

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

FRESH FISH

We offer: FRESH HALIBUT, FRESH SEA BASS, FRESH LEMON SOLE, FRESH COD, FRESH FLOUNDER, FRESH MACKEREL, FRESH SHRIMP, FRESH HADDOCK, and FINNAN HADDIE, KIPPERED HERRINGS, FILETS OF HADDIES, BLOATERS.

A. GRENIER

Phones 1247-1248. 94-96 ST. JOHN STREET.
Food Control License, No. 8,9343.

NEGOTIATIONS IN COAL STRIKE BROKEN OFF

WAGE SCALE COMMITTEES OF MINERS AND OPERATORS ADJOURNED SINE DIE LATE YESTERDAY—IMMEDIATE STEPS TAKEN TO DECIDE UNION POLICY.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 27 — All negotiations looking toward the settlement of the nation-wide coal strike were broken off late today and wage scale committees of miners and operators adjourned sine die. Miners reported all districts in United States went into executive session immediately afterward to decide the union policy toward the strike.

Participants went home tonight and where the break left coal conditions, would say. Likewise in official quarters, there was silence.

Acting-President John L. Lewis, of the Mine-Workers, though refusing to say one word as to the strike itself which theoretically was called off in obedience to Federal Court injunction holding it a violation of the Lever Act for war-time food and fuel control, scored the Government roundly at the conclusion of the conference.

So did William Green, Secretary of the Mine-Workers.

Operators though accepting the Government proposal definitely, in a letter of explanation to Dr. Garfield which they made public, intimated that the Government refusal to allow price increases would be reconsideration.

It was behind closed doors that the coal situation reached its climax today, after involving the full attention of the Federal Government or two days previously. There was much heated oratory, but T. W. Guthrie, of Pittsburgh, Acting-Chairman of the Operators' Committee, described the preliminary procedure succinctly as he came out. The operators by a pre-arranged plan, notified the miners' committee of their acceptance of Dr. Garfield's plan.

This the mine-workers promptly voted down. In turn, the miners put forward a counter proposal, but Secretary Wilson's suggestion for a 31.66 per cent wage increase be granted, and this the operators flatly refused.

The third time the operators renewed their formal offer of arbitration, and this the miners voted down. Unanimously an adjournment was voted.

The operators are retreating to accept Dr. Garfield's proposal," Mr. Lewis said, manifesting scorn and indignation as he called the newspapermen around him in the littered and noisy hall that was the scene of the all-day gatherings.

"But as they do it they state they are unable to operate many of their mines under it. It would be foolish for us to attempt to make an agreement unless miners are to be given work."

"Our position is unchanged. We hold the United States Government cannot break its word. The pledge of Secretary Wilson to grant us a 31 per cent increase must be redeemed. In my judgment Dr. Garfield and the Cabinet have committed the most colossal blunder in the history of our nation. They are blindly following an academic theory, without regard to the justice to the mineworkers or effects on the people of the United States."

"Responsibility for the crisis now confronting the nation must be with those statesmen using the powers of Government to oppress and deny justice to a great element of its citizenship directly concerned in industry."

"I cannot believe the people of our country will endorse such a policy of oppression and repression which means"

continued industrial chaos and intense suffering on the part of the mine workers and our citizenship."

With that Lewis brushed away all questioners. His assistants, however, confirmed the impression that there would be no resumption of work in the mining camps now closed.

Operators, less communicative, went away with varying resolutions. One or two had reached a determination, they said, to attempt coal production, regardless of the strikers, but most of them were in doubt on this point.

Acting-Chairman Guthrie indicated that as an organized body they had ceased to function, and that individual necessity and inclination would govern their action, though all would wait a little to see what the Government proposed.

The open letter of Dr. Garfield said that in view of the serious situation, the wage scale committee for the central field would accept his suggested basis of settlement "preserving present differential."

"At the same time I wish to call your attention to the fact that the acceptance of this increase in wages without any increase in selling prices of bituminous coal entirely eliminates the profits of a large number of mines," it continued. "Such a large number, in fact, we fear the production of coal will be seriously affected. We understand that operating statistics for 1919 are not now in your possession and we shall rely upon the Government, when such statistics are properly assembled and presented to make such adjustments in selling prices as will permit these mines to make such fair and reasonable profits as they are entitled to under the Lever Law."

Though officially all of the proceedings today were in wage scale committees of operators and miners for the central fields, all semblance of a sectional discussion were dropped. All districts of the United States were represented at the final outcome and the action was national in its bearings.

Secretary Green of the mine-workers, accused Dr. Garfield of "doing great injustice to a million miners" in making his analysis of the situation, and that the Fuel Administrator's action "approached the commission of a moral crime against the public."

"The mine-workers cannot mine coal at his figure," Green declared.

Lewis and other national officers of the mine-workers planned to stay a day or two in the city, but the fifty odd delegates from the districts joined the operators in leaving as quickly as possible after the break.

Fuel Administrator Garfield tonight was informed of the result but had nothing to say for publication. Officials looked for further steps by the Government but there was considerable doubt as to what these would be.

GREAT BRITAIN SHOULD KEEP POWDER DRY.

Melbourne, Australia, Nov. 27.—Joseph Hume Cook, Minister of the Navy, in a speech today at Albany said that while wholeheartedly supporting the League of Nations, he thought Great Britain should keep its powder dry. The Empire, he declared, could not close its eyes to the preparations Japan and America were making in furtherance of their Pacific policy.

PREDICTS SOFT COAL SHORTAGE

DOMINION FUEL CONTROLLER PESSIMISTIC AFTER VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 27.—Canadians can now look forward to a shortage of soft coal supplies for some time, in the opinion of Mr. C. A. Magrath, Dominion Fuel Controller, who has just returned from Washington. In view of the breaking off of negotiations between the miners and operators, announced late this afternoon there can be little hope of amelioration of the situation for some time.

ENTHUSIASTIC OVER CANADA

DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERMEN WHO ACCOMPANIED PRINCE PAY GENEROUS TRIBUTE.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 27.—The party of distinguished English newspapermen who accompanied the Prince of Wales throughout his tour of this continent, is now enroute to England on the Empress of France. During their stay in Canada these journalists have sent daily to the British newspapers, reports, not only of the reception which Canada gave to the Prince, but also of the Canadian people and Canadian institutions as they found them.

Their enthusiasm for Canada was expressed from time to time to their colleagues here. Obviously they take back to England with them the best possible impression of the Dominion.

In a statement given to the Canadian Press, Limited, on their departure, the English journalists paid tribute to the generous hospitality of the Canadian Government and the Canadian people. "We cannot sufficiently thank Sir Robert Borden," said Mr. Campbell, of the London Times, speaking for the whole party, "and the Canadian Government, our hosts."

"In the host of Canadian newspapermen, English and French alike, throughout Canada, we met with the most delightful hospitality and a fine spirit of camaraderie, which we shall never forget. We have been away from home for the last hour or five years doing our work with the different armies in the war, and we are glad for that reason, that we are going home now."

"But, leaving Canada, we all feel that we are saying good-bye to a second home. The people of Canada have become our personal friends and we realize to an extent that we never imagined before, that they are the brothers of the people of the British Isles."

News Index

Page One.
Coal Negotiations Broken Off
Enthusiastic Over Canada
Jury Selection Slow Process
United Farmers Up In Arms
Lloyd George Answers Queries
Convicted On Riot Charges
Predicts Soft Coal Shortage
Weather Report

Page Two
At the Theatres.

Page Three
Board of Trade Council Bus
"Luck of the Navy" Success.
Labor Problems of Orient.
International Debt Problem.
Quebec Curling Club's Euchre.
Only one Small-Pox Case.
Strenuous Civic Election Fight.

Page Four.
Editorial: Press Comment.

Page Five.
H.C.L. Enquiry Opens Today.
Contracts For Government Ships.
Women's Canadian Club Meeting.
Duties of Legal Profession.

Page Six.
Dominion Arsenal Bowling Schedule.
First Class Bouts Monday.
Wilde's First Fight in Milwaukee.
Dempsey Dreamed of Championship.

Page Seven.
British Farmers Need Aid.

Page Eight.
Gt. Britain's Industrial Status.
Building Up New Nations.

Page Nine.
Treasure Trove of Ontlows.

Page Ten.
Shipping During the War.
Rumors of Big Plans Persist.
Shipping Notes.

Page Eleven.
Financial and Commercial News.
Montreal Market.

Page Twelve.
Social and Personal.
Reminiscences of the Past
Lost Without Leaving Trace.

LLOYD GEORGE ANSWERS HEAVY LIST OF QUERIES

INFORMATION SOUGHT IN CONNECTION WITH EUROPEAN SITUATION

London, Nov. 27.—(By the Associated Press) — David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, again today stood upon the floor of the House of Commons and for a long time gave answers to heavy list of questions on all subjects, mostly, however, in connection with the European economic and military situation arising from the war.

One of the most important of the questions related to the condition of Austria, concerning which Commander Viscount Curzon, Coalition Unionist Member for Battersea-South, asked whether the Supreme Council in Paris, including the United States or Britain would be taking steps to deal with the situation.

The Premier declared that the Supreme Council had reached the conclusion that only a comprehensive arrangement for a large international credit would adequately meet the situation and that it was essential for the success of such a proposal that the United States should contribute the part of the expenditure which have to be incurred in dollars.

"Urgent representatives have been accordingly made to the United States Government in this sense" the Premier added.

Questioned regarding whose duty it would be to summon the first meeting of the Assembly and the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations in view of the fact of the American Senate's refusal to ratify the Versailles treaty, Mr. Lloyd George said that Article V of the peace treaty stipulated that the President of the United States should summon the meeting. He added that he did not understand that this was in any way affected by the refusal of the American Senate to ratify the treaty.

Another inquiry made by James M. Hodge, advanced radical and Scottish Home Rule member for Edinburgh, was whether Mr. Lloyd George gave any undertaking to President Wilson during the peace conference that Mr. Lloyd George would endeavor to settle the Irish question. This brought a direct negative reply.

Answering still another question the Premier said that the effect of the American Senate's action with regard to the treaty provisions for plebiscite and other commissions in Germany would be only indirect. It would be necessary for the other powers to find a larger quota of representatives for the commission. The Premier said the Anglo-French-American treaty providing for the defense of France in case of wanton attack was contingent on ratification by the United States Senate, but that American refusal to ratify the peace treaty would not necessarily affect the tripartite treaty, provided the United States ratified the tripartite part separately.

CONVICTED ON RIOT CHARGES

WINNIPEG JUDGE SENTENCES MOSS TO TWO YEARS' HARD LABOR.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 27.—Convicted on charges of rioting and unlawful assembly, Mr. Justice Metcalfe today sentenced Joe Moss to two years' hard labor in the penitentiary; Henry Gourk a returned man, a mere boy in appearance, to three months, in the Provincial jail; Michael Krael to two years in the penitentiary, and Thomas Szarski to one year in the Provincial jail.

Pleading for mercy, for another chance, ready to do anything if only he might leave the courtroom, a free man, Joe Moss, a local fruit dealer, heard the sentence of two years' imprisonment pronounced, and as he left the court room, bowed down with grief, he heard the concluding words "with hard labor." Moss is well known in the city.

Henry Gourk thanked Justice Metcalfe when sentence of three months was passed and he let the court smiling.

The fact that he had returned from service overseas only in three weeks before the riots was considered.

BROKE ALTITUDE RECORD.

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 26 — Major Huston, of the British army, attached to the Chilean army as an aviation instructor today broke the altitude record for South America. He ascended 21,400 feet in eighty-five minutes with an experimental scout biplane of 220 horse power.

The previous South American record was 21,250 feet held by Lieutenant Parodi, of the Argentine army.

UNITED FARMERS ARE UP IN ARMS

OBJECT TO PROPOSED CREATION OF TARIFF COMMISSION BY GOVERNMENT.

Woodstock, N.B., November 27.—The United Farmers are up in arms over the proposal to have the Government create a tariff commission and have addressed to Premier Borden, from their office here a letter which reads as follows:

"We, the United Farmers of New Brunswick, having noticed in yesterday's Gleaner, printed in Fredericton, N.B., that the Ontario Boards of Trade are urging the Government of Canada to create a permanent tariff commission, thus taking this matter out of the hands of the people's representatives and putting it into the hands of a commission over whom the people affected by the tariff have no control.

We, therefore, wish to protest against the appointing of any such commission and wish to warn the Government that the majority of the voters of Canada are opposed to the appointment of any such commission and, if necessary, will voice their disapproval at the earliest opportunity." The letter is signed by Thomas W. Caldwell, M.P., President, and C. Gordon Sharpe, Secretary-treasurer.

JURY SELECTION A SLOW PROCESS

ONLY FOUR ACCEPTED IN WINNIPEG CONSPIRACY TRIAL SO FAR.

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 27 — The work of selecting a jury to sit on the trial of Robert B. Russell, charged with seditious conspiracy, proceeded this morning, resulting in only adding one jurymen to the three accepted yesterday.

The climax in the fight between opposing counsel was reached when E. J. Murray, defence counsel, peremptorily challenged juror William McClelland, a merchant of Hazelbridge, Man., this being the fifth peremptory challenge made by defence, and Crown counsel objected on the grounds that defence was entitled to only four challenges.

Robert Cassidy, K.C., claimed the accused was entitled to four challenges on each of the seven indictments, or twenty-eight in all, but the court overruled this contention.

J. Edward Bird, second counsel for accused, then argued the trial was being held under the most recent amendment to the statute regarding the offence in question, which made the penalty twenty years and in consequence the defence should have twelve challenges. On behalf of accused, Mr. Bird stated that he elected to be tried under the 1919 amendment because of the great importance of the extra peremptory challenges to the defence. When court adjourned this point was still discussed.

The Weather

Toronto, November 27.—The pressure is now highest over the Northwestern States and the Great Lakes and the weather in the Western Provinces is moderating, with southerly winds. It continues cold in Ontario and Quebec and more moderate in the Maritime Provinces.

Temperatures:		
	Min.	Max.
Dawson City	*34	*32
Prince Rupert	36	40
Victoria	30	40
Vancouver	24	34
Kamloops	8	20
Calgary	4	26
Edmonton	2	16
Saskatoon	*15	9
Battleford	*4	14
Winnipeg	*8	8
Prince Arthur	*1	12
Parry Sound	0	16
London	15	29
Toronto	16	26
Kingston	16	22
Ottawa	10	22
Montreal	18	24
Quebec	18	22
St. John	28	32
Halifax	36	36

*Below zero.

Forecasts:
Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay: Upper St. Lawrence and Ottawa Valley: Moderate winds; fair and cold.
Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and the North Shore: Fresh north and west winds; mostly cloudy and cold.
Lake Superior District: Fresh south west winds; fair and somewhat milder today.

All the West: Southwest winds; fine, and becoming milder.
Maritime Provinces: Fresh north-west winds; clearing and a little colder.

By Appointment
H. M. King George V

Special Two Day Selling of Choice Silk Petticoats Less 20%

Money goes such a little ways these days that when you get something of any real value for little money, it is well worth your while to take advantage.

Here is something every woman should see. Silk Jersey Petticoats in the best of materials, cut on the new lines—in colors to blend with practically any gown.

FOR TWO DAYS
All less 20 p.c.

Coming as it does so near Christmas you can make particularly good use of this repricing.

Holt, Renfrew & Co. Limited



Beautiful Engraved Glass

The newer modes of cutting and newer uses have made Cut Glassware popular again. Delicate patterns and brilliant glass commend this line for your consideration. Let us show you the latest in Cut and Engraved Glass.

Candy Jars
Flower Holders
Fruit Baskets
Chalice Glasses
Toilet Pieces

G. SEIFERT & SONS

Jewellers
16 Fabrique St. Opposite City Hall

TO OUR CUSTOMERS

The abnormal conditions existing in the jewelry trade have seriously interrupted the usual routine of business, long delays in filling orders are unavoidable, for, coupled with the great increase in the amount of business, there is an acute shortage of skilled labor. For these reasons we urgently request our customers to place their orders at once, for any work that is required for Christmas, more particularly the engraving of monograms and initials on cuff links, and silver and ivory brushes and mirrors.

G. SEIFERT & SONS

JEWELLERS,
16 FABRIQUE STREET, Opposite City Hall.



I AM ALWAYS SATISFIED WITH THE WORK I GET DONE ON MY CAR AT

DOHAN'S GARAGE

"FORDISTS"

If your old FORD car has served you well; If it ought to be pensioned off; We are ready to exchange it for one of the new models, with or without starter, at advantageous terms if traded in at once. It may be wiser than getting it overhauled.

PRUNEAU & COMPANY

140 ST. PETER STREET, Telephone 1330.

"Say it with Flowers"

Largest Retail Florists in Canada
Montreal and Quebec
Quebec Store 9 St. John St.
Flowerphone 5535

McKenna

IAD SUFFERED FOR THIRTEEN YEARS

MONTREAL WOMAN SAYS TANLAC PROVED TO BE WHAT SHE HAD BEEN NEEDING.

It is not what the manufacturers claim for it, but the testimony of the multiplied thousands who have used it that has made Tanlac the most famous medicine in the world. Those who once try it invariably buy it over and over again and tell their friends of the splendid results they have derived from its use.

Mrs. Donat Larose, who resides at 113 River street, Verdun, a suburb of Montreal, made the following statement after finishing her second bottle of the medicine, recently:

"I am just so glad to see how perfectly my health is being restored that I want to tell everybody about Tanlac. I am already feeling better than I have in years and am still improving every day. Tanlac is the only medicine I have ever been able to find that did me much good and all the ladies employed where I am know what I think of Tanlac for I have told them.

"For thirteen years I had suffered from obstinate constipation. Even though I had no headaches I could feel my pulsations very strongly by placing my fingers on my temples. My kidneys were badly out of order and disturbed me so at night that I could not get sufficient sleep and rest.

"Then following an injury received while working in a munition plant about a year ago my condition became very much worse. My appetite left me and I became very nervous, weak and dizzy. Also during certain times every month, like many others of my sex do, I suffered almost beyond endurance. Besides my other troubles I had rheumatism in my arms and legs and could neither work or get about without suffering pain.

"I began taking Tanlac on the advice of a friend who was using it with wonderful results and it has proven to be just what I needed. I have no more nervousness or dizziness now, my kidneys do not bother me, and I am sleeping well every night. My appetite is perfectly splendid and I can't remember ever eating with more relish. I no longer suffer as I once did, during the months, and by using the Tanlac Laxative Tablets with the Tanlac I have been relieved entirely of constipation, and the rheumatism has disappeared entirely. Speaking for myself I am very thankful that Tanlac came to Montreal and I found out about it. It is so different and so much better than other medicines I have tried."

The stomach regulates the condition of the blood and is the fountain head of health or disease as the case may be. Tanlac is intended primarily for the regulation of the stomach and the correction of catarrhal inflammation, but it is no uncommon thing for persons who have used it to find that it has relieved them, not only of indigestion, but also of rheumatism, kidney complaints and many other ailments not generally recognized as having their origin in stomach trouble.

Tanlac is sold in Quebec by Jolicoeur's Pharmacies, and Martel & Dion, and in Levis by Maurice Dion, under the personal direction of a Special Tanlac Representative.—(Adv.)

COLLEGE WOMEN PLAN FOR SERVICE

MEETING TAKES UP QUESTIONS OF IMPROVED PHOTOPLAYS AND EXTENSION OF EDUCATION

Chicago, Illinois, Nov. 27.—The purpose of the National Federation of College Women, which held its fifth biennial convention and conference here recently is to emphasize duty of the college woman to her community and to the country, said Mrs. Flora Warren Seymour of Chicago, corresponding secretary of the federation, in discussing the convention with a press representative.

The keynote of the organization is service, democracy its symbol, and service to the nation its ideal, continued Mrs. Seymour. We do not believe in patriotism in the noisy fashion but in translating it into practical activity, and it is the aim of the federation to show the college woman her individual duty, not by setting up new organizations, but by bringing home to the average college woman her responsibility.

The whole tone of the recent convention was an inspiration to all attending, said Mrs. Seymour, and the feeling of cooperation was helpful beyond expectation. Thirty-five or 40 states of the Union were represented.

An activity which is receiving the attention of the federation is the matter of better photoplays. In this connection it was announced that the "Society for Visual Education" is preparing motion pictures for educational work in the elementary schools. The society it was said, would first take up geography, history and civics.

AT THE THEATRES

ONLY ONE PERFORMANCE AT EMPIRE TONIGHT

Better be on hand early this evening at the Empire to see H. B. Warner in his big virile story "The Gray Wolf's Ghost." The Daughters of the Empire will have the theatre at 9 p.m. and in consequence there will only be the one performance this evening. In addition to the Warner picture an Eddie Polo adventure story, Pictorial Life and two-part comedy are also shown.

WILLIAM FARNUM COMING MONDAY AT THE AUDITORIUM

William Farnum is announced to appear in another of his motion pictures, "Wolves of the Night" will be shown at the Auditorium Theatre commencing Monday next. In the role of a mining engineer whose life is imperiled by plotters, Mr. Farnum, it is said, gives some wonderfully dramatic demonstrations of his histrionic power and physical strength. The locale of the play is in the American Northwest, in Chile and in the financial district of New York City. The play of course is a William Fox production.

"LA BELLE RUSSE" IS A HIT IN FILM FORM

AT THE VICTORIA TODAY AND TOMORROW

Theda Bara captured her audiences completely yesterday at the showings of "La Belle Russe," the screen version of the Belasco stage play which set the country talking some years ago. The adaptation was made for William Fox by Charles J. Brabin, who also directed the picture.

The story recalls that among the British nobility it is, or was, considered a disgrace to marry a dancer. Be her heart good as gold, the son who made her his wife was likely to be disinherited.

This is precisely what happened to the youthful nobleman in "La Belle Russe." Therefore, the dancer suffered untold privation and as a result was able to prove that nobility of nature can be found among the humblest of men and women.

In this fine picture Theda Bara has accomplished the rare feat of playing two strongly contrasting roles—that of the young poverty-stricken wife and that of her twin sister, a countess whose evil reputation is the talk of Paris. The two characters portrayed by Miss Bara appear simultaneously on the screen in one thrilling scene, where the two women confront and denounce each other.

A strong supporting company adds to the success of the production.

MABEL NORMAND IN A PLEASING PLAY AT THE ALLEN

Critics, clergymen, school teachers and other thousands of picture-goers the world over have clamored for better pictures and for stories that are clean, wholesome and simple. In Goldwyn's new Mabel Normand production, "Jinx," their wishes have been fulfilled.

This wonderful story of a poor little circus wail who escapes and marries a boy lover of hers, opened at the Allen yesterday, playing today and tomorrow, and it will give you a chance to bring the kiddies and the old folks, knowing full well that you will leave the theatre after seeing delightful Mabel Normand, with the conviction that you have seen the most simple, yet highly entertaining and interesting picture of the season.

In this admirable Goldwyn Picture, which was directed by Victor L. Schertzinger, there are kiddies, dogs, cats a dear old aunt with a love affair of the days gone, and a million bits of detailed action.

The circus is there with its one ragged, dilapidated tent, mangy lions, hook-worm leopards, scrawny camels and two deaf elephants.

The federation pledged its cooperation.

P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education spoke on educational extension work. He urged the need of adult education and declared that it needed federal support and encouragement. He also touched upon woman's suffrage and declared that both men and women need to be educated in citizenship. The federation passed a resolution pledging its cooperation to the Commissioners of Education in educational extension activities.

The federation will hereafter have a collegiate advisor at the head of a bureau for the purpose of advising boys and girls as they leave the high school as to what college best meets their needs. It will gather information from all of the colleges as to their curricula and standards. This work will be in charge of Mrs. Marion B. Keer of Salt Lake City.

Utah. The federation also will establish a college council of women who are deans of women in various colleges and plans to issue a bulletin of the federation.

WAR OFFICIALS TO VISIT CANAL ZONE

Washington, District of Columbia, Nov. 29.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, accompanied by Gen. Peyton C. March chief of staff of the United States Army will sail from New York next Sunday for the Isthmus of Panama where they will inspect the Panama Canal, the Panama Railroad, and fortifications at either end of the canal. Extensive new barracks are being constructed for the regular garrison of United States regular troops which will be maintained there, and these also will be inspected. The trip will require two weeks, allowing for about three days' stay on the Isthmus.

GROVE'S O-PEN-TRATE SALVE

Opens the Pores and Penetrates

A Remedy for Chest Colds, Head Colds, Spasmodic Croup, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Earache and kindred ailments. Apply freely to the skin just over the affected parts and rub it in.



Order Your Grocery Needs Here

Extra Creamery Butter per lb. in bulk or in pound packages, a pound65c	Seal brand Coffee, is always the same in quality and flavor, per 1/4 lb. tin65c	Fleur de Lis brand Sweet Corn, 2 cans for37c	Krinkle Corn Flakes, 3 packages for35c
Canadian Dairy Butter, per pound87c	per 1 lb. tin65c	12 cans for\$2.18	Puffed Rice or Wheat, per 3 packages85c
Pure Lard, per 20 lb. pail\$0.83	per 2 lb. tin\$1.22	1 case containing 2 dozen cans for\$4.30	Best Corn Starch, per 1 pound package15c
per 10 lb. pail\$3.48	We also have this brand in a finer state for use in tricolators.	Ideal Peas, 2 cans for35c	Weston's Fancy Biscuits as follows: Chocolate Wafers, Marshmallows, Macaroons and Chocolate Dips, per pound50c
Shortening, per 20 lb. pail\$5.75	We have Tricolators for sale in our Grocery Department at \$3.50. These Tricolators are made of Chinese stone with nickel top and are in 1/2 gallon size. With every purchase of a Tricolator, we give a 2 lb. box of Seal brand Coffee free.	12 cans for\$9.10	Crothers Biscuits in the following assortment: Kingston, Queen's Chocolate and Ebony Bar, per pound45c
Breakfast Bacon, per lb.45c	Madame Huot's Coffee, per 1 lb. tin60c	and 1 case containing 2 dozen cans for\$4.15	New Jams, Belmont, Tourist, Small Wine, Petit Beurre, M. M. Maple, and Walnut Top Biscuits, per lb.30c
Raw Ham per pound, in hams weighing from 8 to 12 lbs.42c	Wagstaffe's Grapefruit Marmalade, 16 ounce glass35c	Royal Baking Powder, 12 ounce can47c	McLaren's Invincible Jellies, per 2 packages25c
We have Chickens for sale here.	30 ounce glass45c	2 1/2 pound box\$1.38	McLaren's Icing Sugar in assorted colors and flavors, per package15c
Brunswick and Pioneer brand Sardines, 3 tins for20c	Pure Jams, Apricot, Peaches, Plum, Green Plum, Gooseberry and Crabapple, per 12 ounce glass30c	5 lb. box\$2.63	McLaren's Quick Pudding, per 2 packages25c
Cooking Apples per peck75c	per 16 ounce glass35c	Mount Royal Rice, per 5 lbs. 65c	Rola brand Evaporated Egg Powder, 1 box is equal to 2 dozen of fresh eggs, per box85c
Table Apples, Wealthy, McIntosh, and Fameuse, per dozen, 30c, 40c and50c	Little Chief brand Tomatoes, 12 cans for\$2.05	Sparkle Rice, per 5 lbs.75c	
Spy Apples in medium size, per dozen40c	per 12 cans\$2.05	Caroline Rice, per 5 lbs.85c	
large size per doz.50c	Fleur de Lis and Quality brand Tomatoes, per 2 dozen cans\$4.00	Fine Oatmeal, per 5 lbs.35c	
Table Apples in boxes containing from 125 to 175 apples, per box, \$4.15 and\$4.50		Sunshine brand Paste, guaranteed to be pure, 20 lb. box\$2.55	
Dried Cooking Prunes, 2 pounds for35c		20 lb. box in assorted shapes, per box\$2.70	
Sugared Eating Figs, per lb. 50c		12 1-lb. packages for\$1.70	

Good Quality Rubbers At Very Low Prices

Ladies' good quality Rubbers with pointed toes and high heels, sizes 2 1/2 to 6. Special a pair59c	Ladies' Plain Over Rubbers with low heels and wide toes, sizes 2 1/2 to 7. Special a pair69c
Girls' Rubbers with round toes and low heels, sizes 11 to 2. Special a pair59c	Children's Rubbers with round toes and low heels sizes 4 to 10. Special a pair49c
Men's Rubbers with round toes and low heels, sizes 6 to 11. Special a pair89c	Boys' Plain Over Rubbers with round toes and low heels, sizes 1 to 5. Special a pair79c
Boys' Plain Over Rubbers with round toes, sizes 8 to 13. Special a pair69c	Miner's Invincible Gum Rubbers in grey with yellow leather uppers, 5 eyelets, sizes 6 to 11, for Men. Special a pair\$4.00
Eureka Gum Rubbers with 3 eyelets, for Men, sizes 6 to 11. Special a pair\$3.50	Vimy Gum Rubbers with white, 3 eyelets, for Men, sizes 6 to 11. Special a pair\$3.50

25 Per Cent Discount Off All Our Trimmed Hats

We are still offering a discount of twenty-five per cent on all the Trimmed Hats in our show cases, both imported and those confected in our own ateliers. This is the time for you to get yourself a nice Hat at a low price.

Clothing the Little Ones Warmly and Well for Winter

need not be a matter of tiresome searching about for suitable garments. Bring the children here and let one of our salesmen show you these comfortable All Wool Knitted Suits, in red, navy or brown, to fit ages from 2 to 6 years. For a few days only we are offering these Suits which were regular priced from \$2.50 to \$6.00 at a discount of 25 per cent. Avail yourself of this opportunity to fit the little ones with one of these warm suits.

Ladies' Warm Gloves

Ladies' Black Kid Gloves, one dome fastener, wool lined, all sizes from 6 to 8. At a pair\$2.25	Ladies' Tan Kid Gloves, wool lined, one dome fastener, all sizes. At a pair\$2.00
Ladies' Tan Suede Gloves, wool lined, one dome fastener, all sizes. At a pair\$2.00	Ladies' Grey Suede Gloves, wool lined, one dome fastener, all sizes. At a pair\$2.00
Ladies' Black Suede Silk Lined Gloves, all sizes, Penman's make. At a pair\$4.00	Ladies' Suede Gloves, 2 dome buttons, all sizes. A pair\$2.50
Ladies' All Wool Gauntlets, all sizes, in white, black, red, grey, tan, brown and navy. Special a pair\$1.50	Ladies' All Wool Gloves, in black, white, red, grey, navy. At a pair 50c, 75c and\$1.00



A Complete Assortment of Beautiful Blouses

Everything that is desirable in Blouses—lovely fabrics, stylishly graceful lines and colors that enchant—has been assembled into a complete and radiant display. Each individual Blouse invites you to hesitate a moment and select for your Winter wardrobe a mode of rare becomingness and charm, every presentation is developed in strict accordance with Fashion's dictations, yet there is diversity enough to please the most exclusive tastes. Whether or not your blouse problem is solved you will want to see yourself the proud possessor of one of these stylish Blouses.

As you probably expected, these Blouses are for the most part fashioned of crepe georgette, but there is a goodly assortment of crepe de chine and silk Blouses, for those who do not favor the sheerer fabric.

Blouses in Crepe Georgette with embroidered collar and cuffs, assorted light shades of the latest colors. Price\$7.50	Blouses in Crepe Georgette, front trimmed with bead design, assorted light colors. Priced at\$11.00	and floss design, assorted colors. Priced at\$7.00	colors are black and white, may be closed high to the neck. Priced at\$3.98
Blouses in Crepe Georgette, front trimmed with chenille braid and hemstitch, assorted colors. Price\$8.50	Blouses in Crepe de Chine, collar comes in points in front, trimmed with fancy small pearl buttons and floss design. Priced at\$7.50	Blouses in Crepe de Chine, front embroidered, colors are black and assorted dark and light shades. Priced at\$6.50	Blouses in Japanese Silk, color white, large collar trimmed with small hemstitched frill. Priced at\$3.49
Blouses in Crepe Georgette, front trimmed with design in hemstitching, floss and beads, assorted light colors. At\$9.00	Blouses in Crepe de Chine, front trimmed with hemstitches	Blouses in Crepe de Chine, with large collar, front trimmed with small tucks on the cross, assorted colors. Priced at\$3.98	Blouses in Japanese Silk, large collar with pearl buttons on front, colors are black and white. Priced at\$2.49

THE DAQUET COMPANY LIMITED.

Retail Division - 157-178 St. Joseph Street

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL BUSY

MANY MATTERS DISCUSSED AND DISPOSED OF AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING

A meeting of the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon to dispose of business and prepare a report for the next general meeting of the Board. There were present Mr. J. T. Ross, President, Messrs. J. G. Scott, Jos. Poirer, Eugene Juhn, W. J. Banks, L. Leclerc, M.P.P., G. B. Ramsey, W. H. Wiggs and T. Lavigne, secretary.

A letter was read from Mr. E. W. Beatty, President C.P.R., in reference to the Company's Ocean Steamers. It was from Montreal not stopping at Quebec to take on passengers, as the writer stated he would like the matter up with the C.P.R. and the time of writing absent from the city, as soon as he returns to the city.

Str.: Continuation

A letter was read from the Quebec City Engineer, Mr. W. D. Baillarge, in reply to a letter sent to him by the Board in connection with the construction of new street from Ramsay street westward. The City Engineer in his letter stated: "After repeated negotiations with the C.P.R. Company from the 24th November, 1918, until the 16th of December, Mr. MacTeer, Vice-President of the C.P.R., informed him that he had been ordered by the Government not to proceed with the filling of the new street as there was a jetté or pier to be built from Ramsay street to the new C.N.R. bridge and they would have to wait until it was completed. Later Mr. MacTeer informed the City that this pier was completed and the Company would proceed with the work on the new street."

"In spite of these declarations the City was forced in a lengthy correspondence to demand that the C.P.R. complete work of building the street. In the meantime, Mr. Beer, Asst. Divisional Engineer, called at the City Hall and informed the City Engineer on the 7th of the present month that the Company would macadamize the street this fall if possible, but the Company would prefer to wait until next spring in order to allow the filling to get its level, therefore the work of completion will have to wait until next spring."

Vehicle Traffic

A letter was read from the Mr. D. B. Hanna, President of the Canadian National Railways in reply to a communication from the Quebec Board of Trade in regard to the crossing of vehicles over the Quebec Bridge, in which the President of the C.N.R. states the matter would be submitted to the operating officials, and as soon as he received their report he would advise the Board.

A letter was read from the Provincial Secretary in reply to a communication sent to him respecting the establishment of a Polytechnic school at Quebec City, in which Hon. Mr. David said he would submit the matter to a meeting of the Provincial Cabinet.

Imperial Conference

A circular letter received from the British Imperial Council of Commerce was read informing the Quebec Board of Trade that a Congress of all Commerce Councils of the British Empire, would be held at Toronto, Canada, on the 24th of August 1920, and requesting the Quebec Board of Trade to send three delegates. It was decided to comply and the naming of the three delegates left to the President of the Board.

Train Changes

The Secretary of the Board of Trade was instructed to write to the operating management of the Quebec and Saguenay Ry. and request that the train service be daily each way instead of the tri-weekly service as at present in operation.

It having come to the knowledge of the Board of Trade that the C.P.R. had decided to change the time of the Three Rivers local passenger train to

LABOR PROBLEMS OF THE ORIENT

CASE OF JAPAN OCCUPIED INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 27 — (By Canadian Press Staff Correspondent) — Problems of the Orient were before the International Labor Conference this morning. It was primarily the case of Japan. The report from the special committee recommending special modifications for Oriental countries and countries undeveloped industrially, in regard to the application of the eight hour day was before the conference.

Mr. Barnes, British Government delegate, had moved that modifications of the main eight hour day convention in regard to Oriental and other countries mentioned was justified. Angriely, Masumoto, Japanese workers' delegate, arose in protest. Speaking in halting English, he pleaded that the eight hour day be granted to Japanese as to other workers.

"There are," he said, "several million workers in Japan asking to be treated as other workers. They tell us that these special modifications of the convention are to benefit Japanese production. They will benefit automatic oppression of helpless workers." Japanese Government delegate E. Kamada allowed. He argued that acceptance by Japan of an 8-hour day, as proposed would mean a reduction of two working hours daily as a rule; in some industries of three or four hours daily. He added the declaration that within the next twenty or thirty years Japan hoped to attain as great a success in social reforms as she had in the adoption of the industrial system of the West.

Composition of the governing body of the International Labor Office has been protested by Government employers and workers delegates from India and South Africa and representatives from Japan, China and several of the South American countries.

S. R. Parsons, employers' delegate from Canada, has joined in the protest against the form of a proposed solution that the International Labor Conference "expresses its disapproval of the composition of the governing body inasmuch as no less than twenty of the thirty one members of that body are representatives of European countries."

Dominion Government and Canadian workers were successful in securing direct representation of the governing body. Canadian employers, although making a strong fight, did not succeed in securing direct representation.

FATHER O'DONNELL

WAS ACQUITTED.

London, Nov. 27 — Father O'Donnell, the Australian chaplain, arrested August 18th, charged with using traitorous and disloyal language, was acquitted today by the martial trying him.

WIRELESS BY SIGNALING.

Paris, Nov. 26 — (Havas) — Successful tests of a new system of railway signaling based on the principle of wireless telegraphy were carried out yesterday in the presence of Albert Claville, Minister of Public Works.

arrive at Quebec at 10:30 a.m. instead of 9:30 at present, and that the change was being protested against by the people in the Counties of Quebec, Pontreuil, and Complain, as well as all along the line from Quebec to Three Rivers. The Secretary of the Board was instructed to write to the Company and request that the change of schedule to take place next Monday be rescinded. It was pointed out at the meeting the proposed change would affect and greatly inconvenience children attending school in the City as well as out-of-town residents whose business called them daily to Quebec and also greatly inconvenience milk men from the Country who supplied dealers in Quebec.

Correspondence Read

A letter was read from Mr. J. M. Kirkwood in regard to the shipbuilding proposition and the carrying of grain from the Upper Lakes in barges to Quebec.

A long memorial sent to Mr. Hanna, President of Canadian National Railways in regard to Railway terminals, etc., at Quebec, and an answer was submitted to the meeting. It was decided to hold a special meeting next month to discuss these questions and invite members of the Federal House of Commons to be present, in order to become familiar with the questions at issue, from the Three Rivers as well as the entire district of Quebec. Two new members Messrs. Edgar Allaire and J. Goulet, were proposed and accepted as qualified.

"LUCK OF THE NAVY" SPLENDID SUCCESS

LARGE AUDIENCE ENJOYED PERFORMANCE AT AUDITORIUM LAST EVENING.

The presentation by F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest of "The Luck of the Navy" staged in the Auditorium Theatre last evening was witnessed by a large audience, and one that came prepared to see a performance somewhat different from the usual run of drama. In this it was not in the slightest manner disappointed.

Unfortunately, owing to the lateness of the hour that the special train conveying the company arrived in the city, the performance was delayed one hour in commencing, but the tediousness of this was relieved considerably by the rendition of several recitations by two members of the company, Messrs. Aubrey Mather and Mr. C. H. Croker-King, both of whom kept the audience, in good humour during the period of waiting for the curtain to rise.

The Auditorium orchestra under Mr. Edmund Sauborn also contributed several selections to beguile the time, and the audience, which was a perfectly behaved one under trying circumstances, showed appreciation of the efforts to entertain it by according the artists mentioned and the orchestra deserved applause. Some disappointment was also felt at the omission of the Prologue, in which was to be depicted the British fleet in action at night against a Zeppelin, but as this scene takes considerable time to prepare, that at the disposal of the management would not permit of its being shown last evening, it will however be included in the remaining performances. It should be mentioned, that notwithstanding the trying difficulties the company had to contend and even without the scene referred to, the production was well worth witnessing, as the personnel of the cast is exceptionally strong, and the clever portrayal of the various characters quickly caused the audience to forget the unfortunate, though unavoidable delay.

The play, which was written by Mrs. Clifford Mills, deals with naval incidents in the closing days of the Great War, is highly dramatic, yet there is an abundance of comedy which serves to relieve the tense dramatic situations. The leading character is a young commander of a British submarine and the story concerns the efforts of German spies to secure valuable naval information during the late war. The scene of the plot is laid in a small town on the East Coast of England, in which one of the leading spies, posing as an English society lady, has her residence, to which under the guise of hospitality she inveigles naval officers with a view to discovering the movements of the fleets and submarines.

Percy Hutchison, in the role of 'Lieut. Clive Stanton, V.C., R.N., Commander of His Majesty's Submarine S.A.' gave a very vivid portrayal of the character, and from the opening to the closing act carried his audience right through, and was repeatedly applauded for his work which was performed with such remarkable ease that even those with the slightest acquaintance of the naval officer's stern realization of his duty to his Service and Country, could not fail to recognize in Mr. Hutchison an artist of great ability.

Mr. Aubrey Mather as "Sub-Lieut. Louis Peel," had a difficult role to fill, but this he accomplished in a clever manner.

Mr. Patrick Ludlow in the role of Midshipman Wing Eden, fairly convulsed his audience by his performance. All the artful tricks to which midshipmen are prone to in order to obtain their own ends, were splendidly portrayed by this finished actor.

Miss Kate Carey as "Mrs. Gordon Peel" was very effective in the character, which was also a hard one to play, but her depiction of it displayed her remarkable dramatic talent and she deserved the applause accorded by the audience.

Miss Muriel Martin-Harvey proved attractive and capable in the role of "Cynthia Eden," whilst Miss Elsie Stranack as "Dora Green," gave a charming representation of the flapper which appealed to the audience.

The remainder of the company performed their respective parts in a very capable manner, and only assisted the principals in retaining the interest of the audience during the production.

The scenery, gowns and electrical effects were exceptionally good.

The performance will be repeated this evening at 8.15 and tomorrow at the same hour and there will be a matinee in the afternoon.

NOW IN STOCK.

We have now received all most all our Fancy Articles for the holidays. Make your choice now; it will pay you.

Our prices will suit your purse.

MARCEAU & CO., 155 St. Joseph Street.

N.B.

INTERNATIONAL DEBT PROBLEM

GREAT BRITAIN'S DEFICIENCY FROM ESTIMATES MADE EARLY IN YEAR.

London, Nov. 27 — Great Britain's national debt is stated by Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be £8,075,000,000. This is about 11½ times greater than the national debt at the outbreak of the war. Against the liability is set an amount of rather over £2,000,000,000 by way of assets, this including money due from the Allies and the British dominions, but without taking into account any money that may be received from Germany. The debt due to America is stated at approximately £842,000,000.

The budget for the current year was presented last Spring. The Government estimated that there would be a gap of about £250,000,000 between expenditure and receipts. The Funding Loan and Victory bonds issue of July last were issued partly with a view to making good this deficiency. Six months later, the country is told that instead of there being a deficit of £250,000,000, the actual figure is likely to reach a total of £473,000,000. The army will cost £405,000,000 this year, instead of the anticipated £287,000,000. Expenditure on the navy has risen by £10,000,000 as compared with the earlier estimates, and the figure is raised to £160,000,000, while the Civil Service, budgeted as requiring £306,000,000, is found to require £602,000,000. The army and Civil Service together demand £200,000,000 more than they were considered likely to want only six months ago. The Civil Service is a name for a score of different objects wanting money, and they range from loans to the Allies to a grant for the Welsh Church.

Can Deficiency Be Made Up?

Various economies are expected to be made, but the net result comes out as stated, viz., an estimated deficiency on the year's working of the national cash account, of £473,000,000. And where the money is to come from is a very uncomfortable question in Great Britain today.

There is at least one consolation. The war showed that when the call came for sacrifice and remuneration of personal claims, the British Nation rose to the occasion, and met it fairly and squarely. The honor of the world's humanity was at stake when the country calmly stepped into the breach and took up the challenge so blusteringly flung down. The world today is suffering from a financial malaise never before diagnosed, not even in the days when France was staggered by the German indemnity demands, or when Great Britain's credit stood well-nigh exhausted by the drain of Napoleonic war. But while men talk glumly of blackness of the outlook, never a man doubts that the nations will battle through their financial troubles, and the peace shall be restored to the people domestically as well as martially; to exchequers, public as well as private.

Cancel International Debts.

The impression certainly spreads that financial equilibrium throughout the recently warring nations shall best be restored by a wiping clean of the slate of international debts. Strike off the fetters of debt from every wrist and ankle. Let all start fresh. This and arguments like it are gaining adherents who see no other way to cut the Gordian knot that binds enterprise, hampers commerce, hinders personal progress, and lays irksome restraint upon reform all around.

It is slightly ironical that the United Kingdom should be raising a loan in United States at this present time. Much of the money is wanted to pay off obligations now falling due, but there is a sufficient balance to make the operation an answer to those who would start slate-wiping right away.

Stock Buyers' Arguments.

Vision is responsible for a remarkable, expansion of business in rubber, oil, and road-transport shares. The railway is referred to as a back number by straphangers as he journeys to and from his business. Investors decline to look at home railway stocks. In years to come—and not so very many at that—all the roads of the world will be speeding commerce in rubber-tired lorries driven by oil. Therefore, acquire interests in companies that deal with such industries.

Rubber is, of course, the one solid, tary product of any importance that has not increased in price during the war. The price of golf balls has risen, and so have thousands of other things into which the use of the product enters, but rubber in the raw stands at almost the same price as it did five years ago. This is because there has been more supply than demand.

Rubber authorities claim that the position is gradually being reversed and that although 1919 will see far and away the biggest crop of rubber ever harvested in the history of the world, yet at the same time, America, Japan, Australasia, South Africa and the whole of civilized Europe will be so eager for it that they will absorb every pound produced.

STOP LOOK and LISTEN

before purchasing a baking powder that may possibly contain injurious ingredients. Many food scientists claim that baking powder containing alum is unsafe for use in food. The mere fact that some brands of baking powder have the words "No Alum" on the label is not sufficient proof that they are what they are represented to be. Our chemists find a good many have "No Alum" on the outside but large quantities of it inside.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER Contains No Alum Pure Wholesome Economical

MANY PRIVATE BILLS FOR NEXT SESSION

NOTICES RECEIVED ALREADY FOR SEVENTY-FIVE PRIVATE BILLS.

It is expected that all records will be broken in the number of private bills which will be taken up at the forthcoming session of the Quebec Legislature, which opens on Wednesday, December 10th.

Up to Wednesday night, which was the time limit for the reception of notices for private bills, seventy-five had been received and a number of others were late and will subsequently be subjected to a fine. It is expected that when all the private bills have been reached there will be more than one hundred, which will be the largest volume of private legislation ever seen at the Legislature.

The reason for so many private bills this year is that a large number of students are seeking legislation to permit them to practice their profession or to resume their studies which were interrupted when they joined the army for overseas service.

STRENUOUS CIVIC ELECTION CONTEST

BOTH LABOR AND CITIZENS' CANDIDATES CLAIM VICTORY IN WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 27. — With both labor and citizens' candidates forecasting victory at the polls Friday the bitterest and most strenuous municipal election campaign in the history of Winnipeg came to an end tonight. The result of the voting will determine which party will control the 1920 city council, which will spend \$8,000,000 of the rate-payers' money. Another important question to be decided is the right of civic employees to affiliate with outside labor unions. If Labor wins control the affiliation not only will be allowed, but former civic employees discharged for going on strike, including policemen, will be reinstated. Mayor Gray's supporters bet that he would be elected by 4,000 majority.

Winnipeg Labor Leaders predict that S. J. Farmer, would be elected first magistrate by a large majority.

MISS EVELYN FELLOWS HAS PASSED AWAY

It is with deep regret that the many friends in this city of Major and Mrs. W. G. Fellows will learn of the death of their eldest daughter Miss Evelyn Alexandria Maud Fellows, who passed away in Montreal at an early hour this morning.

The deceased young lady, who had attained the age of 17 years and 8 months was a former pupil of the Girls' High School, this city and had a host of friends in Quebec who will deplore her demise. The late Miss Fellows had been ailing for the past twelve months, having suffered from muscular rheumatism, which affected her heart. She was a very bright and happy disposition which endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Besides her parents the late Miss Fellows leaves to mourn her loss three brothers, Captain W. A. Fellows, Mr. Harold Fellows, late Royal Air Force, Master Lorne Fellows and one sister, Miss Doris Fellows, to whom the deep sympathy of their many Quebec friends will be extended in the sad loss they have sustained.

ONLY ONE CASE OF SMALL-POX HERE

DR. PAQUIN STATES HEALTH OF CITY IS VERY SATISFACTORY.

Dr. C. R. Paquin, Chief of the Civic Health Department, stated yesterday that the general health of the City was very satisfactory. Quebec never had so little smallpox, he said, and while there was some in the district and elsewhere there was no reason to fear a serious outbreak here.

Quebec's freedom from the dread disease which is prevalent in other parts of Canada is attributed by Dr. Paquin to the vaccination carried out last March and to the vaccination of the school children in September.

There had been a few cases of smallpox in the city, but these were convalescing, and at the present time there was only one case of smallpox, one case of measles, one case of the chickenpox and six cases of scarlet fever, five of which were convalescing.

WOMAN TO OPPOSE SENATOR WADSWORTH.

Utica, N.Y., Nov. 26 — A recommendation to wage a vigorous campaign against Jas. J. Wadsworth, Jr., (R.) Senator from New York, should he seek re-election to the United States Senate, was adopted by the New York League of Women Voters at its convention here. There are but two opposing votes and those were cast on the ground of non-partisanship. The delegates voted also to continue the campaign for the so-called protective legislation for women, including the minimum wage, "health insurance" and the eight-hour day for women workers, all of which were endorsed by the convention.

Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, elected chairman of the League, succeeding Mrs. Jas. Les Laidlaw, asked for a budget of \$18,000 for the organization's up-State work for the coming year.

JITNEY BUS DRIVERS FIRM IN TWO CITIES

Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 26. —Jitney bus drivers of this city say that, if the City Council yields to the threat of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, to withdraw all street cars from Lawrence unless the city revokes jitney licenses, they will continue to operate their busses as usual, depending upon passengers for voluntary offerings. This course, they say, will be within the law. The council will meet today to determine whether or not the Eastern Massachusetts Company's demands should be met.

In Brockton, Massachusetts, where the city government revoked jitney bus licenses in response to a similar ultimatum from the street railway company, the bus drivers say that they intend to operate, though their licenses expired last night.



Health

One cannot over-estimate the value of health as a business asset

Grape-Nuts

food is a splendid aid in placing any man's feet on the health road.

Full of nutriment, delicious, economical.

"There's a Reason for Grape-Nuts"

Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Co. Ltd. Windsor Ont.

CELESTINS VICHY

Natural Alkaline Water

Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and re-lieves Gout and Indigestion.

Ask your Physician

VICHY CELESTINS

The Quebec Chronicle

Printed and published by the Chronicle Printing Company, D. Watson, General Manager, at the building of the Company, 8 Bude Street, Quebec. Subscriptions: Daily, \$1.00 per annum; Weekly, \$1.00 per annum; pay-able in advance. Advertisements: 15 cents per line each insertion.

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 23, 1919

FOR MR. O'CONNOR'S ATTENTION

Salient facts in the local milk situation are still fresh in the public mind but, in view of the official investigation being opened this morning, it may not be out of place to recapitulate them here.

The City of Quebec is served by some fifty dealers, doing business on a widely varying scale. A few of these produce and distribute their own milk but more of them buy from farmers in neighboring districts. In some cases, the milk is pasteurized or sterilized and bottled but in others it is simply measured out of the can. In short, its probably safe to say that the majority of the dealers have no herds to maintain or expensive plants to keep up so that their profits can be pretty closely estimated by deducting from the spread between the price they pay the farmer and that they charge the consumer, the cost of the delivery horses, together with the wages of the drivers. Be these things as they may, the dealers, who have an Association which influences the movement of prices, if it does not actually dictate them, announced a rate of fourteen cents per quart a little over a year ago, and advance of two cents. This step was met with sufficient public protest to cause the appointment by the Mayor, under authority from the Food Board, of a Committee to establish a fair price. When the investigation opened the dealers announced that fourteen cents was not sufficient and that they should really have a sixteen cent rate. After a few comparatively brief sessions, during which little more than superficial evidence was brought out, the Committee, whose members with one exception had little practical experience of the dairying business if any, decided that fourteen cents was a proper price during the winter months.

The scale then adopted has remained in force since that time until the first of the present month when another two cent advance was put into effect. In other words, the public has been paying the winter rate for milk all through the past summer season when the cows were fed in the pasture, notwithstanding that there had always previously been a drop from winter to summer prices.

In so far as the dealers have taken the public into their confidence, the increase is justified on the high cost of milking cattle and winter feed, the increased cost of bottles and increased labor demands. The first two factors, it will be noted, apply only to those who produce and bottle their own milk; in addition to which the Chronicle understands that the price of bottles has gone down rather than up. In any case, the consumer is charged for every filled bottle unless an empty one is given in exchange so that the dealer loses nothing and possibly gains by the transaction.

Naturally stock must be replaced every year but the cost of young cattle is partially offset at any rate by the revenue derived from the sale of the old beef. Great reticence has been observed so far as to the price which the dealer pays to the farmer for his milk and no authentic figures are available. A short time ago, however, a representative of the Chronicle was told by a farmer in the Quebec district that he was glad to deliver his milk at the nearest creamery for a price which averaged six cents a quart. If this is so it would seem that the dealers should not need a spread of ten cents in order to earn a reasonable profit.

While milk has been the immediate cause of appeal to the Board of Commerce, there are other necessities of life concerning which investigation should be made, judging from the constant complaints of poverty-stricken individuals.

It is contended for instance that local retailers get milk and overcoats from the wholesaler for about thirty dollars which they sell for sixty or sixty-five. It is contended also that retail grocers make a practice of buying up vegetables and green goods on the public markets which the householder must then purchase from them at a needlessly high rate. Similarly it is contended that certain firms make a practice of cornering fruit, hogs, etc., throughout the district with the result that they become an expensive luxury for the average consumer. Finally it is rumored that there are restaurants which add a hundred percent and more to the wholesale cost of their food before it reaches the customer.

The foregoing are all matters which, if as alleged, we respectfully commend to the attention of Mr. W. F. O'Connor during his investigations here.

THE PRICE OF HUMAN STOCK

During the present week an address was delivered by Mr. Owen Dawson, of the Montreal "Committee of Sixteen" before the Rotary Club of that city, which has an important bearing upon the arguments of Judge Langelier in favor of the regulation of social vice.

"We know full well the futility of raids and the subsequent fines which only result in an illegal tax," he said during the course of his remarks. "We know full well the necessity of a home for these unfortunate women and have been working towards that end for months."

"Do you gentlemen realize that hundreds of new recruits are being broken in each year and that, if these present houses were all closed tomorrow with the possible scattering of their inmates, the continual call for new blood would cease?"

"I had a long talk with one of Montreal's most noted 'madames' recently and this is what she told me: 'I buy my girls at from \$200 to \$500 each and will pay more for special stock. But even the best won't

last more than six months. They lose their snap, they become careless in their dress, their good looks disappear or they become diseased. I must sell them out to a cheaper house and get a fresh lot. I cannot hold my customers unless I change my stock every six months.' Does it not remind you of some cattle trader or hog dealer?"

Now what is taking place in Montreal is also taking place on a smaller or greater scale in Quebec and every other city of Canada with the certain result that a small army of several thousand young girls is annually drafted into a life of permanent shame, incurable disease and premature death. No doubt a percentage of these are victims of their own depravity but it is no less sure that an immeasurably higher percentage would lead chaste respectable lives if they were not snared into this revolting traffic by force or trickery.

It is all very well for the scientist or student of sociology to insist upon the necessity of regulation to restrict disease. Everyone familiar with the facts will admit that there is urgent need of vigorous measures to combat the "black plague."

Better means must, however, be devised than the wholesale sacrifice of Canadian womanhood unless those who advocate it are first prepared to offer their own sisters and daughters to the cause.

The truth is that regulation, which implies toleration of vice, may restrict disease to a certain extent but can never eliminate it to such an extent that the end would justify the means. On the contrary so long as there is commercialized vice, so long will disease be endemic in the community, so long will the innocent suffer with the guilty.

If murder were as lightly penalized as is vice, human life would be held cheaply indeed and Christians must believe that commercialized vice is worse than murder, since the one may destroy the body but the other destroys the soul. In order to eliminate disease, the law must be reformed so as to enforce the sternest penalties upon those who profit from commercialized vice in any way. If it means life imprisonment the landlord will hesitate to rent his premises to the keeper of a resort; if it means life imprisonment the procurer and the "madame" will hesitate about plying their deadly trades.

Vice continues because the present laws were framed by those who regarded vice as a necessary evil in the same way as Judge Langelier, and because it is a crime that affects the safety of every individual but who cares about the fate of a few hundred girls whom nobody knows and who would probably go wrong under any conditions? Vice can be reduced to a minimum just as small pox has been reduced to a minimum and as tuberculosis is being reduced to minimum whenever public opinion desires and bestirs itself to the same extent and disease can be effectively combatted in no other way.

A LIVING WAR MEMORIAL

The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, the magnificence of whose war effort has been conceded by everyone qualified to speak, has spent its money like water during the past five years without making any appeal to the general public for assistance.

For this reason, quite apart from the inherent merits of the object in view, the Chronicle is glad to lend its endorsement to a nation-wide campaign that is being set afoot next week by the Order to raise half a million dollars for the endowment of a permanent War Memorial.

It is intended that this Memorial shall take the most practical, living form for which reason it will include scholarships, travelling fellowships and lecture foundations from which every part of every Province will benefit; by which it is hoped to build up a great national character in citizenship through the children as well as to perpetuate the traditions which are ours—the great principles for which Canadians fought and died during the late war.

The conception is a fine one and well-worthy of the Daughters of the Empire; nor do we doubt its welcome and support by the citizens of Quebec according to their means. This Order is not in the habit of failing in anything to which it sets its hand and we are confident that the very reasonable objective of half a million dollars will be easily surpassed.

PRESS COMMENT.

THE PRINCE WHO MADE GOOD

(The Scotsman, Edinburgh)

The Prince hailed and welcomed the step forward which Canada and the other self-governing Dominions have taken with the aid and approval of the Mother Country. It is not, however, these evidences of clear and earnest thinking on the high problems of Empire that lie ahead that has chiefly endeared the Prince to his father's lieges in Canada. It is the human touch—the whole-hearted away he has thrown himself into the study at first hand of the country and of the people. He has made himself personally acquainted with the conditions of life in town and country. He has sampled the sport, the agriculture, the forest and mining resources, as well as the scenery of the Great West. He has shaken hands with men and women, white, red and half-breed until his right hand has been "put out of action"; he has been adopted as Chief of Indian tribes; he has staked out his claim on the soil of the Dominion by becoming the purchaser of a ranch. His unflinching kindness and good temper, his modest aplomb and tactfulness, and his unfeigned zest in knowing and understanding all the factors and conditions of life in a new country facing a great future have gained for him more than passing popularity. He has won universal love and respect; and in the Dominion there is no hesitancy in acclaiming him as "the expectancy and joy of the fair State."

EXCESS PROFITS DUE TO LOWERED VALUES

SIR CHAS. MACARA, ENGLISH CAPITALIST, SHOWS FALLACY OF LEVY.

London, November 23.—The problems which British capital has to face, and which threaten to be augmented by the possibility of the adoption of a levy on all profits made during the war, are discussed in a letter from Sir Charles Macara, chairman of the great English textile firm of Henry Bannerman and Sons, and one of Britain's leading writers on industrial subjects. Sir Charles points out that already British capital has paid from 50 to 80 per cent of its profits in taxes since the introduction of the Excess Profits Duty, while the remainder, on coming into the hands of investors, has been subjected to income tax claims of nearly 30 per cent.

Excess profits have been largely made by the appreciation of stocks and the increase in the money value of commodities, and a considerable part of them will be lost when, sooner or later, the fall in prices comes, claims Sir Charles, whose letter reads: "Schemes are constantly being propounded for the reduction of our enormous national indebtedness, unfortunately augmented as a result of mismanagement, waste and inefficiency, which seem still to go on; but little attention seems to be given to the difficulties attending the economically practical aspect of any of them. The original proposition of a general levy on capital has, in the opinion of many who have given real consideration to it, been dismissed as wholly impractical."

"A new proposal has now been made, to conscript capital increases during the war. There is no doubt that investigation might prove that some profits have been made by realizing assets at greatly enhanced prices due to war conditions, and that these profits may not have come within range of the excess profits duty. The extra profits resulting from ordinary trading are, however, in a different category."

Much Had Been Paid.

"Since the introduction of the Excess Profits Duty, £800,000,000 or thereabouts seems to be the gross sum liable under that duty. Out of this total, rates varying from 50 to 80 per cent have been paid over to the Government, amounting probably to £500,000,000, and the remainder left in the hands of the traders, have been subject to income tax claims of nearly 30 per cent."

"Excess profits have largely been made by the appreciation of stocks and the raising of the money value of commodities, and it cannot be overlooked that a considerable part of them may be lost when, sooner or later, the fall in prices comes. Then, again, the profits that have been made in ordinary trading have been essential in most businesses, owing to the large extra capital required for carrying them on. The purchasing power of money has depreciated by more than one-half, and an increase in the return on capital becomes as necessary as is the increase in the wages of the workers due to the increased cost of living. The position of people with fixed incomes or of those who are living upon their accumulated savings is lamentable. Not only are their incomes reduced by war taxation, but the purchasing power of what is left is reduced by one-half and the realizable value of their capital stock has in many cases also fallen considerably."

"Clear thinking is a great national

His Master's Voice Records



"Look for the trade mark dog on it"

"Happy-hearted music" that will help you entertain

LIVELY, catchy numbers that make dancing doubly alluring. Here's the latest and best dance music—and lots of it.

90 cents for 10-inch, double-sided	
Johnny's in Town—One-Step	Henri's Orchestra 216066
Baby—Fox Trot	Henri's Orchestra
Oh! What a Pal Was Mary—Waltz	Henri's Orchestra 216065
Yearning—Fox Trot	Henri's Orchestra
I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles—Waltz	Wm. Eckstein's Strand Trio 216061
Burmah Moon—Fox Trot	Wm. Eckstein's Strand Trio
Eyes That Say "I Love You"—One-Step	Wm. Eckstein's Strand Trio 216064
Mandy—Fox Trot	Wm. Eckstein's Strand Trio
That Tumble-down Shack in Athlone—Waltz	Wm. Eckstein's Strand Trio 216060
Oh! Helen	Wm. Eckstein's Strand Trio
Peter Gink—One-Step	Six Brown Brothers 18562
Egyptland—Fox Trot	Six Brown Brothers
Waiting—Medley Fox Trot	Jos. C. Smith's Orchestra 18615
Mummy o' Mine—One-Step	Jos. C. Smith's Orchestra
Everybody Shimmies Now—Medley Fox Trot	All Star Trio 18602
My Cairo Love—Fox Trot	All Star Trio

Will there be a Victrola in your home this Xmas?

Victrolas from \$40 to \$600, sold on easy payments designed. Ask for free copy of our 610-page Musical Encyclopedia, listing over 5000 "His Master's Voice" Records.

Hear them at any "His Master's Voice" dealers

Manufactured by Berliner Gram-o-phone Co., Limited Montreal

Lend to Canada! BUY VICTORY BONDS!!

Sole Quebec Agents

For Victrolas and Victor Records "HIS MASTER'S VOICE"

GAUVIN & COURCHESNE

2 STORES

142 St. John Street - - - - Phone 4945
252 St. Joseph Street - - - - Phone 4626

asset, and should be possessed by those who venture to propound such schemes either in Parliament or in the press. All the practical results of their working should be seen from the beginning."

NATURALLY

"I hold that our only chance of meeting our national indebtedness is in the development of our industry and commerce to the utmost; to get all the wheels of industry started again as speedily as possible; for I am convinced that the adoption of the proposals mentioned would produce quite the opposite effect to that intended."

Brown: "So your gin's father showed you the door?"
Jones: "He did."
Brown: "How did you feel over it?"
Jones: "Well, I felt put out."

Hunters' Supplies

SHOT GUNS—In single and double barrel.
RIFLES—Winchester, Savage, Remington and Newton.
REVOLVERS and PISTOLS—In Smith & Wesson, Colts, Savage, H. & R., and Remington.
Smokeless and black powder, loaded shells and cartridges also Ross Rifle 281 Copper Point.

Tents, blankets, folding beds and stoves, sleeping bags, canoes, hunting boots, etc. GENERAL AND HEAVY HARDWARE

AT THE CHINIC Hardware Company

ELECTRIC HEATERS, and OIL STOVES.

Electric Heater can be attached to an ordinary socket and its cost for power is very low. The Oil Stoves are clean and odorless.

We have also a fine assortment of BRASS FENDERS, Etc., Etc. HARDWARE GOODS, PAINTS, GLASS, Etc. SPORTING GOODS.

S.J. SHAW & CO.

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

NEW BOOKS

"FLAG AND FLEET," "How the British Navy Won the Freedom of the Seas."—By William Wood.

"THE STARLING,"—By Juliet Wilbur Tompkins.

"THE YOUNG VISITERS,"—By Daisy Ashford.

CHUMS, FOR 1920.

P. J. EVOY, BOOKSELLER.

Phone 772. 141 ST. JOHN ST.

J. Arthur LaRue, Eugene Trudel, C.A. LIA C.A. LIA

LaRue & Trudel CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

LaRue, Trudel & Picher

Liquidators of Insolvent Estates, Administrators, Appraisers, Trustees.

Compromises between Debtors and Creditors.

188 ST. PETER STREET

Dominion Building 5-1 Quebec Phone 4880-4881.

J. ALLEYN,

SAIL, TENT and AWNING MAKER
125 ST. PAUL STREET
Telephone 76. Quebec.

Hehrington's Bakery

Every variety of high-grade Bakery Goods delivered to all parts of the City daily.
Tel. 6636. 884 ST. JOHN ST.

SAM. DESCHAMPS, K.C.

Advocate.
111 Mountain Hill, Quebec, P.Q.
N.B.—At Commercial Hotel, Thetford Mines, on the first Friday of each month.
Tel. No. 7390. S.11x3m

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

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

Best Liniment Made

Mr. A. E. LAUNDRY, Removon, 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.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited
Toronto, Ont., CAN.

Fashionable Store

T. D. DUBUC

Formerly Donohue's Store

WINTER REQUISITES

HEAVY WARM COATS, in fine Fabrics and Wool, Velours, Cloths.
SERGE DRESSES, in warm, rich Winter tints, and smart new models.
WOOL and SILK SWEATERS, for Ladies and Children.
NOVELTIES IN WOOL and SILK-KNIT SCARFS.
FINE WOOL and SILK UNDERWEAR, in an assortment of styles and weights.
CASMMERE, SILK, WOOL HOSIER and GLOVES.
CHILDREN'S KIMONOS.—Children's Eiderdown Kimonos, in a large collection of pretty colorings and models; sizes from 1 to 14 years.

T. D. DUBUC

188 and 194 St. John Street

LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUEBEC

Savings Bank, Quebec.

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



FAULTLESS SHOES

Which comes in Patent, with mode and black kid tops. Harvest ton and black calf with buck tops, also the all-over kid, in grey, mode, black and brown.



WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP

10 St. John Street

IN AND ABOUT TOWN

H. C. OF L. INQUIRY OPENS HERE TODAY

WILL BEGIN AT 10:30 IN COUNCIL CHAMBER AT THE CITY HALL

Complaints regarding the high cost of living have been heard for a long time in Quebec, as elsewhere, and in many cases public men for political purposes, have showered abuse upon the Federal Government, accusing the powers at Ottawa of protecting profiteers. All those who have complained so bitterly will be given ample opportunity today to lay their case before Mr. W. F. O'Connor, Vice Chairman of the Federal Board of Commerce, who will open an inquiry into the high cost of living at the City Hall at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

When Mr. O'Connor was asked to come to Quebec some time ago it was chiefly to look into the price of milk, the dealers having at that time increased the charge of milk from 14 to 16 cents a quart. It has since been lowered, but he is prepared to receive complaints regarding any necessity of life, and an invitation has been extended to all who feel that they are being charged too much for any commodity to appear before him and state the facts of the case.

A special invitation has been extended to the milk dealers through notices in the newspapers, and besides the officers of the Milkmen's Association have been written letters inviting them to appear. Some of the milkmen stated that it would be difficult for them to appear in the morning, but this should not apply to the managers of large dairies, and when the others might be heard later on in the day.

"LUCK OF THE NAVY."

Company Missed Connection at Montreal, and Were Conveyed to Quebec by Special Train.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the train conveying the "Luck of the Navy" Company from Ottawa to Montreal yesterday was unable to make connection with the 8:50 a.m. train at Montreal which arrives in Quebec at 3 o'clock.

Realizing the predicament in which the theatrical company was placed, in respect to keeping its engagement in Quebec, the C. P. R. with usual and commendable promptitude to once had a special train placed at the disposal of the company which arrived, with scenic effects, baggage, etc., in Quebec at 5:30 yesterday evening, thus obviating much disappointment on the part of the play-going citizens of the Ancient Capital.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Two men were charged in the Recorder's Court with drunkenness, one of whom had his sentence suspended, whilst the other defendant was sent to jail in default of a payment of a fine of ten dollars and costs.

The young man who escaped during the disturbance on St. Joseph street, which occurred a few days ago, and for being implicated in which two men were sent to jail, was apprehended and appeared before His Honor the Recorder yesterday morning. He pleaded not guilty, and the hearing of the case was adjourned till December 2nd.

GEORGE S. SMITH SALE

The Auction Sale of the Schooner "George B. Smith" takes place this morning at Shed No. 19, Louis Embankment, at 11 o'clock instead of 10 o'clock as first advertised.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

The 94th Anniversary of the founding of Trinity Church will be celebrated on Sunday, November 30th. The Rev'd. Dr. Hallam of Wycliffe College, Toronto, will be the special preacher at both the morning and evening services.

His Lordship Bishop Williams will induct the new Rector Rev. J. H. Barnes at the evening service.

The Annual Banquet of the Laymen's Missionary Society of Trinity Church will be held on Monday evening, December 1st, at 7:00 o'clock the two speakers on this occasion will be the Rev'd. Dr. Hallam and the Rev'd. J. D. Mackenzie-Naughton. Tickets for the banquet may be obtained from any member of the committee.

The public is cordially invited to all services. Nov. 28/19

MATERIAL FOR COATS.

Our Tissues for Coats are of an unsurpassable "chie" quality. We will have ready in a short time the model of your choice. Our expert tailors are very careful in their work.

MARCEAU & CO.,
155 St. Joseph Street.
N.28x2

CONTRACTS FOR GOVERNMENT SHIPS

MARINE DEPT. WRITES MR. LUCIEN CANNON, M.P. REGARDING DAVIE SHIPYARD.

The following is a copy of a letter received by Mr. Lucien Cannon, M.P., in reply to a written request made to Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries in regard to shipbuilding and urging that contracts be awarded to the Davie Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., of Lauzon, Que.

Department of Marine and Fisheries, Deputy Ministers Office, Ottawa, 14th Nov., 1919.

Dear Mr. Cannon:

I am by direction to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. with reference to a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, Quebec, requesting that additional orders for shipbuilding be placed with the Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company of Levis, P.Q.

This yard is at the present time engaged on contracts for this Department for the construction of two ships of about 5100 tons each. It is hoped that one of these will be ready for commission before the close of the present season of navigation. The other will be delivered on the opening of navigation next season.

The Minister has endeavored from the very outset to distribute contracts under the Shipbuilding programme in as equitable a manner as the circumstances would permit. In this connection, the yard at Levis will, I am sure, bear testimony to the fact that they did not have to come to the Minister looking for orders, the first steps in that direction having been taken by the Department.

In the event of a determination being reached by the Government to continue the placing of orders for ships, the Minister begs to assure you that the representations submitted by you and others on behalf of the Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company will be borne in mind.

Yours very truly,
Sgd.) A. JOHNSON.

DUTIES OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION

MR. EDOUARD TASCHEREAU ADDRESSES MEMBERS OF QUEBEC JUNIOR BAR.

The members of the Quebec Junior Bar held a luncheon at the Chateau Frontenac yesterday afternoon when Mr. Edouard Taschereau, advocate, was the guest of honor and gave a causerie on "The Duties of the Profession."

Mr. Laetare Roy presided, and there were present some fifty junior members of the Bar, who had for their guests Chief Justice Sir Francois X. Lemieux, Hon. Judges Carroll, Belleau, Roy, Drouin, Gibsons, Letellier, Choquette, and Hon. L. A. Taschereau, K.C., Attorney-General, etc. When the cigars were reached the chairman introduced the honored guest, Mr. Edouard Taschereau, who read a very interesting paper on the duties and obligations of the members of the legal profession. Their obligations to the Bench, Bar, their professional colleagues, and their clients, the code of honor they have to conserve in their practice and social relations.

He read from the rules and regulations of the English, French and Belgian Bar Associations which he said the Bar Association of the Province of Quebec accepted with a few exceptions that occurred in the fact that in England the profession was separated by the solicitor and barrister that did not exist in this province where the profession was one in name and practice.

The reading of the paper was attentively followed by the judges and young lawyers present, who demonstrated their appreciation by continued applause and congratulations.

Mr. Pierre Audette was called upon by the chair to propose a vote of thanks, which he did in a short and appropriate speech in appreciation, in which he voiced the thanks of all present at the manner in which Mr. Taschereau treated his subject.

The public is cordially invited to all services. Nov. 28/19

COURT OF SESSIONS.

On a charge of having received blankets which were stolen from the military, Alphonse Talbot appeared in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and pleading guilty was condemned to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs. The hearing of a further charge against him that of being implicated in the theft of blankets from the Lemieux building, was adjourned till December 2nd. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB HELD MEETING

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY PROF. RENE DU ROURE OF MCGILL.

The Women's Canadian Club of Quebec held a meeting and tea in the Empire Room of the Chateau Frontenac yesterday afternoon, at which Prof. Rene du Roure of McGill University, Montreal, was the honored guest. Mrs. C. M. de R. Finnis, President of the Club presided, and read a report of a meeting of delegates from Canadian Women's Clubs recently held in Ottawa, when it was decided to form a union of all Women Canadian Clubs. That an executive had been named, and all clubs invited to become associated, and wished to know if it were the pleasure of the Quebec Women Canadian Club to be affiliated.

On motion of Mrs. J. C. McLimont, seconded by Madame J. E. Grouin, the meeting decided in the affirmative.

Mrs. Finnis, addressing the meeting said she had the pleasure to introduce Prof. Rene du Roure, who had been in France during the war, taken prisoner and a captive for thirty-two months in Germany, who had been returned by exchange prior to the end of hostilities and was in France in 1918, and close to General Foch, who had kindly consented to address the club, on the opinions of the French people in France in 1918.

Prof. Du Roure, who is professor of French literature at the McGill University, entertained the ladies with his experience in France during the last months of the war. He is a pleasant speaker, and held the attention of his hearers for nearly an hour. He spoke of his observations in France in the month of December 1918, January 1919 and the months that followed up to the signing of the Armistice, and said the opinion of the French people never worried as to the outcome. He depicted the courage and bravery of the people in Paris and the rest of France their confidence and faith in Foch and Clemenceau. He referred to the terrible devastation of France, the spirit and courage of the Poilu, their strenuous and heroic conduct in the midst of carnage and shell fire. The heroic assistance of the British and Canadians.

He referred to the feelings of the French in February and March 1919 and their opinions under those most trying times, and the piercing of the lines of the French by the Germans in the month of May, and depicted the scenes of heroism that took place, as well as the tragedies enacted, and still the French people held their opinions of courage, confidence and faith in the army Foch, and Clemenceau. He then depicted the drive and the routing of the Germans to the signing of the Armistice, that caused chagrin to the French Poilu, who grieved over the terrible loss in life that France had sustained, the spectacle of this devastated country, that cried out for revenge, and their desire to enter Germany that by the Armistice denied them.

Prof. du Roure described the fears of the French people, when they heard that President Wilson was coming over to France to take part in the peace negotiations, in case he would allow the Germans off with easy terms. They however, depended upon the British and Clemenceau for protection from such a result after the terrible sufferings they had passed through.

The speaker in referring to the Allies, said the Canadians lay deep in the French peoples hearts, that had begotten a friendship that would ever remember dear in their memory, etc.

Mrs. W. M. Dobell, in moving vote of thanks that was seconded by Madame L. J. Amyot, said it afforded her a great pleasure to thank Prof. du Roure in behalf of the ladies of the Club, she was deeply interested in the story told by him as she had been over in France during the war, and had witnessed the scenes he had pictured, and the courage and moral of the Poilus.

He had told of many things she had seen and also brought out new ones and thanked Prof. du Roure in behalf of the club for his very interesting lecture.

Madame Amyot in seconding the vote of thanks, also spoke in appreciation of the very interesting lecture on behalf of the Club.

MET WITH ACCIDENT.

A young man named Hugh Granary who resides on St. Julia street, met with an accident at the Chateau Frontenac yesterday afternoon while riding on one of the elevators. He had a leg fractured and was removed to the Jeffery Hale's Hospital where he is now under treatment.

Colds Cause Headaches and Pains
Feverish Headaches and Body Pains caused from a cold are soon relieved by taking LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on the box. 30c.

"CHECKERS" is COMING

Let it rain! Despite the dampness

REGAL

FREE RUNNING Table Salt

Never cakes. Just open the aluminum spout and out comes Regal—running.

The Canadian Salt Co., Limited

The package with the Handy Little Spout 10c

L. VALLERAND, Proprietor. Telephone 5174

Vallerand Typewriter Repairs

Repairs to all Makes of Machines. OVERHAULING A SPECIALTY.

City Agents for "Woodstock" Typewriter—latest style machine.

MORIN BLOCK, MOUNTAIN HILL, QUEBEC.

CLEMENT CHANTAL

My one policy is to give the public what they are after. The best there is for the least possible money. Fall in line.

Young fresh Canadian Pork, superfine quality, per lb. 25c

SALT PORK, 25c to 28c	PURE LARD, 20-lb. b'k. \$6.50
ROUND STEAK, 18c to 20c	Pound, 35c; 3 lbs. \$1.00
ROAST BEEF, 15c to 20c	Creamery BUTTER, lb. 65c
MINCED MEAT, pure lard 25c	Dairy BUTTER, lb. 55c
BEEF for soup, any price	POULTRY, per lb. 25c to 28c
SPECIAL—Roast Beef, Soup, etc. 10 to 12 lbs. for \$1.00	

By far the Largest Retailer in Quebec.

115-190 Du Pont, phone 5587; 175 St. Germain, phone 4507; 1014 St. Valier, phone 5514; 133 Third St., Limoilou, phone 6465; and 30 Deligny street, phone 6828. N.27x2

GREAT SALE OF SEASONABLE GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES

The Prices Quoted on the Following Lines Are From 10 to 40 Per Cent Under Actual Value.

HOSIERY AND MITTS.

Black Ribbed Cashmere Stockings for Boys, sizes 9, 9½ and 10. Value \$1.25 and \$1.75. For	95c
Cashmerette Stockings for Ladies, colors are brown, grey, cream and black. Value 60c. For	39c
Plain Woolen Cashmere Stockings, colors are brown, white, black, for Ladies. Value \$1.50 to \$2.50 for	\$1.19
Heavy Overstockings, white and scarlet, sizes 8½ to 10. Value \$1.75. For	\$1.40
Long Mittens for Children, white and colors. Special prices 55c and	65c

SLIPPERS.

Kid Boudoir Slippers for Ladies, colors, lavender, royal, old rose, black. Value \$2.25. Our special price	\$1.90
Felt Slippers with high heels for Ladies, colors, cardinal and navy blue, sizes 6, 7 and 8 only. Value \$1.75 for	\$1.25
Felt Slippers with soft leather soles; colors Copenhagen and garnet. Special prices \$1.50 and	\$2.15

GAITERS.

10-button Gaiters, white and champagne, for Ladies. Value \$2.50. For	\$1.75
Black Jersey Leggings for Children. Values 75c and \$1. For 50c and	79c
Colored Gaiters for Ladies, the largest assortment. Priced at \$1.75, \$2.19, \$2.39, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$4.75 and	\$6.00

SCARVES.

Colored Woolen Scarves for Boys. Two specials 90c and	\$1.20
Fancy Silk Scarves for Ladies; exceptional values at \$2.75 and	\$5.95

GLOVES.

White Chamois Gloves for Ladies. Specially priced at	\$1.10
Opera Gloves of good quality, silk, colors are grey, black and white. Value \$2.00. For	\$1.35
Chamoisette Gloves for Ladies, colors are grey, white, champagne, brown and black. Special value at	90c
Gauntlet Gloves of Angorine Wool, white and grey, for Ladies. Low prices, \$1.50 and	\$2.00
Best quality Angorine Wool Gloves, white and natural, for Ladies. Special prices \$1.50 and	\$1.95
Tan Dogskin Gloves of good quality, for Ladies; all sizes. Special price	\$2.00

DRESSES.

Navy Serge Dresses for Children, sizes 4 to 8 years. Special value at \$7.50; sizes 6 to 14 years. Low price.	\$8.95
Stylish Winter Coats of good quality cloth and tweeds, for Ladies. Priced at \$29.00 to \$38.50. Reduced for this sale to	\$26.95
Grey Tweed Coat. Priced at \$30.00. For	\$26.95
Coats of brown cloth, Alice blue tweed, fawn serge, black velvet cloth and black blanket cloth. Priced at \$31.95. Reduced to	\$26.95
Coats of Heavy Tweeds, colors are brown, taupe and green. Value \$34.00 for	\$26.95
Fifteen Black Selette Coats of a pretty style, black, assorted sizes. Value \$40.00 for	\$32.95

YARNS.

50 lbs. of Balwin's Bee Hive Scotch Fingering, scarlet. Value \$6.00 for	\$4.50
--	--------

BLOUSES.

Crepe de Chine Blouses of a pretty style, colors are maize, pink and white. Value \$6.00 for	\$4.50
Blouses of Japanese Silk, colors are maize, pink and white, a stylish model. Special price	\$1.75

FANCY GOODS.

100 Alarm Clocks. Priced at \$2.50. For	\$1.98
Brass Jardinières at old prices: \$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.50, \$4.25 and	\$5.95
Japanese Wood Trays of exceptional value. At 75c, \$1.15, \$1.35, \$2.75 and	\$3.25
Japanese Porcelain Sets. Priced at \$1.75, \$3.95, \$4.95 and	\$5.95
Ivory articles of all kinds at fair prices.	

SOAP.

Marseille White Hand Soap, the very best. At a price	5c
Glycerine Soap, big pieces. Special price, 2 pieces for	25c

RIBBONS.

Christmas Ribbons, pieces of 5 yards. Low prices at	15c and 18c
3½-inch Taffeta Ribbon, in black, white and colors. 30c for	20c
5-inch Taffeta and Duchess Ribbon. Regular 45c ribbon for	29c

HAND BAGS.

Velvet and Plush Hand Bags. Two specials at \$4.50 and	\$5.95
--	--------

Faguy, Lepinay & Frere

254 to 264 St. John Street

DIED.

LEMIEUX—At Hotel Dieu, Levis, P.Q., on November 26th, 1919, after a long illness, at the age of 32 years, Marie Louise Guay, wife of Joseph A. Lemieux, employed at the C.P. R. baggage department.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 11½ St. Felix street, Levis, on November 29th instant, at 9:00 o'clock a.m., for Notre Dame Church and inhumation at Lauzon Cemetery.

St. Andrew's Society

The Anniversary Service will be held on Sunday, the 30th instant, in Chalmers' Church.

The sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. D. Reid, B.D., of Westmount.

All members are requested to be present and meet in Lecture Room of the Church at 6:45 p.m.

Service commences at 7:00 o'clock.

K. G. FRASER, Secretary. N.28x2

St. Patrick's Court, No. 620, C.O.F. NOTICE.

All members of the above Court are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of the late Bro. E. Laroche, leaving his late residence, No. 52 St. Michael street, on Saturday morning, November 29th, at 8:50 o'clock.

By order,
P. POWER, Rec.-Secy.

SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL

Postponement of Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL IS POSTPONED UNTILL FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, AT 8:00 O'CLOCK P.M. in the Y.M.C.A. HALL.

J. T. ROSS, President.

THE LUCK OF THE NAVY.

Presenting the distinguished English actor, Percy Hutchinson, and all-star cast.

Evenings 50c to \$2.00
Matinee 25c to \$1.50

ALLEN THEATRE

Direction of Jule and Jay J. Allen

TODAY
And TOMORROW
MABEL NORMAND
—in— "THE JINX."

VICTORIA

TODAY:
THEDA BARA, in
"LA BELLE RUSSE."
Also 2nd Episode "BOUND and GAGGED," also Big "V" Comedy.

EMPIRE

TODAY:
H. B. WARNER, in
"THE GRAY WOLF'S GHOST."
—and—
EDDIE POLO Feature, Etc.

Public Notice

On and after December 26th, all Quebec Street Car Tickets of the Series sold since June 22nd, 1918, will become void.

After that date all such tickets left in the hands of the public will be redeemed or exchanged at the Company's Offices, Quebec Railway Building for their value in Tickets of the New Issue.

QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

Quebec, Nov. 25, 1919.
N.28x2

Institute of Vocal Art of Quebec

Xavier Mercier of the Opera Comique P. R. is.
Madame Ida Jonevaud from the Colonne Concert of Paris.

STUDIO: 13 ST. URSULE ST.
Phone 4341. Nov. 15x1m

To Get Rid of Wrinkles and Bad Complexions

Most cosmetics clog the pores. In cool weather, when one does not perspire freely, this interferes greatly with elimination of waste material, injuring instead of aiding the complexion. Ordinary mercerized wax serves all the purposes of creams, powders and rouges, giving far better results. It actually peels off an offensive skin, at the same time unclogging the pores. Minute particles of scarf skin come off day by day, causing not the least discomfort. Gradually the healthy, younger skin beneath peeps out, and in less than a fortnight you have a lovelier complexion than you ever dreamed of acquiring. Mercerized wax, obtainable at any drug store, is spread on night-lime like cold cream and washed off mornings. One ounce usually suffices.

For removing wrinkles, without stopping the pores with pasty stuff, here's a never-fading formula: One ounce powdered saccharine, dissolved in one-half pint witch hazel. Use as a wash lotion. Every line will quickly disappear.

Latest Sporting News

FIRST CLASS BOUTS FOR NEXT MONDAY

5TH. C. G. R. WILL STAGE SCRAPS AT DRILL HALL ON FIRST OF MONTH.

The initial bouts that are being staged by the 5th C.G.R. Hockey Club at the Drill Hall next Monday evening promise to attract a capacity attendance. A first class card has been arranged, and the public will see some fighting, especially when Demers and White clash for the semi-final. Both of these boys have been angling for an opportunity to match their wares for last six or seven months, and their wish will be gratified when they climb into the ring on Monday. The final between Kid Sherman of Montreal and Kid Lewis, of Waterbury, also holds forth as a bout of more than ordinary interest. Altogether there are twenty six rounds of first class boxing on the programme, and local fight fans will have plenty of excitement during each of the twenty six sessions.

In the preliminary, which will consist of six two minute rounds Joe Williams, the popular local fighter, will hitch up with A. Robitaille. The latter is reputed to be some scrapper, and made quite a name for himself while overseas with the Canadian forces. Williams is no slouch himself with the gloves, and a battle royal should develop every minute the two are in the squared circle.

The semi-final between Charlie White and Eugene Demers will promise to be some scrap. Both boys are the claimant of the bantamweight championship of the Province, and each is anxious to show that he is the better of the two. White is too well known for it to be necessary to mention his ability, while Demers has met the best at his weight in the Province. He is called the "Pride of Montreal", and promises to take Charlie's measure in short time. The fight will be bitterly waged between the two, with the chances even of either of the pair winning. Both boys are about the same weight, and height, and are two fisted fighters.

The main fight of the evening is the ten round affair between Kid Sherman, of Montreal, and Kid Lewis, of Waterbury, Conn. Kid Sherman has been seen in action here on two occasions, and was the victor in both of his contests. The first time he fought here, was when he put away Sailor Taylor, of Montreal, in the third round at the Auditorium, without extending himself, while his other bout here was against Charley White, whom he outpointed at the Drill Hall. He is a good little man, and is about the hardest hitting boy of his weight in the game.

Kid Lewis is a new one to Quebecers, but his record shows that he is there. He has fought against others, Tommy Lewis, Kid Gillis, Barney Smith, Johnnie Russell, Eddie Collins, Charlie White, (three times) and Kid Henry. His manager has offers for matches against Joe Lynch, the sensational New York bantamweight, and Benny Valgar, the "French Flash", on hand at the present time, so that local followers of the game will easily see that they are very fortunate in being able to witness such a high class man.

It is expected that Fred. Routhier, the former local boxer, will act as third man in the ring.

Seats for the bouts are going like hot cakes, and there are not many left.

DUMINION ARSENAL BOWLING SCHEDULE

LOCAL FACTORY INTENDS PLAYING INTER-DEPARTMENT GAMES EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

We have received the following letter from the executive of the Dominion Arsenal Athletic Association, which is fully explanatory:

Quebec Nov. 28th, 1919.
The Sporting Editor,
The Chronicle, City.

Dear Sir:—
I take the liberty of enclosing copy of bowling schedule concerning the games to be played by teams from the various departments of the Arsenal and under the auspices of the D. A. A. A. The teams will be composed of three (3) men and games played at Olympia Alleys on Saturday afternoons.

If convenient would you please publish the within in an early edition and much obliged.

Yours very truly,
R. A. BRADLEY,
Vice-President.

Saturday Nov. 29th—Main Office vs. Artillery Shop 2 P.M.; Stores vs. Shell Factory 3.30 P.M.

Saturday Dec. 6th—Stores Office vs. Cartridge Factory 2 P.M.; Shell Factory vs. Main Office 3.30 P.M.

Saturday December 13th—Cartridge Factory vs. Shell Factory 2 P.M.; Stores Office vs. Artillery Shop 3.30 P.M.

Saturday December 20th—Main Office vs. Stores Office 2 P.M.; Artillery Shop vs. Cartridge Factory 3.30 P.M.

Saturday January 10th—Artillery Shop vs. Shell Factory 2 P.M.; Cartridge Factory vs. Main Office 3.30 P.M.

Saturday January 17th—Artillery Shop vs. Main Office 2 P.M.; Shell Factory vs. Stores 3.30 P.M.

Saturday January 24th—Stores Office vs. Cartridge Factory 2 P.M.; Main Office vs. Shell Factory 6.30 P.M.

Saturday January 31st—Shell Factory vs. Cartridge Factory 2 P.M.; Artillery Shop vs. Stores Office 3.30 P.M.

Saturday February 14th—Shell Factory vs. Artillery Shop 2 P.M.; Main Office vs. Cartridge Factory 3.30 P.M.

Sporting Notes

Benny Leonard and Soldier Bartfield fought to a draw yesterday.

Perhaps there will be curling at the Quebec Curling Club next week if this kind of weather keeps on.

Mike Quinn is going along first rate with the signing up of his players. He expects to have a whole raft of them attach their names to contracts.

At a meeting of the Queen's Athletic Association it was announced that a donation of one hundred dollars to be used for the encouragement of sport at Queen's was received from the Hon. Frank Carrell of Quebec—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Eddie Wiggins was evidently training for the Y.M.C.A. sports last night. He took first prize at the Quebec Curling Club Stag Euchre, winning 14 games out of 16.

The hockey season is evidently approaching. We saw a number of small boys with their skates on yesterday.

STILL HAVE 7-MAN HOCKEY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver, Nov. 24.—British Columbia amateur hockey teams will continue to play under seven-man rules. A proposal to adopt the system in vogue in the East, and under which Allan Cup series and other national amateur competitions are conducted, was voted down at the annual meeting of the B.C.A.H.A., held last Saturday night at the Hotel Vancouver.

PENNSYLVANIA ELEVEN BLANKED CORNELL

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27.—Pennsylvania defeated Cornell in their annual football game on Franklin Field today, 24 to 0. The Quakers showed superiority in all departments of the game, exhibiting brilliancy in forward passing. Cornell was weak on both defense and offense and Pennsylvania's goal was never in danger. The Quakers scored three touchdowns and goals and one field goal.

HERMAN OUTFOUGHT MICKEY RUSSELL

Jersey City, N. J., Pete Herman, of New Orleans, the world's bantamweight champion, outfoought Mickey Russell, a local boy, in an eight round bout which went the limit, here today. Russell put up a plucky aggressive battle but the champion was a bit too clever for him. Herman weighed 119 1/2 pounds and Russell 118.

WILDE'S FIRST BOUT AT MILWAUKEE

THE FLYWEIGHT CHAMPION THINKS THAT CARPENTIER WILL BEAT BECKETT.

New York, Nov. 27.—Jimmy Wilde, flyweight champion of the world, unquestionably the smallest, yet doubtless the greatest pugilist ever produced in Great Britain, who arrived here recently on board the steamship Baltic, was accompanied by Mrs. Wilde, David D. Hughes, his manager, and Benny Wilson, his trainer.

Wilde will box a Milwaukee bantam named Benny Vogel at the Auditorium in the Wisconsin metropolis, the date being Dec. 1, and probably at St. Paul on December 15.

Early in January the Briton will return to New York and begin training for a bout with either Pal Moore or Joe Lynch at the International Sporting Club. The champion's training quarters will be at Madison, N.J., where a friend has a country place with golf courses close at hand. Wilde has become a golf enthusiast.

There is nothing freakish in Wilde's physical construction. He is a well proportioned midget, standing but 5 feet 3 inches tall, and, far from being anaemic, as he has been pictured, he appears to be a rugged youngster, red cheeked and vigorous.

Gleason announced that anyone wishing to ask questions of the champion could, like Ridley at Manila Bay, "fire when ready." For more than an hour the little chap was bombarded with all manner of questions, which he answered with a rapidity, clearness and good nature that won him the esteem of his listeners.

When asked about his weight at different periods of his career he said: "I weighed six stone six when I first began to box," and then realizing that we seldom deal in stones here except in quarters, he added: "Eighty-eight pounds. Queer, isn't it? In England our standard of weight is stones and our money pounds. Here your weight is in pounds and you speak of money as rocks. Yes, I learned that on the way across. But to get back to the question of weight, I was an eighty-eight pounder when I first began to box in 1911-12, and I have averaged about 100 pounds ever since. As I am 27 years of age I doubtless have my complete growth, but until I give up boxing and training, I will hardly take on more flesh. I never have weighed more than 103 pounds in any bout and usually much less. I weighed 97 1/2 pounds the night I boxed Pal Moore and 103 against Joe Lynch. Moore was at 118 pounds and Lynch weighed 118 pounds at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I am prepared to concede ten pounds to any boy in America who desires to box with me."

Wilde's knowledge of America is comprehensive enough to preclude any illusions as to Indians armed with tomahawks and scalp knives running amuck in the streets of New York, yet he possibly entertained some apprehension as to the wisdom of bringing valuables to this land of the free. When asked if he had brought his Lonsdale belt with him, he looked a bit startled and then ejaculated: "Indeed I did not. It is safe in the Bank of England. Ye see, old chap, I couldn't take any chances of having that pinched!"

When asked regarding the fist prowess of Beckett, Wilde declared that the British champion was a two-fisted fighter and a terror when on top. But, strange to say, Wilde does not think that Beckett will beat Georges Carpentier when they meet in London on Dec. 4. "Carpentier is in far better condition than reports say he is, and he is a mighty clever boxer. I rather think that he will be returned the winner," said Wilde. This opinion is decidedly interesting, for in this country there is hardly any disposition to grant the French heavyweight a chance with the Briton.

While recognizing the boxing ability of the heavyweights on the other side, Wilde declared that Fred Fulton was the best of the lot. "My, that man can hit! He is a fine boxer and such a monster. My eye, I would like to be his size!" he declared. The suggestion of a man of Fulton's size, with the boxing skill and courage of Wilde might cause speculation as to what such a combination could do to Jack Dempsey. Speaking of the defeat of Arthur Townley by Fulton, Wilde said: "Townley didn't have a chance, and when he got a few straight lefts to the face and a right hook to the chin he toppled over. He was not completely out, but he said, 'No more.'"

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

Asked as to his opinion of the Driscoll-Ledoux bout, in which the former featherweight champion was stopped in the sixteenth round, Wilde said: "I pleaded with Jim not to go twenty rounds, but to limit it to 15, fearing that his strength would not carry him further. But he seemed to think he could go the pace. For 16 rounds he overcame Ledoux, and then the veteran's strength deserted him and it was stopped." Wilde spoke interestingly about his own ring experience. When asked if Moore had been his hardest opponent Wilde laughed. "I really don't remember. So far as Moore was concerned, I never had any trouble and Lynch did not worry me."

DEMPEY DREAMED OF BEING CHAMPION

THE WORLD'S HEAVYWEIGHT TITLE HOLDER HAD DREAMS AS BOY OF BEING CHAMP.

Denver, Nov. 25.—Few of us are privileged the fulfillment of our golden dreams in the budding years of youth, writes Otto —, the famous Denver sport critic. Among this exempted class of mortals is numbered Jack Dempsey our heavyweight title holder. We never knew it until recently on our tour of the south with the Sells-Floto circus, where Jack and myself were thrown constantly in each other's company. He divulged many of his boyhood's ambitions to us and among them was one—we'll express it in his own words: "I wanted to be a fighter when I was a kid because I had a brother that could fight some. Then one day I had a scrap with a railroad crew that pitched me on the road, and I beat the whole bunch so easy that I knew fighting was second nature to me. I felt from the very first that I would be champion some day, and when I tied up with Kearns I was positive it would only be a question of time 'fore I would be leading the procession. All the time I was a kid I used to admire Jeffries and Corbett and Fitzsimmons and hoped some day to be rated alongside of them as a bona fide champion. And now I have realized that dream."

"It must feel great to be a leader in your calling, Jack?" we asked. "I don't feel any different now than I did before I won the championship," retorted Jack. "On the evening of the day of the fight was the only time I really became enthused. There was a sort of thrilling sensation which seemed to take hold of me and I felt like walking on great cushions of air when the crowds cheered and followed me about. Now it has become my ordinary walk of life and I take it as a man would going to his daily task to provide the staff of life for himself and family. I feel just like any other much. He did hit me once on the side of the face with a stinging blow, but I went right along to the end. Tom Noble once put me down for a count of four, but as I floored him 17 times in the bout I did not feel downcast. I have engaged in 300 ring battles and never was put to sleep. Tancy Lee beat me in 1915, but in 1916 I stopped him."

Right here we might mention there

Admirers Follow Him.

Another little incident follows which shows his good nature. Jack was in the barber's chair at the Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham when it became noised about the champion was undergoing his daily tonsorial massage, and the crowd soon gathered. One old chap of Irish proclivities walked to the chair and shook Jack by the hand as he lay back at the barber's mercy.

"Ye don't look much like the old man, Jack; I'll say that fer ye," said the Mick.

"I think I resemble my father very much," retorted Jack.

"Whether ye resemble him or not, if you have the heart he had you're all right kid from 'every angle they measure you from," replied the Mick.

Then Jack, to his astonishment and amusement as well learned that his questioner labored under the impression that he (the present Dempsey) was a son of Jack Dempsey, the famous Nonpareil, who met defeat at Fitzsimmons' hands. It required fifteen minutes of Dempsey's time to explain to the old man he was no relation of the "other Jack", but that he happened to have the same name. Still the old man walked away shaking his head and doubting the fact that anyone by the name of Dempsey and a fighter could come from anywhere else but from the original fighting family of Dempsey, the Nonpareil.

Right here we might mention there

Admirers Follow Him.

Another little incident follows which shows his good nature. Jack was in the barber's chair at the Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham when it became noised about the champion was undergoing his daily tonsorial massage, and the crowd soon gathered. One old chap of Irish proclivities walked to the chair and shook Jack by the hand as he lay back at the barber's mercy.

"Ye don't look much like the old man, Jack; I'll say that fer ye," said the Mick.

"I think I resemble my father very much," retorted Jack.

"Whether ye resemble him or not, if you have the heart he had you're all right kid from 'every angle they measure you from," replied the Mick.

Then Jack, to his astonishment and amusement as well learned that his questioner labored under the impression that he (the present Dempsey) was a son of Jack Dempsey, the famous Nonpareil, who met defeat at Fitzsimmons' hands. It required fifteen minutes of Dempsey's time to explain to the old man he was no relation of the "other Jack", but that he happened to have the same name. Still the old man walked away shaking his head and doubting the fact that anyone by the name of Dempsey and a fighter could come from anywhere else but from the original fighting family of Dempsey, the Nonpareil.

Right here we might mention there

Admirers Follow Him.

Another little incident follows which shows his good nature. Jack was in the barber's chair at the Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham when it became noised about the champion was undergoing his daily tonsorial massage, and the crowd soon gathered. One old chap of Irish proclivities walked to the chair and shook Jack by the hand as he lay back at the barber's mercy.

"Ye don't look much like the old man, Jack; I'll say that fer ye," said the Mick.

"I think I resemble my father very much," retorted Jack.

"Whether ye resemble him or not, if you have the heart he had you're all right kid from 'every angle they measure you from," replied the Mick.

Then Jack, to his astonishment and amusement as well learned that his questioner labored under the impression that he (the present Dempsey) was a son of Jack Dempsey, the famous Nonpareil, who met defeat at Fitzsimmons' hands. It required fifteen minutes of Dempsey's time to explain to the old man he was no relation of the "other Jack", but that he happened to have the same name. Still the old man walked away shaking his head and doubting the fact that anyone by the name of Dempsey and a fighter could come from anywhere else but from the original fighting family of Dempsey, the Nonpareil.

Right here we might mention there

Admirers Follow Him.

Another little incident follows which shows his good nature. Jack was in the barber's chair at the Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham when it became noised about the champion was undergoing his daily tonsorial massage, and the crowd soon gathered. One old chap of Irish proclivities walked to the chair and shook Jack by the hand as he lay back at the barber's mercy.

"Ye don't look much like the old man, Jack; I'll say that fer ye," said the Mick.

"I think I resemble my father very much," retorted Jack.

"Whether ye resemble him or not, if you have the heart he had you're all right kid from 'every angle they measure you from," replied the Mick.

Then Jack, to his astonishment and amusement as well learned that his questioner labored under the impression that he (the present Dempsey) was a son of Jack Dempsey, the famous Nonpareil, who met defeat at Fitzsimmons' hands. It required fifteen minutes of Dempsey's time to explain to the old man he was no relation of the "other Jack", but that he happened to have the same name. Still the old man walked away shaking his head and doubting the fact that anyone by the name of Dempsey and a fighter could come from anywhere else but from the original fighting family of Dempsey, the Nonpareil.

Right here we might mention there

Admirers Follow Him.

Another little incident follows which shows his good nature. Jack was in the barber's chair at the Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham when it became noised about the champion was undergoing his daily tonsorial massage, and the crowd soon gathered. One old chap of Irish proclivities walked to the chair and shook Jack by the hand as he lay back at the barber's mercy.

common ordinary person that I meet up with every day."

Why Dempsey Is Popular.

And that's the champion all over. He is modest, even to a retiring point. But he is always ready and willing to meet all folks seeking his acquaintance. He looks the big world in the face and takes things as they come. I have seen great crowds swarming about him as he laughingly wends his way to freedom. I have seen these same crowds around other champions and it would irritate them and they'd feel vexed at the annoyance, as they termed it. Dempsey, however, realizes the public makes him and his title possible and appreciates it to such an extent he is willing to meet them all on a fifty-fifty basis. Hence his great popularity with the masses.

In Birmingham, for instance, he was the guest of Superintendent Langraef, of the Tennessee Iron and Steel Company. A splendid luncheon was had at the mills and that great army of workers stood lined up the street as Dempsey rolled up in his automobile and was cheered to the echo. Jack immediately insisted he go among them and had his picture taken in the midst of all these sons of toil.

Admirers Follow Him.

Another little incident follows which shows his good nature. Jack was in the barber's chair at the Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham when it became noised about the champion was undergoing his daily tonsorial massage, and the crowd soon gathered. One old chap of Irish proclivities walked to the chair and shook Jack by the hand as he lay back at the barber's mercy.

"Ye don't look much like the old man, Jack; I'll say that fer ye," said the Mick.

"I think I resemble my father very much," retorted Jack.

"Whether ye resemble him or not, if you have the heart he had you're all right kid from 'every angle they measure you from," replied the Mick.

Then Jack, to his astonishment and amusement as well learned that his questioner labored under the impression that he (the present Dempsey) was a son of Jack Dempsey, the famous Nonpareil, who met defeat at Fitzsimmons' hands. It required fifteen minutes of Dempsey's time to explain to the old man he was no relation of the "other Jack", but that he happened to have the same name. Still the old man walked away shaking his head and doubting the fact that anyone by the name of Dempsey and a fighter could come from anywhere else but from the original fighting family of Dempsey, the Nonpareil.

Right here we might mention there

Admirers Follow Him.

Another little incident follows which shows his good nature. Jack was in the barber's chair at the Tutwiler Hotel in Birmingham when it became noised about the champion was undergoing his daily tonsorial massage, and the crowd soon gathered. One old chap of Irish proclivities walked to the chair and shook Jack by the hand as he lay back at the barber's mercy.

"Ye don't look much like the old man, Jack; I'll say that fer ye," said the Mick.

"I think I resemble my father very much," retorted Jack.

"Whether ye resemble him or not, if you have the heart he had you're all right kid from 'every angle they measure you from," replied the Mick.

Then Jack, to his astonishment and amusement as well learned that his questioner labored under the impression that he (the present Dempsey) was a son of Jack Dempsey, the famous Nonpareil, who met defeat at Fitzsimmons' hands. It required fifteen minutes of Dempsey's time to explain to the old man he was no relation of the "other Jack", but that he happened to have the same name. Still the old man walked away shaking his head and doubting the fact that anyone by the name of Dempsey and a fighter could come from anywhere else but from the original fighting family of Dempsey, the Nonpareil.

Right here we might mention there

Admirers Follow Him.

Another little incident follows which shows his good nature. Jack was in the barber's chair at



CANADA,) In the Record-
Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the
District of Quebec.) City of Quebec.
No. 7817, of 1919.
The City of Quebec, Plaintiff,

vs.
Pierre Pissin, heretofore of our
City of Quebec, in the District of
Quebec, Tiler, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month from the last
publication of this notice.
Quebec, November 27th, 1919.

THEO. DUBE,
Clerk of the Recorder's Court,
of the City of Quebec.

CANADA,) In the Record-
Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the
District of Quebec.) City of Quebec.
No. 3654, of 1919.
The City of Quebec, Plaintiff,

vs.
Lumina Lessard, heretofore of our
City of Quebec, in the district of
Quebec, widow of Adolphe Lessard,
Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month from the last
publication of this notice.
Quebec, November 27th, 1919.

THEO. DUBE,
Clerk of the Recorder's Court,
of the City of Quebec.

CANADA,) In the Record-
Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the
District of Quebec.) City of Quebec.
No. 3685, of 1919.
The City of Quebec, Plaintiff,

vs.
Adele Rouillard, heretofore of our
City of Quebec, in the district of
Quebec, widow of Jean B. Laurent,
Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month from the last
publication of this notice.
Quebec, November 27th, 1919.

THEO. DUBE,
Clerk of the Recorder's Court,
of the City of Quebec.

CANADA,) In the Record-
Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the
District of Quebec.) City of Quebec.
No. 3714, of 1919.
The City of Quebec, Plaintiff,

vs.
Joseph Lafleur, heretofore of our
City of Quebec, in the District of
Quebec, Laborer, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month from the last
publication of this notice.
Quebec, November 27th, 1919.

THEO. DUBE,
Clerk of the Recorder's Court,
of the City of Quebec.

CANADA,) In the Record-
Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the
District of Quebec.) City of Quebec.
No. 3738, of 1919.
The City of Quebec, Plaintiff,

vs.
Joseph Marois, heretofore of our
City of Quebec, in the district of
Quebec, Machinist, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month from the last
publication of this notice.
Quebec, November 27th, 1919.

THEO. DUBE,
Clerk of the Recorder's Court,
of the City of Quebec.

CANADA,) In the Record-
Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the
District of Quebec.) City of Quebec.
No. 3750, of 1919.
The City of Quebec, Plaintiff,

vs.
Odina Morin, heretofore of our
City of Quebec, in the District of
Quebec, Laborer, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month from the last
publication of this notice.
Quebec, November 27th, 1919.

THEO. DUBE,
Clerk of the Recorder's Court,
of the City of Quebec.

CANADA,) In the Record-
Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the
District of Quebec.) City of Quebec.
No. 3782, of 1919.
The City of Quebec, Plaintiff,

vs.
Laurent Milhomme, heretofore of
our City of Quebec, in the District of
Quebec, Store Keeper, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month from the last
publication of this notice.
Quebec, November 27th, 1919.

THEO. DUBE,
Clerk of the Recorder's Court,
of the City of Quebec.

CANADA,) In the Record-
Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the
District of Quebec.) City of Quebec.
No. 3816, of 1919.
The City of Quebec, Plaintiff,

vs.
Phileas Mercier, heretofore of our
City of Quebec, in the District of
Quebec, Shoemaker, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month from the last
publication of this notice.
Quebec, November 27th, 1919.

THEO. DUBE,
Clerk of the Recorder's Court,
of the City of Quebec.



CANADA,) In the Record-
Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the
District of Quebec.) City of Quebec.
No. 7869, of 1919.
The City of Quebec, Plaintiff,

vs.
Albert Belanger, heretofore of our
City of Quebec, in the District of
Quebec, Accountant, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month from the last
publication of this notice.
Quebec, November 27th, 1919.

THEO. DUBE,
Clerk of the Recorder's Court,
of the City of Quebec.

CANADA,) In the Record-
Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the
District of Quebec.) City of Quebec.
No. 7885, of 1919.
The City of Quebec, Plaintiff,

vs.
Albert T. Cooper, heretofore of our
City of Quebec, in the District of
Quebec, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month from the last
publication of this notice.
Quebec, November 27th, 1919.

THEO. DUBE,
Clerk of the Recorder's Court,
of the City of Quebec.

CANADA,) In the Record-
Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the
District of Quebec.) City of Quebec.
No. 7890, of 1919.
The City of Quebec, Plaintiff,

vs.
George Coombs, heretofore of our
City of Quebec, in the District of
Quebec, Machinist, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month from the last
publication of this notice.
Quebec, November 27th, 1919.

THEO. DUBE,
Clerk of the Recorder's Court,
of the City of Quebec.

CANADA,) In the Record-
Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the
District of Quebec.) City of Quebec.
No. 7897, of 1919.
The City of Quebec, Plaintiff,

vs.
Napoleon Caron, heretofore of our
City of Quebec, in the District of
Quebec, Laborer, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month from the last
publication of this notice.
Quebec, November 27th, 1919.

THEO. DUBE,
Clerk of the Recorder's Court,
of the City of Quebec.

CANADA,) In the Record-
Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the
District of Quebec.) City of Quebec.
No. 7917, of 1919.
The City of Quebec, Plaintiff,

vs.
Louis Philippe Dumais, heretofore
of our City of Quebec, in the District
of Quebec, Mechanician, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month from the last
publication of this notice.
Quebec, November 27th, 1919.

THEO. DUBE,
Clerk of the Recorder's Court,
of the City of Quebec.

CANADA,) In the Record-
Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the
District of Quebec.) City of Quebec.
No. 7923, of 1919.
The City of Quebec, Plaintiff,

vs.
Joseph Dubois, heretofore of our
City of Quebec, in the District of
Quebec, Joiner, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month from the last
publication of this notice.
Quebec, November 27th, 1919.

THEO. DUBE,
Clerk of the Recorder's Court,
of the City of Quebec.

CANADA,) In the Record-
Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the
District of Quebec.) City of Quebec.
No. 7936, of 1919.
The City of Quebec, Plaintiff,

vs.
Philibert Drouin, heretofore of our
City of Quebec, in the District of
Quebec, Carpenter, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month from the last
publication of this notice.
Quebec, November 27th, 1919.

THEO. DUBE,
Clerk of the Recorder's Court,
of the City of Quebec.

CANADA,) In the Record-
Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the
District of Quebec.) City of Quebec.
No. 7950, of 1919.
The City of Quebec, Plaintiff,

vs.
George Fortin, heretofore of our
City of Quebec, in the district of
Quebec, Carter, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear
within one month from the last
publication of this notice.
Quebec, November 27th, 1919.

THEO. DUBE,
Clerk of the Recorder's Court,
of the City of Quebec.

AID NEEDED FOR BRITISH FARMERS

BRITAIN MUST HAVE SETTLED
POLICY FOR AGRICULTURE
TO PREVENT RUIN

London, Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George addressed at the Caxton Hall recently a representative assembly of the agricultural industry organized by the Agricultural Organization Society Lord Lee of Fareham, president of the Board of Agriculture, presided. The Premier said that agriculture was not relatively what it had been before the war, and it was the governments desire to restore it. He regretted to say, and it was a statement which no one could contradict—that in no civilized country had the state done so little during the last generation to foster agriculture. The state in other countries had done things to assist agriculture which Great Britain has only feebly imitated, but he hoped they would now begin a new era in the relations of the State with the greatest and the most important of its industries.

Since 1871, Mr. Lloyd George continued, the number of people engaged in agriculture had gone down by 600,000. Young men had streamed to the towns and across the seas to other lands. That had been a serious and irreparable loss to the country, and had it not been for the war it might have continued. During the war it had been realized that the neglect of agriculture had brought Great Britain to the verge of a great disaster. He would never forget the months of 1917 but even in 1918 the anxieties had been great. They must see to it that there was no repetition of these perils. He could tell them now that had Germany pursued the same policy in regard to agriculture as Great Britain had done she would have collapsed within a year. It was because she had not done so that she had been able to hold out so long.

Restoring the Exchange
Continuing the Premier said one of the first problems of the State was to deal with its adverse balance. This was a distressing matter, and unless it could be redressed the country would suffer. It was the business of every one to restore the value of the sovereign. The only way to do this was by increased production.

Mr. Lloyd George went on to say that there never had been a more successful statutory experiment than the Corn Production Act. It had been objected to on the ground that it would increase the price of the loaf but what had really happened was that it had kept the price of the loaf from going up. Continuing, he said they must have a settled policy with agriculture. The first condition was security to the cultivator against ruin through the fluctuations of foreign agriculture. The farmer must have security for breaking up his land. If the State came in with guarantees it took a risk, but it was a slight risk. There was no doubt that if a guarantee were given it would have reference to the increased cost of production. It would necessarily also have to cover a number of years sufficient to make the farmer feel it was worth his while to break up his land. Confidence, the Premier declared was the best fertilizer of the soil.

Disturbing Elements
There were elements which were disturbing at the present moment. Land in increasing quantities was passing into the market. This year alone over 1,000,000 acres had changed hands, but he felt bound to say and the spoke as one who had said severe things about landowners, that they at any rate, had not, during the war been of the profiteering class. They had responded to every appeal with a remarkable patriotism. The farmer stood in need of protection and he would get it. First, he would have the security of the State that he would not be ruined by unexpected developments in the agricultural world abroad. Secondly, he could put the whole of his capital, his ability, and his energy into the land without the fear that the result of all his labors would be transferred into the possession of others. Thirdly, there was the guarantee of the farmer himself, and that was that he would do his best to increase production. There must be no slackers.

The Minimum Wage
Dealing with the agricultural laborer, the Premier said he was guaranteed a minimum wage under the Corn Production Act, and his hours of labor had been very appreciably improved, but he would make a mistake if he took advantage of the present labor shortage to drive a hard bargain. He should consider the position carefully and not insist on conditions which would make national production impossible in the country. Cooperation was the word for Capital and Labor in all industries at the present time. Without it they would fail.

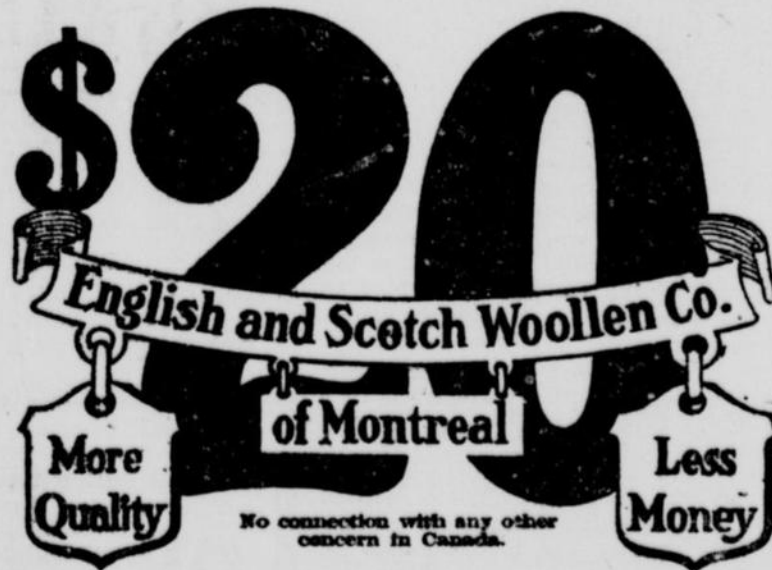
Concluding, the Premier said he was hopeful that the agricultural industry had been placed on a firmer foundation, and that the security introduced into it would make it easier for the cultivator to negotiate the necessary credit. He was looking to the great banking concerns to be helpful in that respect. The government was determined to leave no stone unturned to put this industry upon a satisfactory basis, but the development of transport facilities was essential to a real revival of agricultural prosperity.

There Are Still Ten Dimes In Every Dollar Here You Get Full Value In Tailored-To-Measure Clothes

YOUR greatest problem today is to make every dime do a dime's work; every dollar buy a dollar's worth. There is a way to get full value for your clothes money, in spite of its diminished purchasing power. The way to get full value is provided by the Dominion-wide Tailoring Service offered by this organization.

You will wear E. & S. Woollen Co.'s Tailored-to-Measure clothes twice as long as ordinary clothes, because you will enjoy their perfect fit and good style, and not only that, but at any one of our 25 Quality Tailor Shops you also see the newest fabrics—first. You will find novelties in cloth that are exclusive and not to be had elsewhere—and "here your dollar buys a dollar's worth."

Suits and Overcoats Tailored-To-Your-Measure



YOU owe it to yourself these days of High Prices to economize in every legitimate direction possible—to practice extreme care, not alone as to what you pay, but what you get in return.

Our Tailored-to-Measure Garments at standardized prices are 50 to 100 per cent. less than what others charge for clothes of equal quality. Every yard of English & Scotch Woollen Co. material is dependable, the workmanship is honest and conscientious, and our unqualified guarantee of satisfaction was never more fully in force than now.

Square-deal Tailoring —
that's the idea. Give us
the pleasure of taking
your measure today.

Lafayette
General Manager
for Canada.



Trousers

We are showing exceptional values in odd trousers from special trousers lengths. As many of these clothes are shown in very limited quantities, we will be obliged to ask customers for a second choice.

Ladies' Warm Winter Coats MADE TO MEASURE

Our perfect tailoring organization is at your disposal; a new special designer for ladies' garments will take care of your order for a Man Tailored, Made-to-Measure, Warm Winter Coat, shown in new exclusive designs and styles—you choose from our hundreds of rich, warm materials that will give long, satisfactory wear. Our Tailoring Service is guaranteed.

English & Scotch Woollen Co.

Head Office and Sales Room 851 St. Catherine Street East, Montreal

69 Crown Street, Quebec, Que.

25 QUALITY TAILOR SHOPS IN CANADA

Toronto Ottawa Hamilton Quebec Sherbrooke Trois Rivières St. Hyacinthe Shawinigan Falls Amherst Sydney Halifax St. John Montreal New Glasgow Fredericton

Out-of-Town-Men

Write for Free Samples, Fashion Plates, Self-Measure Form and Tape Line. Address 851 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal.

CANADIAN RESOURCEFULNESS

The recent British railway strike brought out a smart piece of Canadian resource and organization at Buxton depot. On Saturday, October 4, 600 men were to join the Belgic at Liverpool and a special train had

been arranged for Saturday morning, but on Friday evening it was cancelled. Col. Hanson commander, and his staff, not to be beaten, however, began to organize a road transport, and, with the assistance of Capt. Swythe, of a local volunteer detach-

ment, it was all fixed up in four hours from Manchester and London. By Saturday morning the lorries were all on hand. Saturday evening brought news that the last man was aboard the Belgic. At a civic farewell ceremony at Buxton, Col. Han-

son planted a maple tree commemorating the Canadians' long and intimate association with the town.

The largest pineapple canneries in the world are located at Honolulu.



CITY OF QUEBEC.
CITY HALL.
Mayor's Office.

Quebec, Nov. 25th, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. W. F. O'Connor, Commissioner of the Canadian Commission of Commerce, will be at the City Hall (City Council Chamber) on Friday, November 28th, 1919, at 10:30 a.m., to receive and inquire into all complaints which may be made to him concerning the prices charged in Quebec for necessities of life. Anyone having reason to complain about the price of any necessity of life is invited to submit such complaint to the investigating Commissioner, who will inquire into each complaint which is regularly made to him.

Producers, distributors and consumers of milk are requested to appear before the Commission, in order to be heard, if need be, on the increase in the price of milk.

THE MAYOR OF QUEBEC,
H. E. Lavigne.
Nov. 27/23

CITY OF QUEBEC,
City Hall.

TENDERS REQUIRED.

Police-Fire Committee.

TENDERS FOR SWEATERS.

Quebec, Nov. 25th, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Fire Department until Friday, the 28th of November instant, (1919), at four (4:00) o'clock in the afternoon, for the supply of:

200 Sweaters (more or less).
Parties tendering are required to send samples with their tenders; All the Sweaters shall be delivered by the 15th of December next (1919), and if the contractor has not fulfilled the conditions, there shall be retained five dollars a day for each day's delay after said date, until the last Sweater shall be delivered.

The Police-Fire Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

The contractor before passing contract shall give satisfactory securities for the fulfillment of the contract. The contractor shall pay the Notary for the drafting of a contract, and supply the City with a copy of said contract.

(Signed) AUG. MALOIN,
Secy. Police-Fire Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
PAY YOUR TAXES.

City Treasurer's Office.

Quebec, Nov. 13th, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that unless the Taxes for the current year are paid without delay, the accounts will be handed over to the Recorder's Court for collection. All persons wishing to use their right of vote at the next municipal elections, shall remember that all arrears of Taxes must be paid on or before the first day of December next.

Joint-stock Companies and Corporations desiring to take advantage of the right to vote granted to them, by the law, must transmit to the assessors' department on or before the first day of December next (10:00 o'clock p.m.), copy of a resolution from the board of directors appointing the party who will be authorized to vote for them.

By order,
P. N. VERGGE,
City Treasurer.
N.18toD.1

LEGAL NOTICES.

CANADA. Province of Quebec. District of Montreal. No. 2285. In the Superior Court. Dame Alice Pein, of the city and district of Quebec, wife of Louis Antonio Matte, of the same place, typographer, duly authorized to enter in justice, plaintiff, vs. The said Louis Antonio Matte, defendant, an action in separation as to the property has been instituted in this cause, on the 28th October, 1919. Arth. Belanger, attorney, for Plaintiff. O.3lxim

CANADA. Province of Quebec. District of Quebec. In the Superior Court. Louise Gauthier, wife common as to property of Charles Tremblay, laborer, of St. Malachie, County of Dorchester, duly authorized to enter in justice, plaintiff, vs. the said Charles Tremblay, laborer, of St. Malachie, County of Dorchester, defendant. An action in separation of estate has been instituted in this cause the eleventh day of November, 1919. Quebec, November 11th, 1919. Fitzpatrick, Dupre and Gagnon, attorneys for plaintiff. N.13xlm

For Superfluous Hair
Use **DELATONE**
The Leading Seller for 10 Years
QUICK—SURE—SAFE—RELIABLE
Use Fresh as Wanted
Ask Your Dealer — He Knows

CATARRH
BLADDER
relieved in
24 HOURS
Each Hour brings the MIDY
MIDY
Removes all obstructions

STOP that COUGH

Peps will end it. Dissolves Pepsin your mouth when the cough is troublesome, and the medicinal vapor that is liberated is breathed to the remotest parts of the air passages and lungs. It soothes and heals the inflamed membranes, thus ending the irritation and stopping the cough.

Peps are equally good for bronchitis, sore throat and laryngitis. All dealers, 50c. box, or Peps Co., Toronto.

PEPS



Adds Zest
To Food

Public Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the City of Levis will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session for an Act amending its Charter, 6 Ed. VII, ch. 49, and amendments, and certain articles of the "Cities and Town Act," as regards said City of Levis, viz: For the construction of a Fire and Police Station in Notre Dame Ward instead of Villamay Ward; to apply for the construction of said Station in Notre Dame Ward a sum of \$8,000.00 intended for the construction of said Station in Villamay Ward; to be authorized to borrow a sum of \$27,000.00 to complete the cost of construction of said Station in Notre Dame Ward; to increase the limit of temporary loans which may be made by the Council each year; to provide for certain omissions in the assessment roll; to authorize the Council to apply to certain ends the proceeds of sale of immovables.

NOTICE is also given that at the time of taking of consideration of the above application, by the Private Bills Committee of the Legislative Assembly, amendments will be proposed by said City in order to settle the limits of certain parts of the City, specially Patton and Dawson hills, and in order to change the actual mode of confection of the assessment roll, to carry complaints against said roll, and amending generally for said City the "Cities and Town Act" concerning the assessors and the assessment roll.

Levis, November 27th, 1919.
ALPHONSE BERNIER,
Solicitor for City of Levis.
N.28xlmw,frlxw

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

— and —

OVERHAULING

IS A FEATURE OF OUR WORK, AND IS ATTENDED TO BY EXPERT MEN. WE GIVE YOUR CAR THE MOST THOROUGH AND CAREFUL ATTENTION. Phone 4677.

HUOT & JULIEN
183 CROWN STREET, QUEBEC.
N.19xxma,wd,frlxm

AUTOMOBILE OWNERS

— who are particular about their cars should have them overhauled by expert mechanics, — at the —

DOMINION MACHINE SHOP,
Phone 7173,
Night Call 7194.
ST. VALIER and LACROIX STS.
N.14xfr,tux4w

PREMIUMS FOR MARRIAGE

In one chemical factory in Switzerland, which is representative of other chemical and dye concerns, married men receive 10 per cent more a week than single men engaged in the same occupation, and still above this married men receive fifty four cents a week extra for each child under fifteen years of age.

INDUSTRY'S STATUS IN GREAT BRITAIN

GREAT NEED OF MOMENT IS FOR EXTENSIVE APPLICATION OF SYSTEM OF PAYMENT BY RESULTS TO SUITABLE BRITISH TRADES.

London, Nov. 27.—Not for a long time has Labor given a complacent public so much to think about as it has so cheerfully provided at the moment. While a number of its demands are definitely and decidedly industrial in character, others are equally as decidedly political, others again are on that border line that may be described as either political or industrial, according to what it is desired to prove.

There is only one strike operating at the time of writing that may be regarded as serious; not that any strike is not serious and must ultimately react upon the community, but the iron moulders' strike is already responsible for the dislocation and stoppage of a number of other trades, and bids fair to extend, more or less, throughout the entire engineering industry. The moulders recently, in a very decisive manner, rejected the "terms of agreement" reached in negotiation between their representatives and the Engineering Employers Federation. Matters have, in consequence, reached that stage which is the nightmare of every responsible trade union official—a deadlock, where each side stands in splendid isolation with as much show of indifference and dignity as the occasion demands.

A Brighter Situation.

The situation, however, has become considerably brighter since the announcement that J. E. Davison, M.P., the general organizer of the Ironfounders Society, speaking at Coventry, stated that if a committee of inquiry were set up to deal with the questions of production, profits made by employers, and prices, he would be prepared to recommend the immediate return of the men on strike. Now, it is a fair and safe assumption that Mr. Davison's offer has the support of the executives of the three unions concerned, for it will be remembered that doubts as to the moulders accepting the recent terms were due to the circumstances that the executives declined to recommend the strikers to vote for acceptance.

If the proposal is placed officially before the employers there appears to be no reason why agreement should not be reached, because it is the same question of wages, hours, profits, and production generally that, at the instigation of the employers, a joint committee of employers and trade unions, representative of the whole of the engineering industry, is now investigating to ascertain the effect of the adoption of the 47-hour week. In a word, the engineering employers assert that the industry cannot stand any further reduction in hours or increase in wages, as it has not yet been able to recover from the effects of the recent reduction in the working week. This is precisely the reason which has been given to the moulders the truth of justification of which could be speedily ascertained by a committee such as is proposed by Mr. Davison.

A Deadlock in Furniture Trade.

One other strike which has reached a deadlock is the dispute between the furniture trade workers in High Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire. This is really a "lock out," but the situation is very considerably aggravated by the formulation of a new set of "improved working conditions" submitted by the trade union. These provide for the total abolition of piece work; a general minimum of 1s. 9d. per hour for journeymen over 18 years of age employed upon skilled processes; an hourly rate for all women employed upon skilled processes of not less than 1s. 3d. per hour, and a five-day working week. Overtime to be for the first two hours, and double time afterward; Saturdays and Sundays and all holidays to be paid for at double rates.

One cannot say without very careful investigation whether the demands

When
the success
or failure of
any day depends upon whether
the bowels functionate
properly or not

You Need
BEECHAM'S
PILLS

The digestion of food entails the production of poisons that must be eliminated regularly and thoroughly.

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World.
Worth a Guinea a Box.
Sold everywhere in Canada. In bottles, 25c.

as regards hourly rates are excessive or not, but judging from the extraordinary and outrageous prices which furniture is fetching at present there would appear to be no justification for the resistance of the employers on the score of prices. So much for that side of the men's demands. One cannot refrain, however, from taking sides in a dispute when, in the midst of a number of proposals that may or may not be reasonable, a proposal so contrary to the requirements of modern industry as that to abandon the system of payment by results is seriously submitted by a responsible trade union. One can understand and possibly sympathize with the objections to piece work by workers in an industry who have had no actual experience of the system, and have heard terrible tales of its alleged effects from second-hand or third-hand sources, but it is beyond comprehension why men and women who have worked on piece-work system for many years desire to return to a day-work system which would remunerate the good and the bad craftsman alike.

Cards Not on the Table.

Here again it is difficult to arrive at a conclusion without the whole of the facts. The demand is so strange and so entirely contrary to experience, that a strong suspicion asserts itself that all is not well, and that all the cards are not on the table.

It will be remembered that on a former occasion opposition among wood-workers was traced to the piece-work system to the workers in the building trades, where piece work was not established, and who by sheer weight of numbers dominated the voting and forced a day-work policy on their colleagues in the aeroplane factories where piece work was established and regarded as highly desirable and satisfactory. It may, therefore, be that some such disastrous and autocratic policy is being pursued in the furniture trades, in consequence of the amalgamation of a number of wood-working trades unions, which has resulted in depriving a number of small unions of local autonomy.

Whether this is the explanation or whether the employers in the past have made the conditions of piece work in the furniture trade odious to their workmen, there appears to be good ground for an impartial investigation by the Ministry of Labor. If, as is suspected, a majority of wood-workers are forcing their will upon a district; or if, as may be the case, the employers in the past have utilized the piece-work system as a means of degrading and cheapening labor, then, in either case, it ought not to be difficult for the Ministry of Labor to devise ways and means of remedying the defects.

The great need of the moment is for a very extensive application of the system of payment by results to all trades and occupations that lend themselves to the practice, rather than the destruction of that system where it now obtains and has the support and cooperation of all engaged in the industry. It is, perhaps, too much to expect a government department of civil servants and young barristers to handle such technical matters in a way that would prevent dislocation of work. Intelligent and energetic they may be—and sympathetic, too—but they are frequently so lamentably devoid of that specialized knowledge so necessary to the successful handling of labor questions that the efforts of government intervention are apt to be disappointing.

CONTINENTS AND ANIMALS.

Once on a time, so the zoologists affirm, the continents ran around the earth instead of up and down as they do now. This does indeed present a novel geological story, and it is interesting to know that it originates with the students of existing life instead of with the student of rocks and geological strata. Although he did not originate the suggestion, Prof. R. F. Scharff, of Dublin University, has written a good deal in support of the hypothesis, which is in fact, that the past history of the continents may be read in the distribution of the living animals of today. A single example will show how the upholders of this idea have marshaled their facts. The Scottish hare is not the Irish hare, although now separated only by a narrow body of water. The latter is the arctic hare, which came into Ireland, it is claimed, from Greenland when there was a land bridge across the north Atlantic. The Scottish hare is the species belonging to the continent of Europe and came into the "tight little isle" while it was a peninsula of France or one of the other countries of northern Europe. North American sponges and a pond bivalve from the waters of that continent are today at home in Ireland, and do not exist in England. Similar arguments in great numbers have been assembled to show that Africa and South America were once connected. Ethnologists have for a long time been speculating on a "lost Atlantis" in the Pacific Ocean, by which Asia or at least a great Pacific land was connected with South America, while with Behring Strait so narrow and the upturned mountain range now the Aleutian Islands, there can be no question about a former bridge here. The zoologists find affinities between the fauna west of the Rockies and those of Asia, and so the story goes in the development of unsuspected ties of ages ago that served to make up continents in very different fashion from those we now know.

SHOCKING LITERATURE

"That young man stayed very late last night, Edith."
"Yes, father, I was showing him my picture postcards."
"Well next time he wants to stay late show him some of my electric light bills."

THE BUILDING UP OF NEW NATIONS

CENTRAL EUROPE WILL NOT BE "BALKANIZED"—SMALL NATIONS LIBERATED AND CREATED.

London, Nov. 28.—Since the fall of Bela Kun's Government in Hungary, there is a possibility of restoring peace and order in the Central European States, which have arisen out of the ruins of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. There are some short-sighted politicians who consider the present political structure of Central Europe as being "Balkanized," under which term they understand a permanent danger to peace. Their reasoning may be summed up as follows:

"In the place of Austria-Hungary, which, despite all its faults, represented a coherent economic entity, a number of small antagonistic States have been created, whose jealousy will endanger the future peace of Europe. Therefore, something resembling the former dual monarchy must be restored."

Setting aside the total impossibility of reconstituting anything resembling the former Austria-Hungary, let us see whether Central Europe, in its present form, constitutes a greater danger to the future peace of Europe than was the case with the old Hapsburg monarchy. First of all, there is no "Balkanization" of Central Europe in the old sense of the term. The creation of the national States by itself does not mean "Balkanization." On the contrary, the revival of old historical units such as Poland and Czechoslovakia and the accomplishment of the national unity of the other States, like Rumania, and Jugoslavia, by their adhesion of their irredentist minorities, have not Balkanized, but debalkanized the whole of Central Europe, removing finally the Austro-Hungarian anomaly, which it was impossible to hold together any longer. It was, moreover, nothing else than the logical application of the idea of self-determination, which constituted one of the leading war-aims of the Allies, and the final result of which is the League of Nations.

The existence of such unnatural States as Austria-Hungary and Turkey constituted, indeed, a permanent danger to European peace. Apart from the dominating Germans, and Magyars, all the nations—the Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Rumanians, and the Jugoslavs, numbering about 30,000,000—wanted to break from it, and no force could keep them permanently under a foreign yoke. Now these 30,000,000 people are free, living under their own sovereignty.

An economic co-operation among the Czechs-Slovaks, Jugoslavs, Rumanian, and Poles appears to be almost certain. Whether the Austro-Germans and Magyars will be included in this co-operation depends on their attitude. If the Austro-Germans will once and for all renounce their claims to the preferential treatment to which they have been accustomed up till now, I do not think that any of the former Austro-Hungarian nations will refuse to co-operate with them.

In order to prevent any possible "Balkanization" of Central Europe, the policy of the great European powers should consist in assisting the consolidation of the new States, whilst suppressing the principal cause of disagreement among them, in bringing them every economic and moral support in their internal difficulties, and arriving at a peaceful solution of their differences on a correct economic and ethnographic basis.

In order to realize all this, it will, of course, be necessary to have a practical basis of action. It will be necessary to look for it among the new States which, by their geographical position, economic resources, consolidated government, and their high degree of civilization, will be capable of constituting the stable points in the central European bloc.

The new nations, like the Czechs-Slovaks, who by their attitude during the war have proved their capacity to become a strong, stable political force for the realization of the logical result of this war, so far as Central Europe is concerned, will render possible the constitution of a mighty group of the new States extending from Danzig to Matapan a powerful barrier against an aggressive Germany, as well as against any eventual disintegrating forces from the East. Such a bulwark as this could not be broken by any Pan-German "Drang nach Osten."

Nach Osten. This political and economic barrier and "lison" wedged between the East and West would never allow of the junction of Germany and Russia as possible Allies, menacing the results of this war. It would be a mistake to believe that Germany will not attempt to regain her former economic position. The old spirit of Germany will again push toward the East, and may succeed if the Allies' policy does not prevent it.

There is a good opportunity for British trade to plant itself in the market of the East. The new States are ready to offer a good field for British peaceful economic influence, and to serve as a solid "porta orientalis" for the future British trade policy.



The Little Strength-builders

OXO Cubes contain the vital elements which give beef its special place and value as a food. These valuable properties are concentrated in the handiest possible form.

Ready in a minute—the minute you want it.

OXO Cubes are of uniform size, strength and flavour—wrapt in grease-proof paper, enclosed in dainty cartons and packed in tins ready for immediate use.

OXO CUBES

Tins: 10c., 25c., \$1.15, \$2.25.



ALPHONSE COTE

379 1-2 to 381 St. John St.

Our Aim: To Please.

Our motto: Lowest Prices,

Consistent with Quality.

Friday, Saturday, Monday

Glasse Strawberry Jam,
16 ounce 45c
12 ounce 35c
Grape Fruit Marmalade . . . 35c
Van Camp's Pork and Beans,
large tin, reg. 25c, for . . . 22c
Small size . . . 80c; 6 for . . . 55c
Van Camp's Soups, the best
American Soup, assorted;
reg. 15c. Special . . . 13c
12 for . . . \$1.55
Spaghetti (Van Camp's), large;
regular 25c, for . . . 22c
Small size 15c
Real Maple Sugar per lb. . . 28c
Oleomargarine (Swift's) . . 40c

JUST IN.

Fresh Dates, per lb. . . . 35c
Fresh Figs, per lb. . . . 45c
Fresh Prunes, per lb. . . 25c 40c

BE SURE TO HAVE YOUR PLUM PUDDING THIS YEAR. BUY NOW.

—
Currants, reg. 35c, for . . . 30c
Seedless Raisins, just in;
15-oz. 25c
Ready-cut Candied Peel, in
1-lb. carton 49c
Imported ready-cut Mixed Peel,
half-pound carton . . . 29c
Candied Mixed Peel, (whole),
for 55c
Pure Lard, per lb. . . . 38c
Five Roses Flour, 7-lb bag . 48c
24-lb bag \$1.75
Crisco, 1-lb 43c
Ridgeway's Tea, special; reg.
80c, per lb. 65c
Mandarin Tea; special, per
package 75c
N.28x2

LOOK THIS OVER

The following will give you a slight idea of the various marks of Mineral Water, we carry:
CONTREXEVILLE PAVILLON WATER,
CELESTINS, COMMERCIALE, LA SPECIALE LIMONADE,
LA ST. LOUIS, LA ST. GERMAIN,
POLAND WATER, MAGI WATER, PERRIER WATER,
WHITE ROCK.

We have always on hand the BEST COFFEE.

GEORGES PATRY,

"The House of Quality."

22 FABRIQUE STREET :: QUEBEC.

Telephone 6400.

AUCTION SALE

We have received instructions from the Underwriters, to sell for the benefit of whom it may concern.

The Three-masted Schooner "GEORGE S. SMITH,"

as she now lies, or did lie, stranded two miles west of Pointe des Monts Lighthouse, together with her equipment, consisting of anchors and Chains, Fairbanks-Morse Gasoline Engine, Top Sails and Jibs, also a quantity of Provisions, Paints and Rope recently purchased in Quebec.

Also a lot of other equipment salvaged from the above Schooner, and now lying in store at Shed No. 19, where it can be seen. The sale will take place at 11:00 o'clock, Friday, November 28th, 1919, at Shed No. 19, Louise Embankment.

Schooner and equipment excepting provisions will be sold in bond. List of provisions, etc., can be seen at our office, 17 St. James street.

A. J. MAXHAM & CO., Reg'd,
M. E. MURPHY, Auctioneer.

N.28x2

Through the garden of New Brunswick

QUEBEC—ST. JOHN
Through Buffet, Sleeping, Parlor Car Service.
Quebec Bridge and St. John River Valley

Southbound (Plains Down)

Mon, Wed, Fri	Tue, Thurs, Sat
Dep. 3:45 p.m.	Dep. 1:40 a.m.
Arr. 1:40 a.m.	
Dep. 2:30 a.m.	
Arr. 5:42 a.m.	
Dep. 4:05 a.m.	
Arr. 5:01 a.m.	
Dep. 7:45 a.m.	
Arr. 11:15 a.m.	
Dep. 10:30 a.m.	
Arr. 2:05 p.m.	

Northbound (Plains Up)

Mon, Wed, Fri	Tue, Thurs, Sat
Dep. 11:00 a.m.	
Arr. 1:37 a.m.	
Dep. 12:45 a.m.	
Arr. 12:37 a.m.	
Dep. 12:10 a.m.	
Arr. 12:10 a.m.	
Dep. 11:05 p.m.	
Arr. 8:10 p.m.	
Dep. 4:25 p.m.	
Arr. 4:30 p.m.	
Dep. 12:15 a.m.	
Arr. 12:15 a.m.	

Stations and Landmarks: Quebec, Edmundton, St. Leonard, Grand Falls, Plaster Rock, Mc Givney, Centreville, Woodstock, FREDERICTON, ST. JOHN.

SHIPPING NEWS

SHIPPING DURING
THE RECENT WARLLOYD'S REGISTER PUBLISHES
AN INTERESTING REPORT
WITH TONNAGE STATISTICS.

Reports issued by Lloyd's Register of shipping at the end of October gives a very interesting review of the operations of the society during the year that ended June 30th 1919, together with a general survey of the world which it carried out during the war, that forms a valuable supplement to the statistics of the world's mercantile tonnage.

The table published in the report shows the number and tonnage of vessels classed June 30th were as follows: Iron and steel British 5,038 vessels tonnage 1,778,370, other countries 3,674, tonnage 9,332,399. Total vessels 8,712, tonnage 21,110,669. Sail vessels British 136, tonnage 127,749; other countries 791, tonnage 482,833 total 437 vessels, tonnage 610,582. Wood and composite vessels, steam and sail, British 125, tonnage 89,592; other countries 82, tonnage 130,457, total vessels, tonnage 220,049.

During the year classes were allotted by the committee to 1,251 new vessels of 3,891,221 tons gross, of which the United States built the largest number of vessels viz: 470 vessels of 1,883,759 tons, the United Kingdom 579 vessels of 1,265,036 tons, Japan 70 vessels of 255,394 tons, Canada 87 vessels of 199,941 tons.

Included in the total were 158 vessels of 943,487 tons, built upon the Isherwood system of longitudinal framing of which 35 of 204,637 tons were intended for carrying out in bulk. The total number of oil tankers (including two vessels carrying oil cylindrical tanks, was 63, of 360,405 tons, and there were also classed 211 vessels of 1,193,459 tons fitted for burning fuel oil.

It is also stated that during the twelve months ending June 30th plans were passed for the construction of 1,136 vessels, representing 3,644,000 tons, to be built under the society's survey with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book.

Construction in Canada

The report refers to the great expansion in the shipbuilding industry of Canada during the war, stating that in June 1914, the total tonnage recorded by Lloyd's Register as under construction (whether intended for classification or not) consisted of 18 vessels of 14,184 tons gross tons. At the end of June, 1917, the society's surveyors had under survey with a view to classification 26 vessels of 75,698 tons, and at the end of June, 1919, 59 vessels of 155,542 tons, of which 43 ships of 134,537 tons are of steel.

Ferro-Concrete Vessels

The shortage of steel, and scarcity of skilled labour during the war, led to the development of the use of reinforced concrete for ship construction, and in this country orders were placed by the Admiralty for tugs and barges, intended mainly for service in cross-channel passages between England and France. Reinforced concrete had already been used as a material of construction in the case of a few small vessels built in Scandinavia and the United States. The original building programme of ferro-concrete vessels which was adopted as a war emergency measure was reduced on the cessation of hostilities, but considerable progress has since been made with the remaining vessels, about 20 of which have received the society's classification, in addition to three coasting ships built for private owners.

Sizes and Types of Vessels

The largest vessels which received the society's classification during the year 1918-19 were:

Minnesota 13,972 tons, Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

San Floriano, 12,842 tons, Eagle Oil Transport Company.

Marchada, 10,444 tons, T. & J. Brocklebank, Ltd.

Kent, 9,857 tons, Federal Steam Navigation Co.

Jacques Cartier, 9,717 tons, Cie. Generale Transatlantique.

In this connection, it should be borne in mind that, during the war, the necessity of concentrating on the production of cargo vessels of standard types precluded any advance in the construction of very many large ships.

GERMAN BARQUE HAS

NOT BEEN LOCATED

The German barque Paul, reported in distress off the Coast of Nova Scotia on Saturday last, has not been located or heard of since. A despatch from Halifax yesterday reports that several steam vessels here searched the vicinity, where she was reported in distress, but have found no trace of the craft or wreckage. Shipping men fear the vessel may have been lost with all hands.

PILES

Do not suffer another day with (toiling, bleeding, or protruding piles. No surgical operation required.

Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. See a box at all druggists, or Edmondson, Hales & Co. Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 10c stamp to pay postage.

RUMORS OF BIG
PLANS PERSISTCANADA STEAMSHIP LINES
AND ALLIED INTERESTS
CAUSE OF GOSSIP.

The Ship Building Harbor Construction magazine in its last issue prints the following: Rumors persist that the Canada Steamship Lines and the allied interests controlled by the Norcross-Wolvin combination and their Old Country associates have some very big plans in view. The idea that a merger was planned with the Dominion Steel Corporation, to develop on steel shipbuilding on an immense scale, has been denied by Colonel Grant Morden, but everyone is convinced that there is something interesting likely to be announced in the near future. The Canadian Associated Press recently cabled from London that important negotiations were proceeding there.

SHIPPING NOTES

The tug Dupre with tow arrived up at 6 a.m. yesterday.

The C.G.S. Detector, left going up at 5.30 a.m. yesterday.

The SS. Wisley, passed up at 8.10 a.m. yesterday.

The tug San Mac left going up at 6.30 p.m. yesterday.

The SS. Ethelstan, passed down at 5.30 p.m. yesterday.

The C.P.O.S. Steamer Scandinavia passed down at 12.50 p.m. yesterday.

The oil tanker Princeton, arrived down at 1.30 p.m. yesterday.

The French steamer Bougranneville from Three Rivers arrived down at 3.20 p.m. yesterday.

The SS. Montezuma, passed down at 4.15 p.m. yesterday.

The SS. Lake Felden, left going down at 6 p.m. yesterday.

The SS. Lake Fighting left going down at 9 a.m. yesterday.

The SS. Lake Gera left down at 5.30 p.m. yesterday.

The SS. Lake Elsbury arrived down at 6.45 p.m. yesterday.

The French steamer Servette, left going down at 3.30 p.m. yesterday.

The French steamer Fenestrouse left going down at 4 p.m. yesterday.

The French steamer Fontquemont, left going down at 5 p.m. yesterday.

The SS. Denbridge passed down at 8.15 p.m. last night.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORT

3.30 P.M.

Quebec, Nov. 27, 1919.

Cape Salmon 82 — Cloudy, north-east. Outward 8 a.m. C.G.S. Champlain, 11.30 a.m. Steamer, noon steamer.

St. Alphonse — Skoima sailed 12 p.m. yesterday.

Father Point 158 — Snowing, east. Inward noon General O'Reilly, outward 1.30 p.m. Colmar.

Little Metis 179 — Light snow, northeast. Inward 1.15 p.m. Steamer.

Flat Point 593 — Blinding snowstorm, strong west. Outward yesterday 4 p.m. Wabana, 4.30 p.m. Kumara, 10.30 p.m. Tarnui.

Halifax N. S. — Dense fog, north-west. Gleneden arrived 8 a.m. Grelstone left outward 8.30 a.m.

Above Quebec

Longue Pointe, 134 — Cloudy, north. Inward 10.20 a.m. Canadian Volunteer. Outward 2.50 p.m. Canadian Navigator.

Sord 100 — Cloudy, north. Coal Barge No. 6 arrived up 1.30 p.m.

Three Rivers 65 — Cloudy, north. C.G.S. Dollard arrived up 12.45 p.m. Outward 2.20 p.m. Dunbridge.

Pointe Caprouille 55 — Cloudy, north. Inward 12.45 p.m. Dupre and tow, 2.10 p.m. Waisley, 2.15 p.m. C.G.S. Detector, outward 2.35 p.m. Lake Elsbury.

H. S. McGREEVEY,

Supt.

THE YEAR OF THE STRIKES.

Upon his return to school, Willie was told to write a composition on "How I Spent My Vacation." This, says Life, is what he wrote: "We reached Oceanville, by good luck, three days before the strike of the B. H. & R. The strike cut off our supply of Grade 'A' certified milk from the city, so that we had to get along on milk from the cow. I went in swimming every day, until the life-guard's struck and the beach was closed. So I got a job as a caddy which lasted until the caddies went on strike. After that I spent the day at the movies, until the movie operators went on strike. So then we came home and found the cook on strike, the trolley men on strike and the cat gone. If they only would have a teachers strike I would be happy again."

OCEAN SAILINGS.
Compiled for The Chronicle by
F. S. Stocking, General Steamship
Agent, 12 Du Fort street.
Subject to Change.

Nov.
29—Scottian . . . Montreal..Antwerp
29—Adriatic . . . New York..
Cherbourg, Southampton
29—Mauretania . . . New York..Plymouth
Cherbourg, Southampton
Dec.
4—Metagama . . . Halifax..Liverpool
7—La Touraine New York..Havre
7—Mégantic . . . Halifax..Liverpool
7—Grampian . . . St. John..Havre
9—La Lorraine . . . New York..Havre
9—Saturnia . . . Portland..Glasgow
10—Columbia . . . New York..
Meville, Glasgow
—Imperator . . . New York..Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton
11—Royal George..New York..Plymouth, Havre, Southampton
—Lapland . . . New York..Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp.
13—Caronia . . . New York..Liverpool
—Rotterdam . . . New York..Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam
—Corsican . . . St. John..Liverpool
16—Pretorian . . . St. John..Glasgow
—Rochambeau..New York..Havre
17—Noordam . . . New York..Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam
—Cassandra . . . Portland..Glasgow
18—Carmania . . . New York..Liverpool
21—Sicilian . . . St. John..Havre
19—Em. of France..St. John..Liverpool
20—Cedric . . . New York..Liverpool
—Saxonia . . . New York..Havre, London.

24—Mauretania . . . New York..Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton
27—Celtic . . . New York..Liverpool
—Orduna . . . New York..Liverpool
—Rotterdam . . . New York..Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam
29—Tunisian . . . St. John..Antwerp
31—Scandinavian St. John..Liverpool

NEW MOTOR FUEL

Testing An Inventor's Claim

Nottingham, Nov. 14—(By Mail) —An interesting test was made in Nottingham recently before several experts with new motor fuel, the invention of a South American named Andrade, who is of Portuguese extraction. The fuel is produced by mixing with water a compound known only to the inventor. The test took place in the grounds of Alderman Ball, father of the late Captain Albert Ball, the airman. Alderman Ball has entered into a provisional arrangement with the inventor to secure the European rights.

On some of the liquid being poured on to the ground it burnt steadily and emitted no smoke. The smell does not resemble that of petrol. Half a bucketful of liquid was afterwards poured into the petrol tank of Mr. Ball's car which travelled with perfect smoothness and at high rate of speed, more water was added and this seemed if possible, rather to improve the running of the engine. Mr. Ball states that the car travelled over 30 miles on one gallon, and that if Andrade's assertions are true a gallon can be manufactured for 5d. Great interest has been aroused among local motor firms by the discovery. An-

Horlick's
Malted Milk

Used successfully everywhere nearly 1/2 century
Made under sanitary conditions from clean, rich
milk, with extract of our specially malted grain.
The Food-Drink is prepared by stirring the powder in water.
Infants and Children thrive on it. Agree with the
weakest stomach of the Invalid and Aged.
Invigorating as a Quick Lunch at office or table.

Ask for Horlick's And Get The Original

drade claims that it will prove even more valuable for submarine craft, it is practically no air is necessary.

WOODEN MONEY

Who ever heard of wooden money? The only known currency of this kind is issued by the Hudson Bay Co. and circulates all over the vast territory controlled by that powerful trading concern.

It is a coinage consisting of pieces of wood known as "castors," which are stamped with a die. These are accepted everywhere in that territory as cash, and are exchangeable for all sorts of supplies and commodities at the widely scattered stations of the corporation.

The area governed by the company is vast. In one straight line it extends as far as from London to Mecca; from King's Posts to the Pelly Banks is further than from Paris to Sarum. Over all of this region the corporation exercises a complete dominion, employ the na-

tive Indians, chiefly Ojibaws and Crees, to collect the furs which furnished its revenue.

Hudson Bay is about two-thirds the size of the Gulf of Mexico. It is an almost landlocked sea, with 3,000 miles of coast line. More than 300 years ago Hendrik Hudson trying to find the northwest passage, wintered there. His crew mutinied and set him afloat in an open boat with his son and seven others. He and his companions were never seen.

The unit of value in that part of the world is a beaver skin. Two martens are equal to one beaver. The trapping is done in winter, and in spring the Indians bring the pelts to the stations, receiving in payment for them wooden money. With the latter they buy what supplies they need at the store maintained by the company at the station.

An oyster produces 400,000 eggs annually, but of these only 400 or less reach maturity.

LOST.

LOST—A gold-filled watch moun-
ed on a gold-filled expansion bracelet.
A reward will be given to the finder.
Miss L. Couture, 41 Charest street.
Quebec Nov27x3

LOST—On the 24th instant, on St.
John street, a silver ring, bearing
initials I. R. B. Please return to this
office and receive reward. Nov27x3

WANTED.

WANTED—Experienced maid for
family of two. Good wages. Apply
mornings or between six to eight
evenings, 16 Laporte Street.
Nov28x3

WANTED—A good plain cook,
phone 128. Nov27x3

WANTED—Plumbers and sprink-
ler pipe fitters, steady work and high-
est wage. Apply W. J. McGuire & Co.
Ltd., 334 Craig St., West, Montreal.
Nov27x3

WANTED—A few high class die
makers, wages up to 80c. an hour,
steady work; also machinery black-
smiths. Apply: Canadian General
Electric Co., Peterborough, Ontario.
Nov24x6

WANTED—A nurse of experience
possessing good character to take
care of two children grown up. Best
wages for a suitable applicant. Apply
to 243 Grande Allee, Quebec. Oct91f

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED—A teacher capable of
teaching English and French to about
fifteen pupils. Apply to Joseph Du-
rand, Secretary-Treasurer, St. Basile,
Portneuf. Nov26x3

MALE HELP WANTED.

Moulders and Coremakers Wanted
for Iron Foundry. Apply Box 21.
Oct25x3

TO LET.

HALDIMAND APARTMENTS.—
To Let, on the Cape flats of three and
six rooms furnished, heated and light-
ed, gas stove refrigerator. Apply to
27 Mt. Carmel or 11 Haldimand,
Phone 7289 or 7242 or 7290. Nov24x6

FURNISHED ROOMS—Large sun-
ny and comfortable; continuous hot
water in bath rooms. Location ad-
vantageous. Good Service. Tele-
phone 5353. W. S. Richardson, 138
St. Anne Street, Quebec. Sept5x1y

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A solid brick house
comprising two dwellings of 9 rooms
each, bath room, furnace room, elec-
tric light, gas. Apply to 17 de Sala-
berry, between 7 and 9 o'clock in the
evening. Nov27x6

EPILEPSY.

Stanton's Epilepsure, the only
remedy for Epileptic Falling Fits. \$1.25
a bottle at your Druggist or at H.
P. Barry, 122 St. Joseph St.; J. W.
Gaudette, 1078 St. Valer St. Quebec.
Stanton's Epilepsure, 635 St. Hubert
St., Montreal, P.Q. Nov20x1m

PERSONAL.

MARRY—For speedy marriage;
absolutely the best, largest in the
country; established 14 years; thou-
sands wealthy members, both sexes,
wishing early marriage; confidential
descriptions free. The Old Reliable
Club. Mrs. Wrubel, 732 Madison,
Oakland, Cal. Nov1x1m

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUIT-
ED? Best Matrimonial paper pub-
lished. FREE for stamp. CORRES-
PONDENT, Toledo, Ohio Nov19x20

MISCELLANEOUS.

KIPPERS—KIPPERS—KIPPERS
The Real Thing

Have you tried our delectable Kip-
pers? If not you have never tasted
a real kipper, for their equal has
never been sold on this side of the
Atlantic. We have had twenty years
experience in the kipper trade in Scot-
land and ours is the real kipper, the
most delicious and appetizing of all
food, try them fried for breakfast and
supper, only one dollar per dozen,
cash with order, try a dozen, after
that your family will see that you
order more. A. Flett & Co. Herring
Curers, Curing, Newfoundland.
Oct.30x1m

New Service
—to—
Bermuda

Inaugurated by the splendidly
equipped steamship
"FORT HAMILTON,"
Sailing from New York
DECEMBER 6th, 17th and 27th.
For further information,
Apply to:
F. S. STOCKING,
Tel 82. 12 DU FORT ST.

A COSTLY SHOT

A druggist fired a shotgun at a bur-
glar who entered his store, putting the
intruder to flight, and thus saving
about \$175 in his cash drawer, but
smashing with the shot a \$250 show-
case and \$250 worth of bottles.

"Over The Top" Again

The Battle of Bargains is to be fought tomorrow. The opening gun will be fired promptly at 8:30 a.m. Then the vanguard of the Low Cost of Buying Brigade will storm the doors of

The Little Store With The Big Bargains

and lead the assault against the crumbling lines of the High Cost of Living. All day long the enemy will be steadily driven back by the bursting barrage of bargains and the conflict will not end until all the ammunition cases are empty.

Here is The Ammunition That
Will Be Used

OVERSHOES—We have about 500 pairs of brand new Cloth-top Overshoes. Maltese and Dominion brands. High cloth uppers with two and three buckles. The regular selling price today is \$4.50 and \$5.00. Our price is—really, we are ashamed to put it in print, but it is less than other stores pay the wholesaler.

SWEATER COATS—We have a very few Men's All-wool Sweater Coats, splendidly tailored and especially priced for quick selling. If you want one, you will have to get here early in the morning.

OFFICER'S DRESS TUNICS.—A magnificent lot of Officer's Dress Tunics, strictly all-wool and every one brand new. In dark blue, with either red and gold or yellow and gold collars and gold chevrons on the sleeves. A really splendid and attractive garment that is especially suited for bandsmen, cadets, etc. We will quote a special price in quantity lots.

We Have Fifty Other Bargains that Are in the Same
Class as the Above. Come and Get Them

The Little Store With The Big Bargains

44 1-2 St. Joseph Street

"The Store That Made St. Joseph Street Famous"

WHY

WOULD YOU BUY CHEAP SHOES AT A HIGH PRICE WHEN YOU CAN GET HIGH-
GRADE GOODS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

LET US SHOW YOU OUR

\$7.00, \$8.00 AND \$9.00 Specialities

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THE PUBLIC KNOWS THAT THE STYLE OF OUR SHOES IS ALWAYS UP-TO-DATE.

Au Quincy Reg.

246 St. Joseph St.

St. Roch Hotel Building

