn Products	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/4	125 1/2
Crucible Steel	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/4	68 1/2
Famous Players	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Great Northern pfd	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/4	72 1/2
General Motors	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Houston Oil	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/4	71 1/2
Int'l Marine pfd	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/4	44 1/2
Int'l Paper	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/4	52 1/2
Midvale Steel	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 1/2
New Haven R.R.	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/2
N.Y. Central	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/2
Northern Pacific	73 1/2	73 3/4	73 1/4	73 1/2
Pacific Oil	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 1/2
Pan-Am Petrol	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/4	87 1/2
Pere Marquette	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 1/2
Producers & Refiners	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/4	48 1/2
Reading Co.	77 1/2	77 3/4	77 1/4	77 1/2
Republic Iron	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	48
Royal Dutch	51 1/2	51 3/4	51 1/4	51 1/2
Southern Pacific	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/4	87 1/2
Southern Railway	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/4	25 1/2
Stromberg Carb.	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/4	114 1/2
Studebaker	114 1/2	114 3/4	114 1/4	114 1/2
Texas Co.	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/4	45 1/2
Timken Roller Bearing	34 1/2	34 3/4	34 1/4	34 1/2
Tobacco Products	52 1/2	52 3/4	52 1/4	52 1/2
Union Pacific	136 1/2	136 3/4	136 1/4	136 1/2
Uni Ret Stores	72	72 1/2	71 1/2	72
U.S. Ind Alcohol	65 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/4	65 1/2
U.S. Rubber	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/4	56 1/2
U.S. Steel	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/4	106 1/2
Vanadium Steel	36 1/2	36 3/4	36 1/4	36 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS:

Gulf States Steel	79 1/2	79 3/4	79 1/4	79 1/2
Famous Players	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 1/2
Republic Steel	27 1/2	27 3/4	27 1/4	27 1/2
Great West pfd	9 1/2	9 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/2

Foreign Exchange (By L. G. BEAUBIEN & Co.)

U.S. Canada	U.S. Canada
London: pound	sterling \$4.8725
Paris: franc	66.39
Brussels: franc	66.35
Geneva: franc	189.4
Madrid: peseta	157.4
Berlin: mark	0.00098
Vienna: crown	0.00015
Rotterdam: florin	397.0
Rome: lira	0.0500
Athens: drachma	0.135
Christiania: crown	1.1875
St. Petersburg: rouble	0.0002
Copenhagen: crown	0.2035
Stockholm: crown	0.2692

Sugar Market

New York, Jan. 11.—The early raw sugar market was unchanged with spot Cuban quoted at 3 5-8c. cost and freight, equal to 5.40 for centrifugal. There were no sales of 000 bags of Porto Rico, prompt shipment to a local refiner at 5.35 for centrifugal and 30,000 bags of Cuban to operators and refiners for February shipment at 3 1-2c. cost and freight, equal to 5.25.

Raw sugar futures were firmer on covering and buying by Wall Street interests with prices at 100 points to four points net higher. No changes were noted in refined sugar with fine granulated quoted at 6.90. A moderate inquiry was reported. Refined futures nominal.

Egg Market

Ottawa, Jan. 11.—The publication of stocks in eggs in storage in the United States January 1 has not had any apparent effect upon the market which indicates that the amount in storage is not considered excessive and the rate of withdrawals from storage satisfactory. On January 1, 1,302,000 cases were reported in storage compared with 904,000 cases for January 1, 1922.

The movement out of storage during the month of December 1922, was nearly 2,000,000 cases compared with a movement of 1,500,000 cases December 1, 1921. The market is inclined to be unsettled and easier though very little change in price will be recorded during the present week.

Toronto easy and unchanged. Montreal specials jobbing 55c to 60c, storage extra 40c; firm 55c. One car fresh reported arrived from British Columbia. Others cars rolling.

London Market

London, Jan. 11.—Prices were firm on the stock exchange today. Bar gold 95s. 6d. Money 1 1-4 percent. Discount rates, short bills 2 1-4 to 3 1-4 percent; three months bills 2 1-4 to 3 1-4 percent.

A girl thinks the veil of the future is some kind of a wedding veil.

Closing Letters By Local Brokers

(By L. G. Beaubien & Co.)

New York, Jan. 11.—Although the pace of the market slackened in the final trading today, there was still no signs of weakness to be found anywhere in the list and the market leaders have held their own with a few of the more volatile, such as California Petroleum, Nash Motors and others, rushing up rather quickly.

Money continued at 4 percent all day and there is no sign of a change in the position. Easiness characterized this market throughout. Indications point to the belief that there will be no armed resistance to the occupation of Eesen by the French.

The German government plans an appeal to the United States Government and it is possible that the political situation may drag itself out several weeks without change. In the meanwhile our markets here are entirely calm and untroubled.

Daily Gossip On Leading Stocks

(Special to The Chronicle)

Fyncheon & Co. wire Craig, Luther & Irvine. "The market has still not gone far enough on the down side to indicate that they are going to get any more than a reasonable setback such as might be expected. But it is significant nevertheless that the industrial averages have failed for three weeks to go through their old high have at last broken the lower edge of this area. They are not down far enough, or in heavy enough volume to indicate anything decisively. The fact should be considered, however, that there has been a weakness enough to give the market low enough to break out of the trading area."

"Whether the decline will be followed up by heavy speculative selling so as to bring about a further sharp decline in the industrial average, remains to be seen, but in any event there is no reason whatever to buy stocks at the present time."

Rumors are current in banking circles that the next 48 hours will disclose some event of international import, which in a large measure will explain the steadying of some of the continental exchanges in the face of otherwise bad news. (N.Y. News Bureau.)

American smelting advances prices of lead from \$7.25 to \$7.40 an advance of 3 1/2 cts.

J. A. Payne, of Hornblower & Weeks, predicts the culmination of the present bull movement in the stock market by April 1923.

Establishment of a new \$4,000,000 industry in Winnipeg within a short time is forecast on good authority, according to the Winnipeg Free Press. The industry, when established, as well as during construction, will give employment in a large number of men.

Statements to the effect that a contract had been signed with the Manitoba Power Company could not be confirmed. The reply in answer to inquiries was: "We are not in a position to make a statement, so far."

Revenues of the Dominion continue to show an increase over last year. Figures made public today by the Department of Finance show an increase in the revenue of 1922, 327 for the month of December, compared with the same month in 1921. The total revenue last month was \$29,522,566 compared with \$28,549,328 in 1921. The total revenue for the nine months of the fiscal year ended December 31st, 1922, was \$280,174,050, or an increase of \$5,308,411 over the revenue for the nine months period of 1921, which was \$274,865,639.

In spite of the satisfactory revenues the total net debt of the Dominion increased \$20,860,833 during December, and now stands at \$2,412,496,151. This increase is due largely to heavy interest payments on the debt, falling due in December.

The Toronto Produce Market

Toronto, Jan. 11.—Manitoba wheat \$1.27.

American corn No. 2 yellow 89c; No. 3 yellow 87 1-2c.

Ontario oats 42c to 44c.

Ontario wheat No. 2 winter \$1.11 to \$1.13; No. 3 winter \$1.08 to \$1.10.

Barley, malting 60c to 62c.

Buckwheat No. 2 78c to 80c.

Rye, No. 2 88c to 85c.

Manitoba flour, first patent \$7.00; second patent \$6.60.

Ontario flour \$6.20 to \$6.30 in bulk; bags Montreal: \$6.15 to \$6.20; Toronto: \$6.05 to \$6.10 bulk sea-board.

Milled bran 24c; shorts 22c; middlings 22.50; good feed flour \$2.00.

Hay, extra No. 2 \$10 to \$12; mixed \$10.50 to \$12.00; clover \$8.00 to \$11.00.

Straw carlots \$9.50.

WEEKLY CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS

Halifax	3,841,310
St. John	2,619,597
Sherbrooke	776,431
Kingston	689,934
Peterboro	753,722
Toronto	125,868,080
Hamilton	5,552,446
Brantford	1,117,118
London	3,092,204
Windsor	3,177,877
Fort William	932,472
Winnipeg	45,746,089
Brandon	614,417
Saskatoon	1,641,018
Prince Albert	868,378
Regina	7,797,178
Moose Jaw	1,816,466
Medicine Hat	944,939
Lethbridge	656,881
Calgary	5,168,444
Edmonton	5,067,434
New Westminster	422,739
Vancouver	14,102,955
Victoria	2,043,222

BROADENING OF TRADING ACCOMPANIED BY STRONGER TONE IN LISTED SHARES

Volume Of Business Showed Further Though Slight Decline—Over Third Of Total Trading Was In Dominion Glass And Steel Of Canada

Montreal, January 11.—While there was a broadening of trading in listed shares on the local stock market today accompanied by a stronger tone, volume of business showed a further though slight decline. Over a third of the total trading was in two issues, Dominion Glass which gained 3-4 at 90 5-4 and Steel of Canada which was down 5-8 at 62 3-8. Montreal Power came third in volume of trading and was up 1 1-2 to 105 1-2.

Canadian Locomotive preferred was the strong feature of the day, advancing three points to close at \$9. Canada Steamships voting Trust suffered a net loss of six points at 15 on a turnover of 100 shares.

In the papers Abitibi was up 1-4 to 88; Brompton advanced a point to 39; Laurentide gained 1-4 at 98 1-4; Price Brothers lost a point at 44; Spanish Common was unchanged at 96 and the preferred declined 3-8 to 104 1-2.

In the traction, Brazilian gained 1-4 at 43; Detroit Railway lost 1-4 at 67 3-4; Quebec Railway declined 1-2 at 22 3-4 and Toronto Railway advanced 1-4 and the preferred off a point.

Dominion Cannery off two; Illinois Traction up 1 1-2 and the preferred also up 1 1-2; National Breweries up 1-4; Ontario Steel up a point and Shawinigan off 1-4.

Volume of business in bonds was very light without any special feature.

Total sales, listed 6,175; bonds \$51,000.

(By L. G. BEAUBIEN & Co.)

Sales.	Stocks.	Open	High	Low	Close
150	Abitibi Power	68	68	68	68
65	Atlantic Sugar	23	23	22 1/2	23
200	Brompton Pulp	38	38	38	38
148	Bell Telephone	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
330	Brazilian Traction	42 1/2	43	42 1/2	43
28	British Empire Steel	92	92	92	92
25	British Empire, 2nd pfd.	26	26	26	26
25	Can Car & Fdy	33	33	33	33
—	Can Cement	78	78	78	78
210	Can Cement pfd.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
1	Can Cotton	115	115 1/2	115	115 1/2
285	Can Smelting	26	26	26	26
25	Can SS Lines	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
125	Can SS Lines pfd.	55	55	54	54
10	Dominion Bridge	72	72	72	72
50	Dominion Cannery	31	31	30	30
11	Dom Steel Corp pfd.	80	80	80	80
25	Detroit United	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
1325	Dominion Glass	90	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
326	Dominion Textile	190	190	189 1/2	189 1/2
1	Howard Smith	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
5	Laurentide Pulp	93	93	93	93
15	Lake of the Woods	182	182	182	182
115	Peter Lally Cons	45	45	45	45
557	Montreal Power	104	104 1/2	104	104 1/2
130	National Breweries	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
25	Ontario Steel Products	41	41	41	41
60	Price Brothers	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
120	Quebec Railway	23	23	22 1/2	23
39	Riordan Paper	5	5	5	5
25	Shawinigan Power	114	114	114	114
154	Spanish River	95 1/2	96	95 1/2	96
30	Spanish River pfd.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
512	Steel Co of Canada	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
55	Toronto Street Railway	85	85	84 1/2	84 1/2

BANKS:

7	Commerce	197 1/2	197 1/2	197 1/2	197 1/2
3	Molson	171	171	171	171
1	Montreal	232	232	232	232
6	Royal	215	215	215	215

VICTORY BONDS—(Tax Exempt):

1927 5 1/2 per cent.	106.75	106.75	106.75	106.75
1933 5 1/2 per cent.	104.65	104.65	104.65	104.65

WAR BONDS—(Tax Exempt):

1931 5 per cent.	100.25	100.25	100.25	100.25
1934 5 1/2 per cent.	102.05	102.15	102.05	102.15

MISCELLANEOUS:

Quebec Railway Bonds	70	70	70	70
Howard Smith pfd.	102	102	102	102
B E Steel 1st pfd.	71	71	71	71
Nova Scotia pfd.	85	85	85	85

The Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Uneasiness over trans-Atlantic war possibilities and as to the domestic winter crop outlook led to a fresh upturn today in the price of wheat. The market closed firm, 1c to 1 3-8c. net higher with May \$1.20 3-4 to \$1.20 7-8 and July \$1.13 1-8 to \$1.13 3-8c. Corn gained 3-4c to 5-8c, oats 1-4 to 1-3 and provisions 7 to 15c. Close: Wheat, May \$1.20 3-4; July \$1.13 1-8; Sept. \$1.09 3-8.

Corn, May 72 7-8c; July 72 3-4c; September 72 5-8c.

Oats, May 45 3-4c; July 42 7-8c.

Pork, nominal.

Lard, Jan. \$11.15; May \$11.45.

Ribs, Jan. \$11.10; May \$11.15.

Oil Market

London, Jan. 11.—Closing: Calcutta lined 118, 15s. Lined oil 35s. 3d. Spermin oil 28s.

Petroleum, American refined 1s. 10d. futures 1s. 2d. to 4d.

Turpentine, spirits 104s. 9d.

Rosin, American strained 14s. 6d; type "G" 14s. 6d.

Tallow, Australian 42s.

Savannah, Jan. 11.—Turpentine firm, 142 to 145 1-2c; sales 270; receipts 120; shipments 175; stock 11,165.

Rosin firm, sales 111; receipts 87; shipments 359; stock 94,655.

Improvement in Sunday Service Quebec-Trois-Rivieres

The Canadian Pacific now operate an Observation Parlor Car on the morning train leaving Quebec (Palais Station) at 9.00 a.m. Sundays, arriving Trois-Rivieres at 11.40 a.m. This observation parlor car which is of the latest style also runs to Montreal (Viger Station) on train leaving Trois-Rivieres, Sundays, at 6.10 p.m. thus offering to travellers from Grand'Mere and Shawinigan Falls a direct connection for Montreal.

Ticket Offices: 30 St. John Street, phone 93; Chateau Frontenac, phone 1940; Palais Station, phone 663.

For a jolly good time, come to the Apollo Dansant, St. John St., this evening.

Do your best, be honest, cheer—then deserve—"Happy New Year."

Our New Bond List

This list offers a varied selection of high-grade bonds, including Dominion Government, Provincial, County, City and Town securities, yielding as high as 6%. It also describes high-grade Industrial and Corporation bonds, yielding as high as 7.25%.

Write for a copy.

Wood, Gundy & Company

Toronto 222 St. James Street
Winnipeg Montreal
London, Ont. Telephone: Main 707 Montreal New York London, Eng.

McDONALD, CURRIE & CO.

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Montreal and Quebec
R. H. KENNEDY, C.A.
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It's coming in great tonight!"**

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We carry in stock the latest improved
"WESTINGHOUSE" RECEIVING SET
and
APPLIANCES OF ALL KINDS

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AERIOLA
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Price Complete
\$85.00
No storage battery
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**In the
Heart of Things**

ANOTHER DOLL WON

Mr. L. Emile Gaboury, 212 St. Oliver street, Quebec, was the lucky winner of Doll No. 4 in our Talking Doll Guessing Contest. THERE ARE SIX OTHER TALKING DOLLS still to be guessed for in these contests. Hurry up and have a guess, and you may win one of these Wonderful Dolls.

Remember, also our stock of Dolls, Toys, Games, New Year Cards and Postals, and other reasonable goods, is bigger and better than heretofore. Our prices, as usual, are right.

T. H. O'NEILL
247 ST. JOHN ST.

Dine at The MANHATTAN
120 ST. JOHN ST. (near Bell Telephone)
Try our five-course Business Men's Lunch 50c daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Also our SPECIAL DINNER from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Special Table d'Hôte Dinner on Sunday and Fresh Salt Oysters. Excellent Cuisine and Service. Choice of Wines and Beer served at Meals.

The "WINDSOR"
Canada's Leading Hotel
MONTREAL
750 ROOMS—500 WITH BATH
Rates: \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00
(According to location)
WE ARE ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE
Close to Stations, Shops and Theatres

**Specials For
Friday & Saturday**

New Laid Eggs.....85c.
Guaranteed Eggs.....45c.
Sheriff's Marmalade, 1 lb. jar.....20c.
Libby's Marmalade, 1 lb. jar.....20c.
Florida Grape Fruit, 2 for.....35c.
Sunkist Oranges, largest size.....75c.

Fresh Vegetables, Celery, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Brussels Sprouts, Cauliflowers, Shells and Parsley.

FORTUNAT COTE
PHONE 688 5 ST. FOYE ROAD

COAL COAL

There is no shortage of coal, but there is a large shortage of coal. Stocks are running low and shipments are slow. Moreover, there is a big increase in prices at the mines. We still have a small quantity of the following coals in stock:

American Anthracite Chestnut.....\$19.50 per ton
American Cannel Coal Stove Size.....\$16.00 per ton
Acadia Screened Coal.....\$14.00 per ton
Our Cannel and Acadia Coals are equal to Welsh Coal, plenty of heat and lasting. Give us your next order.

PHONE: 6520 and 6521.
MADDEN & SON
116 ST. PETER STREET, QUEBEC.

**Chronicle Files
100 Years Ago**

Slaves Released.
Some friendly intercourse has lately taken place between the government of Sierra Leone and the Fullah nation; and no less than 2810 slaves have lately been set at liberty by captures made by the British cruisers.

Manufactured Mermaid.
The Editors of the London Literary Gazette say, "We have again carefully inspected the mermaid now exhibiting, as minutely as its glass-casting permits. Our opinion is fixed that it is a composition, a most ingenious one, we grant, but still nothing beyond the admirably put-together members of various animals. The extraordinary skill of Chinese and Japanese in executing such deceptions is notorious, and we have no doubt but that the mermaid is a manufacture from the shore of the Indian Sea, where it has been pretended it was caught."

**Chronicle Files
25 Years Ago**

New Colonization Society.
Notice is given in the last number of the Quebec Official Gazette that a Colonization Society has been established under the name of the "Colonization Society of Lake St. John" by certificate dated 7th January, 1888, registered in the Office of the Provincial Registrar on the same day. The officers of the said society are: Hon. Francois Langlois, President; Messrs. Amodee Robitaille, First Vice-President; J. G. Scott, Second Vice-President; Victor Chateaubert, Third Vice-President; Elisee Beaudet, Manager; T. A. Piddington, Treasurer; E. Horace Climon, Legal Adviser; Rene Dupont, Secretary; and Hon. Jules Tardieu, Hon. Thomas Chapade, Messrs. P. V. Savard, Joseph Girard, Rev. J. E. L. Lottet, Gaspard Lemoine, B. A. Scott, Alexandre Hardy and Elie Barthe. The place of business of the said Company is at Quebec.

St. George's Society.
The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of St. George's Society held on the 5th instant: President, Lorenzo Evans; 1st Vice-President, E. H. Taylor; 2nd Vice-President, John Shaw; Secretary, E. T. Nesbitt; Asst. Secretary, G. E. Allan Jones; Chaplains, the Dean of Quebec and the Rev. Lennox W. Williams, M.A.; Physicians, C. C. Sewell, M.D., E. C. E. Elliott, M.D.; Committee of Management, J. H. Chitt, Hether Budden, H. McRae, Harry Staveley, R. Turner, S. S. Bennett, R. D. Dubell, E. H. Wade, Geo. Robinson, Wm. Price, H. T. Machin, Jas. Morgan, T. H. Norris, Jos. Archer, sr., F. Billingsley.

Fashion's Forecast
A NEAT HOUSE GARMENT.
This house garment may be worn as either an apron or a house dress. It is the popular one-piece type of garment, the sleeves of which are cut in one with the front and back. The sash ends which are caught in with the underarm seams continue around and tie at the back.

This style may be made in gingham, chambray, percale or cretonne.
Figuring gingham at 15c per yard with chambray for the pockets at the same price per yard, the completed garment would cost about 60c.
The pattern No. 1638 cuts in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 1/2 yards 36-inch material with 1/4 yard 20-inch contrasting. Price 15c, stamps or coin (coin preferred).
Transfer Pattern No. 602 in blue only—15c extra.



HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.—Write your name and address plainly on any piece of paper. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (or a coin) for each pattern ordered. Send your order to FASHION DEPARTMENT. Our patterns are furnished especially for us by the leading fashion designers of New York City. Every pattern is seam-allowing and guaranteed to fit perfectly. Address all orders to Pattern Department, Quebec Chronicle.

A HOPELESS WRECK.
Irate Housewife—"Are you not the same man I gave a meat pie to last month?"
Tramp (bitterly)—"No, mum. I'm not; an' wot's more, the doctor say I never will be again."

Correspondence.
SUPPLY AND DEMAND.
Montreal, January 9th, 1923.
Room 34—Molson Bldg., 14 St. John St., Montreal, Que.
Editor, The Quebec Chronicle, The Quebec, P.Q.

Sir:—Wherever, and whenever, the cost of a commodity or service is unduly enhanced, as a result of combination, the consumer suffers. The world money can be applied just as strongly as those who control a product, either as distributors or speculators, as it can to producers, whether employee or employer, when they determine that the price they will demand for what they produce is not what the commodity is really worth or what the consumer can pay, but what they can extract from him.

In economics, we often read of the law of supply and demand. This law can only operate freely and in a great many instances beneficially, where it is not in any way interfered with, as a result of a combination or organization, the purpose of which is to suspend the working of the law in the interest of those who directly profit, regardless of the consumer.

Legislation has been enacted to pass the investigation of combines and monopolies. Those who are entrusted with the responsibility of government, have felt and still feel, that one of the principal duties devolving upon them, is to prevent the undue exploitation of the general public by the monopolist and exploiter is charged with belonging to the employing or financial class. Where workers combine, they do so in virtue of what is now their recognized right to organize for the promotion of their own welfare.

In furtherance of their objects, the workers, where they cannot succeed in obtaining satisfaction of their demands, (whether these are timely or based upon the principle of justice), resort to the weapon of the strike.

The right to strike need no longer be defended. It is accepted as one of the incidents of every day industrial and economic life. Where the employer or employers refuse without good cause to accede to demands made by the workers for fair wage remuneration, and an improvement of conditions, the men or women on strike, generally succeed in getting a sufficiency of public sympathy and support, that indirectly influences the employer, and induces him to reconsider his first decision, and negotiate a settlement, satisfactory to the workers.

In several of his addresses in recent years, the veteran head of the American Federation of Labour has declared that one of the objects of organized labour was to ask for "more and still more." No one objects to the workers getting "more and still more," providing production is continuous and abundant, and its cost in terms of labour limited to the degree, that will permit the selling of the product at a price, which the latter can pay.

While the producer is necessarily a very important factor in economic processes, we must not forget that his welfare is in a very large measure dependent upon the consumer. If the consumer cannot purchase, owing to the high prices charged for what is put on the market, by the producer, the persons or class engaged in production suffer in proportion.

With the fuller information that is now at one's disposal, in connection with the present strike, we know what percentage of the selling price is represented by labour. In quite a number of industries and services, the cost of labour is the largest and most important item. The wages of management and costs of distribution, and the interest paid upon invested capital and profits, no longer constitute as they once did, the principal charge comprised in the selling costs of the article or service.

Labour has on account of its organization and through the influence of its representatives it has made, secured a constantly progressive increase in wages and improvement in hours and working conditions. Notwithstanding all the criticism directed at unions and organized labour, no one would deny that the workers have been successful in their struggle to secure a fair wage for their labour. The workers must, however, always bear in mind, that the article or service in which their labour is incorporated, is sold to the consumer, who is largely a worker. If the worker as often happens, in some callings or trades is not organized, the increased cost due to diminished production or other causes bears very heavily upon him.



who cannot reach an agreement with the employer to ask for a Board of Conciliation. Neither party is bound by the award of the Board, and the employers can refuse to employ workers upon the terms suggested or demanded and the workers in turn can refuse to work, notwithstanding any recommendation of the Board, if they do not concur in it.

Where the Act has been invoked and it is, has not led to an adjustment, the parties to the dispute are precisely in some position as they would be, if there was no Industrial Disputes Act. In other words, they may do as they please. If the employer convinces the public and particularly that part of it, which purchases what he furnishes, that the demands of the workers are exorbitant and that he will not be able to meet them, he may pay the wages demanded, the consumer will insist that those seeking work upon terms which the employer is prepared to give, in order to sell his product at a reasonable price, shall be given in their legal right to work.

It must be stated on every possible occasion, that the right on the part of one man to strike is limited by the right of a second to work.

The state can only exist and function so long as it continues to effectively protect life, liberty, and property. The right to work is the right to live, and the state is derelict in its duty, and unwarranted respect, unless it utilizes every force at its command to defend the right of those who want to live.

It has happened that in some cases, owing to the superior power of the employer and the meagre resources of the striking employees, that the employer won the day. In a case of this kind, bide their time and as soon as conditions change, secure what they first struck for and were unable to obtain, because the strike took place at an inopportune moment. If the employer continues to resist the union or inequitable demands of the workers and there is an available supply of labour, this labour must be encouraged to work and produce, not that it may deprive the striking worker of employment, but to furnish the consumer with the commodity of which he is urgently in need.

To what lengths strikers will go in their mad lust for vengeance against strike breakers, was demonstrated in the massacre of unarmed and helpless men, that took place some time ago at Hermon, N.S.

The brutality of a rule in a case which included women was such as to be hardly believable. Man's primitive instinct to kill and mutilate were aroused in this dispute, as they seldom are and the result caused a thrill of horror, when the fact of a public massacre was known.

Violence cannot be defended, whether exercised by the employer or the employee on strike. It never does any good and never will. Force on one side leads to reprisals by the other.

If the miners in Alberta, notwithstanding the Boards that have sat and the meetings that have taken place between the representatives of the workers and employers, cannot adjust their differences, the welfare of the people must be sacrificed to their selfishness. They are willing to take the place of the strikers are performing a public and necessary service.

The strikers should leave the non-union men to their own devices. If they cannot persuade them by the ordinary means of appeal to their sympathies, they have no right to resort to violence, whether it be by word or deed. The moment they do, they seek to undermine the foundation of the state and the state is, therefore, justified in protecting itself by such means as it has at its disposal.

It is unfair to the community that it should be bulldozed, black-mailed or exploited, by any particular group, be it employer or employee. The common interest is and will at all times be superior to that of the particular. Once this is thoroughly understood, and its implications realized, industrial disputes will become fewer and fewer, since both employer and employee will recognize the futility of a prolonged cessation of work.

The cardinal principle that should govern the relation of employer and employee is—that production must be based upon certain equitable standards, and in accordance with exchange values. Payment must be made in proportion to the results. Nothing is to be gained by either side, where it seeks to exploit the other, or the community. We saw that when prices, mounted so high, that the average consumer was unable to purchase, that buying ceased and production stopped.

Where the diminished consumption related to non-necessary commodities, the consumer was not seriously affected. Where, however, it is a matter of essential commodities or urgent services, production must be maintained at any time, be it by what the consumer can pay, and where the state protects the citizen seeking work who is satisfied with the wages offered, the consumer's welfare is safeguarded.

BERNARD ROSE.

Social and Personal

Mr. and Mrs. Gaspard LeMoine, are staying at the Chateau.

Mr. John H. Walrous of Montreal, is registered at the Chateau.

Miss Helene Laviole of Montreal, is spending a few days in town.

Mr. J. A. Hale, of Sherbrooke, is in town staying at the Chateau.

Mr. R. S. Clarke of Walford, Mass., is a guest at the Chateau.

Mr. E. M. McLaurin of Grand Mere is staying at the Chateau.

Mr. H. L. Bradbury is in town from La Tuque, guests at the Chateau.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harrie are in town from Calgary, staying at the Chateau.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Sasseville, of Rimouski, are in town, guests at the Chateau.

Mr. T. O. Boyd of Montreal, is among the guests staying at the Chateau.

Mrs. H. J. McKenzie, of Lowell, Mass., is in the city, registered at the Chateau.

Mr. G. Scott and daughter, of Winnipeg, arrived in town yesterday and registered at the Chateau.

Miss Charlotte Langlois has left for Montreal, where she will spend some time the guest of Miss Cling-Mars.

Miss Rachel Roberge of Laurierville, is in town spending a few days the guest of her sister, Mrs. Honore St. Hilaire, Fraser street.

Mrs. Charles Langlois has returned to Montreal, after spending a few days in town, the guest of her mother, Mrs. F. X. Garneau.

Mrs. Ernest Lauzon and young daughter Miss Gabrielle Lauzon are in town the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alph. Lesard, Maple Avenue.

Mr. Gabriel Gaudry returned yesterday after spending the holidays in town with his mother, Mrs. L. H. Gaudry.

Mrs. Julie Livernols and Master Victor Livernols have returned from Chicoutimi, where they spent a few days the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Guilmet.

Miss Louise Roy has returned to the Ursuline Convent, Stanstead, after spending the holidays in town with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Roy.

Mrs. Henri Marchand and children returned yesterday to St. Jerome after spending three weeks in town the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alexandre Hardy, Lachepreville street.

H.R.H. Prince Eric of Denmark who is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Booth, Ottawa, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by his host and hostess on Tuesday night.

Mr. Eustace Morin has returned to Montreal to resume his studies at St. Mary's College, after spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Morin, Malouneuve Avenue.

Her Excellency Lady Byng of Vimy visited the Montreal Day Nursery, Belmont Park, Montreal, yesterday morning. Her Excellency was received by the ladies of the committee.

Master Yves de Coriolis Pelletier and Jean de F. Pelletier who have spent their New Year vacations with their grandfather, Judge Pelletier, 5 Parlor St., have returned to the Jesuit College, Montreal.

It is officially announced from Government House that at Their Excellencies forthcoming drawing room, which is to be held on Saturday, February 17th, veils and feathers are optional and court trains are not expected.

The ladies of the Montreal West Curling Club, extended the ladies of the Quatrecent Curling Club, at a luncheon in their club rooms Tuesday, following the play-off between the two teams from each club for the Victory Trophy.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, who have been in Europe on official business since the latter part of August, are passengers of the board of the White Star Line steamer, Pictouburg due to arrive at dock at Halifax, en route to New York on Sunday. It is expected that the Federal Ministers will disembark at Halifax and proceed on to Ottawa.

That the sum of \$200 had been voted as a scholarship for a teacher for a two years course in the Normal School was one of the items reported at the first meeting after the New Year of the Catholic Women's League, Montreal, held Tuesday afternoon at the Prince of Wales Ball at the Windsor Hotel. Mrs. John McMartin presided and Rev. Gerald McMane, chaplain of the League, was present.

His Excellency the Governor-General who is at present in Montreal invited the following gentlemen to dinner last night: The Lord Bishop of Montreal, Senator Smeaton White Lord Shaughnessy, Sir Vincent Meredith, General Sir Arthur Currie, Mr. Herbert Marler, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Sir Herbert Holt, Brigadier Gen. H. S. Birkett, Colonel F. S. McGehee, Mr. D. Forbes Angus, Mr.

Treat Your Liver Fairly

Help your liver act right

Take Beecham's Pills

25c—40 pills
50c—90 pills

A disordered liver throws the whole system wrong and affects the health generally. Beecham's Pills act directly on the liver, cleanse and strengthen the stomach, regulate the bowels, remove all impurities from the system, and make you fit and well. You can have a healthy body, strong nervous system, bright eyes and clear complexion if you

ASIA FOR ASIATICS
SUN YAT SEN SLOGAN.
Shanghai, Jan. 11.—"Asia for the Asiatics" is the new slogan of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, former head of the Canton government, who is now urging an alliance between Japan and Russia.

In an interview published in the Jiji, Dr. Sun declares Japan lost a golden opportunity to preserve Asia for the Asiatics when she disregarded his advice to join with the Teutonic powers.

"Japan participated in the war on the side of the allied countries," he declared, "with the result that realization of the Pan-Asiatic plan has been delayed indefinitely. As Japan has shown herself incapable of seizing this opportunity, it will be China that will be called upon to make Asia a place for Asiatics in the future."

"It is not too late for Japan to undo what she did blindly during the war. If Japan really wishes to see Asia controlled by the Asiatics, she must promote relations with the Russians. She must make common cause with the Russians in opposing the aggression of after which Mr. and Mrs. Boulaie the Anglo-Saxons."

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