

WEATHER FORECAST:
FAIR AND MODERATE.

The Quebec Chronicle.

TEMPERATURES:
Minimum, 4. Maximum, 20.

ESTABLISHED 1764.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1919.

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LLOYD GEORGE REVIEWS THE PEACE SITUATION

DEFENDS PROCEEDINGS OF CONFERENCE—
RUSSIA EASY TO DOGMATIZE OVER, DIFFICULT TO DEAL WITH—THE BOLSHEVIST MACHINERY RUTHLESS BUT EFFICIENT.

London, Feb. 12.—(By The Associated Press)—Premier Lloyd George spoke again today on the general peace situation.

The occasion was brought about by the Right Honorable Rupert Guinness, Unionist, asking whether the Premier was prepared to press to the utmost reparation from Germany and also to make Germany pay to the full extent of her resources. He also pressed for more information as to the status of the British colonies at the Peace Conference.

"We have had far too much of the particular panacea which America is supporting at the conference," said Captain Guinness. "Since the days of Mahomet, no prophet has been listened to with more superstitious respect than President Wilson."

Mr. Lloyd George began his reply by saying that regard on by Germany was the election pledge given by the Government after careful consideration by the Cabinet. The Government, he added, stood by every word of this pledge.

The Premier, defending the proceedings of the Peace Conference, said the Government had been devoting its time to speeding up agreements. He was sanguine that a complete agreement would be reached concerning the German western boundary, but the eastern boundary was a different matter. Until the Commission sent to examine the matter reported, the Allies would be in no position to make demands upon Germany. The conference was unanimous, he said, that Germany had forfeited all right to her colonies.

Mr. Lloyd George contended that with regard to indemnities, the British Government was in advance of any government, as it was the first to appoint a committee to deal with this matter.

He declared that there had never been any hope advanced at the Peace Conference to recognize the Bolshevik Russia as easy to dogmatize over but difficult to deal with. He admitted that the horrors of Bolshevism were so great that there was a sense of disgust when they came to deal with its leaders, but it was useless to blind their eyes to the real facts.

Russia covered an area of over half of Europe, and nearly half of Asia, and he pointed out, "If peace were not made, the whole of this immense territory would be seething in anarchy, disorder and bloodshed. There would be no peace in the world."

The Bolsheviks, the Premier declared, were assassins, guilty of the crimes laid to their charge. The Allies had given the anti-Bolshevik Government financial support and assistance. Much of their equipment had been supplied by the Allies, who were anxious to keep the rich territories of Russia out of German hands.

Of troops to be sent to Russia, who should send them? America, he said, would send neither men, money nor material, and the work would fall upon the British and French.

Bolshevism Efficient.
The Bolshevik machinery in Russia was ruthless and brutal but there was no doubt about its efficiency and it was the only machinery there. Everybody in the past who had interfered in Russia had come to grief. There was no idea of recognizing the Bolsheviks. It was quite impossible to do so as long as they were pursuing their present methods.

It might be argued, he said, that the Bolsheviks govern by terror. The same could be said of the French revolution. He was unable to discuss the figures that intervention would involve, but, after seeing them, no sane man, he declared, would advise the Allies, after five years of war, to undertake the expenses.

The Bolshevik military power had grown, while both England and Germany were too occupied to attack it, and it was strong.

"If we won, how long should we occupy the country?" he asked, "and what guarantee would there be that

when we withdrew a dependable government would be set up?"

Referring to the alternative of allowing the fire in Russia to burn itself out, the Premier characterized this as a brutal policy and added that it would be useless to send Lord T. Petrograd when the only organization was Bolshevik. Supporting the Principio principle the Premier argued that it was by no means unknown on the northern frontier of India to parley with brigands and even assassins. The Bolshevik system could not last forever, and in the meantime, he was informed, the threat of intervention was driving the moderate elements into Bolshevik hands. He urged that the Allies must do their best in the interest not only of Russia, but also of Great Britain and of the world, to restore order and good government in that distracted country.

Mr. Lloyd George was sorry to hear members talking in rather slighting tone about the League of Nations. Anyone attending the peace conference must realize how much the little nations were relying on the League. They were not only unanimous, but eager.

It was suggested that President Wilson only represented one party regarding the League but, former President Taft, he said, went much further of the mandatory question than President Wilson himself, and much further than Britain could follow him.

"I have been assured by a prominent Republican," he continued, "that so far as the League of Nations is concerned the Republican workingmen of America are just as keen as the Democratic workingmen, and that American public opinion is not divided on the League, although there may be differences of opinion on details. I agree that a nation ought not to be committed to war by any League without having the responsibility considered by itself."

CONCENTRATING RESPONSIBILITY

POLICY RETARDS PROGRESS
OF PEACE CONFERENCE
DAFOE DECLARES.

Paris, February 12.—(Cable from John W. Dafoe)—That the policy of concentrating the responsibility for important decisions in a small committee of great power representatives has been carried to a point where it retards the progress of the Conference is pretty well established by the events of the past few days.

After five days pre-occupation with the thorny question of the new armistice terms to be imposed upon Germany, a decision has not yet been reached.

There is dissatisfaction bordering almost on alarm over the now perfectly obvious policy of the Germans to delay the fulfillment of the armistice conditions, and the best course to follow is the subject of the Allied discussions. French opinion generally favors the imposition of terms that will reduce Germany to a state of military impotence, thus enabling the Allies to reduce their armed strength during the period of peace negotiations without running the risk that Germany will refuse the terms of peace imposed upon her, and defy the Powers to enforce them.

The American view is that Germany should be called upon pre-emptorily to fulfil with no further delays all the conditions of the armistice under the threat of economic or even military pressure, and that she should also be required to supply authentic information as to her available war

INTERNATIONAL ARMY HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED

CECIL DENIES STATES AND
BRITAIN CONCEDED POINT
TO FRANCE.

Paris, February 12.—(By The Associated Press)—Lord Robert Cecil, the British representative on the League of Nations Commission, emphatically denied tonight the report spread in Paris today that the League of Nations Commission had approved the creation of an international army and that the United States and Great Britain had conceded a point to France.

Lord Robert said that in his opinion the Commission would decline, moreover, to approve any such plan. He added that such a report must have originated from an enemy of the Peace Conference.

The French Government formally presented to the League of Nations Commission last night an article creating an international military force. The introduction of this article for inclusion in the Society of Nations plan closely follows the disclosure by Premier Clemenceau in his recent interview with the Associated Press of his conviction that the League of Nations must be supported by "the determination of each nation entering into the agreement to be willing to renounce its traditional aloofness from other peoples and willing to employ the national strength outside its own country in both time of peace as well as under the pressure of war."

The contention of Leon Bourgeois, who presented the article in question, is that the international force proposed must be of sufficient proportions to prevent Germany or any other country from breaking the peace, or, if the peace were broken, to restore it promptly again by the collective power.

M. Bourgeois, alluding to the apprehension existing in France as regards Germany, insisted that there was grave danger confronting France if an international force was not constantly in being and organized for instant action. The French view he indicated was that a society of nations which did not include a permanent collective force might be a beautiful experiment, perhaps, but an experiment too great for a nation to risk unless it had in addition defensive frontiers sufficient to meet a sudden shock. It was easy, for the British, on the other side of the Channel and with an enormous navy, or for the Americans, with the ocean as their defensive frontier, he argued to regard calmly the working of a League which did not provide for international force. France, however, being separated from Germany only by geographical lines, must receive the first shock if Germany should decide to pass beyond her frontiers and the German shock, even with greatly limited armaments might be so destructive, according to the French view, that France would never be able to recover.

Inevitable Delays.

France, with every trust and reliance in the good faith of Great Britain and the United States, would nevertheless, it was pointed out, have to wait many months before the forces of these nations could be created, transported and placed in action.

M. Bourgeois, is understood to have compressed into his proposition the deeply considered convictions of the French Cabinet and its military and legal advisers.

The idea is advanced by some of the delegates on the Society of Nations Commission that should Germany, for example, send a single military unit across the French frontier that act should automatically be a declaration of war against all the other members of the Society, who would thus be bound automatically to set in motion their collective military and naval forces.

The League of Nations Commission, says the Temps, will probably be able to submit to the council of the powers the definite text of its project before President Wilson's departure.

"In its present form," continues the paper, "the project involves the nations, members of the League, making a definite engagement to take up arms for the maintenance on their territories and the safeguarding of international treaties. It would seem that the conception has been discarded whereby the League becomes a super-state in favor of the existence of the close mutual relations furnishing guarantee for the independence of each nation more efficient than the old system of alliances."

stores, armament, and armed forces.

The American view is much less alarmist than the French as to the possibility of a revival of armed resistance by Germany. They consider that disorganization has reached a point where military action would be very difficult.

SMOKE MACDONALD'S "INDEX"

E. L. NEWCOMBE HAS WIRED LANGELIER

QUEBEC MAGISTRATE ASKED
WHERE HE RECEIVED SUP-
POSED OFFICIAL INSTRU-
CTIONS.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 10.—E. L. Newcombe, K.C., Deputy-Minister of Justice, has telegraphed to Judge Langelier of Quebec asking where the latter received his Military Service instructions supposed to have emanated from the Justice Department.

"According to your statement published last evening," Mr. Newcombe's telegram reads, "you received written instructions as emanating from this Department with respect to measure of punishment in Military Service cases, but in fact no such instructions were issued and I shall be obliged if you will inform me as to when and from whom the instructions quoted in your interview were received."

The reported light fines imposed have also been the subject of telegraphic correspondence between Mr. Newcombe and the Deputy-Attorney General of Quebec. On learning from a newspaper item that light fines were being imposed, Mr. Newcombe telegraphed on the seventh instant as follows:

"It is reported that Military Service defaulters are voluntarily appearing before police magistrate at Quebec and that he is convicting them ex parte and imposing nominal fines with a view to the discharge of their criminal responsibility. This proceeding is unjustified by and contrary to the law and regulations and is moreover scandalous in view of the deliberate policy of the Government to enforce the strict penalties of the law against those who have rendered themselves liable for default. Trust you will realize the propriety of instructing the magistrate immediately as to his duties to cause defaulters to surrender themselves to be delivered into military custody and not to proceed further with the project of nominal convictions which serve no lawful purpose. See the procedure as directed by Order-in-Council of ninth November, 1917, P. C. 3168."

To this telegram the following reply was received on the tenth instant: "Your telegram seventh respecting Military Service defaulters received. We have asked a report from magistrate and will forward it to you as soon as received."

Mr. Newcombe states moreover that the imposition of a fine for the offence of desertion or absence without leave is, except in a special class of cases, a proceeding incompetent to any magistrate and that these offenders are by the regulations subject to imprisonment for terms with hard labor not exceeding five years, depending upon the particulars of their offences.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN BUENOS AIRES.

Buenos Aires, February 12.—A new German propaganda newspaper has made its appearance in Buenos Aires. It is called Neue Welt and is principally anti-British. The newspaper in its issue today calls upon Germans to resist any effort at commercial fraternizing by Englishmen and urges Argentines to resist "the attempt to implant a British viceroyalty in Buenos Aires."

NEW HAMPSHIRE SHUNS BEER AND LIGHT WINES.

Concord, N. H., February 12.—The State House of Representatives today by a vote of 173 to 140, killed a bill to legalize the sale of beer and light wines.

The Prohibition Law adopted by the Legislature two years ago made illegal the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors, and the effect of the bill killed today would have been to exempt beer and light wine from the provisions of the law.

CANADIAN STAFF REACHES PORTLAND

Portland, Maine, Feb. 12.—Major-General G. C. Jones, Director-General of Medical Service, Canada, arrived today with his staff to take charge of the landing of 717 wounded Canadian soldiers from the hospital ship Araguay, due here tomorrow. These will be the first of 30,000 or 40,000 wounded Canadians to be landed at this port within the next three months on their way to Canada.

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FINAL DECISION ON NEW TERMS FOR ARMISTICE

GERMANY MUST BE PLACED IN
POSITION TO PREVENT HOSTILITIES.

Paris, Feb. 12.—(By The Associated Press)—The Supreme War Council met at the Foreign Office at 11 o'clock this morning for the purpose of reaching a final determination of the new terms of the German armistice. There were present, in addition to President Wilson and the Foreign Ministers of the great powers Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig, Marshal Petain, General Pershing and General Diaz.

A full agreement on the terms was presented in the report from the sub-committee, embracing military and economic members. The report was unanimous, including the adherence of the American members, General Tasker H. Bliss, and Norman Davis, which indicates that economic measures figure in the new terms equally with military measures.

The report must be approved by the Supreme War Council before it becomes effective.

The German authorities have been asked to furnish information concerning the amount of their war material, cannon, airplanes and other equipment. This question came up in the recent sessions of the War Council when the extent of this war material was advanced as a reason for taking measures against the renewal of warlike activities.

Before determining on any such step, it was considered desirable to request information, both as a memo dealing with the subject and as testing the good faith of the enemy in disclosing the status of his military equipment.

Although no official communique on the meeting of the Supreme War Council was issued this morning, the Havas Agency understands that the Council decided first to place Germany in a military situation where it would be impossible to recommence hostilities. It is pointed out that the enemy countries are preserving war material permitting them to equip very rapidly an army of at least three million men.

The Council decided secondly, according to Havas, "to make Germany realize that we are the conquerors and that it is not a 'white peace' that we are seeking to impose on her."

In case Germany submits with good grace, continues Havas, it is possible that the Entente would facilitate the resumption of the Entente's work of peace for the benefit of Germany. The Council also had to examine the demand by the Poles that a clause be introduced into the armistice that the Agricultural machinery stolen by the enemy should be restored.

The Council's programme also contained questions of effectives and the raising of the blockade concerning Turkey and Bulgaria.

London, Feb. 12.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says the German Armistice Commission has been informed that the armistice conference has been postponed indefinitely.

The Weather

Toronto, February 12.—The severe Atlantic storm is moving slowly eastward from Newfoundland, and a disturbance of decided energy is now approaching the Middle States. The weather is mild over most of Ontario and moderately cold in the West and also from the Ottawa Valley to Nova Scotia.

	Min.	Max.
Dawson.....	8	4
Prince Rupert.....	28	38
Victoria.....	36	42
Vancouver.....	34	40
Kamloops.....	30	38
Edmonton.....	20	24
Calgary.....	26	36
Battleford.....	20	26
Prince Albert.....	18	24
The Pas.....	2	14
Saskatoon.....	14	23
Moose Jaw.....	18	27
Medicine Hat.....	20	34
Winnipeg.....	10	26
Parry Sound.....	20	30
London.....	29	39
Toronto.....	30	36
Kingston.....	20	40
Ottawa.....	4	26
Montreal.....	6	20
Quebec.....	4	20
St. John.....	10	16
Halifax.....	10	14

*Below zero.

Forecasts.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay: Strong easterly winds; mild rain before night.
Upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valley: Cloudy and milder; snow or rain late at night or early Friday.
Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and the North Shore: Fair and moderately cold.
Maritime Provinces: Northwest winds; fair with a little higher temperature.
Lake Superior: Increasing easterly winds; snow or rain in eastern portion by night.



Late Winter Gloves

In Wonderful Variety and Extraordinary Quality for Men, Women and Children.

Novelty Gloves—White Kid of superior quality with black stitching and quaint turn-down cuffs in black.

Fine Kid Gloves—Made of selected Kid, beautifully finished.

English Cape Gloves—For men, women and children. Many have a smart, quaint effect.

Angora Wool Gloves—In white and grey, for women only.

Silk Hosiery—For men and women. Well made Hose of pure silk or fiber at an astonishingly low price.

Other Late Winter Opportunities

Floor Rugs of Leopard, Polar Bear, Tiger, Etc.

Mounted Heads of Deer, Caribou and Moose. Seal Coats, Silk Lingerie, Blouses. Sweaters, Snow-Shoe Sets, Skis. Bedroom Slippers, Fur Bags.

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Note Paper

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Make the Valentine Gift
for "HER" a practical and lasting one. Such a gift need not of necessity be expensive. In our store you will find a multitude of articles—Inexpensive, yet making practical and pleasing Valentine offerings.

We particularly suggest an attractive vase in silver or cut glass, rich in design and faultless in workmanship—truly appropriate for the Valentine bouquet.

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DIAMOND MERCHANTS.
16 FABRIQUE STREET. Opp. City Hall.

Ford Owners Attention !!

Starting February 15th, rates for labor will be 85c per hour. Flat rates on application if desired.

Repairs, Parts, Oils, Gasoline **STRICTLY CASH**

PRUNEAU & CO., Ford Dealers

148 ST. PETER STREET,

QUEBEC.

Of Interest to Women

THE LATEST

From Queen Fashion's Paris Court



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Paris, February 12.—Does not a Paris fancy become an adorable fact when it realizes itself in the form of a lovely evening wrap of lace and Hudson seal.

EVA A. TINGEY.

Social and Personal

Madam Adelard Turgeon gave a dance on Tuesday in honor of Miss Juliette Bienvenu.

Mr. and Mrs. Edouard Gauthier, of Berthier, are in town, the guests of Mr. Urie Barthe.

Mr. W. Gerard Power, of St. Paul, is in the city, a guest at the Chateau.

Mr. Guy Bailargeon has returned to town after a two months' stay in Montreal and Toronto.

Hon. Antonin Galipeault, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, entertained to dinner on Tuesday evening.

Lieut.-Col. Dubuc, D.S.O., who has been spending a couple of days in town, returned to Montreal last evening.

Mrs. Albert Duchene, son of Lieut.-Col. J. D. Duchene, has returned from the front after an absence of three years.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Turgeon and Master Neville Turgeon, are in the city from Montreal, and are staying at the Chateau.

Miss Fortin, Claire Fontaine street, has returned from St. Malachie, where she was the guest of Madam (Dr.) L. J. L'ize.

General Landry, C.M.G., entertained at lunch yesterday at the Garrison Club in honor of Lieut.-Col. A. E. Dubuc, D.S.O.

Mrs. D. W. Ayer, of Waterville, and Miss Isabella Maner, of Sherbrooke,

are guests of Mrs. R. S. Clarke, Aberdeen street.

Capt. W. J. Bowen, who was stationed at Quebec with the United States Shipping Board, is at present at Green Bay, Wis.

The numerous friends of Lieut.-Col. E. A. LeBel will be pleased to learn that he was reported yesterday as very much better.

Lieut. Raymond Paquin, son of Dr. C. R. Paquin, has left for Calgary in charge of a detachment of soldiers, and will return to town early next week.

The many friends of Miss Rose McKeaney, d'Aiguillon street, who has been ill for some time, will be pleased to know that her health has greatly improved.

Mrs. Merill Desaulniers, wife of the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, will receive this afternoon in her apartments at the Parliament Buildings.

Miss Germaine Garneau received at the tea hour Tuesday, at the residence of her mother, Madam Edouard Garneau, Grande Allee, in honor of Miss Mimi Dapuis, Montreal.

The ladies of the Villa Maria Convent have extended an invitation to St. Charles Fitzpatrick and Lady Fitzpatrick to visit the convent on their next visit to Montreal.

The Governor-General attended the Engineers' Institute luncheon today and was accompanied by Col. Harold Henderson, the Earl of Minto and Mr. Arthur Staden.

Miss Germaine Samson gave a dance on Tuesday at the apartments of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, in honor of a number of young ladies who are visiting Quebec.

Lieut. Harold Fellows, Royal Air Force, returned from overseas on the Corsican, and is now the guest of his parents, Major and Mrs. W. G. Fellows, 243 Fairmount Avenue, Montreal West.

The engagement is announced of Miss Agnes Helen Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Brown, of this city, to Mr. J. Rosaire Begin, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Begin, of Levis. The marriage will take place on the 24th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzgerald announce the engagement of their youngest daughter Johannah (Joe) Fitzgerald, to Mr. W. D. Pilcher, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pilcher, of Westmount, P.Q. The marriage will take place quietly on the 24th inst.

The will of Harry S. Harkness, filed in New York Tuesday, left his entire estate to his widow. The will placed merely a nominal value on the estate, but the property he inherited from his father, Lamont V. Harkness, the Standard Oil magnate, has been valued unofficially at \$40,000,000.

Lincoln's birthday was celebrated yesterday with a women's victory dinner with six hundred women participants and one man. The latter, Secretary Baker, was invited, one of the committee took pains to explain, not because he was a man, but because it was believed he could speak with authority on the proposed League of Nations—to which this large feminine

Great 5 for 4 Sale Now On

This most popular of all bargain sales is now in full swing. Every department of the store which is represented in this sale has been crowded since Monday morning with appreciative buyers who realise the economy of buying under the special economical conditions which give the name to this annual bargain event. The principle of giving five yards or five articles for the price of four applies to practically everything in the whole store except GROCERIES and merchandise which has previously been marked down in price. Make the most of your money by purchasing while this sale is in progress.



The Newest Creations in Charming Evening Gowns

One of our main show windows attracts more than passing interest in the wonderful display of evening gowns which for daintiness, have seldom been equalled by any similar display in Quebec City. Each is a triumph of artistic effect, carried out from the design of a genius. Notwithstanding their exquisite beauty these gowns are within the means of a moderately full purse.

Ladies' evening dresses in crepe de chine, nylon sleeves, low cut in front, trimmed with embroidery in pearls, skirt is made in draped effect, colors, pale pink. Price \$38.00

Ladies' evening dresses in crepe georgette, color, maize, front trimmed with pearl embroidery and tucks. Price \$34.00

Ladies' evening dresses in crepe georgette, color, old rose, made double skirt effect, trimmed with pearl and silk embroidery. Price \$37.00

Ladies' ball dresses in silk and net, and silver cloth, made low cut, wide belt in merveilleuse silk, color, magenta \$53.50

Ladies' evening dresses in crepe georgette with cream silk foundation, made with a vestee in silver lace, color, coral. Price \$43.50

Ladies' evening dresses in crepe georgette with silk foundation, made double skirt effect with back front and bottom of sleeves trimmed with chantille embroidery, color, peach. Price \$45.00

Ladies' evening or ball dresses in silk and net with foundation of silk trimmed with silver lace, color pale blue. Price \$43.50

Ladies' ball dresses in silk and net with silver cloth foundation, corsage is trimmed with silver lace, colors Nile green. Price \$48.50

Five Yards for Four in Linens and Wash Goods

Table linens, napkins, towels, cotton, cotton sheets, pillow-shams, centers, flannelettes, and all kinds of wash fabrics come within the scope of this sale, such goods being offered at the rate of five yards for the price of four. Exceptions to this rule are waddings, and table oilcloth. Look ahead to the Spring when you will need lots of goods in these departments and save now by getting every fifth yard or article free.

Pretty Effects in Door Panels

We have recently received a beautiful selection of door panels in fine quality marquisette, richly trimmed with lace and motif in different subjects. These panels are bordered in cretonne, colored marquisette, poplin and plush, and will make very striking effects in your windows. Come and see them, and if you desire, we will take your order to make them in silk or cloth.

Low Prices On Silverware

In order to take part in the general feast of bargains, the silverware department offers this series of very special values for this week. Pickle jars of glass and silver. Special \$1.18
Celery jars in glass and silver. Special \$1.79
Salad bowls of glass and silver. Special \$1.69
Salad bowls on silver base. Special \$2.00
Fruit dishes on silver base. Special \$1.50
Silver sugar bowl with one dozen of spoons \$1.79
Pudding bowls with perforated silver rim \$1.78, \$1.98 and \$2.00

Laces and Embroideries 5 Yards for 4

During this sale we will give five yards for four on all laces and embroideries and at the same time we offer these very attractive prices on same 17 inch swiss embroidery with beading for corset covers, 25¢ 39¢ and 50¢ a yard and up.

Embroidered voile for summer dresses, 45 inches wide, at 59¢, 79¢ and up.

Swiss embroidery edgings and insertions, at 61/4¢ a yard and up.

Braids of all kinds such as, soutache, military, tubular, silk mohair, and other dreses trimmings, all five yards for the price of four.

5 For 4 In Men's Wear

This sale has had a most stimulating effect on the demand for men's furnishings. Realizing the advantage, of getting every fifth article free, while reaping the benefit of the already low prices hundreds of people have provided themselves with new outfits of shirts, collars, socks, underwear, ties, handkerchiefs, etc. Five for four on everything in the men's furnishing department except marked down lines.

5 For 4 In Dress Goods and Silks

Monday and Tuesday were the busiest days for many months in the dressgoods and silk departments where the popularity of our five for four sale was very much in evidence. Contemplate a fact that in almost no time at all, you will be figuring on plans for your Spring and Summer clothes, and you will realize that it is not too early to choose materials and especially so when you can save so much in selecting now.

Excepting marked down goods all silks, velvets and dressgoods can be bought at the rate of five yards for the price of four, even black goods being included.

Apart from the five for four offer, there are several additional bargains on the counter.

Natural shantung silk, 32 inches wide, regular a yard 90¢. Sale price 59¢

A line of armure cloth in a good range of colors including black width 42 inches, regular \$1.75. Sale price \$1.39

Ladies' Handkerchiefs

Ladies' fine lawn handkerchiefs in full size with wide hem, very nice and soft, special each 10¢ or 5 for 4

Ladies' all linen handkerchiefs full size, plain hemstitched. Special 15¢ and 5 for 4

Ladies' Swiss lawn handkerchiefs with embroidered corners, each 15¢ and 5 for the price of 4

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED

Retail Division - - - 157-173 St. Joseph Street.

Five for Four in Wallpaper

The five for four sale is nicely timed to fit in with the arrival of a very large shipment of handsome new patterns from the best mills. This doubles the advantage of buying wallpapers now while the stock is at its best. Whether you need papering one room or the whole house, it is distinctly profitable to choose wallpaper here and get five rolls for the price of four.

5 For 4 in Ready-to-Wear

Waists in lawn and marquisette, in white, assorted styles Price 98¢ and 5 for 4

All our waists in lawn marquisette, crepe de chine, crepe georgette and silk which are reduced can be had at the rate of 5 for 4

House dresses for women, in percale, or gingham. Priced at \$1.19, \$1.39, \$1.48, \$1.98 and \$2.19 at the rate of 5 for 4

Ladies' musline shantung and linen dresses reduced to \$3.98 at rate of 5 for 4

Ladies white coats and assorted colored coats reduced to \$3.98 at the rate of 5 for 4

Ladies' and children's middies reduced to 59¢, 74¢, 89¢, and 98¢ also \$1.49, \$1.69 and \$1.98 at the rate of 5 for 4

Ladies' skirts in pique and duck, reduced to \$1.49, \$1.98 and \$2.49 at rate of 5 for 4

Children's dresses in serge, colors, navy, Alice blue, brown, red and maroon. Reduced to \$2.98 and \$3.98 at the rate of 5 for 4

Ladies cotton cardisoles, very good quality, reduced to 39¢ and 48¢ at rate of 5 for 4

Ladies' union wool camisoles. Health brand trade mark, reduced price 69¢, at the rate of 5 for 4

Ask your grocer what the coffee drinker turns to when he makes a change.

INSTANT POSTUM

so completely takes coffee's place in flavor, satisfaction & appearance as to cause no loss of pleasure.

No Caffeine in INSTANT POSTUM
"There's a Reason"

body is practically offering its support.

Arrivals at the Clarendon: Gustave Boyd, Rigaud; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Feltwood, St. John, N.B.; G. Huard, Megantic; A. E. G. Austin, Montreal; Mrs. N. Holden, New York; Rodolphe Marcotte, St. Georges; T. H. Lamontagne, La Tuque; E. Brodeur, Montreal; Phil. Bechar, Ed. Cimon, Arthur Cimon, Francois Labbe, Dr. Guillemette, Baie St. Paul; G. Tremblay, Montreal; N. S. Blyth, Ottawa; J. G. Roberge, L'Anse-au-Loup; H. Bernard and wife, Sherbrooke.

The local officers of the 20nd Battalion entertained their commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Dubuc, D.S.O., to dinner at the Garrison Club on Tuesday evening. The dinner was presided over by Lieut.-Col. Chabell, M.C., having on his right Lieut.-Col. Dubuc and on the left General Landry, the others present were Lieut.-Col. Pinze, Adjutant of the District; Lieut.-Col. de L. Grouard, Major Fontaine, Captain Greffard, Bourgeault, M.C., Raymond Garneau, Lieut. Bourgeault, Morin, LaRue, Paul Beausoleil, Valer-

deau, Maranada, Boulanger, Montambault.

The Champlain Chapter I. O. D. E. Montreal, during the past year made 2,428 articles for the Red Cross, as stated in the secretary's report at the annual meeting held Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. M. Chevalier, Peel street. The receipts were \$1,156.1, and donations were made to various patriotic and philanthropic objects, to the amount of \$815.08. The officers for the ensuing year are: regent Mrs. M. Chevalier; first vice-regent, Mrs. A. Boyer; second vice-regent, Mrs. W. de M. Marier; secretary, Mrs. Frank Mills; treasurer, Mrs. R. Taschereau.

Rev. I. W. Pierce, his wife and two children, have returned to Toronto after four years in Turkey, where they lived through a reign of terror. Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, who was formerly Miss G. Ross, of Listowel, left in May, 1914, with their little son for Turkey, as representatives of the American board of foreign missions. Just forty days before the birth of Mr. and Mrs. Pierce's youngest son

their home was surrounded by Turks, who accused them of harboring Armenians, and they were ordered into the street. From then on their lives were full of terror for their own safety, and horror at the atrocities against the unfortunate Armenians, who were killed and mutilated in thousands. Finally they were liberated by the triumphant advance of the British forces and the retirement of the Germans and Turks.

The following guests were invited to the dinner given by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Fitzpatrick at Spencer Wood last evening: Hon. Mr. Chapais, Hon. Mr. N. Nemee Garneau, Hon. Mr. Choquette, Hon. George Elie Amyot, Hon. G. R. Smith, Hon. J. Hall Kelly, Hon. Mr. F. T. Savoie, Hon. Mr. P. Paradis, Hon. Mr. Martin, Mr. John Hay, Mr. J. E. Phaneuf, Mr. E. A. Robert, Mr. A. Galipault, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Mr. J. F. Bugeaud, Mr. B. Bodeleau, Mr. P. D'Auteuil, Mr. H. Petit, Mr. A. Sauve, Mr. H. Lafferte, Mr. Gustave Lemieux, Mr. Andrew Phillips, Mr. J.

S. A. Ashby, Mr. Adolphe Stein, Mr. J. S. N. Turcotte, Mr. Walter Reed, Mr. A. V. Roy, Mr. J. N. Francoeur, Mr. R. Tourville, Mr. Laureat Lapierre, Mr. J. F. Daniel, Mr. George Mayrand, Mr. J. Severin, Letourneau, Mr. Denis Tancey, Mr. C. E. Gauk, Mr. Peter Berceich, Mr. Joseph A. Savoie, Mr. William Hodgins, Mr. Martin Madden, Mr. Aurele Leclerc, Mr. Auguste Tessier, Mr. T. D. Bouchard, Mr. G. I. Delisle, Mr. A. Farand, Mr. T. Sward, Mr. L. A. David, Mr. H. Pilon, Mr. N. P. Tangany, Mr. Ed. Ouellet, Lieut.-Col. Dubuc, D.S.O., Lieut.-Col. Chabell, M.C., Major Charrier, Chaplain of the 20th, Major Fontaine, Mr. Raoul Dionne, Major Pelletier, Mr. R. A. Benoit.

WHEELED COMPOUND
is a reliable old English home remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung & Throat troubles.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 123.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Union Bank of Canada, has been ordered for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in the City of Winnipeg, and also at its Branches, on and after Saturday, the first day of March, 1919, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of February, next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 14th to the 26th day of February, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

H. B. SHAW
General Manager.
Winnipeg, Jan. 16th, 1919.
J.23,30,F.5,10,14,19,22,23x8

BUDGET DEBATE CLOSED
IN ASSEMBLY YESTERDAYMR. C. E. GAULT EXPRESSES SYSTEMATIC
TAXATION POLICY OF GOVERNMENT—HON.
L. A. TASCHEREAU REPLIES TO ATTACK
AGAINST QUEBEC IN LONDON PAPER.

The Budget debate was resumed yesterday in the Legislative Assembly when speeches were delivered by the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Mr. C. E. Gault, Conservative member for St. George-Montreal, and the Hon. Walter Mitchell.

Mr. Gault made a practical criticism of the Government's financial administration and demonstrated that the present regime consistently increased the taxes on the public and besides imposed new assessments whenever the opportunity favored. He also touched on the policy of the government with regard to roads and pointed out that the money was wasted since there was no fund set aside for the maintenance of the highways.

Hon. Mr. Taschereau in the close of his speech referred to an attack against the Province of Quebec appearing in a London paper, and while denouncing the unjust aspersions contained in the article, he urged less fighting over the bilingual cent and a little more to teach the children of this province the language of more than a hundred million inhabitants of this continent.

Hon. L. A. Taschereau.

Mr. Taschereau said he had taken part in Budget debates in the Legislature for twenty years, and in his opinion the debate this year was different to all its predecessors. In former days the Opposition had criticised the Government saying that no surplus existed, but this year the complaint of the Opposition was that there was too much of a surplus.

The Minister of Public Works reviewed the economic situation of the Province, following the crisis brought about by the war. The bank deposits he said, representing a large portion of the national savings, had doubled in five years in Quebec. There had also been a marked increase in the revenues from lands and forests, mines and fish and game departments. In 1915, he said, the value of the forestry products was \$20,450,000; in 1917 it had jumped to \$38,685,000, showing an increase of \$18,235,000 in two years.

In 1914 the Province of Quebec had 23 pulp and paper mills; in 1918 there were 31.

In 1914, Quebec manufactured 515,000 tons of pulp. Statistics showed that in 1917 this product had increased to 842,500 tons.

In 1917-18 the revenue from lands and forests was \$1,610,000, but the Minister of Lands had promised the Treasurer a surplus of \$600,000, and he will keep his word.

The mineral products of the Province in 1914 showed a revenue of \$16,500 to the Province; on the 1st July, 1918, the receipts from this branch were \$129,500, and this year it was expected that the mines would bring \$250,000 as revenue.

Fish and Game Department in 1914 netted a sum of \$131,000; on the 1st of July, last, this amount had been increased to \$219,000, and would reach \$250,000 in 1919.

Dealing with agriculture Mr. Taschereau gave statistics showing the increased value of agricultural products in 1918:

Wheat, \$14,382,000; oats, \$32,667,000; barley, \$7,373,000; rye, \$991,000; beans, \$10,679,000; peas, \$1,863,000; buckwheat, \$8,838,000; potatoes, \$38,157,000; hay, \$107,098,000.

These statistics, said Mr. Taschereau, showed clearly how well the farmers of the Province of Quebec responded to the appeal for greater production.

Mr. Taschereau went on to say that Quebec was the only Province that refused to impose a moratorium. It had not only balanced its Budget, but it had shown a surplus, and, furthermore, it had not been obliged to borrow from the Federal Government.

In 1917, he said, the total production of pulp in Canada was 920,000 tons. Quebec's share was 517,000 tons, or more than half. In the same year the value of newsprint produced in Canada was \$38,800,000; Quebec's share was \$16,960,000.

Turning to public instruction, Mr. Taschereau said that in 1917, the public of the Province of Quebec contri-

buted \$12,000,000 for schools which was an increase of \$1,235,000 over the preceding year.

Coming back to agriculture Mr. Taschereau said that the Government had voted a sum of \$725,000 last year for this branch of administration, and had also spent \$10,000,000 on rural roads which were the means of developing agriculture in this Province.

"The Chief of the Opposition referred to election campaign fund, saying that the Government treated the wood merchants well and that these kept it filled." If ever a Government was independent of the wood men it was this Government.

Referring to after-war problems, Mr. Taschereau said that all Canadians must give their most complete help to the returned soldier. It was a complex and difficult problem, but had to be settled first.

Mr. Taschereau then took up the copy of the Saturday Review, published in London, Eng., in which there was a violent attack on the Province of Quebec under the heading: "The Tragedy of Quebec." The Minister ventured to say that the writer of the article was a profiteering Canadian, who had remained far from the trenches. He was not interested in the personality of the writer, but he reproached a paper like the Saturday Review for publishing such insults against the Province of Quebec.

It was known, however, that the calumniating press which reached England from here, had not destroyed the good name which a century of cordial relations had won for Quebec.

Mr. Taschereau thought that there had been too much discrimination in the past and favored leaving to the good sense of the neighbors of the Province the opportunity to resume cordial relations.

In conclusion Mr. Taschereau said: "Here in Quebec, strengthened by the harmony which exists, by the excellent relations which unite us in this Province with our compatriots of other origins—for there are no racial problems here—let us march ahead with the development of our natural resources, our unexplored riches, let us educate our children and our workmen, let us fight a little less for the bilingual cent, but a little more to teach our children to speak the language of more than a hundred million inhabitants of this continent, and the day will come when it is understood that one day Quebec saved Canada for England. Quebec is necessary to Canada so that Canada may take its place in the family of nations."

Mr. C. E. Gault.

Mr. E. E. Gault, Conservative member for St. George-Montreal, paid a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Evariste LeBlanc in his opening remarks, and turning to the budget figures given belied the boasts of thrift and economy made by the Government. The total receipts of the Province were \$13,806,290 and of this \$10,163,233 was made up of taxes while federal subsidies, stumpage dues and the sale of lands contributed the remainder.

Mr. Gault also dwelt upon the errors made by the Treasurer in estimating the receipts and said that the total estimated receipts for the past five years were \$42,409,213, while the amount received had been \$51,749,034 and of this amount \$33,000,000 were the product of direct taxation.

It would be difficult to find how the Government had practised economy when the estimates of expenditures for the past five years had been greatly exceeded. The total estimates for that period had been \$41,313,702, but the Government in that time had spent \$48,351,077.

A few years ago the Government had assured the business men of the Province that the taxes would be reduced, but instead of that the taxes had been increased year after year and new taxes introduced. Apart from denouncing the heavy taxation Mr. Gault argued that the burden should be evenly distributed and the country should pay its share and not leave everything to Montreal.

Taking up the question of public debt he pointed out an increase under this head of \$15,000,000 since 1913 and said that in the same period the revenue had only been increased by \$10,000,000.

He then referred to the Government's system of spending by special warrants and asked what was the use of having the Legislature meet every year when a large proportion of the receipts was expended by special warrants.

The Government's program of road-making also came in for criticism by Mr. Gault. He contended that the money spent in this direction was wasted as no fund was set aside to provide for maintenance. As a result of this policy a number of municipalities had become heavily indebted and now had neither money nor roads.

Pointing to the Government's

grants to education Mr. Gault said that the outcry for compulsory education proved that the money had not been spent intelligently. He also referred to the agitation made to have the teachers paid a living wage and urged that in order to have well-qualified teachers the profession would have to be made attractive from a monetary standpoint.

Still speaking on the school question Mr. Gault reminded the House that he had time and again urged that every school municipality should be obliged to supply playgrounds for the children. The children required play as well as work and a certain time should be devoted to physical culture which was as important for the child as mental culture. The children's teeth should also be examined and if defective attended to properly.

In his closing remarks Mr. Gault warned the Government against increasing the burden of taxes on the business man. Competition for trade was becoming keener all the time and the business man was confronted by serious labor problems. He thanked the Government for returning the amusement tax to the municipalities, but asked if this was just a blind work in some other heavy assessment and he wondered how the loss of license fees will be made up should prohibition come into force.

Hon. Walter Mitchell.

The debate was concluded by the Hon. Walter Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, who replied to the arguments advanced by Mr. Gault and defied the Opposition to point out where a single dollar or a single cent had been wrongly spent in the administration and the improvement of the public services of the province.

The Treasurer dealt at length with the taxation on Montreal and said that the metropolis was assessed exactly on the same basis as the smallest hamlet in the province. He affirmed that if an unjust tax were imposed on Montreal he would be the first to oppose it, and in fairness to the rich people of Montreal he would say that they were willing to pay the taxes because they felt that they were better able to bear it than others.

The House then went into committee of supply and voted a small item for charity.

Third reading was given to the following bills:

Incorporating the "Tiers Ordre St. Dominique" amending the charter of the Canada and Gulf Railway.

Among the private bills read a second time and referred to standing committees were:

Amending the charter of the Town of Montmagny; amending the charter of the Town of Chicoutimi; concerning the reconstruction of the Chicoutimi cathedral.

On a question of privilege Mr. T. D. Bouchard, member for St. Hyacinthe, protested against a portion of the last letter addressed to him by Mr. C. J. Magnan, General Inspector of Catholic Schools. He intimated that Mr. Magnan might say at the University, when speaking again in his motion before the House on compulsory education.

In the House this afternoon Mr. A. Monet, the new member for Nantville, will deliver his maiden speech when he resumes the debate on the motion of Mr. Severin Letourneau relative to the formation of an intellectual elite.

Legislative Council.

Four government bills were given final reading in the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, after they had been explained by Hon. Mr. Perreault. They are as follows:

Modifying the Revised Statutes, 1909, relative to the taking of office by certain officers of justice; amending the Revised Statutes, 1909, relative to the jurisdiction of certain justices of the peace; concerning affidavits given by soldiers outside the Province of Quebec; amending article 2143 of the Civil Code concerning certain writings outside the Province of Quebec.

The following public bills were presented and given first reading:

Relating to Judges of the Quebec Superior Court, Sir Lomer Gouin; concerning marriage licenses, Hon. Mr. Mitchell; concerning proof of death of certain soldiers, Sir Lomer Gouin; amending the English version of the Act R. George V. Chap. 31, Hon. Mr. Caron.

The private bill's read a first time were:

Concerning the School for Chipped Children of Montreal; concerning the Municipal Council of the City of Hull and the British American Nickel Corporation; amending the charter of the Scottish Trust Company; amending the charter of the Bankers Trust Company; concerning the churches of St. Paul and St. Andrew; relative to the county seat of the county of Quebec; relative to the Montreal Technical Institute; admitting A. S. Cohen to the bar; authorizing Maurice Alfred Thomson to change his name to Maurice Alfred Medley; concerning the Boys' Farm Training School; concerning the Boys' Home of Montreal; concerning the Ragot and Missisquoi railway; concerning the Trafalgar Institute.

A number of petitions for private bills were presented among which was one by Hon. Mr. Kelly relative to the Mavrand bill to abolish the administrative commission of Montreal and other purposes.

The Council will sit again this morning.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in

One day, 30 cents.

A CITIZEN'S VIEWS
ON PROHIBITIONIN LETTER SENT TO PREMIER
GOUIN BOTH SIDES OF THE
CASE IS FULLY DISCUSSED.

Among the many letters and telegrams for and against prohibition being received by Premier Gouin from all over the Province since the opening of the Quebec Legislature, is a letter from a Quebec citizen who goes fully into both sides of the case. A copy of the letter in question has been secured by the Chronicle and is as follows:

Quebec, Feb. 12th, 1919.
Sir Lomer Gouin,
Quebec, P.Q.

Sir,—In approaching the question of prohibition, it must in the first place, be admitted that no matter what legislation may be enacted to the contrary, the illicit distillation of spirit will, so long as grain is to be obtained, continue. It therefore resolves itself into the question of the lesser of two evils, or whether total prohibition shall be enacted and an endeavor made to keep down "Blind Pigs," Bootlegging and Illicit Stills, which history in the Southern States has proved to be impossible or the strict State Control of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors.

Personally I protest against Total Prohibition or Prohibition in any form.

I object to being ruled by a Majority, which does not exist, for if each voter had voted in accordance with the pointings of his conscience and without influence this so-called Majority would not have come into being.

As a member of the Minority I object to the charge that the greater portion of this Minority are habitual drunkards and incapable of self-control, that a small percentage are habitual drunkards is only too true, a small percentage of the population are gluttons, we do not punish the whole community on that account, a percentage are thieves, burglars, etc., and are treated under legislation as being criminally insane and punished by fine or imprisonment, but because the minority of a population is criminal, do we ask that the whole district be punished for the crime within their midst. Any person suggesting such a thing would be treated as an insane crank, yet this is exactly what the Prohibitionist is trying to do and in doing this he is interfering with our private rights and our freedom; much has been said of late of the law of self-determination yet the action which your Government is being asked to take is a direct infringement of this law.

In the British Dominions by the custom of ages and by law "A man's house is his castle" and provided he complies with the moral code, is inviolate, you may not enter without invitation or without a legal search-warrant; the Prohibitionist wishes to break through this solid wall and dictate to us by the voice of the so-called Majority, what we shall do and what we shall not do under our own roof. He is with one blow endeavoring to break up the whole foundation of the British Constitution and the sanctity of our home.

I am not defending drinking as we have known it, but I claim that the minority of excessive drinkers must be treated as a class aside from the temperate drinker and legislation brought in to that effect.

The drunkard like the thief must be treated as criminally insane, temptations removed as much as possible and measures taken to combat this form of insanity with a view to reclaiming and reforming the drunkard, but this should not be done at the expense of the temperate drinker. The Prohibitionist is further than that interfering with the rights of trading and manufacture and with the foundation of all trade, that of competition, he is endeavoring to say what shall be manufactured and how and where and when it may be sold, in direct contravention to the spirit of our Laws he is establishing a dangerous monopoly at the expense not of the rich man or a fairly distributed burden but wholly for the poor man.

The loss of revenue will have to be made up in other forms of taxation, should Total Prohibition become law, and probably at the expense of other manufactured articles, which we will be told will fall against the manufacturer—War Taxes have proved this to be a fallacy—so cover the taxation the manufacturer increases the wholesale price, the wholesaler man increases pro ratio to the retailer, the retailer to the consumer; a ten per cent. war tax paid by the manufacturer has often cost the consumer 25 per cent. and the working man, the clerk or poorer paid professional man foots the bill all the time, his Beer is taken from him and he pays the tax instituted by the Government to cover the loss in revenue.

It is acts such as this that raised the ire of the working man centuries ago and enable the I. W. W. and Bolshevik to exist today.

The blame for excessive drunkenness in the past may be directly placed with the Authorities, who, if they did not possess the power to control the sale and manufacture of liquor, should have brought in legislation to

(Continued on Page Six)

BANKERS STUDYING
AUSTRIAN FINANCESLABOR IS SCARCE BUT IDLE-
NESS ABOUNDS UNDER IN-
DEMNITY GRANTS.

Vienna, February 12—(By the Associated Press)—The financial situation is being given profound attention by the bankers, while the newspapers are printing long articles concerning it in which they contend that the only way to solve the present depression in currency is to open industry and put the people to work through the importation of raw material.

Labor is scarce, though idleness abounds. Recently an advertisement for five thousand men to clean the streets resulted in only eight hundred men applying for jobs. The Governments of the small republics lately have adopted the policy of granting indemnities to the idle.

There is great speculation in foreign bonds, while the sale of Polish passports is finding a large market, due to the desire of people to travel abroad. Richard Strauss, the German composer, recently asked the correspondent if he thought the composer would be able to travel shortly and produce his music. Members of the court of the former Empire have also asked if it were feasible to travel. For them passports are out of the question since they are so well-known.

There is much uneasiness over the raising of tariff walls within the former Empire. The Czechs are unwilling to sell goods and accept payment in the old Austrian money.

Walther Federn, editor of a labor journal, told the correspondent that the question of credits in the new republics was most important.

"As for the debts of the former Empire, amounting to one hundred and twenty billion crowns," said Federn, "we Austrians must take our share and if the Poles, Czechs and others try to disown the debts, so much the worse for them and their citizens, who are large holders of the war loans."

"It seems to me in the currency questions, with the Czechs and Jugoslavs stamping money and refusing our crowns, it is a case for all of us to sink or swim together. If all adopt new moneys and refuse to accept the money of other republics it will result in a mercantile balance. If bankruptcy strikes one country it will strike all of them, because all will have the same class of currency."

MINERS HOLD OUT.

Have Decided to Reject Terms
Offered by British Government.

London, February 12—(Canadian Press despatch)—From Reuter's Limited)—The decision of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain to reject the Government's terms was taken at the conference at Southport from which the press was excluded.

Subsequently a communication was handed to the press that the conference had adopted a resolution to the effect that "the Government's terms are not a reply to our demands," ratifying the executive to submit a proposal regarding the next step with the object of pressing these demands.

DREADED NEURALGIA

Most people think of neuralgia as a pain in the head or the face, but neuralgia may affect any nerve in the body. Different names are given to it when it affects certain nerves. Thus neuralgia of the sciatic nerve is called sciatica, but the character of the pain and the nature of the disease are the same. The cause being the same, the cure to be effective must be the same. The pain in neuralgia is caused by starved nerves. The blood which carries nourishment to the nerves has become thin and impure and no longer does so, and the pain you feel is the cry of the nerves for their natural food. You may ease the pains of neuralgia with hot applications, but you can only cure the trouble by enriching and purifying the blood. For this purpose we know of no medicine that can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new, rich blood and thus act as the most efficient of nerve tonics. If you are suffering from this most dreadful of troubles, or any form of nerve trouble, give these pills a fair trial, and see how speedily you will be restored to good health.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 30 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WEEKLY FAMILY
BUDGET CLIMBS.

Ottawa, February 12—Statistics compiled by the Labor Department show that the cost of the weekly family budget of staple goods last month was greater than in the previous month. The average cost last month was \$4.68 as compared with \$3.65 in December, 1918; \$3.42 in January, 1919, and \$7.75 in January, 1914.

A recuperative diet in influenza. Horlick's Malted Milk, very digestible.

MR. MAGNAN'S REPLY
TO MR. T. D. BOUCHARDGENERAL INSPECTOR OF
SCHOOLS ADDRESSES LARGE
AUDIENCE AT UNIVERSITY.

Before a large and distinguished audience in the Promotion Hall at Laval University last night Mr. C. J. Magnan, General Inspector of Catholic Schools in the Province of Quebec replied to the attack made in the Legislative Assembly against him three weeks ago by Mr. T. D. Bouchard, member for St. Hyacinthe.

In his opening remarks Mr. Magnan thanked the French and English press for the fair and impartial manner in which they had dealt with the case since the attack had been made against him in the House.

He contended that he did not provoke the attack made by Mr. Bouchard and that he wrote to the press to defend himself. Continuing he quoted the charges made against him by Mr. Bouchard including the falsification of statistics, the alteration of statistics, the alteration of taxes and what he took to be an insinuation on the part of Mr. Bouchard that he had profited by his position as president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society to enrich himself with the money destined for the poor.

He took it that he was charged with being a forger and a robber, and the most criminal kind of robber, one that acquired wealth at the expense of the poor.

Mr. Magnan then challenged Mr. Bouchard to repeat his accusations outside of the House or to withdraw them loyally.

He remarked that in letters subsequent to his speech, Mr. Bouchard denied having made the accusations, but this denial was belied by the very text of his speech, which Mr. Magnan said he had in his possession.

Mr. Magnan then turned to the charges made against him relative to the falsification of statistics and characterized the accusation an odious lie. He then read a letter from the Hon. C. F. Delage, Superintendent of Public Instruction, stating that Mr. Magnan had nothing whatever to do with the compilation of statistics on school attendance.

The fabricator and the mountebank, Mr. Magnan said, was not the general inspector of schools, but the member for St. Hyacinthe.

Referring to the pamphlet which he had written on school attendance in this province in opposition to compulsory education, Mr. Magnan pointed out that he had submitted the work as well as all the documents from which he had quoted, to the Hon. Thomas Chapais, M.L.C., and he read a letter from that gentleman who declared that after carefully studying the pamphlet and the documents quoted he found that there had been no falsification and no alteration on the part of Mr. Magnan.

In his closing remarks Mr. Magnan in part said: "Occured in a cowardly and malicious manner of having become rich with money intended for the poor, I defied the member for St. Hyacinthe to repeat this black calumny outside of the House and he did not do so. He concealed himself behind puerile pretexts instead of having the courage to reiterate his accusation or to retract it like an honorable man."

"I have said what I thought of school statistics in this province; they are no better, but they are just as good as those of other provinces."

Touching on compulsory education Mr. Magnan said in part:

"I am absolutely opposed to compulsory education for reasons which I have given elsewhere and which I think good. Nevertheless, I sincerely respect the opinion of those who do not think as I do on this question, and I have never, either by written or spoken word, hurt any of my adversaries on this question."

"A law of compulsory education appears to me neither timely nor necessary, and I am convinced beforehand, by the experience which other countries have made of it, that it would be ineffective."

Included in the audience were Mr. Roy, Auxiliary Bishop of Quebec, and a large number of the clergy, Sir Lomer Gouin and a number of ministers as well as members of both Houses, and a large gathering of citizens.

Mr. Magnan was followed with keen attention throughout and warmly applauded.

HONORS REMOVED.

Late Lieut.-Colonel Daly-Gingras Struck Off Distinguished Service Order.

London, Feb. 12—(Canadian Associated Press)—The King has directed that Ludger Jules Oliver Daly-Gingras, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty Second Battalion, shall cease to be a member of the Distinguished Service Order to which he was appointed January 1, 1917, and that his name shall be erased from the register of the Order.

Former Lieutenant-Colonel Daly-Gingras was cashiered after a court martial in Montreal in regard to irregularities in connection with the careen fund of the barracks of his regiment.

WANTS TORONTO
TO FOOT BILLEXPERT SAYS IT SHOULD PAY
HALF INCREASED TELE-
PHONE EARNINGS.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 12—A proposal by Mr. Hagenah, the Chicago telephone expert, that Toronto should pay approximately one-half of the increased earnings which he proposes that the Bell Telephone Company of Canada should be permitted to earn, evoked considerable interest at the resumed telephone enquiry today. This interest was enhanced, perhaps, by the circumstances that Mr. Hagenah has been engaged as an expert by the City of Montreal. While he thinks that the Bell Telephone Company should be given an increase in rates sufficient to improve earnings by one million dollars per annum, he maintains that the twenty percent general advance asked for by the Company is too much because it would enhance earnings of the company by over two million dollars per annum.

Mr. Hagenah's reason for suggesting that Toronto should bear \$497,000 of the burden, as compared with \$100,000 by Montreal, \$77,000 by Ottawa, \$27,000 by Hamilton and \$21,000 by Quebec, is that Montreal, as compared more particularly with Toronto, has been discriminated against in the past.

Increases proposed by Mr. Hagenah in business telephone rates run from \$10 in Toronto down to \$2 in smaller cities, and in residential rates from \$6 in Toronto to \$2 in smaller places.

Another feature of today's inquiry was the presentation of the report of Mr. Francis Daggar, telephone expert for the City of Toronto. Mr. Daggar disagrees with Mr. Hagenah's opinion that the Bell Telephone Company should be given a temporary increase in rates.

He maintains that the company could be aided over its difficulties by calling upon its depreciation and assets accounts to the extent of over \$1,000,000. He suggests that there should be no temporary increase in rates but that the whole question should be approached from the standpoint of permanent rate fixing.

EMPLOYERS' UNION.

London, Feb. 12—An employers' union, which can negotiate with the trades unions regarding labor disputes, is planned by Sir Robert S. Horne, the new Labor Minister, according to the Daily Mail.

Sir Robert's suggestion, the newspaper adds, which would bring all members of every trade into an association has been submitted to a special committee whose recommendations Sir Robert will submit to a meeting of the trades' unions.

The Daily Mail adds that the plan is well advanced and that there is great hope of forming a tribunal the decision of which, in settling industrial disputes would be binding legally.

Is Proud of Her
Fine Little Girls

WHY MADAME PEPIN IS GATE-
FUL TO DODD'S KIDNEY
PILLS.

Quebec Lady Tells How Her Children
Were Cured of Childish Weakness
and Made Strong and Well.

St. Honoré, Chicoutimi Co., Que., Feb. 12th—(Special)—"I have two fine little girls, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills and I can't tell how grateful I am."

It was out of a full heart that Madame Pierre Pepin, a well-known resident of this place, uttered these words. "I have given Dodd's Kidney Pills to my two little girls," she added, "and now they sleep well and do not wet the bed. They are perfectly cured."

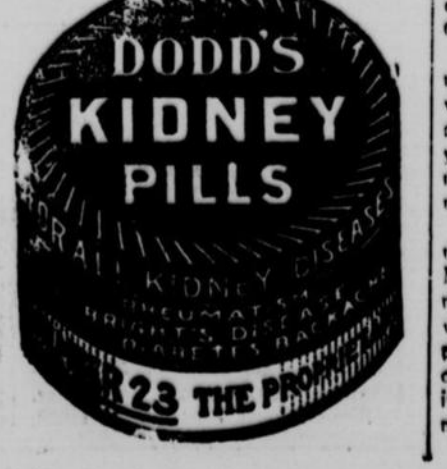
Whether or not kidney disease is hereditary, the fact remains that many children suffer from weak kidneys that are unable to do their full work of straining all the impurities out of the blood. The result is that many parents within their children, when what they really need is a remedy for their kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills have been used in Canada for over twenty-five years as a kidney remedy. If you don't know of the great work they are doing, ask your neighbors.

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION.

Paris, Feb. 12—An international aviation conference will be held in Paris within a few weeks to outline recommendations to the Society of Nations in order to make possible the resumption of civilian aerial service between the nations.

CAN'T FIND DANDRUFF

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



Printed and Published by The Chronicle Printing Company, D. Watson, General Manager, at the building of the Company, 9 Beaud Street, Quebec. Subscriptions: Daily, \$4.00 per annum; Weekly, \$1.00 per annum; payable in advance. Advertisements: 15 cents per square line each insertion.

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 13, 1919.

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES.

Someone has said that the chief solution of the many problems confronting the Government and people of Canada in the task of reconstruction lies in the providing of plenty of work (at adequate wages) for all—both soldier and civilian. Certainly all are agreed that a sufficient supply of remunerative work is the greatest need of the country at the present time, both for individuals, and the Nation at large. For the individual, the need is obvious; for the country, work and plenty of it, is the best counter-influence with which to combat the spirit of unrest and discontent which is spreading all over the world like an epidemic, with its remedy and insidiousness of the famous "Spanish Flu."

To the men returning in thousands every day from the battle fields of France, we owe a debt which we can never pay in full, but the best method of discharging this debt is not by street parades, flag waving and band playing (though these are right and proper expressions of public sentiment), but by doing our utmost, collectively and individually to show practical appreciation of the services of our men by giving them what they most need and desire, i.e., a good job.

Realizing this to be the truth, the Government has worked out elaborate plans for the stimulation of industry and the distribution of labor. For this latter purpose there are being established 64 Government Offices, forming a continuous chain across the Continent, one being located in every centre of 10,000 or more.

Foremost among the Government's plans for providing work is the early resumption of the big Public Works which were of necessity suspended during the war. Immediate steps are being taken in this direction by the Federal Government, which is urging upon the Provincial Government and Municipalities the necessity for like action on their parts. Needless to say on all Public Works, preference will be given to returned soldiers—this also applies to many private industrial concerns.

Another source of employment in the near future will be the Railways. The newly acquired Canadian National Railway, as well as the C.P.R., and Grand Trunk have large construction programs worked out for the present year, in addition to which, much necessary repair work on all lines has accumulated during the war, due to lack of help and other causes, which will now receive immediate attention. It is estimated that for this item alone many millions of dollars will be expended, with a corresponding demand for labor of all kinds. One Railway alone announces it expects to require about 120,000 men during the coming season. This Railway work only awaits the coming of the Spring to commence operations, and, once started, will stimulate many other trades, such as steel plants, boiler plants, casting and bearing factories and other places where much skilled and other help is required.

Shipbuilding, both in Government and privately owned plants has also plans for great development, and this industry, like the railways, will absorb a great number of men of the artisan, skilled mechanic and laboring classes, as soon as weather conditions will permit the commencing of operations. This, in view of the unusually mild Winter experienced in all parts of the Dominion, may be expected in the very near future.

In addition to her domestic activities, Canada is rapidly developing an extensive export trade, both within and without the Empire. During the war for the first time in history, her Exports exceeded her Imports, and every effort is being made to keep up this satisfactory state of affairs. It is expected that much of the materials required for reconstruction in Europe will be supplied by this country, many industries in Europe having been crippled or temporarily abolished by the enemy. Another point in this connection is that the wonderful wartime efforts of Canada along these lines has shown the world that she can not only equal, but in some things excel the older and more experienced countries, so that from the standpoint of quality, Canada holds first place. With unlimited resources, animal, mineral and vegetable, with the faraway country in the world, and thousands of trained workers, all the Dominion of Canada needs is a good market for her various products, and this once established, the industrial future of her citizens is assured. Already a beginning has been made; an order has been received from the British Government for \$14,000,000 worth of timber, and large orders for steel, agricultural implements, etc., are expected. This all means work for many men, for many months, which is what the Canadian Republic is after.

PENSION PROBLEMS.

Many mistaken notions regarding the situation of returned men with reference to pensions may be cleared up if it is clearly understood that the system of pensions arranged by the Government of Canada is not based upon any procedure previously followed in the Imperial Army. The system has been evolved to meet present needs and the peculiar conditions arising out of the war. No pension is awarded according to the term of service but is based entirely upon the degree of disability that a man has contracted while on service and payment is graded according to his handicap in the field of labor.

Pension administration, as operated by the Canadian Board of Pension Commissioners, does not begin or end with the bare payment of certain sums

of money but involves an amount of personal work and interest upon the part of those concerned, which is equal to that of any department of social service.

Back of every plan set in operation by the Government for the welfare of the returned man is the idea that it is far better to assist him to make the most of his life and talents in the labor market than to put him in a position of entire dependence upon the Government. In the former condition he has an opportunity of progress and a chance to make what he will of his life and is given every assistance to this end.

The medical documents and all particulars relative to the disabilities of each returned man are kept on file in the Medical Branch of the Pension Board. These papers constitute the history of the man, upon which evidence the amount of his pension is determined.

An example of some of the difficulties experienced by the Medical advisors is shown in the following story, exemplifying a phase of war sickness which, though not very common, is by no means unknown.

A soldier who had been buried by a shell explosion was invalided to Canada with an almost complete paralysis of his legs. This condition had lasted for nine months. He was able to get about on crutches but was useless without them. Upon examination of his medical documents it was noticeable that the descriptions given therein were not completely in accord. The medical advisor therefore asked that the man be examined by a specialist in nervous diseases. This carried out it was discovered that the paralysis was purely functional or hysterical in character, that is to say there was no real injury of the brain or nerves, although the man himself was quite sincere in the belief that he was permanently paralyzed. In two weeks a complete cure was effected and the man was able to walk as well as he could before the shock.

The value of additional advice and re-examination in this case was, that instead of the patient being awarded a one hundred per cent pension and living more or less as an invalid on an income paid entirely by the Government—a circumstance which in such cases have almost invariably been found to prevent the carrying out of a cure—he is able to earn his own living with as good a physique as that possessed in pre-war days.

The medical advisors of the Board of Pension Commissioners have made a special study of such cases and have become expert in their detection. When such a peculiar condition is discovered they ask to have the man re-examined by a specialist and if the case proves to be genuine a full report is made by which the pension ability of the applicant can be determined.

In the various cases of hysteria, which take on such appearances as that stated in the story, a specialist is generally able to effect a rapid cure.

NEW TRADE, NEW FORESTS.

An important communication with reference to the relation for Canada between reforestation and trade expansion from Sir George Foster is published in the current number of the Canadian Forestry Journal. The letter of the veteran Minister of Trade and Commerce which is deserving of attentive study reads in part as follows—

Editor, "Canadian Forestry Journal."

My deep interest in the subject prompts me to send you this brief reply to your two questions:

1. What in my view is the position assured to Canadian forest products in future export markets?

In respect to this the situation is obvious. For nearly four years and a half the most destructive war of the ages has raged over a great part of the world on land, on sea and in the air. It has been a war of tremendous equipments and of most destructive appliances in offense and defence. For this equipment in ships, airplanes, bridges, trench housing and packing construction, the call upon forest resources has been almost incalculable. This call has not been satisfied from the usual timber resources, but has been made with peculiar insistence upon private and public timber areas hitherto little cut, which constituted as it were, great growing reserves for future use. In this way the standing and preserved areas in Great Britain, France, Belgium and Central Europe have been sadly depleted. This, however, is only one side of the picture.

Whilst this severe and pitiless requisition on standing timber was being made, forces of destruction by virtue of land armed by this very supply were incessantly at work sinking, burning, and bettering to atoms structures of all conceivable kinds in which wood formed the material in whole or in part. So that here we have had the merry race of devastation feverishly employing the living material in order through its destruction to destroy the vast accumulation of dead and built in material. It needs but a moment's thought to conceive the effect of this double orgy of destruction upon the world's forest resources. But it will tax the capacity of the best statisticians to display the incalculable loss. Now when peace comes, the world's shelves are bare, the world's resources are diminished and the world's needs are greater than ever. The deduction is plain.

2. Your second question as to the importance of Forest Conservation is, if anything the more serious of the two.

It is so easy to make sweeping generalizations from insufficient data and lack of careful information. So especially have we been led into error, I hope not fatal, in respect to the immensity of our Canadian timber resources. Are they inexhaustible? We have too long gone on practically upon this assumption and the assumption all along has been a false one. And so we have cut and slashed, culled the choice and burned or burned the rest to dry for kindling new forest fires, and suffered tremendous destruction by both wasteful cutting methods and by preventable fire waste, until today those who think and know are so insistent as to our available supplies of merchantable timber. And in reforestation we have done nothing.

FOR YOUR
Bread, Cakes and Pies
you will find

PURITY
FLOUR

(Government Standard)

thoroughly dependable

"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD AND BETTER PASTRY"

Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited
HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, ONTARIO

Canada Food Board License No.
Cereal 2-000—Flour 15, 16, 17, 18

"Purity Oats makes Better Porridge"



Department of the Naval Service.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for Naval Vessels," will be received up to noon of Thursday, February 20th, 1919, for the purchase of naval vessels lying at Halifax, Sydney and Liverpool, including: Steam Trawlers—Length 125 ft. B.P. Breadth Moulded, 23 ft. 4 in. Moulded Depth 13 ft. 6 in. Steam Drifters—Length 90 ft. Breadth 19 ft. 3 in. Depth Hold 10 ft. 6 Patrol Vessels—Length 140 feet. Breadth 23 ft. 6 in. Depth Hold 13 ft. 6 in. 4 Steam Fishing Vessels—Ranging in length from 130 feet to 170 feet. Breadth 23 ft. 3 in to 24 ft. Depth 8 ft. 8 in to 9 ft. 6 in. Several Small Steamers—Of various dimensions, and Motor Launches of various types. Full particulars and permission to inspect the vessels may be obtained on application to the undersigned or to the Admiral Superintendent, H.M. C. Dockyard, Halifax, N.S.

G. J. DESBARATS,
Deputy Minister of the
Naval Service.

Dept. of the Naval Service,
Ottawa, Jan. 18th, 1919.
Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.
J.28xtu,frizx

SHOT GUNS
single and double barrels

REPEATING RIFLES

REVOLVERS

Tents, Blankets, Folding Beds,
and Stoves, Sleeping Bags,
Donnage Bags, Vacuum Bot-
tles, Flash Lights, Etc.

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HARDWARE

We carry a complete line of the best
and up-to-the-minute made
HARDWARE GOODS.

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

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

S. J. SHAW & CO.

Registered.
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
Phone 573. 13 ST. JOHN ST.

New Books

"The Desert of Wheat, by Zane Gray.
(Author of "The U. P. Trail.")
"My Lorraine Journal,"
By Edith O'Shaughnessy.
"The Tin Soldier," by Temple Bailey.
Also a choice line of
Mechanical and Post Card Valentines.

P. J. EVOY,
BOOKSELLER

Phone 772. 141 ST. JOHN ST.

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"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

The old reliable remedy for rheu-
matism, neuritis, sore throat and
sprains.

Best Liniment Made

Mr. A. E. LATHROP, EDMONTON, writes:
"I fell from a building and received what
the doctor called a very
bad sprained ankle and
told me I must not walk
on it for three weeks. I
got MINARD'S LIN-
IMENT and in six days I
was out to work again.
I think it the best lin-
iment made."

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

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

For
STYLE, FIT

AND WORKMANSHIP
ORDER YOUR CLOTHES
from

S. J. Burke,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Phone 781. 187 St. John St.

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Shorthand, Telegraphy, Mathe-
matics, Drawing, Music and
Modern Languages. No
Vacations
Day and Evening Classes
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RESTAURANT.

Cor. Fabrique and Grosseau Sts.
High Class Eating and Refresh-
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Gentlemen.

Canadian Cooking.
Special Businessmen's Lunch,
every day—50 cents.
Private Parlor for Banquets and
Meetings; Rooms to Rent.
Telephone 677

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Great Dissolution Sale

Entire Stock at Reduced Prices
10 to 75% off the Old Prices
Reductions in All Departments

FOR CASH ONLY

SIMONS & MINCUI,

20 Fabrique St.

Telephone 338.

Opposite City Hall

Canada has 8,000,000 people, who have so far
enjoyed easy facilities for lumber supplies. But when
Canada has 26,000,000 people with their wants, which
will certainly not be less than ours of this genera-
tion, what will be the sources of supply?
If these conclusions are just, can we not all get

together, Governments, municipalities, timber own-
ers, and all thoughtful units of citizenship, to conserve
and perpetuate so indispensable and valuable an as-
set of the nation?

Yours sincerely,
GEORGE E. FOSTER.

LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE
NOTRE-DAME DE QUEBEC

Savings Bank, Quebec.

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

"Seasonable Shoes"

50 pairs WOMEN'S CRAVANETTE BOOTS, with
rubber sole and heel. To clear at..... \$6.95

A Sharp Cut in Price

ON TWENTY DIFFERENT LINES OF
WOMEN'S SHOES.

3 Pairs WOMEN'S CHERRY TAN BOOTS, rubber
sole and heel. \$12.00, for..... \$8.95

Walk-Over Boot Shoo

9 ST. JOHN STREET. :: QUEBEC.

DIED.

LAMONDE—On the 13th of Feb-
ruary, 1919, P. A. Lamonde, Con-
tractor, of the firm of Jinchereau
and Lamonde, at the age of 64
years.
Funeral notice later.

SEND FLOWERS

The Best Expression of Sympathy

McKenna
9 ST. JOHN ST., 'Phone 5535.
Montreal:
Cor. St. Catherine and Guy Sts.

AUDITORIUM

TODAY:
LAST SHOWING

"The Better 'Ole"

The war film with a Laugh.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY:

John Barrymore, in
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE,"

Also a James Montgomery Flagg
Comedy in 2 reels.

VICTORIA

**** TODAY: ****

Special Double Bill.

"THE STILL ALARM"

and
"CANADA AT MONS."

Afternoon 15c

Evening 25c

(War Tax included)

---EMPIRE---

TODAY:

VIOLA DANA, in "GOLD CURE"

EDDIE POLO, in
"LURE OF THE CIRCUS."

And a BIG V Comedy.

CLASSIC THEATRE

TODAY:

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

in—
"CAMILLE"

14th Episode, "BRASS BULLET."

Quebec Snow Shoe Club

CHARLESBOURG WEST

TRAMP. Meet 5:25 p.m., Q. &
L. St. John Station, Feb. 13th.

WM. MacMILLAN,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE

The annual general meeting of the
Sportsmen's Fish and Game Protec-
tive Association of the Province of
Quebec, will be held at the Chateau
Frontenac on Thursday, the 13th day
of February instant, at 8:00 p.m.
All members are requested to at-
tend.
CHARLES FREMONT,
F.12x2 Secy.-Treasurer.

IN AND ABOUT TOWN

CITIZENS DISCUSS
QUEBEC CITY BILL

MUNICIPAL MATTERS GONE
INTO LAST NIGHT — BOARD
OF TRADE TO MEET TODAY.

The Quebec City Bill, which pro-
vides for amendments to the Quebec
City Charter and which will probably
come before the local Legislature
Friday morning or early next week,
was the subject of much discussion
at a joint meeting of citizens and
members of the Quebec Board of
Trade held last night at the Board's
rooms.

Mr. Eugene Dussault, who was
among the first to take up the discus-
sion of municipal matters for which
purpose the meeting was called, drew
the attention of those present to a
clause in the bill relating to the pro-
longation of the term of office of the
Mayor and Aldermen. He said that
should the bill which is now before
the Legislature for study be allowed
to pass without protest by the citi-
zens, there would be no municipal
elections held in 1920 and in conse-
quence, the members of the present
City Council would automatically be
allowed to continue in office for four
years after the expiration of their
present term which ends next year.

Mr. Dussault said that in this state-
ment he was backed up by City At-
torney J. E. Chapleau whom he con-
sulted in the matter. He urged the
Board of Trade, as did also Messrs.
L. J. A. Amyot, Onesime Pouliot,
Eng. Julien, Jos. Samson and others,
to call a meeting without delay and
go into the various clauses of the
Quebec City Bill and organize a dele-
gation which would go before the
Legislature and protest against its
passage as at present drawn up.

While he is of the opinion that the
present Mayor and Aldermen should
be given another term of office, Mr.
L. J. A. Amyot said that he disap-
proved of the term of office being ex-
tended to four years.

Mr. Onesime Pouliot stated that he
had been in the City Council for six
years and found that as long as an
Alderman performed his duties to his
electors, he was fairly sure of re-
election, "most of them anyway have
no difficulty in being re-elected," he
said. Referring to the snow removal
question, Mr. Pouliot said that he was
opposed to it being removed by the city
on the grounds that it would cost too
much, which cost would eventually
have to be met by the taxpayers. He
said that while a member of the Council
he had taken the matter up with the
City Engineer and found that it
would cost the city between four and
five thousand dollars annually. As to
the garbage, Mr. Pouliot thought its
removal by the city an utter impos-
sibility owing to the narrow streets
where, through the placing of all
kinds of garbage apart from being
unsightly, would be a menace to the
public health.

Mr. Joseph Tanguay said that he
favored the term of office of the
Mayor being extended to four years
but not for the Aldermen, for whom
he thought two years long enough.

The question of extending Boule-
vard Langellier to connect with Be-
guyer Ward for the benefit of trade
in general between that part of the
city and St. Roch's and St. Sauveur,
was brought up by Mr. Penelon Le-
voite, while Mr. Jos. Samson was in
favor of the city constructing another
hill leading from the Boswell Brewery
on St. Valier street to Glacis street,
thus relieving traffic on Palace Hill.
Both suggestions were well received
and the Chairman of the meeting, Mr.
O. W. Bedard, President of the Board
of Trade gave the assurance that they
will be duly studied by the Board.

Railway Rates.

The high passenger rates paid at
present on railroads running between
Quebec and Montreal was brought
before the meeting by Mr. Monaghan,
who thought them exorbitant. He
said it was bad enough before and at
the commencement of the war, to
have to pay \$1.35 for the round trip
between Quebec and Montreal in cars
that are anything but pleasant to ride
in, but since the Railway Commis-
sion allowed the railroads to increase
their rates to \$10.50, it was worse
than bad, and this, he said, without a
single protest by citizens of Quebec
or the Board of Trade.

To make the trip between Quebec
and Montreal in comfort at present,
said Mr. Monaghan, one must either
take a Pullman or a dining car as the
case may be and pay \$2 more, making
the total cost of the trip for tickets
alone \$12.50 not to speak of the
"hands" that are thrust in one's face
at every move one makes. He thought
the Board of Trade should take up
both these matters and study them
carefully.

He said that Quebecers also showed
their apathy by not protesting against
the recent removal of banks from this
to western cities and on the other
hand cited the vigorous protest enter-
ed by Ottawa citizens against the in-
tended merging of the Bank of Otta-
wa and the Bank of Nova Scotia by
which the Bank of Ottawa would lose
its name. At the time, said Mr.
Monaghan, the citizens of Ottawa

threatened to withdraw all of their
deposits from these banks if the deal
went through, but in Quebec the re-
moval of banks was allowed to pass
without the slightest objection.

The Chairman, Mr. Bedard, in re-
plying to Mr. Monaghan, said that as
far as the railroad rates are concern-
ed, the Board of Trade is powerless to
act as these rates have been allowed
by the Railway Commission who, be-
fore making any changes of the kind,
notifies all Boards of Trade of its in-
tentions. As to the removal of banks
from Quebec, Mr. Bedard said that
previous to their removal the Board
of Trade did make a protest, but the
management had already made their
plans and the Board was told that the
change was being made for business
reasons which would be more ad-
vantageous to the banks concerned,
at the same time explaining the rea-
sons which were of such a nature that
the protest was of no avail.

New Members.

Mr. O. W. Bedard, President of the
Board announced that the following
Quebec business men were desirous
of becoming members of the Board:
Messrs. Aurele Leclerc, M.L.A., A. B.
Mackenzie, Jean Paradis, L. A. Can-
non, M.L.A., Geo. Parent, M.P., Elie
Jobin, Patrick Mooney, Jos. Devar-
rennes, Nelson P. Verge, City Treas-
urer, Hy. Ducloux, AH. Boyte, Emile
Drolet, Ls. Lavoie, Art. Drolet, and
J. E. Gosselin. All the above were
heartily welcomed as members.

Council to Meet Today.

Before the close of the meeting,
Mr. L. J. A. Amyot moved that the
Council of the Board of Trade meet
this morning at 11:00 o'clock, to study
the provisions of the Quebec City
Bill, and if found that there is con-
tained therein a clause prolonging
the terms of office of the Mayor and
Aldermen to four years, that a com-
mittee be appointed to appear before
the Legislature and voice a protest.
The motion was unanimously carried.

ENTERTAINMENT AT LEVIS.

Pleasant Evening Spent Under the
Auspices of St. Andrew's Ladies'
Aid Society.

The entertainment organized by the
St. Andrew's Ladies' Aid Society of
Levis, which was given at Kirk Hall
last night, proved an immense suc-
cess, a large number of Levisites as
well as Quebec citizens attending.
Rev. Mr. Wright delivered an inter-
esting lecture on his trip to Trinidad,
in which he explained various views
of the West Indies and episodes of
the journey. Rev. Mr. Wright was
warmly applauded at the conclusion
of his lecture and a vote of thanks
extended him on behalf of those pre-
sent, by Mr. Findlay, which was se-
conded by Mr. Buchanan. A short
vocal program followed in which Miss
Gillespie, Mr. Preston and Mr. Clax-
ton took part, and were also warmly
applauded. Refreshments were then
served and the evening brought to a
close by the singing of the National
Anthem.

FIRE AT LIMOILLOU.

Three-Story House Badly Gutted
Yesterday Afternoon.

A three-story house situated on 4th
Avenue, Limoilou, was badly gutted
by a fire which broke out there yester-
day afternoon. When the firemen
arrived in response to an alarm from
Box No. 412, the lower flat was a
mass of flames, but they succeeded
in confining them to that flat. The
second story was considerably dam-
aged by smoke and water, and the loss
while not estimated, will be consider-
able, as most of the furniture of both
flats was almost a total loss. The
cause of the fire has not as yet been
ascertained.

NEW ATTRACTIONS

AT CHATEAU FRONTENAC

Mme. Lucille Angers, Quebec's fa-
vorite entertainer, will appear at the
Chateau Frontenac next Saturday
evening, February 15th.

Any who have had the pleasure
of hearing Madame Angers, in the
past, should make it a point to be on
hand at this entertainment.

New and up-to-date attractions will
also be staged.

Table d'hôte dinner will be served
at \$1.50.

PTE. ALBERT DUCHENE

RETURNS FROM OVERSEAS

A brave Quebec boy, in the person
of Pte. Albert Duchene, returned
home from overseas on Tuesday, after
having seen 26 months service. He
enlisted in the 171st Battalion on
November 21, 1916, and went across the
following day. In April, 1917, he was
transferred from the 171st to the 42nd
Battalion, with whom he took part in
a number of engagements. He was
gassed and sent to England, where
he was when the armistice was signed.
Pte. Duchene acted as despatch
bearer for his company, and now
wears on his breast the coveted red
cockade which is only granted to
Highlanders who have taken part in a
big battle. He received his baptism
of fire at Passchendaele.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 12—Wood
for fuel in Moscow costs from 900 to
1,000 rubles per carriage load, accord-
ing to advices today to the State De-
partment and the temperature is
rarely above 41 degrees above zero.
The main street in Moscow is the
only lighted and because of the fre-
quent street fighting few citizens ven-
ture out of doors at night.

SALE OF LIQUOR TO
MEN IN UNIFORM

LATEST ORDER-IN-COUNCIL
PROVIDES STIFF PENALTIES
FOR FUTURE VIOLATIONS.

The following is a copy of the
Order-in-Council which has been pro-
vided by the Federal Government to
deal with the sale of liquor to officers
or men in uniform and which provides
stiff penalties for those who are found
guilty of violating the clauses contain-
ed therein:

Ottawa, 8th February, 1919.

Present:—
His Excellency.

The Governor-General in Council.

Whereas the Minister of Militia and
Defence reports as follows:

That the provisions of the laws in
the various Provinces of Canada, with
regard to the sale of liquor to soldiers
in uniform are not sufficiently effec-
tive in many cases, especially in the
case of civilians purchasing or pro-
curing liquor from licensed dealers
and delivering it to soldiers outside
the premises without the re-sale
thereof.

That in view of the great number of
troops now returning to Canada it is
necessary, in the interests of military
discipline and efficiency and for the
protection of soldiers generally, that
further restrictions be made in regard
to the furnishing of liquor to soldiers
in uniform and not on duty. Consider-
able difficulty has been experienced
on account of liquor being supplied to
soldiers on troop trains proceeding
from the point of disembarkation.

That by Order in Council of the 4th
December, 1916, (P.C. 2989) certain
regulations were made prohibiting the
furnishing of liquor to any member of
His Majesty's forces, the performing
certain military duties therein enun-
cerated.

Therefore His Excellency the Gov-
ernor-General in Council, under the
powers conferred upon him by the
War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to
order and it is hereby ordered that
the said Order in Council of the 4th
December, 1916, (P.C. 2989) be can-
celled, and that the following regula-
tions be substituted therefor:

Regulations:

1. The sale, gift or delivery of in-
toxicating liquor to officers and men
in uniform, whether members of the
C.E.F. or otherwise, and whether on
duty or on leave, and under any cir-
cumstances save in the course of
regular medical treatment adminis-
tered by or under the directions of med-
ical officers of the C. A. M. C.
on active service or otherwise, in
the course of lawful medical
or hospital treatment by or
under the direction of legally qualified
physicians or surgeons, is expressly
forbidden.

2. Every person other than medical
officers and physicians and surgeons
as provided for in the next preceding
paragraph, even if licensed for the
sale of intoxicating liquor, who sells,
gives or delivers intoxicating liquor
to officers and men in uniform in vi-
olation of these regulations, or of any
other regulations in that behalf, shall
be guilty of an offence under section
40 of the Army Act, and may be ap-
prehended and detained as if subject
to military law and tried by general
or district court martial, as the cir-
cumstances may demand in the opinion
of the Officers Commanding the Dis-
trict in which the offence was com-
mitted.

3. Any person guilty of a violation
of any of these regulations shall,
whether or not he is liable to any
other punishment, be liable on sum-
mary conviction under the provisions
of Part 15 of the Criminal Code to
fine not exceeding \$300.00 or to im-
prisonment for any term not exceed-
ing twelve months, or to both fine and
imprisonment.

4. In any prosecution under these
regulations the onus shall be upon the
accused of proving that the sale, gift,
or delivery of such intoxicating liquor
to soldiers in uniform was not in con-
travention of these or any other regu-
lations on this behalf.

(Sgd.) RODOLPHE BUDREAU

Clerk of the Privy Council.

Simple Way To

End Dandruff

There is one sure way that has
never failed to remove dandruff at
once, and that is to dissolve it, then
you destroy it entirely. To do this, just
get about four ounces of plain, com-
mon liquid arvon from any drug store
(this is all you will need), apply it at
night when retiring; use enough to
moisten the scalp and rub it in gently
with the finger tips.

By morning, most if not all, of your
dandruff will be gone, and three or
four more applications will completely
dissolve and entirely destroy every
single sign and trace of it, no matter
how much dandruff you may have.

You will find all itching and digging
of the scalp will stop instantly, and
your hair will be fluffy, lustrous,
glossy, silky and soft, and look and
feel a hundred times better.

F. SIMARD & CIE ENRG.

142 St. Joseph Street

February Hosiery Sale

Prices offered for this Sale are very much less
than we can maintain. Assortments are great.
Every line offered, comes direct from the best
makers, to us. *Buy your Spring supply now!*

BLACK LISLE THREAD STOCKINGS.

At 69 cts

Women's Black Lisle Thread Stockings, for Spring and Summer
wear, well shaped and made; sizes 8½ to 10. 69c
Actual value 95c a pair. February Sale Price.

WOMEN'S CASHMERE STOCKINGS.

At 79 cts

Women's Black Ribbed Cashmere Stockings, correctly made, will
give wear, satisfaction, medium weight. Those are less than
the manufacturer's prices; sizes 8½ to 10. 79c
Regular value, per pair, \$1.00.
February Sale Price.

WOMEN'S SILK THREAD STOCKINGS.

At \$1.29

These Stockings are pure Silk Thread. They are perfectly made,
double Lisle tops for garters, and double heel and toe. They
come in a wide range of wanted colors; sizes 8½ to 10.
Regular value per pair, \$1.75.
February Sale Price.

WOMEN'S CASHMERE STOCKINGS.

At \$1.39

Women's Black Ribbed Cashmere Stockings, double knee, heel and
toe. The celebrated T. & R. Morley brand—the best Stockings
made today; sizes 8½ to 10.
Regular value of \$1.90 a pair.
February Sale Price.

WOMEN'S CASHMERE STOCKINGS.

At \$1.79

Women's Black Plain and Ribbed Cashmere Stockings, T. & R. Morley
brand. Superior value. They excel for satisfaction and wear.
fully assorted in sizes.
A splendid \$2.25 value.
February Sale Price.

WOMEN'S CASHMERE STOCKINGS.

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Women's Black Plain and Ribbed Cashmere Stockings, T. & R. Morley
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At \$1.79

Women's Black Plain and Ribbed Cashmere Stockings, T. & R

Latest Sporting News

SPOON COMPETITION QUEBEC TO HAVE AT QUEBEC CLUB SENIOR HOCKEY?

SIX TEAMS TOOK PART IN MANAGER DUSSAULT CON-
EVENT—BRODIE WON THE FERS WITH GEO. KENNEDY.
SENIOR SINGLES. RELATIVE TO PUTTING A
TEAM IN THE N. H. L.

In the weekly Spoon Competition at the Quebec Curling Club last night, six teams took part, and after a spirited contest, those of E. Altherr, M. J. Tierney, and J. Norton won out.

The ice was keen, and some very good curling was seen. A large attendance was on hand to witness the play. In the senior singles, T. L. Brodie defeated J. Thomson by three shots.

The teams were:
P. Dale Capt. Key
T. L. Brodie N. T. Morton
Tom D. Beattie W. J. Delany
E. Altherr W. J. Thiburn
J. Norton
George Brodie E. Duckworth
H. Mills M. Holthway
A. Hyde J. M. Willis
M. J. Tierney N. E. Moody
J. Thomson H. Blair
C. Lee E. R. Lafiche
LeBlanc Dr. Dubord
J. Norton J. Carboneau

Senior Singles.
T. L. Brodie—10. J. Thomson—7.

FLEMING BEAT WALLACE.
Canadian Featherweight Champion
Had Better of Ten Round
Argument.

Montreal, Que., February 12.—Frankie Fleming, Canadian featherweight champion, came into his own when he defeated Eddie Wallace, of Brooklyn, at Sohmer Park here, before a large attendance. Fleming has never shown to better advantage than in this effort. He smothered his opponent with speed and by frequently changing his tactics had Wallace guessing from the conclusion of the second round to the finish. Fleming's share of the gate receipts was seized by D. McLaughlin who had a judgment against him for work at Kempton Park Race Track. Next Wednesday night Valger and Wallace will box ten rounds and should furnish an interesting bout.

CHICOUTIMI BANQUET.
The following letter explains itself:
Levis, February 11, 1919.

Sporting Editor, The Chronicle,
Quebec, P.Q.

Dear Sir—I noticed in your yesterday's issue you mention that the only man from Levis present at the banquet given to the Chicoutimi bowlers was Mr. Verreault. I do not know if Mr. Verreault was invited, but I can say that the reason why the Levis bowlers were not represented, was, that we were unaware that there was to be any entertainment in honor of the Chicoutimi bowlers, and what is more, we were tendered no invitation to be present.

Yours truly,
JOHN B. DORAIN,
Captain Levis Bowling Club.

AMHERST CURLERS
DEFEAT NEW GLASGOW.
Halifax, N.S. February 12.—Amherst curlers defeated New Glasgow by 11 to 8 in the opening match of the Mayflower Club's bonspiel here this afternoon. Curlers from Sydney, Westville, Truro, New Glasgow and Amherst participating in the bonspiel were welcomed by Lieutenant-Governor Grant this morning.

Montreal, February 12.—Manager Dussault, of the Quebec Arena, had a conference with George Kennedy today about getting hold of the Quebec franchise and putting another Quebec team into the National Hockey League next year.

It is said that Percy Quinn, of Toronto, has failed to complete his deal for the Quebec franchise with "Mike" Quinn, and the other Quebec owners.

Sporting Notes

Canadiens will make an effort to put a stop to Ottawa triumphal march in the N. H. L. tonight in the Capital, and are hoping that they may repeat their performance of Saturday last.

Eddie Plank, of the famous Philadelphia Athletics, has retired from professional baseball, according to reports from New York, which say that he has returned his unsigned contract to the New York Americans.

Reports from Montreal state that Manager Dussault, of the local Arena, had a conference with George Kennedy, of the Canadiens, with regards to getting hold of the Quebec franchise, and putting Quebec on the hockey map once more by running a team in the N. H. L. next year.

Bouchard moved to the head of the goal scoring list last night, after getting ten goals against the Crescents.

Derouin earned a cigar by scoring last night. He worked hard to get his goal, Buckley seeming to take a delight in saving all of his shots—except one.

Montagnais expect to play Nationals in Montreal next week.

We did not see Roy Halpin in uniform last night. He must be saving himself for the big game with Laval.

The matches in the City League are getting cleaner every game. Not a man was put off last night.

The Red and Black are off for Charlesbourg this evening.

Nothing has been arranged about the Ross Cup games, so far.

Fleming says he would have scored the other five goals last night if there had been no one in the nets to stop them.

Popular Pastime, No. 1450: Changing skates at the end of each period in a hockey match.

FAMOUS LONG DISTANCE
RUNNER PASSES AWAY.
Hamilton, Ont., February 12.—Jack Caffery, famous long-distance runner, died at his home early this morning. Caffery was stricken with Spanish influenza during the recent epidemic here and had fought gamely for his life ever since. When at his best, Caffery had no superiors in the big Marathon game.

CRESCENTS EASY FOR MONTAGNAIS

LATTER WON BY SCORE OF 15-5. — BOUCHARD SCORED TEN GOALS.

Montagnais added another victory to their credit last night, when they defeated Crescents 15-5 in a regular league fixture. Bouchard was the high individual scorer, netting the puck ten times, and moving to the head of the goal scorers, although the score was so one-sided play was fast. Crescents were again short of a number of players.

Bouchard scored all the goals that the Montagnais obtained in the initial twenty getting four. He then ran in two in one minute in the second, while Gagne and Kenny got one apiece in thirty seconds. Turcotte broke the ice for Crescents with a nice shot, but Gagne added another just before the twenty ended, making the score, Montagnais 10, Crescents 1.

In the final period Crescents added two goals inside of three minutes, while Bouchard got his eighth in one minute and a half. Jerry McNaughton came back strong, and scored Crescents fourth goal in thirty seconds. Davis made the score Montagnais 11, Crescents 5, at the end of twelve minutes when McNaughton passed the puck from behind the Montagnais goal. Derouin then scored for Montagnais after trying to get past Buckley from the start of the game. Bouchard added two more in one minute and a half, while Gagne finished the scoring for the evening ten seconds after.

For the winners Bouchard, Demers, Lesieur, and Gagne were the best, while Buckley, Fleming, Davis, and Turcotte were the pick of Crescents.

The teams and summary:

Montagnais	Goal	Crescents	Goal
Demers	Point	Buckley	Point
Roy	Cover Point	Davis	Cover Point
Derouin	Centre	Piton	Centre
Lesieur	Right Wing	Fleming	Right Wing
Gagne	Left Wing	G. McNaughton	Left Wing
Bouchard	Substitutes:	Deyle	Substitutes:
Carbray	Frenette	Kenny	Turcotte
Parent	Drouin		

The Officials:
J. Walsh and D. Power.

The Summary:
(First Period)

1—Montagnais, Bouchard	5-0
2—Montagnais, Bouchard	4-0
3—Montagnais, Bouchard	3-0
4—Montagnais, Bouchard	2-0

(Second Period)

5—Montagnais, Bouchard	0-0
6—Montagnais, Bouchard	0-0
7—Montagnais, Kenny	0-0
8—Montagnais, Gagne	0-0
9—Montagnais, Bouchard	1-0
10—Crescents, Turcotte	1-0
11—Montagnais, Gagne	1-1

(Third Period)

12—Crescents, Fleming	1-0
13—Crescents, McNaughton	1-0
14—Montagnais, Bouchard	1-0
15—Crescents, McNaughton	1-0
16—Crescents, Davis	1-0
17—Montagnais, Derouin	1-0
18—Montagnais, Bouchard	1-0
19—Montagnais, Bouchard	0-0
20—Montagnais, Gagne	0-0
Final score: Montagnais 15; Crescents 5.	

WITH THE SNOWSHOERS.

The long-talked of Charlesbourg tramp is to be pulled off tonight, and judging from the interest shown there probably will be a record turnout.

The same tramp was carried off on February 28th of last year, when the distance was covered in one hour and fifty minutes.

Considering the light snowfall this season, it is likely the time will be slower.

The trappers and friends will meet at the Que. & Lake St. John station at 8:20 tonight.

EDDIE MCGOORTY PUT OUT HAROLD ROLF.

New York, February 12.—A London despatch to the Herald, dated Tuesday, says:

Eddie McGoorty knocked out Harold Rolf, the heavyweight champion of the Canadian Forces, in the eighth round of a scheduled fifteen round contest at the National Sporting Club last night.

MARRIAGE LAWS.

Ontario Considers Requiring Medical Examination of all Matrimonial Candidates.

Toronto, Ont., February 12.—The Marriage Act Committee of the Ontario Legislature met this morning to discuss Dr. Godfrey's bill, providing for the medical examination of all candidates for matrimony.

"I am asking that the future of this Province, so far as child-life is concerned, be safeguarded," declared Dr. Godfrey who sponsored the bill. The present Marriage Act, he declared, was an open gate to mental and physical deficiency. There were between 7,000 and 8,000 epileptics in Ontario today, and in twenty years that number might increase to twenty thousand.

SMOKE MACDONALD'S "INDEX"

FIRST PRICE LIST FOR SEED GRAIN

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFERS TO FARMERS SEED AT REASONABLE CONDITIONS.

The Seed Purchasing Commission of the Canadian Government offers again this year to farmers and seed merchants, seed under the following conditions:

Carload lots loose of one kind of grain only—Wheat: \$2.60 per bushel F. O. B. Quebec. Oats: \$1.10 per bushel F. O. B. Quebec. Barley: \$1.25 per bushel F. O. B. Quebec. Mixed Cans (Bags included)—Wheat: \$2.75 per bushel F. O. B. Quebec. Oats: \$1.20 per bushel F. O. B. Quebec. Barley: \$1.40 per bushel F. O. B. Quebec.

Quantities of twelve bags and more (Bags included)—Wheat: \$2.80 per bushel F. O. B. Quebec. Oats: \$1.25 per bushel F. O. B. Quebec. Barley: \$1.45 per bushel F. O. B. Quebec.

The bags hold two bushels for wheat, three bushels for oats and two bushels for barley.

Minimum quantity in a car—Wheat: 60,000 pounds. Oats: 51,000 pounds. Mixed: 60,000 pounds.

Varieties—Wheat: Marquis. Oats: Alberta and Ontario White. Barley: O. A. C. No. 21.

The seed grain sold is of the best quality found on the market and carefully selected under the supervision of competent seed inspectors.

A germination and purity test is made of all the shipments; only the grain giving a high percentage of germination and cleaned to standard is sold.

Each shipment is covered by a seed certificate signed by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture. Terms—Eight draft attached to Bill of Lading payable at the nearest bank before the grain is delivered.

Small quantities have to be paid in advance by cheque accepted and payable at par at Quebec.

The above prices will be in force until the 1st of March.

All correspondence should be addressed to the Seed Purchasing Commission, Post Office Building, Quebec.

GEO. H. CLARK,
Seed Commissioner

BUDGET DEBATE CLOSED YESTERDAY

(Continued from Page Three)

do so, and without interfering with the rights of freedom belonging to every citizen, this could be done and has been done in other countries.

In the past there was no check on the vendor he could sell what he liked and could adulterate with impunity, with the result that many a man has been doped into a state of drunkenness with his first glass.

With a view to the State Control of Drink I would suggest that beer limited to 6 per cent. and wines of usual strength be sold in bars.

Draft spirits 25 per cent. under proof and bottled spirits at 10 per cent. under proof be sold in retail stores only—for consumption off the premises.

Bars where drinking is allowed to be fully open to the public view and the back room, which has been many a man's downfall, eradicated.

All vendors should be under the control of Inland Revenue Inspectors, who should have the right to take sealed samples at all times and power to prosecute any infraction of the law, when heavy fines should be inflicted, followed by imprisonment and loss of license. Distilleries and Breweries should be under control in a similar manner and no spirit should be supplied by the Distillers under three years of age.

This simple scheme would ensure that the consumer would always be supplied with the real goods.

Punish the drunkard but punish the man who sold him the drink, make the vendors responsible that they serve no man who is drunk or approaching a state of drunkenness and fine heavily with the ultimate immediate suspension of license for serving a drunken man or allowing a man to get drunk on his premises.

Punish heavily for drinking in the public streets or in public places except in Licensed Bars. Prohibit treating and compel the sale of light refreshment in bars.

Compel the license holder to keep his bar clean and prevent loitering. Place the granting of licenses under a District Committee who would receive reports from Inspectors of Police as to the management of licensed premises for their guidance in the renewal of licenses and who would also have the power to order the immediate forfeiture of a license for grave infractions of the Act.

By enforcing the law you would compel the license holder to keep a clean house and to discourage drunkenness or drinking to excess, you would gradually eradicate the drunkard to the fact that it is to his own interest to lead a respectable life, his temptations would be removed, and it would be to the interest of all vendors to know these gentlemen and to take good care that they were not allowed to indulge to excess. "Blind Pigs" would not be necessary, but if found the keepers should be punished by heavy terms of imprisonment.

Olympia Theatre

THE MOVING PICTURE SENSATION OF THE YEAR.

A WAR PICTURE DIFFERENT FROM ANY YOU HAVE SEEN— THAT HAS TAKEN EVERY CITY BY STORM WHERE IT HAS BEEN EXHIBITED.

DON'T MISS THIS RARE ATTRACTION—SEE IT TODAY.



The Two Little Refugees

Find that Fighting Men Can Have Hearts as Tender as They Are Brave

See J. STUART BLACKTON'S Screen Masterpiece

"THE COMMON CAUSE" The War Story with a Laugh a Thrill and a Throb!

Matinee at 2:00 and 3:30 o'clock

Evening, at 7:30 and 9:00 o'clock

PRICES:

Matinee 15 Cents.

Evening 25 Cents.

Including War Tax.

We are buyers of all kinds of lubricating and refined oil barrels, and will pay highest market price for large or small lots.

QUEBEC SCRAP METAL & PAPER CO., Ltd.

148 St. Valier Street,

QUEBEC

Phones 2777-8.

Burglary Insurance

Our Policies cover all losses of money and valuables, as well as damage to premises caused by the operation of burglars, thieves and vandals.

The cost is small, but the protection is great

C. & W. CHAMPION,

Phones 75-256 - General Insurance Agents.
67 St. Peter Street, QUEBEC.

Hotels

HOTEL WILHELMINA



345 MOUNTAIN STREET, MONTREAL. BRIGHT WARM ROOMS, GOOD MEALS. MODERATE RATES. Write for Booklet. C. F. B. License 10-14129.

FREEMAN'S HOTEL

St. James and Notre Dame St. W. MONTREAL.

The popular European Plan Hotel, situated in the banking centre. Convenient to railway depots and steamboat landings.

150 ROOMS. Rates: \$1.50 up.

Restaurant Special Features: A la carte service, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Table d'Hôte Dinner, 6 to 8 p.m. \$1 Businessmen's Lunch, 12 to 2 p.m., 65 cents

Chas. L. de ROUVILLE, Formerly Manager, Manager. Chateau Frontenac. (C.F.B. License, 10-4777-8-9.

St. Lawrence Hall MONTREAL

Magnificent new entrance 30 St. James Street 800 Rooms (many with baths attached)

American plan, from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day.

European plan, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day.

A. J. HIGGINS, Ltd. C. F. B. License No. 10-5513.

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

The New Marathon Cafe

46 ST. JOHN STREET (near Palace Hotel); 190 ST. JOHN.

Malpeque Oysters served in all styles.

Special Table d'Hôte Dinner served on Sundays from 12 noon to 3:00 p.m. and 5:00 to 8:00 p.m. MUSIC FROM 6:00 to 8:00 P.M.

Mr. Young Violin, Mrs. Fogg, Piano.

WM. CHILDS, Proprietor. Telephone 7914.

License No. 10-4590.

License No. 10-4597.

RESORTS

RESORTS—ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

Hotel Dennis

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. Situated, planned and managed to give comfort and health.

WALTER J. BUIZOT

HOTEL ST. CHARLES

On the Ocean Front. Atlantic City, N. J. American Plan. Wm. A. Leach, Mgr.

CANADA.

Province of Quebec. District of Beauce.

BEAUCHE SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 4150.

AUGUSTE PACAUD, Advocate, and King's Counsellor, of the Village of St. Joseph, in the District of Beauce,

Plaintiff;

vs.

JULES LARIVIERE, of Ste. Sabine Station, et al,

Defendant.

The defendant, Jules Lariviere, is ordered to appear within the month.

Prothonotary's Office, St. Joseph de Beauce, this 8th day of February, 1919.

(Signed) VEZINA & FERRON, True copy. P. S. C.

PACAUD & MORIN, Attys. for Plaintiff. F.12x2

Cote's

Clear Havana Cigars



10, 15, 20, 25 cts straight

are different

This Guarantees a Good Smoke

MACDONALD'S INDEX

MACDONALD'S INDEX MONTREAL

"MY THREE YEARS IN A GERMAN PRISON"

By HON. HENRI S. BELAND, M.D., M.P.
COPYRIGHT, 1919

CHAPTER XXXII

The Militarists and the Militarized.

To properly understand the German mentality one must turn to the country's military history. Germany—that is, Prussia and her forty millions of people; a few smaller kingdoms such as Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg; and some fifteen lesser States—was federated in 1871. In 1864 Prussia made victorious war against Denmark. In 1866 she carried on another victorious campaign against Austria. Then, in 1870, after an exceedingly adroit diplomatic campaign which assured the neutrality of the other great nations of Europe, she, by the falsification of a despatch, inaugurated the Franco-Prussian war. She dragged into the other German States, right under the walls of Paris and at Versailles founded the German Empire, comprising twenty-six States with the King of Prussia proclaimed as Emperor.

She was at the zenith of her power. Bismarck the statesman, Von Moltke, the soldier, were hailed as demigods after the conclusion of a treaty which wrested from France two of her Provinces and imposed an indemnity of five billions; these two men were held up to the universal admiration of the German people.

The artistic sense and idealism which had impregnated the German soul up to this period even—now seems impossible now—under Frederick II, now gave way to the new-born Positivism. Bismarck had said: "Might is right" and "One has only the right that Force can sanction." These maxims had justified those who framed them in 1864, 1866, and again in 1870. Henceforward for the Emperor, for his entourage, for the hundreds of thousands of officers, war was to be an element, a factor, and chief author of the nation's grandeur. This was the spirit which dominated the classes, and it must be introduced to, and spread amongst, the masses. Literature, science, and the arts were made to contribute to the work of this new formation. But it was chiefly through education and legislation that the new principle was expounded. Veterans of the war of 1870 became so many tutors who trained the mind of the future generation. The children were taken regularly to the museums where they were shown the flags and cannons taken from the enemy.

An old officer was showing these trophies to his two grandsons. "Who is our enemy?" he asked. "France," replied the boys. "We defeated them, did we not?" "Surely."

"And we shall defeat all our enemies, present and future," the veteran declared.

"Yes," the children agreed. "You are good and true children of the Fatherland," their grandfather told them.

The standard reading-books in all the schools were full of stories recommending valiant and successful exploits of the German soldiers—cavalry charges, the taking of cities by storm, epic combats with swords, all leading up to the exultant conclusion that the glory of German arms had dazzled the world. The intellects of the youth were thus impregnated, saturated, with principles of militarism from the first days at school. And if one dared venture to raise a voice against the "sanctus sanctorum" of the caste born of the spirit of Bismarck and Von Moltke, he was silenced by force. Was not Germany, like Pygmalion, surrounded by enemies who were ever ready to pounce upon and crush her? Therefore all must be prepared to advance every means for self-defence. Everything undertaken to build up the enormous mechanism of the barracks and the munition factories was for protection and self-preservation. Against whom? Against a world of enemies. This was the hobby which the pan-German press paraded before a population stricken with terror. The next war was to be, as appearances were represented, one of defence. Military and civilians of this caste, estimated then at half a million adults while seeking to hide their real intentions from the rest of the German population, of course from the people of other countries, always invoked the name of Bismarck. He was made the

Sure! High Heels Cause Corns But Who Cares Now

Because style decrees that women crowd and buckle up their tender toes in high heel footwear they suffer from corns, then they cut and trim at these painful pests which merely makes the corn grow hard. This suicidal habit may cause lockjaw and women are warned to stop it. A few drops of a drug called freeze-one applied directly upon a sore corn gives quick relief and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out without pain. Ask the drug store man for a quarter of an ounce of freeze-one, which costs very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. This drug is an ether compound and dries in a moment and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. Clip this out and pin on your wife's dresser.

THE BADEN POWELL CHAPTER I.O.D.E.

ANNUAL MEETING YESTERDAY
DISPLAYED YEAR'S ACTIVITIES—PRESENTATION TO MISS McNAUGHTON.

There was a large attendance of members at the annual meeting of the Baden Powell Chapter, I. O. D. E., which was held yesterday, the Regent, Miss Gibaut, presiding. Representatives were present at the meeting, including Mrs. C. M. de R. Finnis, and Miss Stuart, of the Municipal Chapter.

The Regent's address referred with feelings of pride to the work that had been accomplished during the past year which has been considerable, and was directed in assuring the sufferings and supplying physical comforts to the men overseas. Attention was drawn to the fact that notwithstanding hostilities had ceased, there was yet considerable work ahead of the Daughters of the Empire by extending a helping hand to the returning men at the difficult moment of their re-entry into civil life.

The report of the Secretary, Miss M. McNaughton, stated that the principal efforts of the Chapter had been directed in favor of the Red Cross Society, the Canadian Field Comforts Commission, and the Soldiers and Sailors garrisoned in or passing through the city. In connection with the latter it was shown that the Chapter had been responsible for providing many entertainments, sometimes as many as two a month being given, in addition to special entertainments which were asked for at short notice. The average attendance at these functions being around two hundred. In the Red Cross work the Chapter reports 1,016 miscellaneous articles and 266 garments made for refugees from material supplied by the Red Cross. There were also 1,263 articles made from materials purchased from the Chapter funds, these articles were sent to various patriotic organizations for distribution amongst the soldiers. The sum of one hundred dollars was realized from the collection of scrap, rubber, etc., and the smelting pot. Christmas cheer and Easter gifts were distributed amongst the five military hospitals, and during the influenza epidemic \$131.05 in cash and a quantity of food and clothing were forwarded to the missions for the relief of the sick of the isolated settlements of the North Shore. The thanks of the Chapter were expressed to the P.C.G.A. Band, the Farmer's Dairy, Messrs. W. Peters, J. Norton, J. Perry, the Press, and many others for kindness and generosity extended to the Chapter during the year.

On her retirement from the position of Secretary, Miss McNaughton, who has held that office since the inception of the Chapter, was presented a great national hero. And what does Bismarck say? First that "Might is Right," and then that "War is the negation of order." Why does he say this? Everybody knows now. It is an old story. Wait. The Man of Iron has a purpose. Read further: "The most efficient means to force an enemy nation to sue for peace is to devastate its territory and terrorize its civil population."

This new theory, based on the victory of 1870, so obtained raised very little protest in Germany. It is monstrous, but it is true. And the disciples of Bismarck, having elaborated a finished theory on his guilty words and deeds, first shocked the good people of Germany, but the people soon became reconciled to the new faith. In short, a credulous people allowed themselves to be carried away by this wave of militarism which spread into the remotest corners of the territory.

As for the military caste itself, its members quite believed their prodigious preparedness of forty years was destined to make Germany mistress of the universe, as for the masses, they were led to believe that all the preparations were a means of defence and protection. The sinister designs of the schemers were concealed from the eyes of the credulous and those of the masses who realized the actual game of the ringleaders in the Empire dared not ask any questions. One is governed or is not governed. And the people were being governed.

Moreover, why trouble one's conscience? Had not this system justified itself in 1870? These two Provinces, these five billion of money, wrested, extorted from France, were they not the two determining factors in the tremendous industrial impulsion which would open the gates to Germany's commercial preponderance in all the markets of the world? No wonder the masses kept silent. Intensive militarism, then, became a religion of the State. Philosophers, literateurs, and historians, having done all they could to attain the dreamed-of purpose, others followed their lead. Each and every discovery in mechanics, optics, chemistry was studied and tested by its respective author in the light of the possibility of its practical adaptability and utility in the work of destruction.

The works of art also showed the effects of the enveloping atmosphere (To be Concluded)



with a handsome bouquet by Mrs. C. M. de R. Finnis, on behalf of the members. Mrs. Martin Wolf, Hon. President, who is now residing in Ottawa, was made an honorary member of the Chapter, as a slight recognition of her services to the Chapter. A vote of thanks was passed to the

retiring officers, councillors, and to the Y.W.C.A.
The election of officers resulted as follows:
Hon. Regent: Mrs. C. Sharples.
Hon. Vice-Regent: Mrs. T. R. Peacock.
Regent: Miss Gibaut.
First Vice-Regent: Mrs. F. W. Marsh.
Second Vice-Regent: Miss E. Dunlop.
Secretary: Miss P. Cream.
Treasurer: Miss Fry.
Educational Secretary: Mrs. H. Morrell.
Echoes Secretary: Mrs. A. H. M. Hay.
Standard Bearer: Miss F. Oliver.
Councillors: Mesdames A. Colley, A. Strang, F. W. Russell, W. Teakle, and the Misses M. McNaughton, Thom. D. Elliott, Green, Tardif, and G. Home.

EUROPEAN MAILS.

Mails will be despatched by Steam-Tunisian, sailing from St. John, N.B. These mails will be closed in Quebec at 2:00 p.m., on the 13th inst. The mails to be despatched by S.S. Baltic, sailing from New York, will be closed in Quebec at 9:00 p.m. on the 14th inst. Supplementary mails for the Siberian Expeditionary Forces will be despatched from Vancouver on the 26th instant, via Empress of Asia.

FOOD ALONE WILL NOT HELP GERMANY

PEOPLE WILL NOT WORK THROUGH EXCESSIVE PENSI-ON ON IDLENESS.

Paris, February 12.—The rehabilitation of Germany cannot be effected alone by supplying her with an adequate amount of food, in the opinion of an American-trained observer who has just completed a tour of Prussia for the Supreme Council of Food and Relief of the Peace Conference. A letter from him received by the Council today says:

"It may be that a food supply is the first and indispensable need, but I am not sure of that. The disorganization and lack of control is so extreme that I can without difficulty see food importations leading directly to new disturbances."

"There is no doubt of the need of food. The people are affected physically and spiritually by the poor food which is given in small quantities, but there is much more at the bottom

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SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15th.

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VOCAL and ORCHESTRAL CONCERT,
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Soprano.

Table d'Hote \$1.50

Feb. 13x3

of the almost hopeless situation.

"The people will not work. They are paid a too high pension for idleness. They have no real leaders to organize and carry them. They are going down further and further and with it all, with few exceptions, they do not blame themselves, they reproach the Entente. They are blindly insolent."

SOLDIERS RETURNING FROM OVERSEAS

The Military Bureau of Information has received the following telegram from Militia Headquarters relative to returning from overseas. "Following for your District due St. John, on 'Metagama' about the 17th instant: Officers, 3; other ranks, one."

You Know These Men

They are representatives of the Bench, the Law, the Banks, the Railroads, the Industrial and Commercial Life of Montreal and reflect public opinion.

READ WHAT THEY SAY

"The possible consequences of such legislation (Total Prohibition throughout the Province) cause us serious apprehension for the material and moral welfare of this Province."

"It appears to us that, before having recourse to such a radical measure, it would be well to try the effects of more moderate regulations, permitting the use of fermented beverages such as beer and wine."

This expression of opinion was contained in a petition sent His Grace, The Archbishop of Montreal, in December, 1917, and signed by the following gentlemen:—

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O. | Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. |
| SIR H. S. HOLT, K.C.M.G. | President Montreal Light Heat & Power Co., and President of the Royal Bank of Canada. |
| Hon. HORACE ARCHAMBAULT | Chief Justice of the Province. |
| Hon. I. LAVERGNE | Judge of the Court of King's Bench. |
| Hon. J. B. ARCHAMBAULT | Judge of the Circuit Court. |
| Hon. LOUIS CODERRE | Judge of the Superior Court. |
| Hon. A. A. BRUNEAU | Judge of the Superior Court. |
| Hon. PHILIPPE DEMERS | Judge of the Superior Court. |
| Hon. WILFRID MERCIER | Judge of the Superior Court. |
| Hon. THOMAS FORTIN | Judge of the Superior Court. |
| Hon. R. A. E. GREENSHIELDS | Judge of the Superior Court. |
| Hon. CHAS. ARCHER | Judge of the Superior Court. |
| Hon. VICTOR ALLARD | Judge of the Superior Court. |
| Hon. L. T. MARECHAL | Judge of the Superior Court. |
| Hon. L. E. PANNETON | Judge of the Superior Court. |
| Hon. V. MONET | Judge of the Superior Court. |
| SIR ALEXANDER LACASSE | Former Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. |
| Dr. ALBERT LESACE | Professor of Laval University. |
| TANCREDE BIENVENU | General Manager of Provincial Bank of Canada. |
| E. W. VILLENEUVE | Commissioner of the City. |
| A. E. ROSS | Commissioner of the City. |
| JOSEPH AINEY | Commissioner of the City. |
| Hon. L. O. DAVID | Senator and Clerk of the City of Montreal. |
| J. E. C. DAOST | President of the Chamber of Commerce |
| BEAUDRY LEMAN | General Manager of the Bank of Hochelaga. |
| M. CHEVALIER | Director of Credit Foncier. |
| F. C. LABERGE | President of Alliance Nationale. |
| P. ST. GERMAIN | Former Treasurer of the Bar of Montreal |
| Dr. E. P. LACHAPPELLE | President of the General Council of Hygiene of the Province of Quebec |
| Hon. F. L. BEIQUE | Senator. |
| Dr. L. de L. HARWOOD | Superintendent of Notre Dame Hospital and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Laval University. |
| Hon. R. DANDURAND | Senator. President of the Montreal City & District Savings Bank. |
| Hon. ARTHUR BOYER | Senator. |
| A. P. LESPERANCE | General Manager of the Montreal City & District Savings Bank. |
| J. A. VAILLANCOURT | President of the Bank of Hochelaga. |
| Dr. S. BOUCHER | Chief Physician of the Bureau of Hygiene of the City. |
| HENRY J. KAVANAGH, K.C. | Batonnier General of the Bar of the Province of Quebec and Batonnier of the Bar of Montreal. |



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New York: Royal George . . . Feb. 22New York: Aquitania . . . March 1
New York: Caronia . . . March 10

ANCHOR-DONALDSON

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St. John, N.B.: Cassandra . . . Feb. 28

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BRITISH HELD BY THE BOLSHEVIKI

ONE OF MOST HIGH-HANDED
OUTRAGES PERPETRATED
IN RUSSIA

One of the most high-handed outrages by the Bolsheviki in Russia has been the arrest and imprisonment in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul of the British residents of Petrograd. The Petrograd correspondent of the London Times, who was among those arrested, is back in England, and has written a description of his experiences for his paper.

"We were taken from the embassy to the 'Tchrezvitchaika' on Aug. 31 and thence transferred to the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul on Tuesday evening, Sept. 3, at five o'clock. When we went downstairs between lines of soldiers into the yard, where I had seen a prisoner shot down from behind without condemnation or warning by the soldiers of his escort as they were bringing him out in the same way for some unknown destination. I felt serious misgivings as to our being destined for any other place than the next world.

"The first impression was horrible as we filed along the long, narrow and gloomy passage and saw the eyes of prisoners eagerly scanning us through the small holes in the doors of their cells. These cells were already crammed with prisoners of all classes from princes, generals and bourgeois citizens down to proletarian vagabonds, including thieves and murderers.

"I and half a dozen other British subjects found ourselves herded together with a number of Russian anti-Bolsheviki officers, who received us with a shout of delight when they discovered we were British.

"We were altogether twenty men in a vaulted linewashed cell about 20 feet long by 11 feet broad and 12 feet in height, with hard cemented flooring. In one corner near the door was a modern latrine, also a small sink with a tap of running water, one bare iron bedstead fixed to the floor, and a small shelf fastened to the wall close to the bedstead and serving as a table. At one end of the cell was the door with a small peep-hole, which was sometimes shut up, and at the opposite end, very high up, an iron barred double window looking out against the high wall of one of the fortress ramparts. Two panes of this window were left open for ventilation, and the space between was used as a ladder for keeping our food as fresh as was possible. We had to stand on each other's back to reach up to it. From 7 o'clock in the evening until midnight the cell was lighted by an electric lamp and reflector in the wall close to the bedstead. There were from seventy-five to eighty of these cells along our corridor, all of the same size and type.

"With so many human beings huddled together in a space intended for only one the atmosphere was awful, and it was difficult to move arms or legs when we lay packed together on the bare, cold floor.

"The monotony of our existence was otherwise relieved by the washing out of our cell once a week, for which purpose we used some of our dirty underclothing; by attempts to cleanse the rest of our linen when we got soap enough; by conversing with one another from cell to cell through the door holes, by listening to 'It's a long, long way to Tipperary' and other popular songs by the younger members of our prison party.

"One day five Russians were taken out to go to the 'Tchrezvitchaika.' Among them was a very decrepit old man burdened with a heavy bundle, who was unable to keep pace with the other prisoners. A soldier of the convoy prodded him on for some little time, and at last shot him down and threw his body into the river. On reaching the 'Tchrezvitchaika' the list of prisoners, of course, did not tally with the number actually produced. 'Where's the fifth prisoner?' asked the commissioner. 'Oh,' said the soldier, 'I could not get him to come along. He was too old and feeble, so I thought it best to shoot him down and get rid of him in that way.' This murderer was locked up in a cell not far from ours, and that was probably the only punishment he would ever get.

"Two elderly Englishmen were sent away and liberated a week or two before our release, but I believe they are still not permitted to leave Petrograd. They were very ill, and the doctor, who was allowed to visit us at the insistence of the Dutch Legation, managed to persuade the commissioners to send them home. On the whole, we did not suffer much in health with the exception of colds and slight fevers, and in such cases the one iron bedstead was given up for the use of the sufferers. The doctor brought us medicine and insect powder, for we were overrun by vermin. A good deal of our time was at first occupied in lice hunting, and

SMOKE MACDONALD'S "INDEX"

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Chicago Board of Trade.

PROJECT TO AVOID GOLD SHIPMENTS

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
PROPOSES AN INTERNA-
TIONAL GOLD EXCHANGE
FUND

Washington, District of Columbia, —Willingness to undertake development of an international gold exchange fund to facilitate financial transactions between nations without actual shipment of gold, was expressed on Saturday by the Federal Reserve Board in its report for 1918. This arrangement would be similar to that now maintained by the board to settle balances between banks with the United States. The fund might be developed among the entire nations and a few leading neutrals, "but it is conceivable," says the report, "that all civilized countries may eventually be participants."

The gold would be deposited in trust in some government bank or banks to guarantee exchange obligations, and it is proposed that the fund be limited to current commercial and exchange transactions.

This is one of the suggestions for future financial development growing out of successful domestic war operation of the federal reserve system, which the report reviews in detail.

The report discloses extensive operations of the Federal Reserve Board's system of regulating foreign-exchange transactions during the last year to prevent dealings on enemy account. Agents at all cable offices worked in close co-operation with other government agencies to detect enemy transactions.

Total purchases and sales of demand and cable exchanges between dealers in the United States from Feb. 20, 1918, when the regulation became effective, to Dec. 31 were \$5,158,000,000, of which \$3,737,000,000 or 72 per cent were for exchange on Great Britain.

The report tells how the federal reserve system functioned in cooperation with the Treasury in tremendous war tasks of raising Liberty Loans, floating certificate issues, settling trade balances, discounting billions of commercial paper, assisting in the rationing of capital and providing a free channel for flow of credits to all parts of the country where they were most needed.

The board predicts that banking credits now concentrated in this country soon will be extended through the world with the development of foreign trade. Attention is called to the fact that even during the war strain the gold reserve maintained against federal reserve notes never fell below 60 per cent, though only 40 per cent is required by law. This interpreted as indicating a healthy condition necessary as a prelude to financing of foreign trade.

The federal reserve system now includes 936 state banks and trust companies, with aggregate capital and surplus of \$750,000,000 and aggregate resources of about \$7,339,000,000.

APPLE SCAB CONTROL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Scab has always been one of the British Columbia fruit growers' most formidable enemies, although in recent years it has been kept fairly well in check, due to the relentless warfare against it by the Department of Agriculture experts and the growers themselves. Nevertheless, it is still prevalent in many orchards, especially where the climate is moist.

Where weather conditions still permit this is the time to prevent its appearance in the orchard next year. It has been shown that this disease, which often becomes a serious menace unless guarded against, is spread very largely by infected leaves. The best preventive measure is to see that the leaves are kept away from the roots of the trees, and the safest plan is to have them raked together and kept well removed from the trees in a compost heap, or also promptly plowed into the ground and buried. Under the soil they will serve as valuable fertilizer.

WATER TANKS FROM NATIVE CLAY

Water tanks that work successfully from native clays, one of 10,000 gallons capacity having been constructed.

we only got freed of the pests by continual powdering and cleansing. "It was difficult to keep food long in the bad air of the cells. Meat and potatoes soon developed 'whiskers' and turned sour and moldy. Food parcels arrived twice a week, and the day was looked forward to as a great treat. Mrs. Oudendyk generally accompanied them in a motorcar, and the consul was often allowed to go outside and speak with her for a few minutes. Two or three of the British prisoners were also sometimes let out to help in carrying and distributing the parcels."

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One reason why "Fruit-a-lives" is so extraordinarily successful in giving relief to those suffering with Constipation, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Chronic Headaches, Neuralgia, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Eczema and other Skin Affections, is because it is the only medicine in the world made from fruit juices.

It is composed of the medicinal principles found in apples, oranges, figs and prunes, together with the nerve tonics and antiseptics of proven repute.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid to The Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE.

(By Breen & Gourdeau.)

Montreal, Feb. 12.—Morning Sales:

Asbestos pfd: 30 at 66.

Dominion Glass: 50 at 37 1/2, 20 at

37 1/2, 25 at 37 1/2, 50 at 37 1/2, 50 at 37

100 at 37 1/2, 100 at 37 1/2, 75 at 37 1/2,

150 at 38, 100 at 38 1/2.

Dominion Glass pfd: 50 at 88.

General Electric: 50 at 103.

Cement: 15 at 63 1/2, 115 at 64.

Laurentide Power: 50 at 62.

Ottawa Power: 50 at 80.

War Loans, due 1925: \$100 at 96 1/2.

Canada Cottons pfd: 50 at 76.

Car: 465 at 32, 35 at 31 1/2.

Car pfd: 20 at 84.

Pennmans: 75 at 81 1/2.

Pennmans pfd: 50 at 83.

Montreal Power: 200 at 88 1/2, 75 at

88 1/2, 15 at 88 1/2, 2 at 88.

Royal Bank: 50 at 208.

Hochelaga Bank: 54 at 148.

Steamships: 100 at 42 1/2, 25 at 42 1/2,

10 at 42 1/2, 25 at 43.

Smelters: 13 at 25.

Textile: 35 at 102.

Steel of Canada: 10 at 59 1/2.

Wagagmack Bonds: \$500 at 87.

Montreal Stock Exchange will have no session this afternoon and the New York Stock Exchange was closed today on account of Lincoln's Birthday anniversary.

THE TORONTO

PRODUCE MARKET

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 12.—Board of

Trade quotations today were as fol-

lows:

Manitoba wheat, in store Fort Wil-

liam, not including tax, No. 1 North-

ern \$2.24 1-2; No. 2 Northern

\$2.21 1-2; No. 3, \$2.17; No. 4 wheat

\$2.11 1-2.

Manitoba oats, No. 2 Canada

Western 68 1-4; in store Fort Wil-

liam, No. 3, 61 1-4; Extra No. 1 feed

63 1-4; No. 1 feed 59 3-4; No. 2 feed

55 3-4.

American corn, new crop, No. 3

\$1.50; No. 4 \$1.47, prompt shipment,

track Toronto.

Manitoba barley, in store Fort

William, No. 3 Canada Western 81

5-8; No. 4 Canada Western, 76 5-8;

rejected 69 3-4; feed 69 3-8.

Ontario wheat, No. 1 winter \$2.14

to \$2.22; No. 2 winter \$2.11 to \$2.19;

No. 3 winter \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1

spring \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 spring

\$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 spring \$2.02 to

\$2.10 f.o.b.; shipping points, accord-

ing to freights.

Ontario oats: No. 2 white, new

57 to 60; No. 3 56 to 59, according to

freight outside.

Buckwheat, No. 2 \$1.00 nominal.

Rye, No. 2 \$1.25 nominal.

Manitoba flour, war quality, \$10.65

to \$11.35, Toronto.

Ontario flour, war quality \$9.75

Toronto-Montreal, \$9.75 new bags.

Millfeed carlots delivered Mon-

treil Shorts \$42.25; Bran, \$37.25;

feed flour, not quoted; middlings not

quoted.

Hay, baled track Toronto, carlots,

No. 1 \$22.00 to \$23.00; mixed \$20.00

to \$21.00 per ton.

Straw, carlots \$10.00 to \$11.00.

COTTON MARKETS

Liverpool, Feb. 12.—Cotton, spot

moderate demand. Prices steady.

American middling, fair, 18-80; good

middling, 17-70; middling, 17-70;

low middling, 16-00; poor ordinary,

14-50; ordinary, 13-70. The sales of

the day were 2,000 bales, including

1,900 American. Receipts were 29,000

bales, including 22,800 American.

Futures closed steady.

OILS.

London, Feb. 12.—Calcutta Linseed

afloat, \$26 15s; Linseed oil, 58s;

Sperm oil \$34; Petroleum, Ameri-

can refined is 4 1-2d; spirits is 3

1-2d; Turpentine spirits 100s; Ameri-

can, nominal, French 105s; Spanish

104s; Rosin American strained 45s;

type "G" 45s.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 12.—Turpentine

firm, 66 1-2; sales 207; receipts 94;

shipments 371; stock 30,608.

Rosin, inactive; sales, none; re-

ceipts 404; shipments 6,594; stock

73,320.

We Buy
\$50,000
or any part
**City of
Montreal
6% Bonds**
(May 1928)

Will Sell
\$5,000
**Quebec
Jacques
Cartier Bonds**

C. T. FILLAN
Telephone 5188
11 Sault au Matelot
QUEBEC

AUCTION SALE

In the matter of: LAVAL DAIRY,
Registered, 237 4th Avenue Li-
moilou, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14th, 1919,
at 11:00 o'clock, a.m.

Will be sold at our office, 101 St.
Peter street, Quebec, the assets of
this estate, as follows:

A—Stock of cheese and but-
ter \$1,194.00
B—Stock 354.20
C—Machinery and tools 9,773.06
D—Dairy supplies 2,642.67
E—Office and shop fixtures 81.25
F—Rolling stock 1,598.00
G—Five (5) lots of land situated at
Limoilou, known and designated
under numbers 425, 426, 427, 428 and
429 subdivisions of lot No. 508, of the
cadastre for St. Roch North, City of
Quebec, with the buildings thereon
constructed, circumstances and de-
pendancies.

H—One lot of land situated at Li-
moilou, known and designated
under number 185 subdivision of lot
No. 511 of the cadastre for St. Roch
North, City of Quebec, with the
Quebec, with the buildings thereon
constructed, circumstances and de-
pendancies.

I—One lot of land situated at Neu-
ville, known and designated under
Number 191 of the cadastre for the
parish of Sainte-aux-Trembles, coun-
ty of Portneuf.

The sale will be made for each item
separately.

The inventory and titles may be
seen at our office.

The stock machinery, etc., may be
seen on Thursday, 13th of February,
1919.

For further information apply to
the undersigned curators.

Terms of sale: CASH.

BEDARD &

SOME GREAT BARGAINS
in
Cooking and Heating Stoves

ALL LATEST PATTERNS.
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE SAME AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

20% DISCOUNT OR MORE ON SOME SPECIAL LINES.

YOUR INSPECTION SOLICITED

MECHANICS SUPPLY CO., LTD.

80-90 ST. PAUL STREET, QUEBEC.

Loose Leaf Supplies

See our
Assortment

T. J. Moore & Co. Ltd.

118-120 Mountain Hill - Quebec

AT THE THEATRES

LAST SHOWING OF "THE BETTER 'OLE" AT THE AUDITORIUM TODAY

Today is your last chance to see "The Better 'Ole", the comedy film of the war, depicting the adventures of The Three Musketeers of the World War.

Quebec has laughed itself merry with "Ole Bill and his two army chums in this picture at the Auditorium. And, today being the last showing of this picture will no doubt see a repetition of the full houses that have enjoyed so keenly the picture since Monday.

For the week-end, the Auditorium has a good change in programme. John Barrymore will star in Here Comes The Bride. There will also be a 2-reel comedy by James Montgomery Flagg.

The prices, for today, with The Better 'Ole are 15-25 cents at the matinee and 25, 35 and 50 cts. in the evening. Friday and Saturday, the usual price of the house will be in force. No war tax.—Adv.

"THE STILL ALARM" LAST TIME TODAY AT VICTORIA

By all means make it a point to see "The Still Alarm" which is to be shown for the last time today at the Victoria Theatre. This is a picture which will appeal to old and young. It is not a war picture—it is not a problem play—it is not an expose of some special kind of vice, etc., it is merely the old time melodrama which played twenty five years ago on the stage and which has been put into pictures with all its wonderful fire scenes and thrilling climaxes worked out to better advantage than could ever be hoped for on the regular stage. Bring the children to matinee this afternoon—you know how youngsters love to see the fire horses dashing along the street—they'll enjoy it immensely. Ten cents for children this afternoon. On the same bill, there is the famous film showing "Canadians at Mons" in which scenes dear to the heart of every Canadian are shown. See also General Sir David Watson of Quebec city receiving presentation of a flag from the delighted French villagers. Coming tomorrow Virginia Pearson in "Buchanan's Wife" one of the finest pictures in which Miss Pearson has ever appeared, also a dandy Sunshine comedy entitled: "Choose your exit."—Adv.

RECORD CROWDS SEE "COMMON CAUSE"

GREAT FILM MASTERPIECE AT THE OLYMPIA
THIS WEEK.

"The Common Cause," the first big "after-the-war" screen production to be exhibited after the signing of the armistice that made the world "safe for Democracy," is being offered this week at Olympia Theatre to record crowds.

This screen sensation is one of the most artistic and appealing photoplay dramas that one ever gazed upon. Herbert Rawlinson and Sylvia Breamer, two extremely popular young stars, are featured at the head of a cast which includes Huntley Gordon, Lawrence Grossmith, the famous musical comedy star; Charles and Violet Blackton, children of the producer; Philip Van Lorn, Louis Dean and Mlle. Marcel, a well-known French actress.

The drama has a prologue and epilogue, in which appear five famous women of the stage—Effie Shannon, Julia Arthur, Irene Castle, Marjorie Rambeau and Violet Heming. They represent, respectively, Belgium, Italy, France, Columbia and Britannia.—Adv.

VIOLA DANA AND EDDIE POLO AT THE EMPIRE

Winsome Viola Dana in a great romantic comedy-drama entitled "The Gold Cure" is the feature attraction on the Empire program for today. Eddie Polo in the fifth episode of the sensational serial "The Lore of The Circus" and a rollicking Big V comedy will complete the program.—Adv.

Reminiscences of the Past

Chronicle Files 25 Years Ago

Death of Old Resident

The Montreal Gazette of the 12th says:—An old resident of Montreal passed away on Saturday through the death, which took place in Quebec of Elizabeth Marsden, widow of the late Ferdinand Andrews of this city. She was 89 years of age at the time of her death. The funeral will take place from Dalhousie Depot on Tuesday Morning at 9 o'clock to Trinity Church. Mr. Andrews in company with Dr. Shakel, kept a school in the city as early as 1824, and was noted as a mathematician. On his death she went to Quebec to live with her son. Mr. Justice Andrews of Quebec was a nephew of the deceased and the late Dr. Marsden of Montreal was her brother. Mrs. Andrews will be remembered by many of the oldest residents of the city.

Acknowledgment

The Treasurer of the Jeffrey Hale's Hospital thankfully acknowledges the receipt of \$35. from Albion Lodge, I.O.O.F.

Presentation

Mr. Cyr Duquet has just completed for presentation to the Governor-General a massive silver key of the Ice Fort. It is a very beautiful piece of workmanship, weight ten ounces of solid silver, and is accompanied by a plate containing on one side a fine view of the Fortress and on the other this inscription, handsomely engraved:—"Clef du fort de glace remise a Son Honneur Le Maire de Quebec, J. J. Fremont, par F. X. Berliquet, President du Comite des constructions, a l'occasion de l'ouverture du Carnaval pour etre presentee a Son Excellence

Chronicle Files 100 Years Ago

The schooner Treal from Newfoundland to Quebec was stranded at Grand River where she winters. The cargo consists of Rum, Coffee, Sugar, Shoes, Nails, etc. It is thought this vessel will reach Quebec in the Spring with some loss of Sugar only.

Chimnies

Charles Fresback, St. Charles St., gives notice to his friends and the public in general, that he has discovered the means of remedying the want of draft in chimnies, called smoking chimnies, and if he does not succeed he requires no payment.

House of Assembly

The following resolution was passed: resolved: That this House will on Tuesday next resolve itself into committee of the whole House, to consider if it is expedient to amend and repeal in part an act passed in the 55th year of His Majesty's reign entitled: "An Act to grant an aid to His Majesty to assist in opening a canal from the neighborhood of Montreal to Lachine, and further to provide for facilitating the execution of same.

le Gouverneur-General du Canada, Lord Aberdeen, en souvenir du Carnaval de 1894 a Quebec.

Mr. Duquet has every reason to feel proud of his success in producing so pretty and attractive souvenir of our carnival. His Excellency's Gift will be sent to him to-day. It is enclosed in a silver casket.

SMOKE MACDONALD'S "INDEX"

Correspondence

Headquarters, District Depot No. 5, Quebec, P.Q., Feb. 12, 1919.

The Editor, Chronicle:

On behalf of returned men under my command I wish to take this opportunity of thanking the Daughters of the Empire, and Queen Mary's Needlework Guild for having so completely furnished the Recreation Room in the Drill Hall used by the returned Quebec men awaiting discharge. I also wish to thank the Citizens' Committee for their very kind gift of a pool table which is a source of much pleasure to these men.

Thanks to the above mentioned organizations, the returned Quebec men now have a suitable Recreation Room in which they can enjoy themselves whilst awaiting discharge or when not called upon for duty.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space.

MAJOR M. H. LABBE, M.C.,
Commanding District Depot No. 5.

OUR PROTESTANT SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

Sir,—I beg the privilege of referring again to the subject of education in the so-called Protestant schools, and to make an appeal to the Boards of Commissioners. May I say to the School Commissioners of the three Boards.

Gentlemen, your good work is appreciated by all who know what you have done, or tried to do. My object in appealing to you is to urge you to take the initiative in the unification of your Boards for the better working out of the system of a sound and advanced educational programme. It is in your power, as men of prominence and held in respect by citizens, to do a good deal towards that end. If our young people are to be kept in Quebec a higher standard in science, classics, mathematics, English and French, and other subjects, must be available, and one which will give the matriculant entrance to any university in Canada or Great Britain. Isolated as we are from the more populous centres it is the more necessary for Quebec, and who knows but that the day may come when a Provincial, Free and untrammelled University may not be possible at Quebec for the English-speaking population of this large area.

You, gentlemen, could well accomplish your part in the unification of our present Boards and the better government of the schools. I would suggest that the three Chairmen of the three Boards get together, invited by the senior chairman, and frankly discuss the situation in a friendly and optimistic spirit. Then the three Boards could discuss the same, and finally get together and in a brotherly way see if they cannot make a joint appeal to the Legislature for powers that would permit them as one Board, elected by the taxpayers (i.e. the male and female Protestant voters), to adjust endowments, erect any new buildings required, provide a higher standard that would meet the requirements of students, properly pay the teachers, and all else required.

And be sure of this, gentlemen, a properly equipped High School is a prime necessity. I have seen for myself the cramped condition endured, and am full of admiration for the splendid classes and teachers laboring under difficulties. Specially would I urge the obligation of learning the French language, even though English will ever be the national language of Canada. In Quebec Province both are highly desirable.

The question of compulsory attendance is worthy of your consideration. The Protestant people, or the minority as we call it, are surely entitled to ask that all their children be compelled not to be ignorant, and it will work no ill to the majority, who oppose compulsion, that the minority have the power to demand the education of its youth where and when operative.

From letters I have received, gentlemen, and words spoken in appreciation of a move forward educationally, I am satisfied the best intelligence of the people is in favor of one Board, one good High School, home-keeping of our young people, and better remuneration of those who serve us so well in all our schools.

D. SPENCER.

Quebec, Feb. 11, 1919.

UPSET STOMACH

Pape's Diapiesin at Once Ends
Sourness, Gases, Acidity,
Indigestion.

Undigested food! Lumps of pain; belching gas, acids and sourness. When your stomach is all upset, here is instant relief—No waiting!



The moment you eat a tablet of Pape's Diapiesin all the indigestion pain, dyspepsia misery, the sourness, gases and stomach acidity ends.

Pape's Diapiesin tablets cost little at any drug store but there is no surer or quicker stomach relief known.

"Say it with Flowers"

For St. Valentine's Day

February Fourteenth

We are showing many novelties suitable for the day.

McKenna
Limited

Quebec and Montreal
9 St. John Street
Quebec's Flower Phone 5535

Feb. 12x3.

PEARS, in syrup; regular 20c. Special 16c
EGGS, Freshly laid; direct from special farm;
per dozen 65c
LIBBY'S KETCHUP 25c

ALPHONSE COTE,

GROCER

Phone 1343
381 St. John Street

Feb. 12x3.

MURPHY'S

AFTER INVENTORY SALE

Our inventory has been taken. We find we are too heavily stocked and we are obliged to make space for our new Spring Goods, thus, the occasion for a FEBRUARY SALE.

LARGE REDUCTION ON GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Less 25 Per Cent

Ladies' Whitewash—Solsette Knickers.
Children's Whitewash—Flannellette Knickers.
Ladies', Misses and Infants' Flannellette and Elderdown Kimonos.
Gloves and Hosiery—one lot at Half Price.
Etc., Etc.

GOODS ARE OUR REGULAR STOCK

ALL PRICES ARE IN PLAIN FIGURES

THIS IS A BONA-FIDE SALE!

WELL WORTH YOUR ATTENTION

D. R. MURPHY, Reg'd.

No telephone orders taken during this Cash Sale.

The Sale will conclude when we have sufficient space to receive our stock of new Spring Goods.

Feb. 11x6

Continuation of our Sale

During the Winter months we will sell the undermentioned goods, at the old prices, viz:

TAPESTRY CARPETS, from \$.75
BRUSSELS CARPETS, from 1.50
AXMINSTER CARPETS, from 1.50

RUGS, MATS and SQUARES of all sorts and of all dimensions, at the same prices as before the war,—that means about 33 1-3 per cent. cheaper than the actual prices.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

Curtains by the pairs, and by the yard.
Poplins, Plushes, Velours for Portieres.
Cretannes, Scrims, Marquisettes, Etc.

We claim to have the largest stock of the city in all the above departments.

NOTICE:—We give advice to all those who want the above goods for the Spring, to buy early so as to have a better choice, especially in the Rugs; and we will keep the goods in storage without extra charge.

P. J. COTE

31 ST. JOHN STREET Opposite Palace Hill.

Furniture MOVING

We will sell any part of our large and varied stock of Furniture, at Bargain Prices, for CASH.
We will also Repair, Upholster, and Polish your old furniture, to your Satisfaction.

D. S. Rickaby
Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer,
Valuator
FUNERAL UNDERTAKER

237 ST. JOHN STREET, QUEBEC.
Telephone 351.

T. H. O'NEILL
248 St. John St.

FOR YOUR AUCTION SALE
—see—
A. J. MAXHAM & CO.
Registered.
(Established 1835)
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Typewriter
REPAIRED OR CLEANED
NOW
AND SAVE MONEY.

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Annual Cheap Sale

20% DISCOUNT

on all
Boots, Shoes and Slippers

For Cash Only

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