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LABOR CRISIS AIRD IN BRITISH COMMONS

PREMIER DETERMINED TO FIGHT PRUSSIAN-ISM IN INDUSTRIAL WORLD—OPPOSITION LEADER CALLS SITUATION ALMOST AS MENACING AS WAR ITSELF.

London, Feb. 11.—The King opened Parliament in semi-state today. Much of the usual ceremonial was dispensed with because the court is in mourning for Prince John.

Both Houses of Parliament with peers and state officials assembled in the House afterwards where the King read his Address from the Throne, but only military uniforms and civilian clothes were worn by the peers and the peeresses. Almost the entire diplomatic corps was present. The King and Queen drove to Westminster in a six horse landau, with the court officials following in four carriages.

After the members of the House of Commons debated the address, William Adamson, leader of the Labor Party, spoke in behalf of that party on the industrial situation, which he declared was almost as menacing and dangerous as war itself.

Premier Lloyd George, in discussing the general situation declared that no section of the community, however powerful, should be allowed to hold up the whole nation, and he announced the determination of the Government, in case such action was necessary, to "fight Prussianism in the industrial world exactly as we fought it on the continent of Europe."

If industrial unrest continues the consequences will be grave to trade and industry. Premier Lloyd George declared in the House of Commons today. The Government, he said, would agree to any kind of investigation into the causes of the unrest.

Special war conditions, the Premier thought, had contributed to the unrest, among these conditions were the strain of four years of war and the fear of unemployment.

The Premier said that bills would be introduced next week dealing with housing, health, the revival of rural life, land settlement for soldiers, land reclamation and afforestation.

Mr. Lloyd George said there would be plenty of opportunities of employment if confidence was given those responsible for starting industries and unless the cost of production went so high that it reduced the purchasing power of the community or put the country out of the world markets.

Discussing housing conditions, the Premier referred to over-crowding in many districts which had been aggravated during the war by the congregating in already crowded areas. The Government would do its best to alleviate such conditions. Hours of labor, he said, already had been fixed in industries involving three million persons.

Before the war, the Premier said, Great Britain exported more than one billion tons of goods and it was computed that half the cost of the goods was wages. The difference of a few shillings, in a ton of commodity like coal, he added, might deprive the country of hundreds of millions of pounds and might throw hundreds of thousands out of work.

Before the war the railways were making profits of fifty millions, according to the Premier, but their expenses were now increased by ninety millions, largely in wages. To reduce the hours of labor while paying the same wages, he contended, would be to increase unemployment.

Referring to "demands put forward not to obtain fair conditions, but to overthrow the existing order, to destroy the Government," the Premier declared:

"I say in all solemnity on behalf of the Government that we are determined to fight Prussianism in the industrial world exactly as we fought it on the continent of Europe."

"If all classes of the community are prepared to make the necessary sacrifices for the stability, purity and freedom of industry, I am prepared to say, with full knowledge of the consequences, that no section of the community, however powerful, shall be allowed to hold up the whole nation."

The Premier concluded with an appeal that the victory won by battles

should not be wantonly dissipated in a few weeks frenzied strife.

Labor's View.

William Adamson, leader of the Labor Party, speaking on the industrial situation said that it was almost as menacing and dangerous as war itself. He said that the labor amendment to the reply to the Address from the Throne would relate to the causes of industrial unrest.

"I hope," he continued, "that no attempts will be made to disappoint the legitimate expectations of the working people. All sections of the people should understand that we have reached the stage when we have laid the cards on the table and when the working classes will refuse longer to be treated as cogs in a machine for mere profit-making purposes."

Mr. Adamson said he regretted that no mention had been made in the King's Speech concerning pensions or of the disposal of Government shipyards, factories and other properties on which millions have been spent, or of Russia.

Mr. Adamson said he spoke for the party of constitutional laborites. In referring to a suggestion that the present unrest had been caused by a revolutionary group he said his group never would encourage revolution or unconstitutional action.

The revolutionary elements, the Labor Leader said, would exert little influence unless there were genuine grievances which they could exploit. Unfortunately, he said, there were many grievances concerning wages and hours of employment and fear of more unemployment as well as a fear that the Government was encouraging monopolies which would make the cost of living impossible.

Mr. Adamson further asked for statements regarding conscription and for the submission to Parliament of the final peace terms before they are ratified. Answering the claim that the Labor Party was the principal opposition in the legislature he said that the Laborites were ready to support the Government in any acceptable proposal but that they would do their utmost to prevent vested interests from "pressing down upon the brow of labor a crown of thorns and crucifying the worker upon a cross of gold."

JELlicoe AN AUTHOR.

Has Written Book of Naval Revelations in Late War.

London, February 11.—A book written by Admiral Viscount Jellicoe, the former Commander of the British Grand Fleet, which will appear tomorrow, gives the cause of the sinking of the British cruiser Hampshire, on which Lord Kitchener lost his life. Admiral Jellicoe explains that the Hampshire struck a German mine, which had been laid by submarines.

The book contains revelations of British unpreparedness at the beginning of the war. The Grand Fleet had to run out of harbor several times because submarines were reported inside.

Admiral Jellicoe says he avoided night action with his big ships off Jutland because the British searchlights and fire parols were defective. He recommends a greater superiority of all classes of vessels than in 1914.

BOARD OF TRADE WILL MEET THIS EVENING.

The Quebec Board of Trade will hold a meeting tonight at 8 o'clock in the Board's rooms, 39 St. Paul street, when municipal matters will be discussed at length. Citizens as well as members of the Board are earnestly requested to be present.

Quinine That Does Not Affect Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets) can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on the box. 30c.

JAP AMBASSADOR DENIES PRESSURE PUT UPON CHINA

CLAIMS RELATIONS OF JAPAN WITH CHINESE REPUBLIC MOST CORDIAL.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The Agency gives out a statement by Count Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, who is now representing his country at the peace conference here, declaring the reports to be untrue that Japan has exercised pressure on China to restrain the action of the Chinese delegates to the conference.

He says:
"There has been no pressure exercised, no menace formulated, no bargaining done on the subject of the Province of Shantung, or any other Chinese territory. No right of control has been sought over China and there has been in no degree any ambition to represent China at the Peace Conference."

"Besides, our relations with the President of the Chinese Republic and the Ministry are most cordial."

Thinly Veiled Threats.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 11.—According to the reports received here the threats against China were conveyed to the Chinese Foreign Minister by the Japanese Minister in Peking in thinly veiled terms. The Japanese Minister is said to have pointed out that Japan had an army of more than a million men idle at home fully equipped with arms and munitions enough to conduct a long war and to have pointed out that Japan had more than a half million tons of shipping, with the intimation that this would be ready on short notice for active work. He also is said to have referred pointedly to large sums of money owed to Japan by China, and to the fact that China had been unable to live up to her financial agreements.

Upon arriving in Paris without the copies of the treaties which they had been instructed to use in seeking to break Japan's grip, the Chinese delegates made verbal reports of the substance of these threats to some of the peace delegates of other countries. This led the Japanese authorities to demand of China to disavow this action on the part of her delegates and that she keep secret the treaties.

The most important of the treaties as yet unratified by China is the agreement of September 24, 1918, which grants Shantung to Japan and admits Japan as the successor to Germany's rights, concessions and properties in the Shantung district. This includes railways, mines and other valuable property and the rights to them for a long term of years. According to the Chinese claim, Japan already has possession, under treaties and agreements of two-fifths of the iron ore deposits of the entire Chinese Empire and is seeking possession of the other three-fifths.

China has asked, depending upon the impression made upon the accredited delegates from the other countries, that the peace conference see the twenty-one demands made upon China by Japan in 1915 be revoked and that the Chinese Republic be removed definitely from the influence of Japan. The complete independence of China is asked under the protection of the league of nations.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

Sailings from Halifax, N.S., Feb. 11—Steamers Galva for Port Arthur; Samolite for Southern States; Montrolite for New York; Schooner Impressive for Barbados.

Arrivals at Gibraltar, Feb. 11—Steamer Arachue from Halifax, N.S.; Schooner Armored from St. John, N.B.

WILSON'S RETURN.

London, Feb. 11.—President Wilson will sail from Brest for New York, February 16, according to Reuters Paris correspondent.

MUST CEASE HOSTILITIES

London, February 11.—(Via Havas) The allied governments have ordered the Poles and the Germans to cease hostilities, according to newspaper reports received here today from Berlin by way of Copenhagen.

PRINCE CALLS UPON WILSON

Paris, Feb. 11.—In the interval between the meeting of the Peace Conference Commission on a Society of Nations and session of the Supreme Council today, President Wilson received the Prince of Wales at the Murat Mansion. The Prince called on the President in company with his staff.

VETERAN RETIRES.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11.—James Scott, a veteran with the Chicago Americans, tonight announced his retirement from professional baseball. He has accepted a position in Belford, Wis., and in addition, will play independent ball.

STROKE MACDONALD'S "INDEX"

GERMANY SERVED WITH ULTIMATUM BY THE ENTENTE

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE SEND NOTES TO ARMISTICE COMMISSION.

Copenhagen, Feb. 11.—Great Britain and France have sent notes to Matthias Erzberger, President of the German Armistice Commission, the Weimar correspondent of the Berlingske Tidende says he learns from a reliable source dealing with the failure of Germany to deliver locomotives and agricultural machinery as agreed. He says the tone of the notes virtually constitutes a threat to Germany.

The correspondent adds that it is reported that a similar note is expected from the United States.

Shorten Period.

Paris, Feb. 11.—A proposal to change the Allied armistice policy and greatly shorten the armistice periods is understood to be before the Supreme War Council. This proposal calls for the limiting of the armistice periods to about ten days, at the end of which time new terms would be imposed on Germany. The sentiment is expressed by many in attendance on peace conference that this would give the Allies a better hold on the situation and enable them to meet the constantly changing conditions. No intimation is given as to the attitude of the Supreme War Council in the matter.

Mathias Erzberger and the other members of the German Armistice Commission were preparing to leave Weimar today, according to despatches received here for Treves to carry out negotiations for a renewal of the armistice.

The demobilization of the French army has not been suspended, contrary to persistent rumors but is proceeding on schedule, according to a statement made to the Associated Press today by a French official.

Since Marshal Foch's announcement before the Armistice Committee that the Germans could mobilize two million men in six weeks, there has been a feeling of uneasiness expressed by the French public. Pessimistic views have been openly discussed as also has been apprehensions of a renewal of the German offensive. The newspapers have commented on the situation in a manner such as to call for frequent blanks in their pages, due to censorship.

German Request.

London, Feb. 11.—Representatives of the German Government have asked permission from the Armistice Commission at Spa to be allowed to use warships against the Bolsheviks who are seizing towns on the Baltic coast, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Central News.

Germany has also requested the support of Allied warships.

EBERT IS ELECTED GERMAN PRESIDENT

RECEIVED 277 VOTES OUT OF 379 IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Basel, Feb. 11.—The German National Assembly today elected Friedrich Ebert, President of the German State by a vote of 277 out of 379 votes.

Herr Ebert accepted the election. Count von Posadowsky-Wehner received 49 votes.

The annual salary of the President of the German Republic, will be limited to one million marks, according to a despatch from Berlin. The President will reside in Berlin. He will select his executive from all parties.

Post Provisional.

London, February 11.—A German wireless despatch reporting the election of Herr Ebert describes his post as "provisional state president."

It adds that there were fifty one abstentions from voting. Philipp Shiedemann and Matthias Erzberger each polled one vote.

After the election Dr. Edouard David in a speech said the Empire for the first time had a chief who, by virtue of his election was empowered to speak and act in the name of the German people. The mouthpiece which spoke by inverted right had disappeared and in his place stood a leader chosen by the people.

It was mainly due to Herr Ebert, the speaker continued, that the revolution in Germany had not followed the example of Russia, leading to bloody chaos and dissolution of right and order. The German people would have confidence in Herr Ebert's skill, activity and firmness to protect their freedom from every danger, either from the Left or the Right.

The Majority Socialists applauded the statement, but the Independent Socialists expressed dissent.

Herr Ebert in his speech accepting the presidency declared that his purpose would be impartiality to dispense justice, without favor or prejudice.

MORE EVIDENCE UPON PRINCESS SOPHIA'S WRECK

VESSEL WOULD HAVE BEEN SAVED BY LIGHT ON THE REEF.

Vancouver, B.C., Feb. 11.—Testimony of Captain C. D. Noroutso, Marine Superintendent of the British Columbia Coast Service, was the feature of the sitting of the Princess Sophia enquiry here yesterday. He testified as to the passenger carrying capacity of the Sophia and her life-saving equipment, which was greater than necessary for the passengers carried on the last trip.

Captain Noroutso did not think that the posts standing by the Sophia soon after the vessel struck would have been able to carry all the passengers away. The nearest land from the reef was two and a half miles away, and there were no habitable for many miles.

"If there had been a light on the reef, I am sure that the Sophia would not have been lost," declared Captain Noroutso.

He told the court that he had applied to the United States for a light on the reef. A look-out was carried on the Sophia and he undoubtedly would be at his post.

James McGovern, Superintending Engineer of the coast at Vancouver told the court about the amount and disposition of oil on the Sophia. He calculated that the oil, after it had been all pumped out would cause the vessel to rise. It was found thickly covering the water for many miles around the wreck.

The Weather

Toronto, February 11.—The weather continues mild in the Western Provinces, and has turned milder in Western Ontario, while from the Ottawa Valley eastward it has been moderately cold. The Atlantic disturbance has passed to the eastward of Newfoundland.

Temperatures.

	Min.	Max.
Dawson	4	8
Atlin	26	34
Prince Rupert	36	38
Vancouver	40	44
Victoria	40	46
Kamloops	34	44
Calgary	22	44
Edmonton	6	24
Battleford	10	44
Moose Jaw	14	32
Winnipeg	24	26
Port Arthur	26	36
Sault Ste. Marie	16	30
Parry Sound	8	26
London	10	34
Toronto	10	32
Kingston	4	26
Ottawa	6	20
Montreal	8	14
Quebec	8	10
Halifax	12	24
St. John	16	22

*Below zero.

Forecasts:
Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay: Southwest winds mostly fair and milder.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence: Some light local snowfalls, but mostly cold and fair.

Lower St. Lawrence: Fair, stationary or higher temperature.

Gulf and North Shore: Fair and cold.

Maritime Provinces: Moderate northwest winds; fair and cold.

Lake Superior District: Fair, not much change in temperature.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan: Easterly to northerly winds, light local snow, stationary or a little lower temperature.

Alberta: Fair, not much change in temperature.

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For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*



Late Winter Cloves

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.

Holt, Renfrew & Co. Limited

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Note Paper

COME IN AND SEE OUR VALENTINES.

JOHN E. WALSH'S Reg'd.

11 ST. JOHN STREET QUEBEC.

HER VALENTINE

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.

G. SEIFERT & SONS,
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

108 ST. PETER STREET, QUEBEC.

Great



Sale

THE results of our annual Five for Four Sale exceeds all expectations. The universal satisfaction expressed on all sides finds its own reflection in our happiness in being able to place before our patrons so widespread an opportunity to practice economy. This sale is a bargain event of the utmost importance. With the exception of groceries and certain lines of merchandise already marked down in price, you can get five yards or five articles for the price of four on practically everything in the store. Take full advantage of this money-saving opportunity.

5 For 4

5 for 4 On Classical Music at 15c a Copy

- Le Papillon, By C. Lavallee 15c
- La Diabolique, By Leybach 15c
- Coquette Valse, By Bachmann 15c
- Coquette Valse, By Waldteufel 15c
- Sourire D'Avril, By Doret 15c
- Lux Grace, By Chas. Bohm 15c
- Last Hope, By Chas. Gottschalk 15c
- Luce di Lammermoor, By Donizetti 15c
- La Harpe Botienne, By Smith 15c
- La Tempete, By Weber 15c
- Les Huguenots, By Jacob Meyerbeer 15c
- Il Traviatore, By Jacob Meyerbeer 15c
- Il Traviatore in a more difficult piece By Smith 15c
- Rigoletto, By Verdi, Easy Version 15c
- Gazonnement des Oiseaux, By Bismont 15c
- Marina, Flotow, By Dora 15c
- La Vpon des Auges, By A. Sweet 15c
- Baiser d'Auges, By Lincoln 15c
- Victoire d'Amour Waltz, By Hardwood 15c
- Rose Tint, By J. Winne 15c
- Moss Rose, Gavotte, By Lincoln 15c
- Boho du Soleil Levant, Reverie By W. Van 15c
- Rosetime, Reverie By W. Van 15c
- Cour Jester March, By O. Smith 15c

In case of any numbers being sold, we reserve the right to substitute same.

Framed Pictures
Special at \$1.59

A very fine value in handsome framed pictures, consisting of colored subjects finished in 3 inch gilt moulding with fancy corners, size 21x36 inches. These are a splendid value at the sale price of.....\$1.59

In our enlarge picture framing department we are in a better position than ever to handle all kinds of framing orders. The choice of mouldings meets every requirement and all orders are executed promptly by experts. For certain satisfaction, bring your framing orders here.

5 For 4

Very Special Prices
On Fine Boots

A sale of high class footwear at prices lower than generally asked for inferior grade boots.

- Men's boots in brown or black calf or patent leather, sizes 6 to 11. Special at \$3.69 and\$4.79
- Ladies' boots of patent leather black dongola, gunmetal kid, or brown calf, sizes 2-12 to 6. Special a pair\$4.79
- Ladies' black patent leather or dongola kid boots, not all sizes. Special a pair.....\$2.49

The Prices Are Net.

5 For 4

All

Wallpapers

5 Rolls for 4

Figure out the cost of repapering your home during the spring and you will realize how considerable a saving you can expect by taking advantage of this 5 for 4 sale.

One great advantage is that we have the largest stock of wallpapers in town to select from, at the lowest prices known in the trade. Added to this is the personal profit which you will derive from the opportunity of getting five rolls of wallpaper for the price of four.

Laces and
Embroideries
5 Yards for 4

Lace of all kinds including, forehon, chun, maltese, val, guipure, and all over laces, all at five yards for the price of four.

17 inch swiss embroidery with heading for corset covers, specially priced at 25c, 39c, and up a yard, and all five yards for the price of four.

All over embroideries, 27 inches wide, for dresses, dressing sacks etc., at 39c, 49c and up a yard and all at the rate of five yards for the price of four.

Embroidered voile for Summer dresses, 45 inches wide, a yard 59c and 79c and up, and five yards for the price of four.

Swiss embroidery edgings and insertions, at 61c a yard and up, five yards for the price of four.

Braids of all kinds in sou-tache, military tubular, silk, mohair, and various other dress trimmings, all at five yards for the price of four.

Ribbons

5 Yards for 4

All silk ribbon 3-12 to 4 inches wide, in all shades. Sale price a yard 19c and five yards for the price of four.

All silk taffeta or duchess ribbon, 4-12 and 4 inches wide, in all colors. Special a yard 27c and five for four.

5 For 4

In Gloves

With the exception only of certain lines which are selling at reduced prices, the five for four plain applies our entire stock of gloves. You can choose gloves for ladies' and children in kid, suede, mocha, fur lined, silk, lisle thread, cashmere, wool or cotton, and five pairs of any one kind can be had for the price of four.

5 For 4

In Silks and Dress Goods

Our dress goods and silk counters have the appearance of being the busiest spot in the store. The example set by the many women who are thrifty providing against their Spring needs, is a good one to follow. All silks and dress goods which are not already marked down will be sold at the rate of five yards for the price of four. This includes black goods which are seldom met with in bargain sales.

In addition to the five for four specials, we offer the following special lines on which the prices are net.

Plain natural shantung silk, regular 90c a yard. Sale price 59c

Armure cloth, 42 inches wide, in a big range of colors including black splendid material for spring suits. Regular \$1.75 a yard. Sale price\$1.39

5 For 4

Price Reductions in the
China and Glass Department

Salad bowls in glass with silver base, Special\$2.00

Salad bowls in glass with perforated silver rim. Special\$1.69

Fruit dishes on silver base, Special\$1.50

Pudding bowls with perforated silver rim \$1.78, \$1.98 and\$2.00

Mustard jars in glass and silver. Special\$1.13

Celery jars in glass and silver. Special\$1.79

Sugar bowls with spoons in silver. Special\$1.75

Five Yards for Four in
Linens and Wash Goods

Table linens, napkins, towels, cotton, cotton sheets, pillowcases, centers, flannellettes, 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.

5 For 4

5 for 4 Specials in Ladies' and Children's Wear

Waists in lawn and marquisette, in white, assorted styles Price 98c 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' muslin shantung and linen dresses reduced to \$3.98 at the 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 middie reduced to 59c, 74c, 89c, and 98c 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 the rate of 5 for 4

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

Ladies' cotton caismoles, very good quality, reduced to 39c and 49c at the rate of 5 for 4

THE PAQUET COMPANY LIMITED.

Retail Division - 157-173 St Joseph Street

"MY THREE YEARS IN A GERMAN PRISON"

By HON. HENRI S. BELAND, M.D., M.P.
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CHAPTER XXXI (Continued)

On July 2, 1918, we arrived in England, and the inspection which I had dreaded so much on account of the numerous written works I had brought with me from Germany, was of the most simple kind. At the inspection office at Gravesend, where I had the advantage of meeting some of the chief officials, they showed themselves exceedingly conciliating and accommodating towards me. They did not delay my journey to London, and promised that all my papers, documents, letters, etc., should be returned to me at the capital through the office of the High Commissioner of Canada. There was a big trunk full of these documents, and I wish here to acknowledge the courtesy of the officials and to thank them for having kept their word so punctually and considerately.

Of my sojourn of four weeks in London I must mention three events which will always remain impressed on my memory. The first, of course, is the gracious invitation I received from His Majesty the King to visit him at Buckingham Palace. On the day arranged, at noon, I had the very great honor to be received by the King with a courtesy and a kindness which deeply moved me. It was impossible not to notice on His Majesty's features marks of the anxiety and disquietude he had borne during the past four years. It was at the time of the new and terrible

offensive of the Germans in Champagne, and it was also—though hoping for it we did not then know it—the signal for the counter-offensive which was to lead the allied armies from one success to another and so on to the definite breakdown of the German military machine.

I took leave of His Majesty, but not without asking leave to express to him, on behalf of his French-Canadian subjects particularly, our congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his wedding, which had been celebrated the day previous at St. Paul's Cathedral.

It was at about this time that I had the pleasure of meeting, after about four years' separation, my stepson, an officer in the Belgian army, who had obtained leave of absence to come from the battlefields of Flanders to meet me in England. I had been accompanied from Holland by the second son of my wife. He had, at great risk to his life, crossed the electrical barrier which separated Belgium from Holland. His purpose was now to enter the Belgian army. The two brothers met for the first time at a London hotel, and a few days afterwards both left England together and resumed duty on the fields of battle.

A few days before the date fixed for my passage to Canada I received from General Turner an invitation to visit the Canadian camps at

Frenchman Pond and Bramshott. At Frenchman Pond we saw the troops who had recently arrived from Canada. Here they received their first military training in England. They were afterwards transferred to Bramshott, where their military education was completed.

At both places it was my privilege to address a few words to the Canadian troops, and to congratulate them on their fine deportment, which, I may add, excited general admiration alike in England and France. The day I spent with our Canadian officers and soldiers will remain one of the happiest remembrances of my life. More especially, I shall never forget the impression created by the march-past of the 10th Canadian Reserve Regiment (French-Canadian), Col. Desrosiers taking the salute. One could not witness such a demonstration without feeling throughout his whole being a thrill of enthusiasm and admiration.

I sought to express to the men

the pride and gratitude we felt towards them, and I promised to bring back to the Canadian people the message I could plainly read on their faces, which may be thus expressed, Courage, Patience, and Confidence in Victory.

As I write these lines the exploits of these brave Canadians, without distinction of race, have been crowned with success—have been enveloped in immortal glory. Victory, so long doubted, is reflected in all its radiance in the folds of their flag. All honor to them! History will record their deeds and heroism in letters of gold.

And the memory of those who have made the supreme sacrifice will be enshrined throughout this land with perpetual flowers, whilst the incense of our gratitude will continue to ascend until the last drop of the majestic rivers of Canada has rolled by their mournful homes on its way to the sea. Let us bow our heads to those who return from the mighty struggle and honor the memory of the still more glorious who, enveloped in the love of Britain, France and Canada, repose in the soil, witness of their exploits.

(To be Continued)

The stars that may be seen by the naked eye in both hemispheres number about 6,000

BROU

The Logical Treatment
Direct—Quick—Effective
FOR THE
MOST OBSTINATE CASES
Sold by all Druggists

Nobody likes
corn flakes
better than
me—says Bobby
and I have
the best—

**POST
TOASTIES**

REPATRIATION
PROBLEMS...

Q. When a fellow is lying in hospital, maybe minus a limb, in any case badly used up, wondering how in the world he is ever going to take his place among men again—can anything be done to improve his mental outlook?

A. Yes, a great deal can and has been done for such men.

Q. What is done for them?

A. They are given what are called "Ward Occupations."

A. Various kinds of light and interesting work, which can be carried on by a man lying in bed, or sitting in an invalid chair.

Q. How does this work benefit the man?

A. First, by engaging his attention, and taking his mind off his troubles and drawbacks; by exercising his ingenuity in the manufacture of small trifles without tiring him too much, and, most important of all, by restoring his self-confidence in his own creative ability and power to become again independent by his own efforts—in spite of his serious handicaps.

Q. Are these occupations intended to provide the man with a means of livelihood?

A. No. They are adopted as curative measures, and incentives to self-up and have been found very successful.

Q. What is "Occupational Therapy," it's getting to be quite a common phrase these days?

A. It is work carried on in the hospitals, with the same primary objects as the Ward Occupations, i.e., that of restoring through light and interesting work the creative ambitions of badly injured men. A man may be said to graduate from Ward

Occupations to Occupational Therapy.

Q. Has it any other field?

A. Yes. In many cases, by reason of the lines of activity taken up, it serves as a basis for vocational re-training, men often discovering an altogether unexpected aptitude in some particular line, as a result of "tinkering" with the many kinds of occupation at the hospital to interest and instruct convalescents.

Q. Does the Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment Department give a man sufficient training in any of these lines to enable him to earn his living thereby?

A. Yes, a man prevented by injuries from following his pre-war occupation may choose another suited to his tastes and present physical condition, in which he will receive a thorough practical training and every effort will be made to place him in a suitable position, where his disability will be the least possible handicap.

Q. Can such training be obtained in more than one centre, or must all men go to the same place in order to enjoy its advantages?

A. Yes, there are 14 centres throughout the Dominion, where the Technical Schools and Universities, with their trained staffs and up-to-date equipment, are devoting much of their time and energy to this work.

Q. Is there any practical work included in these courses?

A. Yes, a good deal.

Q. Mostly in shops and factories, under actual working conditions. Employers of labor, both large and small, have placed their staffs and experience at the disposal of the Dept. for this purpose.

Q. What benefit is this shop experience to the men?

A. Of the greatest possible benefit. They come in close contact with actual working conditions and find out

the degree of proficiency that is demanded. This is particularly in the case of badly injured or disabled men. If they can make good in the shop work they need have no fear of their ability to hold their own in the labor market in competition with able-bodied civilians.

Q. Does the Dept. give a man sufficient training along any particular line to enable him to earn his living in that way?

A. Certainly, the training, along whatever line, is thorough by practical, the most up-to-date methods being adopted, and the "Course" is not completed until the student is able to obtain an as good work, paying him a living wage.

Q. What proof is there of this?

A. The best possible proof is the fact that 95 per cent of these retrained men have become self-supporting in their new occupations.

Q. Are these Courses open to Canadian Soldiers only?

A. No. Ex-soldiers of the British and Allied Armies, living in Canada, and coming within the classes for which the Courses are provided, are eligible to all the benefits of such courses on the same terms as Canadian boys.

Q. What provision is made for a man's dependents during his period of re-training?

A. Both he and his dependents are given adequate pay and allowance by the Department.

**AVOID COUGHS
and COUGHERS!**

Coughing
Spreads
Disease
SINCE
1870

SHILOH
SO DISRUPTIVE COUGHS
HALF THIS FOR CHILDREN

ESTABLISHED 1764.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1919.

TWO CENTS.

ANOTHER LETTER
TO MR. MAGNANMR. BOUCHARD OPPOSED TO
CIVIL SERVANTS MEDDLING
IN POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

The controversy between Mr. T. D. Bouchard, M.L.A. for St. Hyacinthe, and Mr. C. J. Magnan, General Inspector of Catholic Schools, relative to school attendance is still continuing, and in another letter addressed to Mr. Magnan yesterday the member for St. Hyacinthe again declines to meet him at Laval University tonight.

Mr. Bouchard in his latest letter asserts that he will not by his presence at the meeting in question acquiesce in the propriety of public servants meddling in debates of the House and taking sides for one party or another.

The letter is as follows:

Mr. C. J. Magnan, General Inspector of Catholic Schools, Quebec:

Dear Sir,—I received your letter of February 7th, in which you write:

"You refuse my invitation chiefly for two reasons: 1st, the choice of the place; 2nd, the time which is given you to answer me, a quarter of an hour."

If you confined yourself to my letter of the 6th of February you would not make this statement, for it is far from being exact. This is what I wrote:

I do not wish to discuss the inequality of the conditions which you impose upon me especially as regards the choice of the place and the division of the time, fifteen minutes for me and no restrictions on you before and after my answer.

I do not see by what logic you can conclude that I refused your invitation chiefly for these two reasons particularly when the following paragraph indicated very clearly the motive for my refusal. I quote this paragraph to refresh your memory and particularly that of the newspaper readers:

"At all events I decline your invitation because I believe that the personality of Mr. Magnan and that of Mr. Bouchard must be set aside in this big question which is now claiming the attention of the Province."

"Is that not clear enough? I will add: The discussion which might take place at the University will not advance the solution of the problem one step," and I concluded by stating: "Please believe, Mr. Magnan, that you will not succeed in dragging me into a personal quarrel to make me forget the main issue."

I have not changed my opinion and I again decline your offer. I blamed you for intruding into political questions and my presence at your meeting would be an acquiescence in the propriety of public servants meddling in the debates of the House and taking sides for one party or another.

You write: "It is on the advice of enlightened persons (sic) that I limited the time that would be granted you." More enlightened persons would have advised you to not invite me at all if you had consulted them at the proper time, that is to say, before publishing your first open letter advising you not to overstep your duties and you would have avoided the annoyance which has been occasioned you. The question of the rights and duties of parents properly belongs to the Council of Public Instruction, to the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council and it is, to say the least, improper that it should be declared solved by a public servant before it has been considered by these three bodies.

Yours truly,
T. D. BOUCHARD.

Quebec, February 11, 1919.

**DIVER AGAIN SURVEYS
SUNKEN LOCOMOTIVE**

In the presence of several Canadian Pacific Railway officials a diver employed by the company made another survey yesterday afternoon of the locomotive, cab and tender which went over the Pointe-a-Carcy Wharf into the St. Lawrence river some two weeks ago carrying with it three employees of the company. Nothing new in the position of the locomotive at the bottom of the river was reported by him nor of the whereabouts of the bodies of the three men after coming to the surface. The diver will make another survey this morning. In the meantime the Quebec Harbor Commission police are doing duty in the vicinity of the accident, keeping people away from the spot.

**DODD'S
KIDNEY
PILLS**

JEFFERY HALE'S
HOSPITAL REPORTTWELVE HUNDRED AND EIGH-
TEEN CASES TREATED AT
INSTITUTION DURING PAST
YEAR.

The 53rd Annual Meeting of Jeffery Hale's Hospital was held on Monday afternoon in the Mackenzie Memorial Building under the presidency of Mr. J. T. Ross with the following ladies and gentlemen present: Miss Maud Thomson, Mrs. Chas. Shaw, Miss A. Burdall, Mrs. Frank Ross, Mrs. J. T. Ross, Miss E. Shaw, Miss M. Shaw, Miss Emrie, The Lord Bishop of Quebec, Messrs. John Laird, G. W. Rhodes, Wm. Shaw, and Archibald Laurie.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec opened the meeting with prayer after which the various reports and statements were presented and unanimously adopted. A vote was then taken for two elective Governors and resulted in the election of Messrs. Godfrey W. Rhodes and A. B. Whitehead. Votes of thanks were extended to the clergy and congregations, who during the year made collections on behalf of the Hospital, as well as to the general public for their continued generous support of the institution. The thanks of the Governors were also extended to the lady superintendents in charge of the various wards as well as to the medical staff for their efficient services during the year; to Mr. A. E. Scott, for his services as Auditor; and to the Board of Governors.

In the Governors' report it was stated that at the request of the military authorities, ten beds for surgical and medical, and ten beds for tuberculosis cases were provided in the hospital for soldiers during the year. It also contains expressions of regret on the passing away of the late Mr. Gustave G. Stuart, K.C., and the late Dr. James Douglas, of New York, the former a life Governor and a member of the Board for several years, and the latter a benefactor and former Quebecer through whose generosity it was made possible to erect the building now known as the Douglas Tuberculosis Wards.

It was announced at the meeting that during the past year the following legacies were bequeathed to the institution: from the estate of the late Miss McAdams, \$10,000 less successions dues; from the estate of the late Mrs. F. Billingsley, \$2,000, and that the Board has been notified by the executors of the late Mr. G. G. Stuart that under his will a legacy of \$5,000 has been bequeathed.

There were 1,216 indoor cases treated at the hospital during 1918, which is an increase of 275 patients over 1917. There were 42 cases remaining in the hospital on December 31st, 1918, and during the twelve months 1,182 cases were discharged; fifty-one deaths occurred giving a mortality rate of 4.1 per cent, deducting five cases who died within 48 hours of admission, the mortality rate was lowered to 3.7 per cent. The religious denominations during the year were as follows: Anglicans, 337; Presbyterians, 147; Methodists, 80; Baptists, 22; Roman Catholics, 538; Lutherans, 12; Hebrews, 23; Orthodox, 16.

The statement submitted by the Treasurer showed the receipts of the hospital to have been \$46,684.67 and the expenditures \$38,501.53, leaving a surplus of \$8,183.14.

A complete report of the above institution will be published within the next few days.

MORRIN COLLEGE LECTURE.

Mr. L. Harcourt Farmer Will Speak
on Hamlet, Prince of Denmark
Friday Evening.

Mr. L. Harcourt Farmer, the noted Shakespearean exponent will give a lecture recital at the Morrin College Hall on Friday evening, February 14 at 8.15 o'clock under the joint auspices of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and the Governors of Morrin College to which the public are cordially invited. Mr. Farmer will take for his subject, "Hamlet, Prince of Denmark." Professor J. A. Dale, of the Faculty of Arts, Department of Education of McGill University, Montreal in commenting on his recitals says:

"Mr. Harcourt Farmer's recitals of Shakespeare are thoughtful interpretations to which he has brought both study and insight. In voice and acting power he has a wide range; and he has a sympathetic appreciation of the possibilities both of the poetic and dramatic aspects of Shakespeare. He has done much for the study of Shakespeare in Canada; his recitals have given pleasure to a considerable variety of audiences."

**BORDEN EXPECTED
BACK IN MARCH.**

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 11.—Official advice as to the return of Sir Robert Borden from overseas are still lacking here, although it is stated that he will be back early in March.

FRANCE REVISING
ELECTORAL LISTSCOMING NATIONAL ELEC-
TIONS MAY ALSO TAKE
PLACE IN LIBERATED PROV-
INCES.

Paris, France.—With the opening of the year and the probability of more serious development of peace activities of every kind, the mere murmurings about the elections which one heard occasionally between the time of the armistice and the end of December give place to definite arrangements and the accomplishment of some preliminaries. Thus as from Jan. 1 the revision of the electoral lists began with many exact injunctions from M. Pams, Minister of the Interior, as to how this important work should be carried out, and a little extra advice from M. Clemenceau himself, apparently in the interests of the polls in whose service he seems to be indefatigable. This revision will occupy three months.

For the time being numerous meetings of political groups are discussing the situation as regards the system of elections, and so forth, and make their resolutions accordingly. Two of the groups in the Senate recently reached a series of decisions. The Democratic Radical and the Radical-Socialist Left, under the presidency of M. Emile Sombes, expressed the view that the elections, after the establishment of the electoral lists and demobilization, ought to be general throughout France and ought to take place in all the liberated or retaken departments in this order—municipal elections, departmental, legislative, senatorial.

The Republican Union, under the presidency of M. Boudinot, adopted the same order of elections, insisting on the urgency of the revision of the electoral lists, especially in the liberated regions, as well as on the measures to be taken to insure Alsace-Lorraine being represented in Parliament as soon as possible. The two classes of senators, its was considered, should be elected at the same time. As regards this latter proposal, it may be remarked, in passing, that the election of senators is made indirectly and by an electoral body which is made up of (1) delegates chosen by the municipal council of each commune in proportion to the population, and (2) of the deputies, councillors-general and district councillors of the department. In this way the 223 departmental senators of the 300 who make up the full body are elected, and they are so elected for nine years, one-third of the number retiring every three years. The Republican Union considered also that the elections should take place as soon as possible, and that upon that difficult and much disputed question as to the mode of the elections it should be left to the Chamber of Deputies to decide what should be done.

Of the A, B and C nine-year groups of the Senate, it is B and C which are now to be subjected to the process of election, and the Republican Union by a majority expressed the opinion that the elections of the two series ought to take place together with the stipulation that the B group shall go out in 1924 as if it had been elected in 1915 and that Series C shall go out in 1927, as though it has been elected in 1918. The Union thought also that the same idea should be adopted in regard to the renewal of the departmental assemblies.

Again, the Radical-Socialist group in the Chamber has given its mind to the question, and after a meeting issued a report in which it was stated that the group is of opinion that the settlement by Parliament of important problems of an economic, financial, and social character, and particularly of all questions relative to agricultural and industrial reconstruction, ought to have precedence at the present time over all debates on electoral reform. As to the elections, the group expresses its preference for a system of scrutiny which would permit of ascertaining the feelings and wishes of the electorate on an enlarged basis. On the other hand, when it is possible to proceed with the legislative elections throughout French territory, it announced itself formally in favor of their taking precedence.

There have been many conjectures in the most recent times as to the date of the elections. The Premier has stated that he is strongly of opinion that the present Chamber of Deputies, which has borne the brunt of all the heavy, anxious, and tremendous responsibility of parliamentary action during the war should have the honor and privilege of ratifying the conditions of peace, and this view meets with a tolerably general approval. There can only be speculation as to when the Peace Conference will have completed its labors, or that part of them which relates to the drawing up and final revision of the peace conditions, but there is a general belief that his must be accomplished before May 31, which in the normal course of peace times is the date when, every four years, the Chamber relinquishes its authority and is renewed by election.

It is believed then to be likely that the date for the expiration of the powers of the existent assembly will be fixed for May 31, and as, according to the general law of elections, these must take place during the 30 days

WISKEY-RUNNERS
PLEASE NOTE

Ottawa, Ont., February 11.—Stiff penalties for the sale of liquor to officers or men in uniform are contained in the provisions of an Order-in-Council which has been provided by the Government. The Order provides that any person, other than a medical officer, physician or surgeon, no matter whether licensed to sell liquor or not, who sells liquor to soldiers in uniform may be tried by military court martial and if found guilty, be sentenced to a term of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months or a fine of \$300, or both.

previous to the expiration of those powers, the elections would thus be held in the interval between the beginning of April and the end of May. This would appear, moreover, to be most suitable and to satisfy the demands made by different sections of opinion, notably in the matter of giving full opportunity to the demobilized soldiers to express their views. One of the Parisian morning newspapers has just been indulging in some extensive and detailed speculations on this subject, based on various rumors that are afloat, and has stated that the government has positively decided that the elections shall take place on April 27. This statement had no sooner made its appearance than the government sent out a semi-official disclaimer, stating that the information was without foundation, that at no time had the government wavered and deputy mayors for a given any consideration to the question of the elections, and that in any case it would be impossible to fix any date for the elections, inasmuch as the law by which the powers of Parliament have been extended stipulates that it will be necessary to pass another law for the renewal of the Chamber.

As the question of the elections comes to be seriously and practically approached the magnitude of the task with which France and its electoral machinery are now confronted is better appreciated. It is, indeed, an enormous one, for France putting aside all things for the war, and insisting that it would be bad for the union sacred and the successful prosecution of the war if there were electoral contests of any sort whatever has had no election business of any kind for more than four years. Now, not only is the machinery for all kinds of elections very much out of date and rusty, but there is a really enormous agglomeration of postponed elections, to be dealt with in 1919 a third of the Senate ought to have been elected, and this was postponed. Then in 1916 the entire renewal of the municipal councils and half the conseils-generaux and the conseils d'arrondissement should have taken place. In 1918 another third of the Senate should have been elected and the whole of the Chamber of Deputies. There has been no annual revision of the voting lists during this period of four years.

All the elections must take place this year. What is comes to, then, is this, that during this series of elections, the whole of which with their attendant preliminaries and arrangements, are expected to be spread over a period of from six to eight months, there will be elected 223 senators, 602 deputies, 1500 conseils-generaux, 200 conseillers d'arrondissement, 600,000 municipal councillors and more than 35,000 communes in France.

As one hears much already and is destined to hear much more in the near future about the commune, which is the unit of local government in France. It may be explained for those who are not French that the size and population of these communes vary considerably, and that it has to be a very small group of persons on the countryside that does not rise to this dignity. Of the total number just quoted as many as 38,873, constituting an immense majority, have actually fewer than 1500 inhabitants each, and nearly 20,000 of them had positively less than 500 inhabitants each at the last census. Some of these, by the ravages of war, have dwindled to even smaller proportions, but a few, by their selection as sites for war factories and so forth have grown from the smallest and most insignificant things to great communities which, though they may now shed some of their numbers, will all ways for the future be more considerable items in the general municipal system than previously.

It is considerations of this kind which make the necessity of a new census so manifest. At the beginning of the war there were only 134 communes of more than 20,000 inhabitants each. A municipal council manages the local affairs of each commune, and it consists of from 10 to 30 members who are elected for four years by universal suffrage, and by the "scrutin de liste," by Frenchmen of over 21 years and with a six months' residence qualification. These councils, however, have no absolute autonomy in regard to their own affairs, for every decision that they make must receive the sanction of the prefect, and in some cases it is even necessary that a decision should be submitted to the Conseil General or to the President of the republic himself. The share of direct taxation that the commune must pay to the state is determined by persons known as "repartiteurs," who are selected by the prefect from lists of candidates provided by the municipal councils.

RETURNED MEN
IMPATIENT FOR
GRANTS OF LANDTHREATEN TO TAKE GOVERN-
MENT LAND IF NOT GIVEN
THEM.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 11.—With land lying uncultivated around them, the season of the year rapidly advancing and idleness using up their hard-earned savings, the returned soldiers in the Prairie Provinces are becoming impatient at the inactivity of the Government in dealing with the land question.

To such a degree has their impatience grown that they threaten to take over the land themselves if the Government at Ottawa does not supply them with it. Mr. C. G. McNeil, Dominion Secretary of the G.W.V.A., has received a copy of a resolution passed by the Land Committee of the G.W.V.A. of Calgary threatening to take possession of all desirable Government lands within thirty days unless action is immediately taken.

"That we deplore the action of the Government with reference to the supplying of land for the returned veterans, we demand that a decision be arrived at within 30 days; if same cannot be given within prescribed time, we propose to take possession of all desirable vacant Government lands, held under lease or otherwise."

This resolution was carried unanimously at a meeting of three hundred veterans, all farmers, at Calgary, last week-end. The only way to satisfy the men, it is said, is for the Department to order a requisition of all cattle leases with a view to their occupation.

Government Acts.

The Government has taken action toward the immediate procuring of land for soldiers' settlement. It is well-known that the Minister of the Interior has had under preparation a bill, for presentation to Parliament at the coming session, enabling the Soldier Settlement Board to acquire farm districts and to acquire stock and implements for sale on specially favorable terms to returned soldiers. The granting of the armistice and the consequent demobilization of the Canadian force is now rapidly adding to the demands made upon the Board and a very great desirability of placing the Board in a position to provide soldiers with land sufficiently soon for this season's operations has convinced the Government that no time should be lost and that appropriate legislation should, under the War Measures Act, be put into effect at once to take care of immediate demands. It is understood that very early in the session Parliament will be asked to ratify the action taken by the Government by the passage of a bill practically along the same lines as the Order-in-Council just enacted.

This course has been urged upon the Minister by the Great War Veterans' Association and Army and Navy Veterans who have all along taken a keen interest in the project and are rendering the Boards every assistance in their power.

Cascarets Work
While You SleepNo headache, biliousness, up-
set stomach or constipation
tomorrow

Spend 10 cents—feel grand! Tonight take Cascarets to live your liver and clean your bowels. Stop the headaches, biliousness, sourness, gases, coated tongue, bad breath, sallowness and constipation—Take Cascarets and enjoy the nicest, gentlest "inside cleansing" you ever experienced. Wake up feeling fine. Cascarets is best cathartic for children. Taste like candy. No disappointment! Thirty million boxes of this harmless, famous cathartic are sold each year now.

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION.

Weimar, Feb. 10, Monday.—(By The Associated Press)—The National Assembly unanimously adopted a provisional constitution at six o'clock this evening after a three-hour wrangle between the Independent Socialists, on one side, and all the rest of the House on the other, over one single point—the question of secret agreements.

Although the Independents lost in their contention that Germany should pave the way for the entire world in going definitely on record in favor of open diplomacy agreements, they rose belatedly to make the acceptance of the constitution as a whole unanimous despite the inclusion of the clause they had opposed.

This paragraph—a part of the sixth clause of the constitution reads as originally conceived and now accepted: "As soon as the German Empire is represented in the League of Nations, with the aim to exclude secret agreements, all agreements with the nations allied in the League must have the acquiescence of the National Assembly and the State Commission."

NEWCOMBE DENIES
ALLEGED ORDERSINSTRUCTIONS CITED BY
JUDGE LANGELIER NOT
FROM DEPT. OF JUSTICE.

Ottawa, February 11.—The Department of Justice has no knowledge of such instructions in regard to military defaulters as have been cited by Judge Langelier, of Quebec, referring tonight to Judge Langelier's statement, E. L. Newcomb, Deputy Minister of Justice and Chairman of the Military Service Branch, said:

"These instructions were not issued by the Department of Justice and by no one acting under my authority."

In his statement Judge Langelier cites as part of the written instructions, "handed to me as emanating from the Federal Department of Justice," the following:

"When an individual surrenders and alleges in his plea that he was induced in error or that he had any physical reason, we recommend that the constable or officer suggest to the magistrate that he merely impose a light or nominal penalty or fine."

Certain problems which arise out of the enforcement of the Military Service Act are understood to be engaging the attention of the Government.

Among them is the lack of uniformity of sentences, which have been imposed for infractions of the Act or failure to comply with its requirements. While there have been complaints that unduly light sentences have been imposed in some cases, it has also been reported that excessively severe punishments have been inflicted. In some cases, it seems that sentences were imposed largely as examples to other men. It has been proposed, therefore, that a number of these sentences to long terms of imprisonment be reduced. A draft Order-in-Council is said to be before the Cabinet.

G. W. V. A. Resolution.

Kingston, February 11.—The Kingston branch of the Great War Veterans' has passed a resolution heartily endorsing the action of the Ontario magistrates in sentencing deserters to very severe punishment. The Association much regrets that Quebec's magistrates, on the whole, do not mete out justice to such offenders.

TRANSPORTATION
FOR DEPENDENTS
OF THE SOLDIERSWILL BE SUPPLIED FREE OF
CHARGE BY THE GOVERN-
MENT.

Free transportation for all wives and dependents of soldiers returning to Canada from France and the United Kingdom is the provision of a new Order-in-Council, which will place Canadian repatriation in line with the policies adopted by the Government of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Wives and children under eighteen years of age of Canadian officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who have served in the Canadian military or naval forces are included in the term "soldier's dependents."

Those dependents who have never resided in Canada heretofore shall be included in such provision and all soldiers dependents shall be allowed free entry into Canada without regard to the Canadian Immigration laws and regulations, whether they have been previously resident in Canada or not.

The accommodation provided by the Government will be third-class on the ship and over land from the present address in the United Kingdom or Europe to the port of embarkation and also from Canadian ports to the final destination in Canada.

Any parties so desiring may add to the amount of provision made by the Government sufficient to secure accommodation in a better class, provided such is available at the time of travelling.

Families will be expected to provide themselves with funds sufficient

HOW GERMANY
SOUGHT PROFIT
BY DESTRUCTIONREPORT PREPARED IN 1914 BY
ENEMY MAIN HEADQUARTERS
REVEALED.

Paris, February 11.—(By the Associated Press)—The report prepared in 1914 by German Main Headquarters to show how Germany would benefit from the destruction of certain industries in France contained 452 pages, according to the statement made to the Supreme War Council at its meeting Monday afternoon by J. A. Klotz, the French Minister of Finance. Material for the report was collected by 200 experts who were released from military duties for the purpose.

A full review is made of every French industry, including spinning, dyeing, chemicals, pottery, sugar, brewing, mining, leather, milling, clothing and rope making. The report says that all these industries "offer excellent openings for German traders in spite of a somewhat hostile feeling."

As the French metal industry in the occupied regions had been "suppressed," and was without supplies of raw material, which the occupied regions could not produce, the report says that it was possible for German traders "to substitute themselves in this new market."

Regarding the French sugar industry the German headquarters pamphlet says:

"Business relations with Germany are sure to continue because the French sugar industry cannot do without German beet seed without damaging itself and it must also buy large quantities of German coal, the French coal mines having suffered severely."

In its inventory of the ruin caused in the weaving plants of Northern France, the report says:

"Considerable quantities of raw material, manufactured goods, thread on bobbins and warps have been sent to Germany. In Sedan all the plants have been destroyed. The machinery has been taken away and the buildings lie open to the winds like scrap iron. There is an enormously important opening there for German constructors."

GERVAIS CONFESSES.

Admits Murder of Adolph Lajoie in
Coroner's Inquest.

Prince Albert, Sask., February 11.—At the Coroner's inquest, held here last night, Dr. Gervais made a full confession that he shot Adolph Lajoie through the heart. The charred remains of Lajoie were found in the ruins of his shack, which had been set on fire after the murder was committed. Gervais is visibly suffering under the mental strain. He was rebuked by the "coroner several times because of the disconnected manner in which he gave his evidence. He thought that either he or Victor Carmel, who had accompanied him to Lajoie's shack had killed Lajoie, but he believed that it was he (Gervais), who had fired the shot, as he was unable to pay eighty dollars which he owed the murdered man.

to purchase food and pay the expenses incidental to their house work."

Refused.

All soldiers dependents who arrived from the United Kingdom on or after the 11th of November, 1918, are entitled to a refund from the Government in amount to that allowed by the above regulations. These refunds will be paid through the Department of Militia and Defence, except in the cases where the dependents are transported through the Canadian Commission of Immigration in London, England, in which cases refunds will be made through the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

Commencing from the 16th day of January, 1919, the repatriation of soldiers dependents is undertaken by the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

The DIET
During
and After
INFLUENZA

The Old Reliable
Round Package

HORLICK'S
Malted Milk

Very Nutritious, Digestible

The REAL Food-Drink, instantly prepared Made by the ORIGINAL Horlick process and from carefully selected materials. Used successfully over 1/4 century. Endorsed by physicians everywhere.

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and get
Horlick's The Original
Thus Avoiding Imitations

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The Quebec Chronicle

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QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 12, 1919.

A HOT CAMPAIGN.

The prohibition question is today much to the fore in Quebec and, indeed throughout Canada, for reasons that are not hard to discover. Recent events in the United States have greatly emboldened those who champion compulsory abstinence throughout the Dominion but the temporary measures at present in force require further legislation in order to prolong their effectiveness until demobilization is complete when it is hoped to turn the whole country permanently "dry" by means of a referendum. On the other hand, this situation creates an opening both for advocates of moderation and for liquor interests to press for amendments in accordance with their views.

For some weeks past Parliaments, both Federal and Provincial, have been inundated with petitions and counter-petitions, for some weeks past both Prohibitionists and brewers have been advertising extensively in the Press and what action will finally be taken is still in doubt.

The Chronicle in common with other newspapers has been in receipt of appeals for editorial support by local as well as national temperance organizations and, before re-determining its policy on this vexed question, a thorough canvass of the entire situation has been made in order to discover if possible what course is best calculated to further the general interest. This done, it has been still unable to see any valid grounds for shifting from the position that the Chronicle has consistently maintained, which is that:

1. So long as the Scott or Canada Temperance Act remains law it is the duty of the authorities to enforce it honestly and vigorously as it is also the duty of good citizens to respect it.
2. For a variety of reasons this Act has failed to produce the results in Quebec that were hoped from it, and has created a situation that is not only more detrimental but more difficult to cope with than that which existed before. It should therefore be repealed as promptly as possible and more efficient legislation obtained.
3. Only two other alternatives are possible; absolute prohibition or stringent regulation. If a sufficient majority of the people are proved to be in favor of the first and a law that can be enforced is introduced the Chronicle is prepared to give it a fair trial but, if these necessary conditions are not realized, it earnestly advocates the licensing of light wines and beer under proper supervision with the manufacture and sale of spirits as beverages rigorously prohibited.

Temperance advocates represent that the Scott Act must remain in force for three years unless they choose to apply to Ottawa for its repeal in view of more satisfactory Provincial legislation but this is not the case; the measure has already been in force for nearly a year and can be repealed any time after next May by the same means that it was put in force. Notwithstanding legal defects which, coupled with public apathy or antagonism render its efficiency highly problematical under any conditions, it is a matter for regret that the measure has never been given an honest trial through strict enforcement. The situation, however, is that a large percentage of the population refuse to respect the law while authority will not or cannot take any serious steps to ensure its observance.

Ever since last autumn, when the situation first became serious, the Chronicle has fought aggressively to stir the municipality to action and the temperance forces have done the same thing but without positive results. On one pretext or another a stubborn policy of evasion and procrastination has been persisted in, as a sample of which it is only necessary to refer to the instructions given the Mayor by the City Council on December 27th last, to interview the Provincial Government with a view to securing a proportion of such fines as might be collected in the Recorder's Court. There is no great distance between the City Hall and the Parliament buildings, there is telephonic communication between the two, and yet it was only on February 10th, over six weeks later that this interview actually took place and no further progress has been made than an assurance of consideration from Sir Lomer Gouin. Take again the situation at the Discharge Depot: the municipal police have been aware of the facts from the first, public complaint was made by Col. Marriott, the Commanding Officer, more than a week ago and yet it was only on Monday last that, as a result of pressure and newspaper agitation, any show of action was made.

As a result of the Scott Act, blind-pigs, boot-leggers, and whisky-runners are scattered in holes and corners from one end of the city to the other, defying detection and even a hundred convictions in eight weeks no more than scratched the surface of the abuse. Men who are caught are glad to pay their fines and resume a still profitable traffic immediately without further hindrance. This is not to say that no good has been done; on the contrary it is certain that greater temperance has resulted among those who were in the habit of frequenting licensed bars but hesitate to patronize illicit resorts; it is even possible that the total number of intemperate persons has been slightly reduced but this does not alter the fact that the amount of serious intoxication has been radically increased, that far more harm than good has been done.

If there is to be prohibition let it be universal and absolute, or else permit the sale of light wines and beer, otherwise the remedy will inevitably prove more fatal than the disease. So far as Federal legislation is concerned, in our opinion it is unwise unless

under exceptional circumstances such as war necessity. Law can only be effective where it has the sanction of public opinion, represented by a majority of at least eighty percent, and while public opinion in certain Provinces or municipalities may be prepared to, sanction prohibition, it has been clearly demonstrated that others are not and, to this extent, local option is preferable.

The whole issue will be settled one way or the other by referendum at no distant date, the urgency of war has ceased and, in the meantime, we believe that the Federal Government will be well advised to leave the issue to the several Provinces to adjust for themselves. As for the Provincial Government, unless it is certain that it has the support of a sufficient majority and is prepared to enact effective legislation, there remains only regulation to adopt.

NEW ARGUMENTS.

As the movement towards compulsory education steadily grows throughout the Province fresh reinforcements are being drafted to hold the Hindenburg line and accordingly we find Mr. Justice Dorian of the Superior Court conveying his convictions on the subject to a distinguished audience at Laval University.

So far as the Judge's remarks have to do with the institution of compulsory education among Catholics it would be out of place to discuss them and we shall not make the attempt but when he proceeds to analyze the position of Protestants in the matter we consider ourselves competent to reply.

It will be noticed that new and plausible arguments against concession to the minority's desires are advanced by Justice Dorian who is reported as follows:

"Compulsory education is demanded for Protestants, but what an anomaly! If the constraint sought is granted to or rather imposed upon the Protestants, it will result that, in a given municipality, Protestants will be prosecuted for an offense that does not exist for Catholics. Is it to be thought that they will endure such a state of things? A law that creates privileges creates discontent. This law that we Catholics find unjust and vexatious for ourselves, by what right can we impose it on others? A great number of Protestants want to have nothing to do without, otherwise the demand for it would not exist."

In the first place we may point out as we have already done on previous occasions, that if compulsory education for Protestants is an anomaly, so is the whole school system of the Province which is class legislation from start to finish.

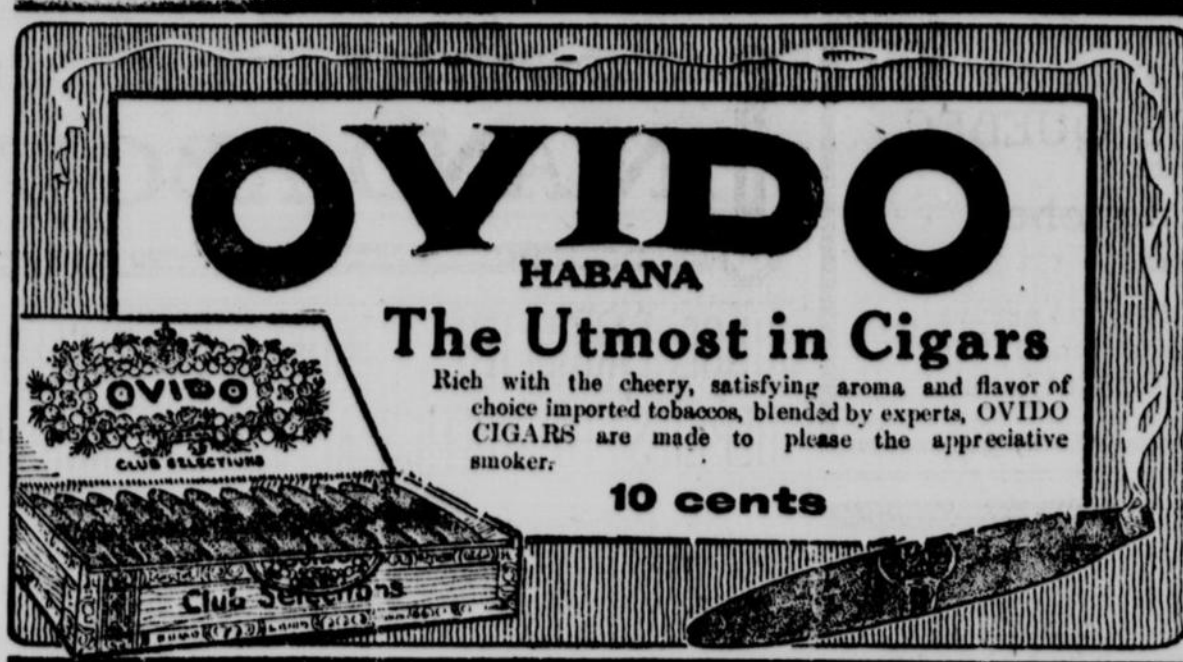
In the next place we may inform the learned judge that he pays a very poor compliment to the English minority which he evidently regards as an inferior race, incapable of forming opinions for themselves. Certainly the law would be binding on Protestants and not on Catholics but it is the same with many other things in Quebec. As for enduring such a state of things, it would obviously be improper to impose legislation of this kind upon the minority against their wills or without their positive approval. No one is asking the Catholic majority, however, to grant or impose anything; legislation is being sought from the Provincial Legislature, established by the Constitution for that purpose, to amend the Protestant System of education in accordance with the rights and powers guaranteed by the Constitution, and the question is of concern to Protestants alone.

The jurist's final assertion is a gem of logic: a great many Protestants must be opposed to compulsory education otherwise there would be no reason for seeking it, he declares while all his companions in arms have been pleading that the parents who did not educate their children were so few in number that there was no need for an attendance law. They cannot have it both ways.

As a matter of fact we do not believe that many Protestants are opposed to it and that it is the injustice to the children of these few that has created the demand for reform. Ten percent sounds negligible but ten percent of a hundred thousand is ten thousand and ten thousand illiterate children are well worth legislating to protect. All that any one asks, in short, is that a referendum be taken among Protestant parents and, if at least two-thirds of them are not in favor of compulsion, the demand for it will cease or deserve no attention from the Government.

According to one report the Judge further argued that the law would have to be administered by Catholics and, if this is correct, we take leave to differ with him. It would be administered by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education and by the various Protestant School Boards. These would appoint and pay truancy officers who, on receiving the report of a certain child's absence from its teacher, would call on the parents and ask for an explanation. If proper reasons were given nothing more would be said, otherwise the parents would be cautioned and, on repetition of the offense would be summoned before a magistrate and punished according to law within his discretion. Were the system actually in force, few Catholics would realize the fact and few Protestants would stop to think that Catholics were exempt from its operation, although there is no doubt that it would be preferable if the law could be given general application to both.

Above all it is to be noticed that, although a jurist, Judge Dorian does not face the constitutional issue, as he might be expected to do if it were in favor of his argument, but contents himself with creating obstacles. We have yet to learn that difficulty or inconvenience is a valid plea for ignoring vested rights and, as proven above these dangers are chiefly fictions of the speaker's imagination. The simpler and quicker course would be for him to say to the Protestants: "the majority, of which I am a member has decided to oppose your claims in this matter, regardless of your desires and, if we can prevent it, you shall not have compulsory education in your schools". Then at least we should know where we stand.



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THREE BIG SPECIALS

Crepe de Chine

ALL-SILK CREPE DE CHINE, very good quality; 38 ins. wide; in White, Black, Navy, Grey, Brown, Pink, Taupe. Regular \$2.50.

Sale price.....\$1.47

Gloves

LONG KID GLOVES, best quality French Kid; in Black, Grey, Tan. Regular \$3.50 and \$4.00 value. Special.....\$1.49

Pillow Cotton

Good quality PILLOW COTTON, in 40, 42 44 inch; Regular 60c and 65c. Special prices, per yard.....39c and 42c

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188 and 194 St. John Street

Great Dissolution Sale

Entire Stock at Reduced Prices

10 to 75% off the Old Prices

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Always in stock full assortment of products of all the best Manufacturers.

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Softwood, sawed and split.....	per load \$3.50
Bouleau Slabs, sawed.....	per load 3.75

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We have on hand at the present time a limited quantity of Cedar Shingles, of first quality, which we sell at the lowest price of the market. Anybody needing Shingles should place an order with us without delay.

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single and double barrels

REPEATING RIFLES

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Tents, Blankets, Folding Beds, and Stoves, Sleeping Bags, Donnage Bags, Vacuum Bottles, 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

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"My Lorraine Journal," by Edith O'Shaughnessy.

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The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

Best Liniment Made

Mr. A. R. LAURENCE, 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 LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best liniment made."

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

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STYLE, FIT
AND WORKMANSHIP
ORDER YOUR CLOTHES
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30 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.

30 pairs WOMEN'S CHERRY TAN BOOTS, rubber sole and heel. \$12.00, for... **\$8.95**

Walk-Over Boot Shop

ST. JOHN STREET, QUEBEC.

DIED.

OWEN—At No. 10 Candiac street, Quebec, on Tuesday, February 11th, Emily Pelletier, beloved wife of Henry Owen.

Funeral will leave deceased's late residence tomorrow (Thursday), at 8:45 o'clock, a.m., for St. Patrick's Church, Grande Allée, and thence to Belmont Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Montreal papers please copy.

TAYLOR—At 29 Maple Avenue, on the 10th February, 1919, Helen, third daughter of the late Edward Taylor, of this city. Funeral private.

SEND FLOWERS

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McKenzie

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

AUDITORIUM

LAST TWO DAYS TODAY and TOMORROW.

"The Better 'Ole"

The comic doings of the Three Musketeers of the World-War. Matinee: 2, 3:30 p.m., 15c, 25c. Evening: 7:30, 9 p.m., 25c, 35c, 50c. FRIDAY and SATURDAY—John Barrymore, in "HERE COMES THE BRIDE."

VICTORIA

**** TODAY: ****

Special Double Bill.

"THE STILL ALARM"

and... "CANADA AT MONS."

Afternoon... 15c

Evening... 25c (War Tax included)

---EMPIRE---

ODAY:

ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN

in "HER MAN."

PEARL WHITE, in

"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER."

British Canadian News Weekly. Prices: Matinee, 10c; Evening, 15c.

EUCHRE

to be held in

BERTHELOT HALL,

Feb. 26th, at 8:15 p.m.

In aid of the

GREAT WAR VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

Tickets - Fifty Cents.

F.5xwd,at to26

Mon., Feb. 17. Columbus Hall. The World-famous

FLOZALEY QUARTET

Seats: \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. On sale at

Gauvin & Courcheane's.

F.8,10,12,14x6

IN AND ABOUT TOWN

JUDGE LANGELIER REPLIES TO CRITICS

ACTING ON WRITTEN INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

In answer to criticisms emanating from the Province of Ontario relative to the fines imposed on absentees here, Judge Langelier, of the Court of Sessions, issued a statement yesterday in which he says he has been acting on written instructions received from the Federal Department of Justice.

"If my decisions are erroneous, under the law," he says, "the appeal courts are there to bring redress. If I have acted through corruption, there is also a remedy: I am subject to impeachment before Parliament. But no one has the right, Mr. Newcombe or anyone else, to dictate the manner in which I must administer justice."

"If the Ottawa Government finds it convenient to change its instructions and show more severity let it say so, but it will find a singular drop in the number of absentees reporting. I find it improper on the part of the Ottawa authorities to fill the press with stories against me which are absolutely unfounded and unjust, before communicating with me. In the execution of my duties as a judge nobody has a right to intervene. I have but one guide, my conscience."

BANQUET AT Y. M. C. A.

Boys and Fathers Spend Pleasant and Profitable Evening Together.

A banquet was held last night at the Y. M. C. A. for the boys members of the organization and their fathers, the latter being well represented at the function, thus displaying the interest they take in the welfare of their sons and in the institution.

Mr. G. H. Simpson presided, and seated on his right was the speaker of the evening, Mr. W. R. Cook, of Toronto. After full justice had been done to the splendid menu provided, the following toasts were submitted and duly honored: "The King," "Our Mothers and Sisters," "Our Dads" and "Our Boys."

Following the toasts Mr. Cook delivered a very fine address and held the attention of the boys and men from beginning to the end. His subject was "Boys and Fathers and Their Relation to One Another." At frequent intervals during the address the audience showed its approval of the speaker's remarks by loud applause.

During the course of the evening Mr. Herbert Wright rendered a vocal solo, and Lorne McLaren gave a reading.

THE GAELIC-AMERICAN RESTORED TO MAILS

The "Gaelic-American," published in New York, the circulation of which was banned some time ago, has been restored to the mails by the United States Government.

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The free transportation which has been so generously accorded to the Red Cross Society during the war will close on the last day of March, 1919. For this reason the Society urges that the Branches and Groups make their final shipments not later than the 15th of March.

CORONER JOLICOEUR HOLDS INQUEST

City and District Coroner G. W. Jolicoeur held an inquest yesterday morning on the remains of Zephirin Barrette, of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, who was killed on the C. N. R. bridge on Monday afternoon, and after learning the circumstances of the case returned a verdict of accidental death.

AWARDED \$200 FOR DEATH OF HIS HORSE

In the Superior Court yesterday morning, Hon. Judge Cannon rendered judgment in the case of Cloutier vs. Rochette, condemning the latter to pay the sum of \$200 to the former. The plaintiff, Cloutier, some time ago sent his horse to defendant, Rochette's blacksmith shop to be shod and later the animal died of blood poisoning. Mr. Cloutier then sued Mr. Rochette for \$200, the value of the horse, with the above result.

UNTIL FEBRUARY 15.

We will continue our Sale of Made-to-order Suits by M. Lebel, the tailor, at \$28.95.

You have one hundred pieces of material to choose from.

JULES GAUVIN,

183 St. Joseph Street. Rep. Semi-ready.

SYDNEY WON OUT.

Sydney, N.S., Feb. 11—Sydney defeated Glace Bay 4 to 3 tonight in a scheduled game of the Cape Breton Hockey League.

SMOKE MACDONALD'S "INDEX"

GOVERNOR GENERAL APPROVES CAMPAIGN

SPEAKS HIGHLY OF WORK BEING DONE AT THE LAVAL TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, in the following letter to Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, speaks highly of the Laval Tuberculosis Hospital which he visited during his last stay in Quebec and in connection with the campaign soon to be started by the Knights of Columbus to raise funds with which to carry on the good work already being accomplished there. Says that any money expended for the part or total eradication of the disease must be regarded as a profitable investment. His Excellency writes as follows:

Government House,

Ottawa, Jan. 31st, 1919.

My Dear Lieut.-Governor:

I was very glad to have the opportunity during my visit to Quebec of seeing the Tuberculosis Hospital, and I hope you will convey my best congratulations to the Province on the admirable building and equipment which has been provided, and to the staff of doctors and nurses on the excellent work which they are doing.

The ravages of the disease are appalling, but medical skill and science can do wonders in effecting cures and relieving suffering.

We must, however, look further ahead.

I believe I am correct in saying that this disease can be, if not entirely eradicated, at any rate reduced to comparatively insignificant dimensions, and it is for us to see that every effort is made in this direction.

Any money expended for this purpose must be regarded as a highly profitable investment, and no expense should be spared in obtaining the best results.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) DEVONSHIRE.

FINES FOR ILLEGAL SALE OF LIQUOR

QUEBEC GOVERNMENT RECEIVED \$50,629.05 IN 1918—\$41,793.24 IN 1917.

The prosecutions conducted by the Quebec Government throughout the Province in 1918 for the illegal selling of liquor aggregated 868 while the number of arrests made was 43, resulting in the Government collecting a sum of \$50,629.05. In 1917 the amount collected in fines was \$41,793.24.

These figures were given in the Legislative Assembly yesterday by Hon. Walter Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, in reply to a question by Mr. Arthur Sauve, Leader of the Opposition.

He also supplied a list of the arrests and prosecutions in each county and in this the County of Hochelaga takes the place of honor with 254 prosecutions. In the County of Quebec there were 9 arrests and 39 prosecutions.

In reply to Mr. Sauve the Minister of Roads, the Hon. J. E. Tessier said that the number of miles of macadamized and gravelled roads in the Province of Quebec in 1917 was 2,420.68.

The Government bills studied in committee of the House and given third reading are the following:

To amend the Revised Statutes, 1909, relating to improvement in the breeding of horses.—Hon. Mr. Caron.

To amend the Good Roads Act, 1912.—Hon. Mr. Tessier.

To amend the Revised Statutes, 1909, respecting the protection of forests against fire.—Hon. Mr. Taschereau.

To amend the Revised Statutes, 1909, respecting lunatic asylums.—Hon. Mr. Decarie.

To amend the Revised Statutes, 1909, respecting insurance companies.—Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

To validate certain notarial deeds.—Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin.

First reading was given to the bill to amend the constitution of the College of Dental Surgeons of the Province of Quebec. The measure provides that dentists may advertise, a matter that has long been a question with some dentists, and has led to a number of lawsuits. Another change proposed is to have the directors of the college elected by secret ballot. Still another is to provide that certain students who have not been admitted to the practice of the profession owing to technical irregularities shall be admitted notwithstanding such irregularities.

The House carried motions by Mr. Sauve for the production of all correspondence, telegrams, etc., between the Government of the Province and the Government of Canada, since 1918, respecting federal subsidies to the Provinces for the making of roads and respecting the development of technical teaching.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

REPORTS WERE SATISFACTORY — PRESENTATION TO MRS. GEGGIE.

The Quebec Women's Christian Temperance Union held its 35th annual meeting a few days ago when the usual reports were submitted and adopted. These reports mentioned the various activities of the Union, which, in addition to temperance reform, included the visiting of sick soldiers and sailors in the hospitals, and supplying them with delicacies, which were much appreciated by the patients.

Assistance was also rendered to "The Travellers' Aid," and to the Red Cross, which proved very acceptable to these organizations.

The President, Mrs. Geggie, who has taken a deep interest in the work of the Union, having resigned this office, was presented by the members with the following address:

Mrs. James Geggie, President of the Quebec Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Dear Mrs. Geggie,—The members of the Quebec W. C. T. U. have learned with greatest sorrow that you are withdrawing from the Presidency of the Union after thirty-seven years of service. We have grown to look on you as a part of an organization which could not exist if you were withdrawn from it, and were it not for the fact that you are going to remain with us and continue to help along the work with your abundant knowledge and experience, we could not have prevailed upon to accept your resignation. Only the older members know what these years of devotion meant to the Union, and to the city. In the early eighties it was neither fashionable nor popular to belong to a temperance organization. A man might brave public opinion, but a woman was looked upon as a trespasser on forbidden grounds. We have made such rapid strides onward and upward that the weaker sex can now smile at the man who talks about a woman's place being in the home, and "the hand that rocks the cradle," etc., but two score years ago the woman who was brave enough, and far-seeing enough to band her own sex together to fight the evils of which she was the greatest sufferer, had to endure criticism and censure of which we know nothing. The social evils of the day are difficult to fight, but what must it have been when public opinion was against the worker?

We have all these things in mind when we express our thanks and appreciation of your long and faithful services. We are glad that we are to retain you as our spokesman on legislation and petition. It would be a pity to deprive our Provincial Legislature of your annual visit, which some of them have learned to dread.

On behalf of the Union we offer you our sincere thanks for a life of devotion to all that the Women's Christian Temperance Union stands for, and ask you to accept this slight token of our appreciation and love.

The presentation took the form of a sapphire and pearl pin.

HARBOR POLICE MAKE BIG HAUL

SEIZED FIFTEEN BOTTLES OF WHISKY AT CROSS WALL YESTERDAY NOON.

The effort of the Quebec Harbor Commission Police to prevent the supplying of liquor to soldiers quartered at the Clearing Depot which is alleged to have been going on for some time and of which strong proofs have already been secured, were rewarded somewhat yesterday noon at the cross wall at the Basin when a sergeant-major and a lieutenant were held up by the police and fifteen bottles of whiskey taken from them.

Fourteen bottles were found on the person of the sergeant-major and one on that of the lieutenant. The stuff was confiscated and the affair reported to the military authorities. The lieutenant is said by the police to be a regiments man and the sergeant-major to be a conductor of troops. It is stated also by the police that the latter, when questioned, said that he obtained a permit from one of the medical officers at the depot to purchase the liquor.

FOR TODAY.

We are offering an item that will draw crowds on the 2nd floor: Middy and Skirts for young girls; valued at \$3.00 to \$3.50. To get rid of at \$1.19. Today only.

MARCEAU & CO., 155 St. Joseph Street.

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 TEREAD STOCKINGS.

At 69 cts

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

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. Regular value, per pair, \$1.00. February Sale Price... **79c**

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... **\$1.29**

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... **\$1.39**

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... **\$1.79**

IF YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING BUYING A STANDARD WATCH, SEE

"JACOT"

85 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

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

Mid-Season Clearing Sale

Remnants of White and Striped Flannelette, Khaki, Duck, Ticking, and Sheet, at Bargain Prices.

Colored Gaiters, less... 15c

Black Gaiters, less... 10c

Flannelette Shirts, for Men, special... 75c

White Blouses, of embroidered Marquisette; value \$1.25 for... 89c

Dresses, of Navy and Black Serge, fancy Crepe, Black Silk and Navy Blue Voile; values from \$20.00 to \$15.00, for... \$11.95

Black and Colored Raincoats, for Ladies; values of \$6.00, \$8.00 and \$12.00, for... 99c and \$1.29

Overcoats, with velvet collars, for Boys; sizes 8 to 13 years; value \$5.50, for... \$3.49

FUR MUFFS and STOLEES... Half Price

Black and Colored Silk Blouses, to clear, at... 69c

Heavy Khaki Wool Socks, to clear at... 55c

Black Union Cashmere Socks. Special price... 39c

Penman's All-wool plain Black Cashmere Socks; sizes 9½ to 11. Special price... 75c

Heavy Grey Woolen Socks, (seconds), to clear at... 15c

Heavy Woolen Stockings, for Ladies and Children; White, Black and colors, less... 10c

Faguy, Lepinay & Frere

254 to 264 St. John Street

Latest Sporting News

TORONTO DEFEAT CANADIENS BY SCORE OF SIX TO FOUR

RANDALL SCORED THREE GOALS—LALONDE AND PITRE STARRED FOR FLYING FRENCHMEN—ARENAS STILL HAVE CHANCE FOR THE N. H. L. TITLE.

Toronto, February 11.—Arenas defeated Canadiens in the weekly National Hockey League fixture here tonight by 6-4, and have still an outside chance to overhaul Ottawa and figure in a play-off for the title. However, to do so they will have to play much better than they did tonight. They won the game strictly on their merits, but they did not show any extraordinary ability.

Randall and Noble have again borne the brunt of the work for the Blue Shirts and both were prominent at all times. The former notched three of the six goals after clever end-to-end dashes, while the latter did some splendid back-cueing and notched two counters. Lindsay showed up well in the net, while Mummery blocked in his usual good style. The game proved exciting in the final thirty minutes, but previous to this it was a listless affair. Canadiens did not extend themselves at first, but they were going strong at the finish. Newby Lalonde was again prominent, while Pitre played better than is usual for him on local ice. He made many spectacular dashes, but was unable to outguess the local defence. Corbeau and Hall proved erratic, showing flashes of real form on occasions, and looking very bad in others. Noble and Randall experienced little difficulty in getting in close and both missed many opportunities to tally.

The line-up and summary follow:

Arenas (6).	Canadiens (4).
Lindsay	Goal.
Mummery	Point.
Randall	Cover Point.
Noble	Centre.
Skinner	Right Wing.
Crawford	Left Wing.
Adams	Substitutes:
Denny	Couture
Meeking	McDonald
	Berlinquette

The Officials:
Referee: Steve Vair.
Judge of Play: Lou Marsh.

Summary:	(First Period)
1—Canadiens, Cleghorn	6.00
2—Arenas, Noble	5.00
(Second Period)	
3—Arenas, Skinner	2.00
4—Canadiens, Lalonde	7.00
5—Arenas, Randall	5.00
6—Arenas, Randall	1.50
7—Canadiens, Lalonde	1.00
(Third Period)	
8—Arenas, Noble	7.00
9—Canadiens, Pitre	4.00
10—Arenas, Randall	3.00

DRAGONS WON.

Defeated the 5th C. G. R. Two Out of Three Strings.

In an exhibition game at the Victoria alleys last night, the Dragons beat the 5th C. G. R. outfit by the odd string in three. None of the trundlers reached the 500 mark, the highest score being 485. Gouette had the honor of rolling the lowest single string.

The scores:

5th C. G. R.—(1).	
Harden	127 118 314—379
Hopkirk	140 123 120—383
Howard	148 137 132—417
Hunter	142 107 125—374
Boushek	133 141 114—388

Totals 690 626 615—1931

The Dragons—(2).

McMurty	151 167 167—485
Cottrell	142 172 149—463
Gouette	88 116 168—371
Thompson	139 131 165—435
Mulholland	135 187 119—441

Totals 645 772 768—2165
Dragons won 2.

Cote's
Clear Havana Cigars



10, 15, 20, 25 cts straight
are different

RINK COMPETITION AT QUEBEC CLUB

ONE RINK DEFAULTED AT LAST NIGHT'S CONTEST—SPOON COMPETITION TO-NIGHT.

In the regular Rink Competition at the Quebec Curling Club last night for the President's Prize, three matches were played. Darlington's rink winning by default. After keen curling from start to finish, the rinks of Dr. C. Holliday, W. Lambton, and C. H. Handley were victorious over their opponents.

The scores were as follows:

E. Altherr	J. C. Sutherland
P. Denis	E. L. Wade
Rev. I. M. Couch	W. Sharpe
Dr. C. Holliday	G. H. Henderson

Skip—11 Skip—3.

J. Norton	A. H. Holiday
E. E. Ross	K. A. Renfrew
J. M. Stobo	Capt. Key
W. Lambton	P. Dall

Skip—11 Skip—3.

W. E. Paxman	M. A. Moody
N. T. Morton	A. P. Doddridge
H. Mills	E. L. Brodie
C. H. Handley	J. Thomson

Skip—7 Skip—5.

I. M. Willis	
M. Holliday	
G. Scott	
W. J. Darlington	

Skip Default.

The regular Spoon Competition of the club will take place tonight.

Sporting Notes

Kelly got two goals for Young Sons of Ireland last night.

Lamy beat his own record of 367 by one pin last night in class "B" bowling.

Quart got the nicest goal of the Y. S. O. L.-Irish-Canadian match.

Dragoons took two thrings from the 5th C.G.R. quintette last night in an exhibition game on Victoria Alleys.

Fleming says he will try to score half a dozen goals for Crescents tonight against Montagnais.

Rousseau, playing for Frontenacs on Monday evening, established the season's record, both for a high single, and also the three string total. He got 240, and 641.

Canadiens came a cropper in Toronto last night, losing 6-4.

Popular Pastime No. 1449.—Trying to live on ten dollars a week.

FINAL FOR GOVERNOR-GENERALS PRIZE THURS.

Montreal, February 11.—Following the playing of the finals for the Royal Victoria Jubilee trophy and the consolation competition at St. Andrew's Club on Saturday evening the prizes donated by the Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club were presented to J. A. Elder, president of the Montreal West Club, by Mr. W. M. Kearns, president of the branch. Mr. Elder replied in a befitting manner.

The prizes for the runners-up, the Ormstown Curling Club, donated by W. M. Kearns were presented by Mr. George Van Felson, secretary of the Quebec branch. The prizes for the winners of the consolation, donated by the executive of the branch, were presented by Mayor J. Balantyne, of Montreal West to the Granby curlers.

After the presentation, Secretary J. Bruce Stewart, of the branch, announced that the final for the Governor-General's Prize would be played at Ottawa, on Thursday, Feb. 13, between Rideaus, of Ottawa, and Outremont, by command of the Governor-General. The final will be played on the rink at Rideau Hall, one game in the morning and one in the afternoon.

Secretary Stewart also announced that in reply to a request of the Montreal West Club that some of the games in the Gordon Medal international competition would be played at Montreal West. The club will entertain two American rinks and the Ormstown club.

Mr. Van Felson stated that Ottawa and other centres had signified their intention of sending rinks to compete at the Quebec bonspiel this season.

SHOOP ON SHOOTING PLANS.

Trapshooting veterans have always shown an inclination to coach and help in every way possible beginners at the traps, apropos of which, some of their personal views and feelings concerning the sport prove interesting.

Harry B. Shoop of Harrisburg, Pa., has attended every one of the twenty-eight Pennsylvania State tournaments so far held, and today, in his 60th year, has the honor of being the "doubles" champion of his State.

In discussing with him the class system and other innovations tried for the first time this year in an endeavor to boost the sport and create a greater following, he feels that new rules and changes in the system are a natural sequence to this rapidly-growing sport; he felt, however, that each day's attendance at tournaments of more than a day's duration would be greatly increased by a division of the average money on each day's program.

His chief concern seems to be for the near future, when trapshooting will be the foremost American sport.

FRONTENAC AND OLYMPIA WON

FORMER TOOK THREE FROM VICTORIA, WHILE LATTER DEFEATED CERCLE CHEVALIER.

In the regular class "B" bowling matches last night, Frontenac defeated Victoria in all three strings. The score was close in the second string, Frontenac winning out in the last box by 8 pins. Lamy was high man with 568, followed by Laberge with 553. None of the Victoria players reached 500, T. Pappas being nearest with 496.

Olympia easily defeated Cercle Chevalier in their match on the former's alleys. Picher was high man with 513, followed by Wright with 508.

The scores:

Hebert	141 197 112—450
Kirkwood	129 168 189—486
Joubert	141 159 122—423
Pappas	147 157 192—496
Walker	159 158 126—443

Total 717 839 741—2297

Frontenac.

Frechette	166 143 156—465
Rudreau	187 144 191—522
Thibault	156 180 141—477
Laberge	162 186 207—555
Lamy	170 194 204—568

Total 841 847 899—2587

Cercle Chevalier.

Lemieux	144 112 164—420
Boulay	141 108 128—377
Finet	160 127 168—455
Perusse	136 124 125—385
Verreault	124 122 140—386

Total 705 593 725—2023

Olympia—(3).

Metivier	167 167 145—479
Picher	166 188 159—513
Pappas	169 150 172—491
Wright	145 196 167—508
Stellias	172 154 156—482

Totals 819 855 799—2473

Olympia won 3 strings.

EXPERTS STARTED TO PICK WINNER

SAM LANGFORD SAYS WILLARD WILL WIN, WHILE TOMMY BURNS CHOOSES JACK DEMPSEY.

From now on, on all sides you will hear various opinions as to the chances of Willard and Dempsey in the title bout scheduled for July 4th.

Two men who should understand the worth and merit of both Willard and Dempsey as well as any other two in the world unobscure themselves on the question, and, strange to say, they are directly contrary in their views.

The two experts who have sized up the rival claimants for the championship are Sam Langford, the "Boston Tar Baby" and Charles Cutler, former manager and handler of Willard.

Langford has a fine line on both Willard and Dempsey. He has seen them both in action, not only years ago, but very recently.

Of Dempsey, Langford says: "Jack is not big and rugged enough to cope with a man of Willard's weight and strength."

"Despite all reports to the contrary, Willard is as active and speedy as ever, and far more than a match for Dempsey. In fact, I believe a match between them, if made, would turn out to be a very one-sided and uninteresting affair."

Langford's opinion was made both before and since his return from the Pacific Coast, where he lost a decision to Bob Fulton that should not have been given against him.

But while Langford thinks Willard would prove more than a match for Dempsey, Cutler believes that a match between Dempsey and Willard would prove little more than a cakewalk for the former. He says: "Knowing both men very well, and having an excellent line on the powers, skill and strength of both, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that in a match between Dempsey and Willard, the former will most certainly win. I would not be afraid to wager the last penny I had in the world on Dempsey."

"Willard's fighting days are as good as over. He is now thirty-seven years of age, weighs 275 pounds and there is not a chance in the world of his getting in good shape to defeat Dempsey. If they meet, I shall look for Dempsey to win in a jiffy. I say this because to my mind, Dempsey is today a most wonderful fighter—as great as John L. Sullivan was when he was at the zenith of his fame and able to defeat any living man."

having no doubt as to this being the case when our victorious service men return. The "learn to shoot" plan that prevailed in some of the training camps in this country as well as overseas where thousands of American clay targets have been sent, will create a large new following in this alluring sport.

It is apparent, however, that the thought uppermost in the splendid sportsman's mind is for every man, woman and boy to know how to shoot.

Smoke
"INDEX"
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HORSES PLAYED THEIR USUAL PART IN WINNING THE GREAT WAR

ARMIES DEPENDED ON THEM.

After the battle of Verdun, in which the French held their lines against the desperate and protracted onslaughts of the German Crown Prince with troops and munitions rushed forward almost wholly by automobile transport, someone called this a gasoline war.

The term stuck. The wonders of modern army transport, the quickness with which large bodies of men and huge quantities of supplies are moved have become commonplace. The automobile does it. So it is recorded, and so it has been accepted. The horse hasn't figured much in the calculations.

Now, however, steps forward the Billets and Remounts Division of G-1, which is charged with the responsibility of equipping and supplying animals for draft and riding, with a declaration that the horse and its hybrid offspring, the mule, have played a highly important part in this war, and the assertion that this was still very much a horse war.

The automobile may have won at Verdun, says the Billets and Remounts Division, but the horse has won more victories than he has hairs on his topknot—for say they, no victory could have been attained, no push could have succeeded, unless the horse was on the job to pull the guns forward, to take up the rations, the water, the ammunition through mud where trucks could not go, or over shell-swept ground equally impassable for the gasoline-propelled vehicle.

There are 1,500,000 horses and mules that have done their bit for the Allied cause in France. Approximately half of them are in the artillery service. Practically all of the field artillery or all the Allied armies below the 6-inch gun is horse-drawn. The other half is working at a multitude of duties, most of which have taken them under fire at the front.

It is the horse which takes the ration cart forward over the shell-swept, shell-pitted roads to the men in the line. It is the horse which likewise takes forward the water. It is the horse, too, which transports most of the small arms and ammunition and some of the artillery shells, and it is the horse that does this when conditions are the hardest and the weather the worst. With the coming of winter, with its snow, its cold and its mud, the horse just begins his work in earnest. Then he carries on while the automobile seeks firmer, safer paths behind.

Owing to the scarcity of ocean transportation facilities, the value of an army horse in Europe is almost incalculable. His cash value is several times what it is in Canada. For that reason, extraordinary means were employed for conserving the supply.

A mobile veterinary hospital was attached to each army corps. This received all sick and wounded horses which there was a possibility of saving. If the case was a serious one the animals are sent to base hospitals.

With all this careful treatment, however, the wastage of horses was high. Some of this was attributed to improper care. There are cases where horses have been allowed to starve to death. To counteract this carelessness, this list of suggestion to drivers was issued. It can be followed with advantage by men outside the army:

Get acquainted with your horse, so that you will know when he is fit.

Treat him kindly and he will trust you.

Always carry one day's feed of grain.

Have a water bucket as a part of your equipment.

If out of feed, cut or pull grass. Dead grass is better than none at all.

If there is no grass, cut brush or shrubbery.

If you have no water bucket, use your helmet.

When mounted, if you know your horse, you should know when he needs a rest. If you dismount and lead him, you will readily see how much it refreshes him.

Never lose an opportunity to put your horse under shelter at night. If you have no cover, improvise it. A grain sack is quite a protection from rain or cold.

SMOKE MACDONALD'S "INDEX"

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MAIL CONTRACT.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 14th of March, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, twelve times per week between Little Pabos and Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Station, from the 1st of April, 1919.
Printed notices, containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Little Pabos, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.
S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Quebec, Jan. 27th, 1919.
J.09xlaw, wd.x3w

AT THE THEATRES

"THE BETTER 'OLE" KEEPS ON PLEASING LARGE AUDIENCES AT AUDITORIUM

"The Better 'Ole", a play of everyday life in the trenches continues to please large houses at the Auditorium where it was shown yesterday and Monday. It will be shown again today and tomorrow, at 2 and 3.30 in the afternoon and 7.30 and 9 in the evening.

"The Romance of Old Bill," as related in the film of "The Better 'Ole" is a stirring story containing a strong vein of humor and a message to all who see it. Old Bill is played by Charles Rock in whose hands Baena-father's character is admirably presented. The stirring charm about these master studies is that they are so thoroughly unstudied. The characters reek—that is a sound word to use about the trenches—of truth. We see Old Bill, that philosopher of the trenches; Alf and Bert, those life studies in khaki, the comedy of the uniform. Khaki and cashinations is the motto for "The Better 'Ole." It is better than any play. Only a percentage of people have seen the legitimate version. The screen version begins with a prologue in which we vision Rouget de L'Isle singing the "Marseillaise," we see the Three Musketeers of Dumas, "one for three, three for one." These dissolve into our modern trio of warriors—Old Bill, Alf and Bert. We see them in their dug-out, making merry in billets behind the lines, then off to Biggity and their welcome home. "The Better 'Ole" comes to Canada direct from England, and is now running at the Auditorium Theatre. The London Evening News says of it: "The Better 'Ole" is meeting with enormous approbation wherever shown. It gives real entertainment."—Advt.

"THE STILL ALARM" IS SENSATION AT VICTORIA

Few pictures have caused such a sensation as "The Still Alarm" which is showing to capacity houses at the Victoria Theatre. The old-time melodrama with its thrilling five scenes has made a big hit on the screen and is pleasing entertainment for young and old alike. Tomorrow, Thursday, there will be special children's matinee, accompanied by their parents the children will be admitted for 10c. (tax included.)

Canada at Mons.

On the same bill, Canada at Mons with its stirring scenes taken on the battlefield at the close of the war, will be shown. This picture has been pronounced one of the most authentic ever taken at the front. It also depicts General Watson receiving presentation of flag for Quebec City.

Four shows daily. Afternoon 2.00 and 3.25. Evenings 7.25 and 9.10—Advt.

AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE

ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN TODAY—VIOLA DANA
TOMORROW.

The big Kentucky feud story, "Her Man," featuring Elaine Hammerstein and the fifth chapter of Pearl White's serial, "The Lightning Raider," will be shown for the last time today at the Empire.

Tomorrow, Viola Dana in a romantic drama "The Gold Cure," will head the programme. The fifth chapter of Eddie Polo's sensational story, "The Lure of the Circus," and a rollicking Big V Comedy will round out the balance of the programme.

EVERY CANADIAN HAS DUTIES IN REPATRIATION WORK

HELP OUT HERBERT J. DALY
WHO DIRECTS ALL THE AC-
TIVITIES.

Repatriation and H. J. Daly go to-
gether in Canada.

Daly is the man who general-man-
ages the varied and various depart-
mental and voluntary activities in
Canada co-ordinated to aid in demob-
ilizing returning men and war-work-
ers, and re-adjusting industrial and
commercial conditions. Never be-
fore in Canada has there been such a
General Manager.

Repatriation is the responsibility of
a committee of the Cabinet of Cana-
da, which has named Herbert J. Daly
as its director of activities, but
all Canadians have both a privilege
and a duty in this connection.

Mr. Daly is a Peterborough pro-
duct. On the sunny side of forty, he
is a Canadian who has put his stamp
upon Canadian industrial life at many
points. His success is proverbial.
Whatever he turns his hand to, goes
ahead.

The Public and High Schools of
Ontario, the democracy of free edu-
cation, taught him, and this training,
together with natural aptitude, large-
ly colored by Irish alertness and am-
bition, equipped him to battle for and
win success on his own. How hardly
won is that battle, those who are in
the midst of it can tell.

Now that his feet are firmly placed
on the pedestal of secured success,
he finds pleasure in telling how he
made the grade from Peterborough
salesmanship to Montreal, Toronto
and Ottawa prominence; what hard-
ships he endured, what obstacles he
surmounted, how laughable many of
his experiences were. He tells a
story well. He has humour. His
sense of the incongruous is not the
least quality that has made him what
he is and keeps him forging ahead.

As the diminutive traveler for a
Montreal coffee house, he discovered
that his appearance prevented him
from being taken seriously by cus-
tomers. He had to overcome the
handicap of youth. He bought a
pestle and mortar. When he entered
the store of an expected customer, he
took no notice of anybody, but placed
his mixing apparatus on a distant part
of the counter and ground coffee. This
innovation brought the store-keeper
to himself. His interest was aroused.
That's all the boy Daly wanted. Lend
him your ears and he will persuade
you to the course he wants you to

take, even now. He's a business
cajoler.

A month before the Ottawa fire he
was in Ottawa for a wholesale gro-
cery house. He had finished his busi-
ness and was looking over the J. R.
Booth paper mill. In the yard he en-
countered an old man who spoke to
him and with whom he conversed for
some time on friendly terms. The
old man became interested in his
story of selling goods. What did
Daly want? Why, Daly wanted to
sell groceries to J. R. Booth. The
old man told him to go to the office
and tell the Scotch manager that he
had sent him. Oh, what's the use?
Of course a bill of goods was ordered.
Yes, and the old man was J. R.
Booth, Daly found out afterwards.

One trait that makes Mr. Daly dif-
ferent from many men in his sense of
gratitude. "You cannot get him to re-
count his early experiences, but he
freely and gladly confesses that the
man who inspired him most in his
youth was T. C. Doidge, B. A., High
School Master, Peterborough. Mr.
Doidge took an interest in him,
taught him after hours, and inoculat-
ed him with the fact that knowledge
is power. For that, Mr. Daly is grate-
ful to Mr. Doidge. He positively de-
lights to express gratitude. Gratitude
is a virtue that you find typified by
a good dog, but rarely laid claim to
by a man. Yet, it is a rare enriching
virtue.

Mr. Daly, as Director of Repatriation,
has an important post that a trained
executive. He co-ordinates the various
governmental activities of Canada
touching the demobilizing of
Canada's soldiers and war work-
ers and the readjustment of industrial
conditions. He is the first public
Synthesizer ever employed by the
Government of Canada and the mere
fact that he was picked out is a tri-
bute to somebody in authority in the
Government, name yet to be reveal-
ed.

It is one thing to be conversant
with what the Government is doing
in its national task of repatriation. It
is another thing to gather up these
various endeavours, suggest policies
that will prevent overlapping and
waste motion, and direct every effort
efficiently to a definite end. And it
is still another thing to do all this
without friction but with an intense
spirit of enthusiasm and obtain dy-
namic co-operation from everyone
concerned. Mr. Daly does all this
and besides conjures up a helpful at-
mosphere while establishing a man-
ageable organization that puts every
one on his mettle.

In stature, Mr. Daly is the size of
the Little Corporal and he looks like
him. Study him closely and the re-
semblance is remarkable. Bona-
parte had brains. The secret of Mr.
Daly's success is brains, judgment,
capacity, common sense—call it what
you will; the power to seize the es-
sential facts of a situation, visualize
a concrete objective, and push

through to it. It is easy to write,
but personality alone achieves it.

His knowledge of human nature,
gained from his experience as a
salesman of many things, from coffee
to department stores, has made him
an astute diplomat in dealing with
men. His intimate knowledge of the
machinery of large industrial orga-
nizations enables him to put his fin-
ger on the weak and strong points of
any community of effort.

As Director of Repatriation, he is
accessible at all times to those who
have serious problems to discuss. He
is courteous without being gushing.
While he is hospitable to new ideas
he is not too ready to speak in praise
or adverse criticism. He is alert and
even eager mentally, and when he
has mastered a situation and drawn
his conclusions he is brave in their
defence. His mind is sharpened and
polished by experience. He is a
swift and sure judge of the essentials
of a problem. He is a keen measurer
of character, and once a man has
proven his right to confidence he
gives him his own head.

In manner, he is soft spoken, gentle
and sympathetic. Behind his big, thick-
lensed spectacles, there sits a spirit
"of thought and authority within."
His eyes, in spite of their Celtic
gleam, give one the sense of resolu-
teness. In spoken word he is never
bitter, though always frank and
honest. His independently plain
speech, never heard above a conver-
sational tone, is fraught with sin-
cerity of purpose.

In method, he is never fiftful. Every-
thing he does is toward a definite
goal, which he sees clearly enough,
but which others with less concentra-
tion may little suspect.

He has been working on repatri-
ation for two months now, and is sat-
isfied that the wheels of the machinery
are synchronizing. After he speeds
them up and tries them out a bit, he
will let them run alone.

This man, Daly, is a real find,
and what he is doing as Director of
Repatriation is invaluable national
work.

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service**
**Windsor
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Salt**
THE CANADIAN SALT CO., LIMITED

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One Pound of

"SALADA"

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day.

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"THE COMMON CAUSE"



SYLVIA BREMER.
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A LAUGH, A THRILL,
and a Throb that has
taken the town by
STORM

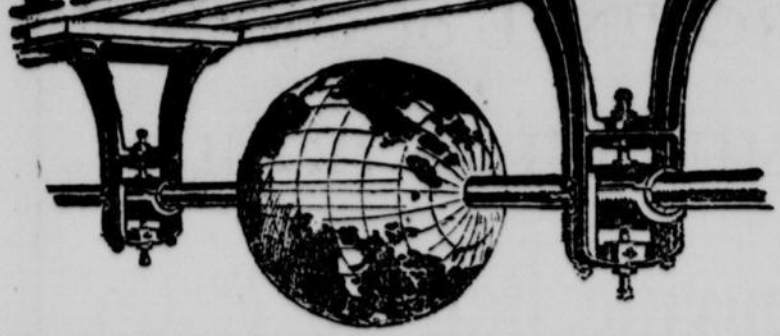


HERBERT RAWLINSON.
Featured with Sylvia Breamer in J. Stuart Blackton's great screen production,
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Matinee 2 and 3.30 P.M. Evening 7.30 and 9 O'Clock

Prices: Matinee, 15c. Evening, 25c., Including War Tax

UNIVERSAL HANGERS



In all that the word implies, the Dodge is the Universal Hanger. It is strong, has wide adjustability, and insures perfect alignment of shafting.

They are machine-monitored from metal patterns. The Dodge Universal Hanger may be had in "drop" and "post" styles. Large stocks ready for immediate shipment are carried at our factory, branch warehouses and stockers. Phone orders carefully attended to.

It is easy to erect and pleasing in appearance. The castings are accurate, well-finished and sound.

DODGE

Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

F. H. Andrews & Son (Reg'd).

Phones 265 and 525. 253 St. Paul Street.

Stockers for Quebec and District.

OCEAN SAILINGS.

Compiled for The Chronicle by F. S. Stocking, General Steamship Agent, 32 St. Louis street.

Subject to Change.

Feb. Steamer.	From	To
8-Megantic	Portland	Liverpool
"-Adriatic	New York	Liverpool
"-Grampian	St. John	Liverpool
12-Northland	Portland	Liverpool
"-Espana	New York	Bordeaux
14-Saxonia	New York	Liverpool
15-Tunisian	New York	Liverpool
"-Baltic	New York	Liverpool
17-Scandinavian	St. John	Liverpool
"-Carmania	New York	Liverpool
"-Prinses Juliana	Boston	Liverpool
18-Pannonia	New York	Liverpool
"-Corsican	St. John	Liverpool
19-Royal George	New York	Liverpool
"-Metagama	St. John	Liverpool
21-Canopia	New York	Liverpool
"-Mediterranean	Boston	Liverpool
22-Olympic	New York	Liverpool
March Steamers.	From	To
1-Aquitania	New York	Liverpool
"-Lapland	New York	Liverpool
3-Scotian	St. John	Liverpool
4-Canada	Portland	Liverpool
8-Melia	St. John	Liverpool
10-Caronia	New York	Liverpool
11-Adriatic	New York	Liverpool
18-Orduna	New York	Liverpool
"-Saxonia	New York	Liverpool
20-Grampian	St. John	Liverpool
24-Carmania	New York	Liverpool
25-Aquitania	New York	Liverpool

SHIPPING NEWS

GERMAN SHIPS PUT AT 3,700,000 TONS

CANADA WILL FACE SHIPBUILDING LOSS

GERMAN MERCANTILE COM. PARIED WITH THE PRE-WAR PERIOD.

While considerable information of an authentic character regarding trade and economic conditions has come out of Germany since the signing of the armistice, very little light has been shed on the actual status of the German mercantile marine, as compared with the pre-war period.

More than ordinary interest therefore attaches to an article in the Cologne Gazette the writer of which arrives at the conclusion that Germany is still the "owner" of 3,700,000 tons of merchant shipping out of a total before the war of 5,500,000 tons.

It is estimated that 2,250,000 tons are "in Germany or in the immediate neighborhood," that 750,000 tons lie

GIRLS! TRY IT!

HAVE THICK, WAVY, BEAUTIFUL HAIR

EVERY PARTICLE OF DANDRUFF DISAPPEARS AND HAIR STOPS COMING OUT.

Draw A Moist Cloth Through Hair And Double Its Beauty At Once.

Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a "Danderine hair cleanse." Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt and excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair.

Besides beautifying the hair at once, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair.

But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair and lots of it, surely invest a few cents in a bottle of Knowlton's Danderine at any drug store or toilet counter, and just try it.

Save your hair! Beautify it! You will say this was the best money you ever spent.

TO LET.

TO LET—Haldmand Apartments, one flat of three rooms furnished, heated, lighted, gas stove and refrigerator also furnished. Address No. 11 Haldmand street or telephone No. 7289-7890. Immediate possession. Feb. 10/19

TO LET—A large office in Dominion Express Company's Building, St. Peter Street. Rent includes heat, light and janitor's services. Apply to Meredith & Meredith, Notaries Public. Feb. 7/19

TO LET—Those desirable offices in The Dominion Express Coy. Building, St. Peter Street, now occupied by the Canadian Fire Underwriters Association. Rent includes heat, light and janitor's services. Apply to Meredith & Meredith, Notaries Public. Feb. 7/19

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—Dwellings in the Auger Block also a 5 room dwelling, heated at 273 St. Cyrille street. Modern improvements. Apply to 104 Malson-neuve Avenue. Phone 7330. Feb. 6/19

TO LET—Splendid property, 80 D'Artigny St., solid brick, 11 rooms and 2 bath rooms, hot water furnace, gas and electric light, 5,000 feet of ground, also stable and shed. Apply to: S. Jules LeRue, Notary, 84 St. Peter street. Jan. 28/19

SHOPS TO LET—Shops No. 28 and 34 Champlain Market Place, both with extensive cellar accommodation, and suitable for Grocery, Butcher or Fruit and Vegetable Dealers. Apply to G. B. Ramsay, Agent, 33 Dalhousie Street. Jan. 28/19

TO LET—House at No. 8 Haldmand, 13 rooms, 2 bath rooms, hot water on each floor. Apply to Roy & Baillargeon, Notaries, 126 St. Peter street. Phone 1590. Jan. 13/19

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Electrical fixtures 3-light Electrolier, two lights, nail light, wall bracket, electrical vibrator, for sale, also other household articles. Apply 120 1-2 Richelieu street. Feb. 11/19

PINE MOTOR BOAT FOR SALE—25 feet long, seats 14 persons, 4 cylinders 30 H.P. motor with reverse gear, completely equipped, cushions, life preservers, speed 12 to 15 miles an hour, the whole in first-class condition. Address Ph. Chamberland 175 Rue Aqueduc, Quebec. Feb. 10/19

FOR SALE—House situated at No. 51 St. John Street; four stories, containing 14 rooms, stables and garage; hot water heating and electric light; splendidly located in the best part of the City. Most suitable for a Dentist or Physician, also for offices, now occupied as a private residence. Apply to Tessier, Fages & Co., 132 St. Peter St., "Banque d'Hochelaga Bldg." Tel. 7750. Feb. 8, 11, 15/19

FOR SALE—The following properties, Nos. 48-50 St. Joseph Street. Store and private lodgings; private residences: Nos. 52-57 Grant Street, No. 71 St. Francois Street, Nos. 17-19 Fleury St. and No. 110 Montmagny Street. Also other fine residences in the upper town district. Apply to Tessier, Fages & Co., Banque d'Hochelaga Bldg., 132 St. Peter St. Tel. 7750. Feb. 8, 11, 15/19

FIREWOOD Red Birch and Maple, sawn, 10-inch cord, \$3.50; 12-inch, \$4.00; 18-inch, \$5.00. Silver Birch, Ash and soft woods mixed, 12-inch cord, \$2.75. Fine split kindling, 10-12 in. cord, \$2.25. All dry. Carefully measured. Stadacona Box Co. Reg., 184 Grant Street. Phone 4582. Oct. 28/18

FOR SALE—Farm situated at Bourg Louis containing 90 acres of ground, including a good supply of wood, also house, barn and stable. Free from all ground rental. Will be sold cheap for cash. Apply in writing to L. L. care Chronicle Office.

FOR SALE—Residence No. 25 Mont Carmel street; built of white brick; four floors and basement; containing fifteen rooms in all; hot water heating and electric light; splendidly located in one of the best residential parts of the city; an exceptional opportunity to secure a home at a reasonable price. Apply to The Royal Trust Company, 45 St. Paul street, Quebec. Nov. 7/18

MISCELLANEOUS.

Details of good paying spare time agency and free rubber stamp of name and address, W. MacLaren, Port au Persil, P.Q. Jan. 16/19

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS—Large sunny and comfortably heated; continuous hot water in bath rooms; location advantageous; good service. Well patronized. Tel. 5355, W. S. Richardson, 128 St. Anne St., Quebec. Nov. 22/18

PERSONAL.

STRICTLY PRIVATE CLUB, MARRY MANY RICH—Free to ladies. Inclosed stamped address envelope, C. Isherwood, Isherwood P. O., Ont. Feb. 3/19

MARRY IF YOU ARE LONELY—For speedy marriage try my club, best, largest in the country, established 12 years; thousands wealthy wishing early marriage; all dealings confidential; description free. The Old Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, 733 Madison, Oakland, Calif. Jan. 28/19

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED? Best Matrimonial paper published. FREE for stamp. Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio. Jan. 1/19

Unity-Stability-Prosperity

are the aims of the

Canadian Reconstruction Association

ITS NATIONAL PROGRAMME IS:

1. To support a tariff adequate to develop Canadian industries and to ensure employment for Canadian workers.
2. To create a good economic understanding between East and West and to show the necessity for industrial stability in order that excessive taxation may not fall upon farmers and workers.
3. To co-operate in movements to increase agricultural production and improve rural conditions.
4. To maintain national credit and to encourage investment in Canada.
5. To stimulate the development of natural resources, to promote the utilization of Canadian raw materials, and to encourage final processes of manufacture in Canada.
6. To develop domestic and foreign trade and to promote necessary industrial organizations.
7. To facilitate the adaptation of war industries to peace conditions and to ensure employment for war veterans and war workers.
8. To improve the relations between capital and labor and to emphasize the advantages of consultation and co-operation.
9. To encourage scientific research in the interests of Canadian producers and manufacturers.
10. To improve the economic and industrial position of women.

The Canada that has been saved by sacrifice and valor must not be destroyed by rash legislation.

National Prosperity Depends on Industrial Stability

The Canadian Reconstruction Association urges wise and prudent treatment of Reconstruction Problems.

Executive

Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.,
Honorary President

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President

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A. N. Worthington, General Secretary

WESTERN COMMITTEE

510-11 Electric Railway Chambers
Winnipeg

HEAD OFFICE

Royal Bank Building
Toronto

EASTERN COMMITTEE

603-4 Drummond Building
Montreal

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC.

Standard Time 75th Meridian.

Feb.	A.M.	P.M.
Wednesday	12 4.01	4.12
Thursday	13 4.51	5.03
Friday	14 5.37	5.51
Saturday	15 6.20	6.34

Moon's Phases.

Full moon on Friday, February 14, at 6.55 p.m.
Last quarter on Saturday, February 22nd, at 6.45 p.m.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DE TRANSPORTS MARITIMES
NEW YORK-FRANCE
Weekly Departures:
Wm. M. Macpherson, 56 Dalhousie
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Business or a well-earned holiday
The Regular
**MAIL, PASSENGER AND
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R.M.S.P.
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GODBOUT & ROCHETTE
ADVOCATES**
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Nethrington's Bakery
Every variety of high-grade
Bakery goods delivered to
all parts of the City daily.
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Food Control License, No. 5-1216

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SAIL, TENT and
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225 ST. PAUL STREET
Telephone 78. Quebec.

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thing in Office Supplies to
outsiders, phone us
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For our prices! Special prices in
large quantities. We will give
them under no obligation with
pleasure.
J. F. VACHON & CO.
Office Stationers,
W. SAULT AU MATELOT ST.,
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**STEAM
COAL**
Montreal Coal & Dock Co. Ltd.
QUEBEC BRANCH
72 Dalhousie St. — Phone 1297

Province of Quebec
District of Quebec.
IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 248.
VESEY BOSWELL, of the City of
Quebec, Brewer and Maltster,
Plaintiff:
vs.
RODGER GORDON GRAN-
VILLE, of the City of New
York, in the State of New York,
one of the United States of Amer-
ica,
Defendant.
The Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month from the last pub-
lication of the present order in The
Quebec Chronicle and L'Evenement,
AND ROBITAILLE,
P.S.C.
Prothonotary's Office,
Quebec, 10th February, 1919.
True copy.
PENTLAND, GRAVEL &
THOMSON,
Attys. for Plaintiff. F.12x3

Financial and Commercial News

CLOSING LETTERS BY THE CANADIAN PRESS

(By Canadian Press)
New York, N. Y., February 11.—
Trading in stocks today was of the
customary ante-holiday character in
that dealings were light and limited
largely to specialties, notably those
recently under severe selling pres-
sure.
There was hurried covering of
shorts in oils, predicted presumably
upon reports of a more amicable un-
derstanding with Mexican interests
while rallies in Steel and related
equipments probably resulted from
an over-extension of the bear ac-
count. In several instances improve-
ment was traceable to specific causes,
as for example United Fruit, which
advanced 6 3/4 points on announce-
ment of an increase in the quarterly
dividend from 2 to 2 1/2 percent, to-
gether with an extra disbursement of
one-half to one percent.

Gains among equipments ranged
from one to four points. Steel Found-
ries, General Electric, American
Car and Pressed Steel Car leading
the advance. United States Steel
managed to gain a large fraction,
most of which was forfeited later.

Motors, tobaccos, distilling shares,
Hide and Leather Preferred and Amer-
ican Can embraced the other firm
to strong stocks. Can making its
best price after issuance of the an-
nual report, which showed a net loss
of almost \$5,000,000. Ralls were in
demand for a brief period, but be-
came listless and somewhat irregular
in the final hour. Canadian Pacific
rising 2 points, while Soo, its sub-
sidiary reacted as much.

Sales amounted to 360,000 shares.
All call loans were made at five
percent against yesterday's maximum
of 66 percent, time funds holding
at the five percent rate. Liberty is-
sues supplied the only feature of the
bond market, the Fourth 4 1/2's mak-
ing a new minimum at 93.76. Total
sales (par value) aggregated \$11,675,-
000.

Old coupon and registered fours
gained 1-4 percent on call.

NEW YORK MARKET.

(By Bruneau & Dupuis)

Alb.-Chlrs.	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am Beer Sug.	68	68
Am Can Co.	43	43
Am Car Fcy.	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Woolen.	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Hide pld.	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am S. & R.	64	63
Am Sug Ref.	116 1/2	115 1/2
Beth Steel	59 1/2	59 1/2
Ana Mining.	57 1/2	57 1/2
A. T. & S. F.	90 1/2	90 1/2
Bl'dwn Loco.	68	67 1/2
Balt. & Ohio.	46	46
B. R. T.	21 1/2	21 1/2
C. P. R.	159	159
Cent. Leather.	58	58
Ches. & Ohio.	55	55
C. M. & St. P.	37	36 1/2
Butte	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chile Cop.	17 1/2	17 1/2
Colo. F. & L.	35	35
Con. Gas	91	91 1/2
Corn Pldts.	46 1/2	46 1/2
Crucible Stl.	53 1/2	54
Distillers	53 1/2	55 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gen. Electric	148	148 1/2
Gen. Motors	130 1/2	131 1/2
Gl. Nor. pld.	91 1/2	91 1/2
G. N. Ore. Cfs.	37 1/2	37 1/2
Ins. Cop.	43	42 1/2
In. M. Marine.	22 1/2	22 1/2
do. pld.	96 1/2	96 1/2
Kenn. Cop. Co.	30 1/2	30 1/2
Lehigh Val.	55	54 1/2
Mex. Petrol.	166	166 1/2
M. S. P.	23 1/2	23 1/2
Nevada Cons.	16 1/2	16 1/2
N. Y. Central	71 1/2	71 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	28 1/2	28 1/2
N. S. Steel	49	49
North Pac.	90 1/2	90 1/2
Penna.	43	44 1/2
O. Cities Gas	39 1/2	39 1/2
Russian bonds	6 1/2	6 1/2
Royal Dutch	77 1/2	77 1/2
Reading	77 1/2	77 1/2
Rep. I. & S.	72 1/2	72 1/2
South Pac.	98	98 1/2
South Ry.	26 1/2	26 1/2
Strdebaker	51 1/2	51 1/2
The Tex. Co.	186 1/2	186 1/2
Union Pac.	126 1/2	126 1/2
U. S. I. Alcohol	101 1/2	101 1/2
U. S. Rubber.	74 1/2	74 1/2
U. S. Steel	89 1/2	89 1/2
do. pld.	114 1/2	114 1/2
Utah Cop.	66 1/2	66 1/2
Wilks O'land	24 1/2	24 1/2

Tobacco Products year ended De-
cember 31st, 1918, total income \$3,-
276,282 equal after preferred dividends to
\$17 common against \$9.32 in 1917.
No reserve has been set up for Fed-
eral tax.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)
New York, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The
news this morning seemed to read
about as badly as could be, but in
spite of this, the market has been dis-
tinctly strong from beginning to end.
The probabilities are that a good
deal of the buying has been by shorts
but it looks as if the recent wave of
selling had about spent its force.

(By McDougall & Cowans)
New York, February 12.—There
was a fair degree of activity during
the first afternoon hour and the trad-
ing broadened out somewhat but the
market became dull again in sec-
ond hour with price movements
somewhat irregular. A few issues
continued to advance, among them
some of the oil issues, H. L. pref.
American Steel Foundries and Amer-
ican Can. Movement in latter was
checked by the President's statement
that dividends on the common would
not be continued in near future and
that finance would probably be neces-
sary to carry the company's stock
of raw materials. Tobacco Products
reported \$17 per share earned on
common stock in 1918 as against lit-
tle more than \$9 in 1917 these figures
before deducting the war tax. A few
of railroads picked up somewhat but
the movement did not go very far.
The market was stimulated in the
last hour by an increase in United
dividend from a 10 to 12 p.c. basis.
The stock moved up rapidly half a
dozen points and a sympathetic
movement of smaller proportions
took place in Atlantic Gulf. There
were a few weak spots notably Cuba
Cane which declined on the an-
nouncement that most of the author-
ized new bond issue of \$25,000,000
would be required to take up the
floating debt and that management
considered an immediate issue of the
entire amount advisable.
Sales 355,600.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)
New York, Feb. 11.—The antici-
pation of an unfavorable annual report
by American Can Company led to the
accumulation of selling orders in the
common stock before the opening of
the market, as a result American Can
opened lower, but offerings were ap-
parently well taken. The remainder of
the share list presented a rather ir-
regular appearance, although over-night
gains were in the majority. Such
stocks as Sumatra, Steel Foundries,
American Sugar, General Electric and
Enamelling were particularly strong,
with the last two named featuring.
As a matter of fact, the upward ten-
dency gradually became more general,
with the Oil, Equipment and Tobac-
cos, especially favored in the early
trading. The strength of the forego-
ing issues was of such a consistent
character as to subsequently influence
a similar effect on other departments
of the list, and prices assumed greater
uniformity as the day progressed.
Short covering was attributed for the
buying movement, as no news came
to hand of sufficient importance to
affect the general outlook in any way.
Despite the improvement, which the
price level underwent, the market at
no time displayed activity, and deal-
ings which were on a contracted scale,
were also very largely professional.
We see no reason to alter our op-
inion to the effect that the market is
still a trading affair for quick turns
only.

The New York Stock Exchange
will be closed tomorrow, Lincoln's
Birthday anniversary.

DAILY GOSSIP ON THE LEADING STOCKS

Big Four preferred declared regular
quarterly 1 1/4 per cent. dividend pay-
able April 21st to record of April 1st.
Dividend declared Canada Steam-
ships 4 per cent. payable quarterly
the first payment to be made March
15th to record of March 1st.
United Fruit declared quarterly
dividend of 2 1/2 and an extra of 1 1/4
both payable April 1st to record of
March 1st.

The House Agricultural Committee
yesterday approved an amendment to
the Government guarantee what price
bill, making the measure effective un-
til October 31st, 1919, instead of De-
cember 31st, 1919, as originally pro-
vided. The amendment will be report-
ed to the House today.

Operations against the short inter-
est are expected to continue.

Uneasiness is displayed by the bear
element because of the failure of
prices to break on the poor Steel ton-
nage statement.

Pool channels are more optimistic,
but little stock offers in Locomotive
issues.

American Car Foundry is well
taken.

A. G. and W. is going into strong
hands on weakness.

American Hide and Leather prefer-
red is strongly held.

Bush information on Tobacco
Products continues confident.

Steel is oversold.

Royal Dutch may go higher.

Kelly-Springfield is well bought.

Paris friction and the Glass huge
new financing may encourage the bear
element to fight rallies.

Hayden Stone: We have the raw
material, the labor and capital, to do
a big reconstruction business, only a
very short sighted policy on the part
of labor or law-makers can prevent
it and this we are hopeful will not be
the case.

Wrenn Bros.: For the time being
at least, the market is pretty well
liquidated and until the current liabil-
ities of business men who are also the
nation's investors, have time to fur-
ther accumulate, additional heavy
selling is unlikely.

Goodbody and Co.: For the first
time in months we now consider it
safe to buy Copper stocks. We expect
reductions in Copper dividends, but
we think they have been fully dis-
counted by the present prices of
stocks.

Chisholm and Co.: We feel con-
fident that such purchases made now,
with the idea of holding for the next
3 or 4 months, should show to the
investor good profits.

J. W. Jay and Co.: The urgent sell-
ing seems about over, the trade
bought and the tone is decidedly
healthier. In fact the market is tech-
nically in shape to respond sharply to
any favorable news.

Carpenter and Co.: We believe
Cotton now selling under cost of pro-
duction and predict that before many
weeks today's confident sellers will be
scrambling to buy back their contracts
and we continue to recommend pur-
chases of October on all good reces-
sions.

S. M. Weld and Co.: We consider
prices discount at least to a great ex-
tent, the unfavorable features and he
lieve any fair improvement in the mill
and export demand will bring about a
quick change of sentiment and sub-
stantially higher prices.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)
Asbestos: 25 at 48 1/2, 5 at 48.
Asbestos pld: 115 at 66.
Domination Glass: 710 at 35, 40 at
36, 25 at 36 1/2, 75 at 36 1/2, 25 at 36 1/2,
235 at 36 1/2, 125 at 37.
Domination Iron: 75 at 40.
Canadian Locomotive: 5 at 61.
Car: 75 at 32.
Car pld: 190 at 83.
Montreal Power: 5 at 88, 7 at 88 1/2.
Canada Cottons pld: 50 at 76.
Quebec Railway: 25 at 17 1/2.
Steamships: 15 at 42 1/2, 25 at 42 1/2,
65 at 42 1/2.
Shawinigan: 45 at 115 1/2.
Steel of Canada: 80 at 59 1/2.
Laurentide-Power: 20 at 62 1/2.
Steamships pld: 11 at 75.
Pennams pld: 30 at 83.
Montreal Telegraph: 2 at 120.
Royal Bank: 30 at 208.
Bank of Montreal: 4 at 212 1/2.
War Loans, due 1925: \$600 at 96,
\$100 at 96 1/2; due 1937: \$300 at 87 1/2,
\$100 at 97 1/2.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)
London, Feb. 11.—Calcutta Linseed
oil at £36 15s; Linseed oil 58s;
Sperm oil 55s; Petroleum Ameri-
can refined 1s 4 1/2d; spirits 1s 3
1/2d; Turpentine spirits 100s; Ameri-
can, nominal, French 105s; Spanish
104s; Rosin American strained 45s;
type "G" 45s.

Savannah, Ga., February 11.—Tur-
pentine firm, 66 1/4 to 66 1/2; sales
169; receipts 160; shipments 6;
stock 30,831.
Rosin, inactive; sales none; receipts
644; shipments none; stock 79,472.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)
Butte, Mont., February 10.—Martial
law will be declared in Butte until
financial interests of the city come
to the rescue of the municipal admin-
istration with funds to pay the war-
rant of city employees, according to
a statement made here today by Maj.
A. W. Jones, in command of the Uni-
ted States troops on guard here today.

CLOSING LETTERS BY THE LOCAL BROKERS

(By Breen & Gourdeau)
New York, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The
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selling had about spent its force.

(By McDougall & Cowans)
New York, February 12.—There
was a fair degree of activity during
the first afternoon hour and the trad-
ing broadened out somewhat but the
market became dull again in sec-
ond hour with price movements
somewhat irregular. A few issues
continued to advance, among them
some of the oil issues, H. L. pref.
American Steel Foundries and Amer-
ican Can. Movement in latter was
checked by the President's statement
that dividends on the common would
not be continued in near future and
that finance would probably be neces-
sary to carry the company's stock
of raw materials. Tobacco Products
reported \$17 per share earned on
common stock in 1918 as against lit-
tle more than \$9 in 1917 these figures
before deducting the war tax. A few
of railroads picked up somewhat but
the movement did not go very far.
The market was stimulated in the
last hour by an increase in United
dividend from a 10 to 12 p.c. basis.
The stock moved up rapidly half a
dozen points and a sympathetic
movement of smaller proportions
took place in Atlantic Gulf. There
were a few weak spots notably Cuba
Cane which declined on the an-
nouncement that most of the author-
ized new bond issue of \$25,000,000
would be required to take up the
floating debt and that management
considered an immediate issue of the
entire amount advisable.
Sales 355,600.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)
New York, Feb. 11.—The antici-
pation of an unfavorable annual report
by American Can Company led to the
accumulation of selling orders in the
common stock before the opening of
the market, as a result American Can
opened lower, but offerings were ap-
parently well taken. The remainder of
the share list presented a rather ir-
regular appearance, although over-night
gains were in the majority. Such
stocks as Sumatra, Steel Foundries,
American Sugar, General Electric and
Enamelling were particularly strong,
with the last two named featuring.
As a matter of fact, the upward ten-
dency gradually became more general,
with the Oil, Equipment and Tobac-
cos, especially favored in the early
trading. The strength of the forego-
ing issues was of such a consistent
character as to subsequently influence
a similar effect on other departments
of the list, and prices assumed greater
uniformity as the day progressed.
Short covering was attributed for the
buying movement, as no news came
to hand of sufficient importance to
affect the general outlook in any way.
Despite the improvement, which the
price level underwent, the market at
no time displayed activity, and deal-
ings which were on a contracted scale,
were also very largely professional.
We see no reason to alter our op-
inion to the effect that the market is
still a trading affair for quick turns
only.

The New York Stock Exchange
will be closed tomorrow, Lincoln's
Birthday anniversary.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)
Asbestos: 25 at 48 1/2, 5 at 48.
Asbestos pld: 115 at 66.
Domination Glass: 710 at 35, 40 at
36, 25 at 36 1/2, 75 at 36 1/2, 25 at 36 1/2,
235 at 36 1/2, 125 at 37.
Domination Iron: 75 at 40.
Canadian Locomotive: 5 at 61.
Car: 75 at 32.
Car pld: 190 at 83.
Montreal Power: 5 at 88, 7 at 88 1/2.
Canada Cottons pld: 50 at 76.
Quebec Railway: 25 at 17 1/2.
Steamships: 15 at 42 1/2, 25 at 42 1/2,
65 at 42 1/2.
Shawinigan: 45 at 115 1/2.
Steel of Canada: 80 at 59 1/2.
Laurentide-Power: 20 at 62 1/2.
Steamships pld: 11 at 75.
Pennams pld: 30 at 83.
Montreal Telegraph: 2 at 120.
Royal Bank: 30 at 208.
Bank of Montreal: 4 at 212 1/2.
War Loans, due 1925: \$600 at 96,
\$100 at 96 1/2; due 1937: \$300 at 87 1/2,
\$100 at 97 1/2.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)
London, Feb. 11.—Calcutta Linseed
oil at £36 15s; Linseed oil 58s;
Sperm oil 55s; Petroleum Ameri-
can refined 1s 4 1/2d; spirits 1s 3
1/2d; Turpentine spirits 100s; Ameri-
can, nominal, French 105s; Spanish
104s; Rosin American strained 45s;
type "G" 45s.

Savannah, Ga., February 11.—Tur-
pentine firm, 66 1/4 to 66 1/2; sales
169; receipts 160; shipments 6;
stock 30,831.
Rosin, inactive; sales none; receipts
644; shipments none; stock 79,472.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)
Butte, Mont., February 10.—Martial
law will be declared in Butte until
financial interests of the city come
to the rescue of the municipal admin-
istration with funds to pay the war-
rant of city employees, according to
a statement made here today by Maj.
A. W. Jones, in command of the Uni-
ted States troops on guard here today.

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SOME GREAT BARGAINS

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.

Social and Personal

Mr. W. J. Lynch left last evening for Montreal.

Mr. E. Wilson, of Grand'Mere, is registered at the Chateau.

Mr. C. E. Gault, M.P.P. of Montreal, is a guest at the Chateau.

Miss Marguerite Joseph, of Montreal, is a guest at the Chateau.

Madame F. Faure, of Van Bruyssel, is in the city, a guest at the Chateau.

Mr. B. Paton Wood, of Montreal, is in town registered at the Chateau.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Sylvester, of Riviere du Loup, are staying at the Chateau.

Miss Annette Girard has returned from Montreal where she spent a few days.

Mrs. J. H. Fortier received Sunday of her daughter, Miss Marguerite Fortier, at a "The-dansant."

Mr. N. George Scott, M.P.P. Scotts-town, returned to town yesterday, and is staying at the Chateau.

Miss Berthe Garneau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jules Garneau will receive at the tea-hour on Friday.

Dr. and Mrs. A. Marois, accompanied by the Misses Marois, have returned from a trip to New York.

Mr. Romeo Langlais, K.C., has left for Montreal and Ottawa, and will return to town in a couple of days.

Mrs. D. W. Ayer of Waterville and Miss Isabelle Maher of Sherbrooke guests of Mrs. R. S. Clarke, Aberdeen St.

Invitations have been issued by His Excellency, the Governor-General for a State dinner on Thursday, February 20th.

Miss Berthe Legare, of Montreal, is spending a few days in town, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Plamondon.

Mr. A. R. Doucet, left yesterday for Montreal, to join Capt. A. E. Doucet and Mrs. Doucet, who are staying at "The Linton."

Mrs. G. M. Fairchild and the Misses Fairchild, are occupying Mrs. A. E. Doucet's house on the Cape, during the winter months.

Mrs. (Dr.) A. Simard has returned to town from Beauveville, where she spent a fortnight the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Fortin.

Rev. Principal Parrook of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, is in the city for the Sunday School Conference, the guest of the Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Balfour, at the Church House.

The Duke of Devonshire, who arrived in Montreal Monday afternoon to open the exhibition of official British naval photographs at the Art Association, previous to the inaugural entertainment at dinner at the Mount Royal Club. The guests were Bishop Parroth, Bishop of Harrisburg, Lord Atholstan, Sir Vincent Meredith, Dr. F. J. Shepherd, Mr. Grant Hall, Hon. R. Hubbard, Lieut. H. T. C. Walker, R.N., and Mr. D. N. Talbot, who are in charge of the pictures. His Excellency was accompanied by Lord Richard Nevill, comptroller of the vice-regal household, and Lord Minto, A.D.C.

Mrs. H. Wynne, who won several war decorations, is returning to the United States aboard the Carmania, after an absence of eighteen months. She comes on a special mission in aid of the re-training and re-establishment of permanently disabled Italian soldiers, but without definite plans as to her movements, pending conferences with her committee in the United States. Mrs. Wynne, who was engaged on the Italian front during the later stages of the war, states that the need for immediate assistance in the rehabilitation of permanently disabled Italian soldiers is imperative. "We left Russia to her own resources and the result is well known," said Mrs. Wynne. "We must not repeat the experiment in the case of Italy."

Silk for Princess Patricia's trousseau has been supplied by American manufacturers. The court dressmaker Wallace Revell, who for six weeks was in America, picking and choosing from the spring offerings of the principal houses from the Atlantic to the Pacific, sailed for London last Saturday on the Adriatic with many trunks containing soft and silvery weaves from which creations worthy of a princess will be fashioned at 15 Hanover Square. Having searched the Paris market and found it wanting on account of the war, Revell came to America, and was agreeably surprised at the American achievements, particularly in the printed silk, which he found. Orders were left behind for several weaves for dressing gowns and chamber robes, which are mostly weaves, of course, and will not take long in the draping. It is said that America now leads the world in the manufacture of all excellent hand loom silks, in which the honors still remain with the French peasants, as they have for generations.

Captain the Earl of Minto has presented three beautiful cups to the Minto Skating Club, Ottawa, for competition within the club. The first cup will be for pair skating, open to members of the senior and junior clubs who have never competed in a senior event; the second for men's single in the senior club, and the third for girls of the junior club. Lord Minto takes a very keen interest in the skating club, as it was founded by his parents the late Earl of Minto, during his term of office in Canada as Governor-General, and Lady Minto, who was a particularly graceful and lovely skater. The three new cups will be competed for on Monday, March 10, at the same time as the competition for the other cups, namely, the Haycock cup for girls singles in the junior club never having

Chronicle Files 100 Years Ago

Amateur Theatre.

In aid of the fund for relieving sick and destitute strangers—the gentlemen of this city will perform on Tuesday 16th instant:

Lovers Vows
With the Farce
My Landlady's Gown.

Tickets may be had, and boxes engaged by applying to Mr. MacNeider or Mr. Hawkins.

Notice to Tavern Keepers.

A Special Session of the Peace will be held at the Court House of the District of Quebec on Monday the First Day of March next, and will continue open till Wednesday, the Tenth of said month for the purpose of qualifying such persons as wish to obtain Tavern licenses.

Green & Perrault,
Clerks of the Peace.

Quebec, Feb. 11th, 1919.

Marriage.

On Saturday by the Rev. Mr. Mountain, Mr. William Burns Lindsay, son of William Lindsay, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, to Miss Maria Jones, third daughter of Robt. Jones, Esquire.

Chronicle Files 25 Years Ago

Lady Dufferin's Poems.

Lord Dufferin and Ava has just added a collection of "Poems and Phrases" by his mother, the late Lady Dufferin, so long known as the author of "The Emigrant's Farewell," and other touching lyric descriptive of the emotional side of the Irish character. Probably it is not generally known that the portrait of Lady Dufferin, as one of the "Three beautiful Misses Sheridan," is to be found in the Dulwich gallery, not far from Dulwich College, and close to the Crystal Palace Road, W.

Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Holt left today for Europe, via New York. They propose to sail by the SS. "Britannia." Mr. Holt's absence will be greatly felt by the members of the Quebec Hockey Club, with whom he has been a very active member, as well as Honorary President during this present season.

St. Patrick's Literary Institute.

At a meeting on Saturday evening in Tara Hall, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year. President, J. C. Kaine; Vice-President, J. E. Walsh; Treasurer, J. E. Delaney; Secretary, J. Kelly. The following compose the Board of Management, J. C. Kaine, J. E. Walsh, J. Kelly, W. J. Peters, R. Barden, P. Dinan, J. E. Delaney, S. J. O'Neill and M. K. Bolger.

Strangers in Church.

A young man enters a Church with a timid and hesitating step and a flush on his countenance. There is plenty of room in the pews, but somehow every pew with a vacant seat in it has a person sitting at the entrance as a notice against trespassers. No one is rude to the stranger; they simply let him alone, and pay no more attention to him than they do to the nearest pillar. If he does not steal quietly out, he feels as in no wise wanted there, and he takes care not to trespass into that fold again.

Don't Spoil Your Hair By Washing It

When you wash your hair, be careful what you use. Don't use prepared shampoos or anything else, that contains too much alkali, for this is very injurious, as it dries the scalp and makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is just plain mulished coconut oil, for this is pure and entirely greaseless. It's very cheap, and beats anything else all to pieces. You can get this at any drug store, and a few ounces will last the whole family for months.

Simply moisten the hair with water and rub it in, about a teaspoonful is all that is required. It makes an abundance of rich, creamy lather, cleanses thoroughly, and rinses out easily. The hair dries quickly and evenly, and is soft, fresh, looking, bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle. Besides, it loosens and takes out every particle of dust, dirt and dandruff.

competed in a senior event; the Long cup, for men's singles; Molinski cup, for ladies' singles; Lake cup, and Soper cup, for pair skating, all three being senior events, and the Sinton cup, for boys' singles, a junior event.

Late arrivals at the Chateau: Mr. and Mrs. John, Montreal; E. Spier, New York; N. Geo. Scott, Scottstown; D. B. Langham, W. R. Cook, Toronto; Lucien Beaufry, Wm. Patterson, Dr. and Mrs. Desnoliers, Miss Marguerite Joseph, Joseph Boyer, T. M. McIlroy, J. A. Pelland, Montreal; D. W. Robt. Jr., Amherst; M. M. Holbrook, Boston; E. Wilson, Grand'Mere; Madam F. Faure, Van Bruyssel, C. E. Gault, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. A. Sylvester, Riviere du Loup; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Russell, Matane, P.Q.; B. Paton Wood, Montreal; A. D. Norton, Matane; J. Demers, Thetford Mines.

Correspondence

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 10th, 1919.

Editor in Chief,
"Quebec Chronicle",
Quebec City, P.Q.

Sir,—

At a time when a special Commission is busy reporting on and revising the scale of pensions paid to soldiers' dependents and to wounded or disabled men it seems fit and proper to bring the attention of the Commissioners to a case well deserving attention, viz: the pensions paid to the widows of four Canadian Generals who died while serving on the Active Militia.

Those four ladies, Mmes. Buchan, Cotton, Wilson and Vidal are at present receiving the scant allowance of \$500 per annum which is far from sufficient for ladies of refinement and culture used to a certain standard of living from which they cannot very well depart at their time of life. It is true that their husbands never served overseas—and for obvious reasons—but those soldiers nevertheless gave their whole life work to the organization, administration and command of the Militia Department as it exists today. The thirty to forty years they spent in the Government's service and the ability they have shown are very poorly rewarded if their widows have to be content with this meagre portion of \$1,350 a year.

Two of these widows gave their only support—their sons—to Canada's Expeditionary Force and the gallant boys are now sleeping their last sleep "somewhere in France" while the mothers are here to mourn and to suffer what might be called indigence. Just now the Government is spending a great deal of money—and rightly too—for the dependents of those who gave their all for Canada and the Empire. Extending an adequate pension to four lonely women would not impoverish or cripple the Exchequer and it would surely redress what is considered by many as a piece of injustice.

The rate of \$500 a year for the pension of a general's widow was established some eighteen years ago, at a time when the buying power of a dollar was about four times what it is now. That sum might have been considered a small competency then but now it is barely sufficient to keep a person out of the poor-house.

The claim of those ladies should be looked into as a proper pension—one based on the actual cost of living—would but give their just dues to the widows of four good, loyal and faithful servants of Canada.

Yours very truly,

A GENERAL'S WIDOW.
Note:—The rule of the Chronicle is to publish no letters that are not signed with the correspondent's name. In the present instance however in view of the personal delicacy of the subject and the fact that the letter is from a lady who does not reside in this city or district it has been decided to make an exception in her favor.—Ed.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

Durham Cathedral and Durham Castle, standing on their promontory above the River Wear, form a picture which is, in its way, incomparable. The distant view of Lincoln Cathedral rising above the houses of the ancient city is very beautiful and the memory will supply many other pictures of cathedral-crowned hilltops, among which is Bergamo-Siena. Durham, indeed, however, fear no comparisons either in England or in any other country. The great Norman pile could hold its own intrinsic merits even with out the enhanced effect it gains from its splendid position. Among its builders and restorers were Bishops de S. Carleph, Ralph Flambord, Galfrid Rufus, Walter de Skirlaw, and above all, perhaps, Hugh Pudsey, all of whom, in their time, did their share toward the making of Durham Cathedral. Nevertheless, concerning some of the work done by the restorers of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, perhaps the less said the better. The Bishops of Durham were prince bishops and this was no mere empty title, for does not an old chronicler say that "whatever right the king has outside Durham the bishop has within"? It is probable if the Norman owners of the first keep could revisit the scene today, that they would have their ideas of what a castle may be considerably enlarged. Cathedrals, castles, bridges, all these come in the category of buildings which the men of bygone days held to be of capital importance and lavished much love and care upon. Furthermore, the three are generally to be found together. Durham has its ancient bridges as well as its cathedral and its castles. Framwellgate Bridge, built by Bishop Skirlaw on the site of an earlier one by Bishop Flambord, Elvet Bridge, which Bishop Pudsey began to build, and Prebends Bridge, a stone mushroom, this last, of the 18th Century.

SMOKE MACDONALD'S "INDEX"

WASHABLE GOODS.
Displayed on our central tables on the 1st Floor, New Washable Goods.

These goods are most desirable and compare well with our most delicate goods and can be worn very well as a second evening dress.

JULES GAUVIN,
183 St. Joseph Street,
Opp. Saint-Jovite.

You Need More Than A Laxative

To correct constipation, all organs of digestion and elimination should be helped. Try NR and see how much better you feel.

NR Today—Keeps the Doctor Away

To live and be healthy, your body mechanism must properly digest your food, extract all the nourishment from it and promptly throw off the waste that is left. This is accomplished by the processes of digestion, assimilation and elimination—the work of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. The failure of any of the vital organs to do its work properly affects the action of all the others. A forced bowel movement does not help constipation; it only relieves for a few hours the condition that constipation brings about. Now if you are used to taking so-called laxative pills, oil, purges and the like, you know mighty well you've got to be taking them all the time. Moreover, if you stick to any one laxative, you've got to be increasing the dose all the time. That can do you a lot of harm. Stop dosing yourself with such things just long enough to give Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) a trial, and let the results show the difference. NR Tablets are not mere bowel movers, their purpose is to correct the condition that induces constipation and give you real, genuine, lasting benefit; to improve your digestion and assimilation, give you a good hearty appetite, regulate your liver and bowels, tone up kidney action and give your poison-clogged body a good cleansing cure. Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) is not harmful; it is mild, easy, pleasant in its use; but it is thorough and effective. By its action on the digestive organs it promotes assimilation of food and thereby gives you new strength, energy, better blood, better appetite. By toning, not stirring your lazy liver, NR sends bile into the intestines, improving intestinal digestion. Lastly, by gently encouraging more vigorous bowel and kidney action, NR drives poisonous impurities out of and cleans up your body. Try Nature's Remedy (NR Tablets) and just see how much better you feel in every way. Get a 25c box today, and take one each night for a week. You'll say you never felt better in your life. NR is sold, guaranteed and recommended by your druggist.

NR TO-NIGHT—Tomorrow Alright
Get a 25c Box

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

ALPHONSE COTE,

GROCE

Phone 1343
381 St. John Street

Feb. 12x2

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' Whitewear—Soisette Knickers.
—Children's Whitewear—Flannellette Knickers.
—Ladies', Misses and Infants' Flannellette and Hiderdown Kimonos.
—Gloves and Hose—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. 11x2

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.

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 1-2 per cent. cheaper than the actual prices.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

Curtains by the pairs, and by the yard.
Poplins, Plushes, Velours for Portieres.
Cretannes, Serims, 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.

DON'T FAIL to get the Lowest Prices in GROCERIES!

Heinz Pork and Beans, with sauce or without:	Heinz Tomato Chutney:
Small size 20c	Large bottle 40c
Medium size 30c	Heinz India Relish:
Large size 40c	Large bottle 40c
Heinz Spaghetti, with cheese and sauce; small size 20c	Heinz Sweet Mixed Pickles:
Medium size 25c	Large bottle 40c
Large size 45c	Heinz Sweet Midget Gherkins:
Heinz Tomato Ketchup:	Large bottle 40c
Small bottle 25c	Heinz Sour Spiced Gherkins:
Large bottle 40c	Large bottle 35c
Heinz Chili Sauce:	Heinz Chow Chow Pickles:
Small bottle 25c	Large bottle 40c
Large bottle 40c	Heinz Worcestershire Sauce:
	Per bottle 25c

Always on hand the finest Wines and Liquors—to be purchased when accompanied by a doctor's certificate.

GEORGES PATRY,

"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
22 FABRIQUE STREET, QUEBEC. Telephone 6400-6401.
(Canada Food Board License No. 8-2539)

LAWRENCE COMPANY

AT THE OLD STAND OF

"THE REID COMPANY Ltd."

227 St. Paul Street, Quebec. Telephone 122.
WHOLESALE DEALERS and MANUFACTURERS AGENTS.
Brompton Kraft Wrapping Paper. The best Wrapping Papers on the market kept in stock by us; many other leading brands.

TARED FELT and SHEETING.

WE also carry in stock SOVEREIGN, IMPERIAL and other makes of ROOFING and BUILDING PAPERS, also STRAWBOARD, WOODBOARD, MATCHES.

Write, Phone or Call for Prices and Particulars

Furniture

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

227 ST. JOHN STREET, QUEBEC.
Telephone 351.

MOVING

We are moving from our present premises on May 1st next, to:—
No. 247 ST. JOHN STREET
(Just across the street)

and have to reduce our stock before removing.

This week we offer special reductions on indoor Games, such as:

Parchesi, Snakes and Ladders, Etc. also on

Dominos, Checkers, Chessmen, Cribbage Boards, Etc. Etc.

P. S.—Valentines, Valentine Post Cards, and Comic Valentines, now on sale.

T. H. O'NEILL
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