

## GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE ARE RUSHING TO THE AID OF THE ITALIAN ARMIES

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### CANADIANS BEAT HUN ATTACKERS AT EVERY TURN

ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO RE-  
TRIEVE LOSSES ARE RE-  
PEATEDLY SMASHED UP.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, Nov. 4.—(By W. A. Willison, special correspondent of the Canadian Press).—The struggle before Passchendaele has developed into one of the bitterest battles in the whole history of the Canadian forces. Driven from his positions at Belle-eue Farm and on Passchendaele Spur in the first Canadian attack, smashed out of Meetcheele, Crest Farm in the second Canadian advance, the enemy is fighting desperately to retrieve his losses, or at least maintain his position at Passchendaele itself. His faith in the protective value of the swamps and marsh which protected his advanced areas, broken, and his best infantry routed in hand-to-hand fighting, the Bosche is throwing in fresh divisions, rushing up the guns and strengthening his defence in every possible manner.

Time after time since writing my last despatch, he has counter-attacked. His guns have never been silent. He has raked our front lines with machine gunfire, hailed them with shrapnel, turned on one barrage after another, repeatedly bombarded our forward areas, searched the salient for our guns, and gassed our advance support and rear positions repeatedly. All these things he has done, and at every turn we have beaten him. Repeating to his barrage our guns have neutralized his fire. Meeting his counter-attacks our troops have greeted his infantry with the bayonet and machine guns and driven them back with heavy losses, while our artillery has shelled them constantly, giving our men in the front line, magnificent support.

The story of today, as of yesterday, is one of a continuous engagement, in which the salient has known no rest. Just as the enemy was moving to the attack Saturday morning, our artillery caught him on the advance, inflicting heavy losses, while on our left, our infantry struggled forward to the advanced enemy's strong post, where we drove the Bosche out after a hand-to-hand struggle, retiring them to the trench positions before the enemy general counter-attack, which was launched at 5 a.m. along the whole Canadian front.

Our patrols had discovered the enemy assembling before he launched his intensive two-minute barrage. Our batteries, heavy and light, from the forward areas to miles behind the line, poured everything they possessed in the way of shells into his assembly areas, inflicting even heavier losses on his supporting battalions than on his front line troops. Under the hail of shell which swept our own front line from his barrage fire, our men poured bullets from Lewis guns and rifles into the attacking parties which survived our own artillery bombardment.

On our left the enemy was so con-

### ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY FOR GREAT BRITAIN

GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER  
AND 10 ARMED PATROL  
CRAFT WERE SUNK.

London, Nov. 3.—(Bulletin).—An official statement issued by the Admiralty says that ten armed patrol craft, in addition to a German auxiliary cruiser, was equipped with six-inch guns, were destroyed in the naval engagement reported today. The statement issued by the British Admiralty says:

"Further reports from our forces operating in the Cattegat have been received. We destroyed a German auxiliary cruiser armed with six-inch guns and we also destroyed ten armed patrol craft. Sixty-four prisoners have been rescued by our forces. No British losses have been reported."

"Further details will be published on the return of our forces to their base."

#### THIRTY HUNS KILLED.

London, Nov. 3.—(Bulletin).—Thirty men on the German auxiliary Marie, of Flensburg, were killed in an engagement with British destroyers, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.

The Marie, a 3,000-ton vessel, met the British destroyers twelve miles north of Kullen. She immediately opened fire, which was answered by the destroyers. In ten minutes the Marie was ablaze.

Of the 81 members of her crew, the despatch says, thirty were killed and the others took to the boats. Seven wounded sailors subsequently were rescued by the Danish steamship Dalgas. Another man was picked up by the steamship Trendhjen. They were landed last night. The other members of the crew are believed to have been rescued by the destroyers.

fused by the overwhelming nature of his reception that his whole extensive plan of advance was broken down after short but severe fighting. At Crest Farm some parties of the enemy succeeded in entering our line, but were driven headlong from the position in a counter-attack in which we took numerous prisoners. Our own losses were not light, but our stretcher-bearers, coming back from beyond the front line, report the ground covered with enemy dead, while each additional prisoner we take confirms the reports of the enemy's severe casualties. The Bosche is literally being given no rest. For five solid hours, from 10 o'clock last night until 3 o'clock this morning, our guns bombarded him incessantly, and the ground fourteen miles beyond the front line was trembling from the intensity of our shellfire, while the sky was brightened with the glare of our guns.

MEN AND GUNS SENT TO THE TAGLIAMENTO THEATRE WHERE THE ITALIANS ARE HOLDING THE TEUTONIC INVADERS AT BAY—WAR BRAINS OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE ON WAY TO CONSULT WITH THE ITALIAN LEADERS AND EVOLVE PLANS FOR VICTORY — BOMBARDMENTS IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS — BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Great Britain and France truly are rushing to the aid of Italy in her critical hour. Not alone have men and guns been sent to the battle front along the Tagliamento river, where the Italians are holding the Teutonic allied invaders at bay, but the war brains of Great Britain and France—comprising the elements which have been so successful in operating against the foe in France and Belgium—are on their way to Italy to consult with the Italian leaders and evolve plans to change the order of things as they now stand.

Premier Lloyd George and General Sir William R. Robertson, chief of the Imperial Staff at British Army Headquarters, are the leaders of the British delegation, while Premier Painleve is the chief representative of the French mission. No details of the plans of the joint mission have been announced, but undoubtedly the purpose is to give Italy what she requires in the way of material for an intensive conduct of the war and also to assure her of a great reinforcement in man power, guns and ammunition.

Meanwhile General Cadorna's forces are holding the invaders along the Tagliamento by means of their heavy artillery and quick-firers.

On the left wing, the Italians have replied vigorously to strong pressure by the Germans and Austro-Hungarians and thus far have held the attacking forces for no gains.

All along the front Italian aviators are soaring over the enemy lines, dropping bombs on ammunition depots and transport movements.

Recently there have been reports that the Austro-Swiss border has been closed and that the enemy forces in the Trentino region were being reinforced. A swift drive by the Austro-Germans through the valleys and the mountain passes southward through Brescia, would seriously affect the entire eastern Italian front, and possibly result in a further important withdrawal of the Italian line.

While the British and French forces in Flanders are carrying out minor operations, these being mainly confined to bombardments of German positions and small raids into enemy territory, the French along the Ailette valley are keeping their outposts in close contact with the Germans who retreated last week and also are violently bombarding the newly-taken-up positions. On several sectors to the east of this region, especially north-west of Rheims and north of Chaume in the Verdun sector, the Germans have essayed several violent infantry attacks, but in each instance met with defeat.

In Mesopotamia the British troops operating against the Turks have driven a sharp salient into the Ottoman line north-west of Bagdad, having forced the enemy to withdraw along the Tigris about twenty miles from Due to the town of Tekrit. The new drive places the apex of the British line approximately one hundred miles up the Tigris from Bagdad.

#### BRITISH IN PALESTINE.

London, Nov. 4.—The British army in Palestine captured fifteen guns in the recent attack which resulted in the taking of Beersheba, it was officially announced today. The statement says:

"Fifteen guns were captured at Beersheba. Prisoners to the number of 444, including 28 officers were captured at Gaza."

#### BRITISH STATEMENT.

London, Nov. 4.—The fighting in Flanders today was of a minor character, according to the reports from Field Marshal Haig tonight. The text reads:

"This afternoon a successful raid, in which we captured a number of prisoners and some machine guns was carried out by London territorials east of Gavrelle. During the night the enemy raided our trenches south-east of Epehy under cover of a heavy bombardment. Two of our men are missing. A hostile attempt to raid one of our posts north of Polygon wood was repulsed."

"There has been considerable artillery activity during the day on both sides of the battle front. The hostile artillery was more active than usual in the Nieuport sector."

#### FRENCH STATEMENT.

Paris, Nov. 4.—The communication issued by the War Office tonight reads:

"There is nothing to report except certain artillery activity north of the Chemin-Des-Dames, north-west of Rheims and in upper Alsace."

"Aviation: Last evening the region of Dunkirk was bombed by aeroplanes, but there were no casualties."

"Eastern theatre, Nov. 3rd: There was reciprocal artillery activity in the region of the Vardar, Doiran, the Cerna bend and north of Monastir."

### BRITISH SINK ENEMY VESSEL

ATTACK MADE BY ELECTRICALLY CONTROLLED BOAT WHICH WAS DESTROYED.

London, Nov. 3.—An attack was made today on the British vessels patrolling the Belgian coast by an electrically controlled high-speed boat. The boat was destroyed.

The following official statement was given out:

"An attack was made today on our vessels patrolling the Belgian coast by an electrically controlled high-speed boat. The attack was defeated and the boat destroyed."

#### The Weather

Toronto, Nov. 4.—Pressure is very high over the greater portion of the continent, while the weather in Canada is everywhere fine, and in the West quite mild.

#### Temperatures:

|              | Min. | Max. |
|--------------|------|------|
| Victoria     | 42   | 52   |
| Vancouver    | 46   | 54   |
| Edmonton     | 30   | 52   |
| Calgary      | 40   | 56   |
| Medicine Hat | 42   | 58   |
| Moose Jaw    | 44   | 53   |
| Port Arthur  | 34   | 44   |
| Parry Sound  | 20   | 46   |
| London       | 23   | 64   |
| Toronto      | 28   | 42   |
| Ottawa       | 30   | 40   |
| Montreal     | 28   | 36   |
| Quebec       | 28   | 36   |
| Halifax      | 36   | 42   |

#### Forecasts:

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay: Moderate east and south winds; fine; stationary or a little higher temperature.

Ottawa Valley, Upper and Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf, and North Shore: Light to moderate winds; fine; not much change in temperature.

Maritime Prov.: Moderate winds; fine and cool.

#### PROMINENT METHODIST DIES IN TORONTO

Toronto, Nov. 4.—Rev. Dr. Albert Carman, superintendent emeritus of the Methodist Church in Canada, died last night. He was eighty-three years of age. Dr. Carman, who had been in bad health during the past year, became seriously ill two weeks ago, and had been unconscious since Sunday week. Messrs. Albert Carman, Mont. and Miss A. Carman, daughter, were and Miss A. Carman, daughter, were with their father when the end came.

To  
H. M.



the  
King

Sable—  
Raccoon—  
and Beaver—

are the proper trimmings on the Fur Coats.

Graceful capey-looking collars and deep warm cuffs of any one of these furs add to the attractiveness and dressiness of any garment.

Have you seen these and other trimmings on the Hudson Seal, Persian Lamb and other Coats?

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JOHN E. WALSH'S Rev'd.

11 ST. JOHN STREET

### VALIQUET'S RESTAURANT

(Formerly of Boston.)

City Hall Square

THE SELECT RESTAURANT A LA CARTE, WHERE THE BEST MEAL IS SERVED

Breakfast ..... 7:00 to 10:00 o'clock  
Lunch ..... 11:30 to 3:00 o'clock  
Dinner ..... 5:00 to 8:00 o'clock

Ice Cream Parlor Soda Fountain

Confectioneries Candles

Lunch Baskets

## British Red Cross Appeal Postponed

It being found that the British Red Cross appeal is conflicting with the Victory Loan Campaign, it has been thought advisable to postpone the British Red Cross Appeal to a later date of which notice will be given.

The Committee desires to express their appreciation of the many offers to help in the campaign and of the generous subscriptions already received. The latter will be doubtless in accordance with the wishes of the donors who will be communicated with personally.

**THE HIGHEST  
STANDARD  
OF QUALITY**

**JOHNNIE WALKER KILMARNOCK**

**Scotch Whisky**

**WHITE LABEL 6 years old**  
**RED LABEL 10 years old**  
**BLACK LABEL 14 years old**

## AT THE THEATRES

### "IN THE HANDS OF THE LAW" AT THE AUDITORIUM

Together with Kerensky and the Russian Revolution, the Auditorium presents, today and Tuesday, a striking picture, a dramatization of modern interest: "In the Hands of the Law." This photoplay will be shown two days, starting Monday, November 5th. It is the first of big photoplays with prison reform for its drama.

True to life, grim in its full comprehension of the life of the criminal.

"In the Hands of the Law" will prove a blood-tingling, thrilling, yet moral page to read.

This picture will be given Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 5th and 6th, at the Auditorium together with another big attraction:—"Kerensky and the Russian Revolution."

This attraction will be given for the regular Auditorium admission prices. Matinee, 10 cents. Evening, 10, 15, 25 cents.

### GEORGE WALSH IN "SOME BOY" AT THE OLYMPIA

The management of the Olympia Theatre announce for today, also Tuesday and Wednesday (matinee daily), another George Walsh feature, under FOX production, in a manly picture, "SOME BOY."

Wherever there is a picture with George Walsh appearing in it, the theatre is sure to please immensely, and again the Olympia, with this particular picture, is bound to get the hearty applause of every lover of red-blooded and adventure-loving folk.

In this picture, the adventures of "SOME BOY" in college, then through the battles of life, are so cleverly and truly depicted that no one will want to miss it, especially



when you know that George Walsh is holding the title role.

Admission, 10 cents. Don't forget that, with this picture, the Olympia presents the animated weekly newspaper, covering events of international interest.

### "THE WHIP," A BLOOD TINGLING PICTURE, AT THE AUDITORIUM WEDNESDAY

HOW MUCH WOULD YOU PAY TO SEE A HORSE RACE?—HOW WOULD YOU APPRECIATE THE SENSATION OF SEEING AN AWFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT, AUTOMOBILE SMASH-UPS, ACCIDENTS?—AND EVERYTHING SO REALISTIC?—SEE "THE WHIP" AT THE AUDITORIUM.

With a regular horse race, raced in earnest, on a regulation race-track—with the most realistic railway accidents, automobile smash-ups, accidents, attempts of the most desperate sort, plots, love and passion, "THE WHIP" constitutes one of the most

### Too Nervous To Sleep

Nerves Wrecked by Accident—Was Afraid to Go in a Crowd or to Stay Alone—Tells Of His Cure.

London, November 3.—Much sympathy was felt in this city for Mr. Dorsey, who met with a distressing accident when his foot was smashed in an elevator.

The shock to the nervous system was so great that Mr. Dorsey was in a pitiable condition for a long time. He was like a child in that he required his mother's care nearly all the time. He feared a crowd, could not sleep because of the weakened and excited condition of his nerves.

Detroit doctors did what they could for him, but he could not get back his strength and vigor until he fortunately heard of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

It is no mere accident that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food proves to be exactly what is needed in so many cases of exhausted nerves. It is composed of the ingredients which nature requires to form new blood and create new nerve food. For this reason it cannot fail and for this reason it succeeds when ordinary medicines fail.

Mr. Laurence E. Dorsey, 39 Stanley street, London, Ont., writes: "About three years ago I got my foot smashed in an elevator in Detroit, which completely wrecked my nerves. I doctored with the doctors there, but they did not seem to be able to help me. My nerves were in such a state that I could not go down town alone, or go any place where there was a crowd. Sometimes my mother would have to sit and watch over me at night, and sometimes I could not get any sleep at all. But one day last winter I commenced using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and before I had completely used the first box I could see a difference in my condition. I continued using these pills for some time. The result was splendid. I feel so much better, can sleep well at night, can go out on the street and attend gatherings like the rest of people. I am so pleased to be able to tell you what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done for me, and to recommend it to other people."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for \$2.75, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

### THE EMPIRE OFFERS TODAY SIR ARTHUR PINERO'S "IRIS"



Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's "Iris", Pathe Gold Rooster play, in five parts, produced by Cecil Hepworth, at the Empire Theatre today.

— CAST —

IRIS ..... Miss Alma Taylor  
MALDONADO ..... Mr. Henry Ainly  
LAURIE ..... Mr. Stuart Rome

Unusual interest attaches to the announcement that the feature at the Empire Theatre is Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's "Iris". "Iris" is probably the greatest play ever written by the Dean of the English-speaking drama. It has been very successful on the stage and is now seen for the first time in motion pictures. The splendid title-role, originally created in America by Virginia Harned, is played by Miss Alma Taylor, the beautiful young English star. Miss Taylor is the highest salaried English artist, and in point of popularity she corresponds in Great Britain to Mary Pickford. It is said that Sir Arthur Pinero was very much pleased by her interpretation of the role of "Iris". Also Pathe Weekly showing work of U. S. Exemption boards—and Mutt & Jeff.

### KERENSKY AND THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AT AUDITORIUM

There is a cloud of mystery, of unusual doings about Kerensky, the strong little MAN of modern Russia. There is something Napoleonic in Kerensky. And, in fact, he is mingled with events as grave and serious as those that brought the little French Emperor to the limelight.

The revolution of Russia has caused much talk, much speculation, and even much apprehension the whole world over. Would you like to SEE some of the doings of the Russian heads and people during those awful days of the revolution?

Go to the Auditorium today and Tuesday, matinee or evening, and you will see SOME official pictures of the Russian revolution.

Also a strong drama of modern life: "IN THE HANDS OF THE LAW."

Matinee, 10 cents. Evening, 2 performances, 10, 15 and 25 cents.

### "HER SURRENDER"

A Sensational Production at the Victoria Theatre Today, Tomorrow and Wednesday.



Scene from "Her Surrender" Ivan Anna Q. Nilsson, who has for several years been one of the premier performers for the screen, makes her first appearance under the Ivan Banner in a new film creation by Ivan Abramson entitled "Her Surrender."

This is the first role Miss Nilsson enacted since her completion of the sensational serial "Who's Guilty." Also a very good comedy entitled "Firing Father," really funny, a riot of fun throughout. Admission, 10 cents.

### SUNDAY CLOSING

TO BE URGED.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 2.—A measure to close on Sundays all saloons and cafes where alcoholic beverages are served will probably be introduced at the special session of the legislature when it convenes early in December, according to the Journal.



CLARIDGE The New Fall ARROW COLLAR 30% each, 2 for 50c.

### From the Food Controller — You Should Eat More Fish—Reason 7

It is claimed that fish is specially rich in phosphates, which the brain requires. However that may be, it is quite clear that those who eat fish in these times show that they have good sense and well nourished brains, while those who care so little for money that they pay high prices for meat instead of buying delicious fish for much less, show that they sadly require fish or some other kind of brain food. Economize without stinting yourself. Eat Fish!

You can now buy Haddock, Codfish, Whitefish, Mackerel, Pike, Halibut, Smelts, Flounders, Eels, Finnan Haddie, Bloaters, Kipperd Herring, Sardines and Oysters.

Send for free Recipe Book to Food Controller, Ottawa, Ont.

### Fashionable Store T. D. DUBUC Formerly Donohue's Store

### Latest Models in Dresses

SMART styles in CREPE DE CHINE DRESSES, in all the very newest shades and at reasonable prices.

ELEGANT models in AFTERNOON DRESSES of Crepe Georgette, in clever combination of colorings portraying all the latest ideas of fashion.

TAFFETA, Charmeuse and Paulette Dresses, in new Fall models and new shades.

SERGE DRESSES.—Serge Dresses in a choice of very pretty styles and suitable Winter shades of Black, Navy, Green, Brown, Fawn, Grey.

Good quality SERGE, one-piece Dresses, in Black, Navy, Brown, Green. Special, at... \$15.00

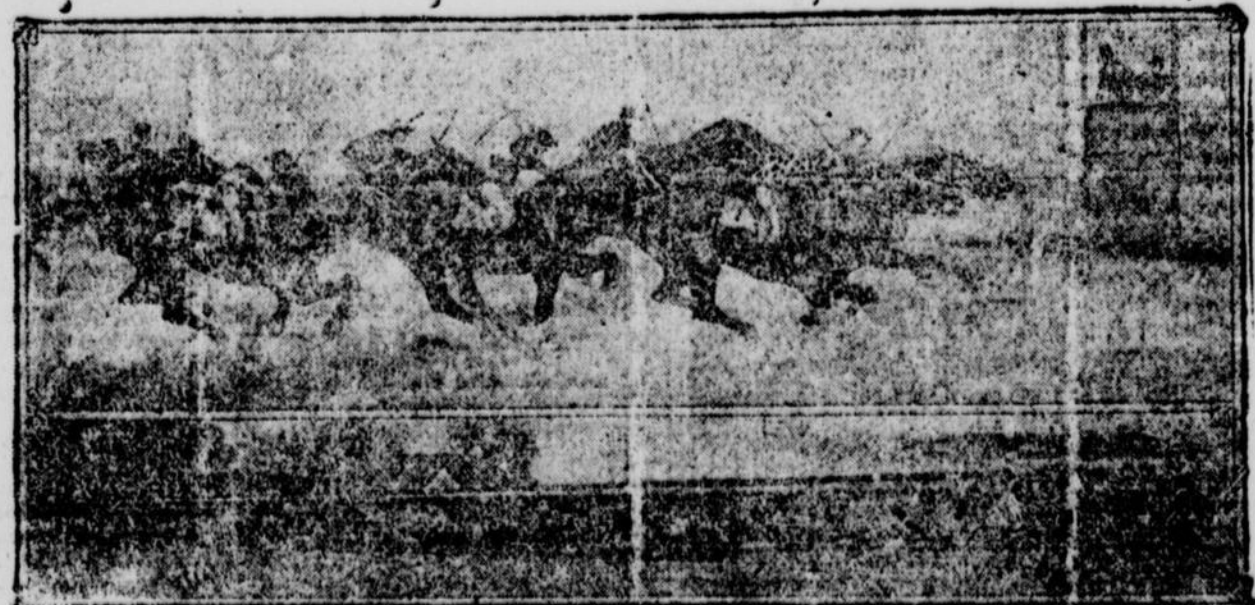
### T. D. DUBUC 188 & 194 St. John Street

### AUDITORIUM, Nov. 7-8-9-10th



Whatever may be your tastes, in whatever walk of life your profession may take you, The Whip will please you. It will stir you, it will thrill you as it did for hundreds of thousands of people that have seen this wonderful story on the screen in scores of large cities.

The plot in The Whip, is one of love: of the struggle of right against intrigue, against machinations worthy of the lowest criminal.



### THRILLS! THRILLS!! THRILLS!!!

Every moving picture fan knows of the WHIP—Every big city knows the WHIP where it has been shown week after week, to immense crowds.

This is a tale of love, of competition, of the straight, honest fight against the crooked, low-down machinations of a yellow-streaked competitor.

### VICTORY OF RIGHT OVER WRONG

THE WHIP is a horse, a splendid horse, a winner! It is the last hope of fortune and fame of the stables of a British nobleman. All the attempts made by his competitors to cripple the horse, to beat him at the race, bring forth sensational situations, wreck, accidents, mishaps. But right goes farther than wrong: THE WHIP pulls through, and wins.

PRICES: Evening 15-25-50c. Matinee 15-25c. Matinee Daily. 2 Performances Every Evening

# "POOREST PERFORMANCE OF LAURIER'S CAREER"

## LAURIER ADDRESSES HIS MANIFESTO TO CANADIAN PEOPLE

HIS FIRST DUTY WOULD BE TO FIND MEN, MONEY  
AND RESOURCES TO ENABLE CANADA TO CON-  
TINUE SPLENDID PART TO WIN WAR—REFER-  
ENDUM ON CONSCRIPTION — CONTROL FOOD  
SUPPLIES AND PRICES — STOP PROFITEERING.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has issued his manifesto. In a document addressed "to the Canadian people," the Opposition leader declares his policy and outlines his aims.

On the all important question of participation in the war, Sir Wilfrid claims that "a fundamental objection to the government's policy of conscription is that it conscripts human life only and does not attempt to conscript wealth, resources, or the services of any persons other than those who come within the age limit prescribed by the Military Service Act."

The first duty of a Laurier administration would be "to find the men, money and resources necessary to ensure the fullest measure of support to our heroic soldiers at the front and to enable Canada to continue to the very end to do her splendid part to win the war."

To this Sir Wilfrid adds:—"As to the present Military Service Act, my policy will be not to proceed further under its provisions until the people have an opportunity to pronounce upon it by way of a referendum. I pledged myself forthwith to submit the Act to the people and with my followers to carry out the wishes of the majority of the nation as thus expressed."

As remedies for an economic situation which is admittedly critical, Sir Wilfrid promises:—"Tariff reform. Control of food supplies and prices. Stop profiteering." The two increases in the tariff made since the beginning of the war, he would remove. These are: 7 1/2 per cent on all commodities coming into Canada from outside Great Britain and 5 per cent on goods coming from Great Britain. He also "would immediately remove the duties on agricultural implements and other essentials, as demanded by the western farmers."

In connection with the high cost of living he "would take drastic steps to bring under government control all food producing factories so that food may be sold at a fixed price under the control of the government." If satisfactory arrangements could not be made with the food producing factories, Sir Wilfrid declares, he would not hesitate to commandeer.

The manifesto proceeds:

One of the most important contributions towards winning the war is to put a stop to profiteering on war supplies. The government has deliberately encouraged profiteering for the benefit of its partisan followers. A first duty of my administration would be to ensure to the country which pays for war supplies, the excess of exorbitant profits being realized by profiteers. "If necessary Sir Wilfrid continues, he would not hesitate to take control of the factories engaged in the supply of war materials."

Suitable government shops also Sir Wilfrid believes should be turned to the production of war materials at cost prices.

Sir Wilfrid passes in review alike some of the legislation of the late government and the program of the present. He finds no trace in the manifesto of the Union government that its Liberal members have influenced their colleagues to the adoption of measures they deemed essential. He refers to "most of the articles" in that manifesto as "stale common places" resurrected for a new election. He declares of the War Times Election Act, passed last session that it "is a blot upon every instinct of justice" and holds the view that the Canadian Northern Railway purchase should be adjudicated upon by the new parliament.

The Manifesto.

A consultation of the people at short and regular periods is the

right of a free people. The constitution provides accordingly for a general election every five years. It is undeniable that there has existed a strong desire in the community to avoid an election during the war.

An impression prevails that had I accepted the invitation of the Prime Minister to join his government a new extension would have been possible. This impression is absolutely erroneous, the fact being that the invitation extended to me was coupled with the stipulation that the coalition government would pass a conscription measure, and then appeal to the country, thus making an election unavoidable.

The government as recently reconstructed, the Union government so-called, is now appealing to the country for support. Six members of the Liberal party, some of them close personal friends, have consented to become members of the administration, and the programme which they intend to follow has already been placed before the public, but in this programme, no trace is to be found that the Liberal members of the Administration have succeeded in influencing their colleagues to the adoption of measures which they deemed essential, not only to win the war, but for the welfare of the country at all times.

Most of the articles in the government's manifesto are simply stale commonplaces extracted from the Conservative programme of 1911, forgotten after the election, resurrected for a new election. Such is the promise of economy of public expenditure, and such the promise of Civil Service reform—two reforms which the Opposition would have been happy to support in the last parliament, if the government had afforded them the opportunity.

Immigration Policy.

One particular item is deserving of attention. "A strong and progressive policy of immigration" is promised. This will be, perhaps, the most important question after the war. The burdens which are now being accumulated, and which will have to be assumed and borne by the Canadian people, can be faced if the enormous resources of the country are developed. But development demands a rapid increase in the population. Hence the necessity of a strong and progressive immigration policy. It is manifest that the promised strong and progressive policy has been seriously impaired by the breach of faith with naturalized Canadian citizens involved in the withdrawal of the political franchise from large numbers of these citizens. This must prove a serious blow to immigration, especially when the conduct of the Canadian government is contrasted with the attitude of the United States where no such indignity has been placed upon naturalized citizens.

An article of the programme of the government speaks of the development of transportation facilities, but in vague though rather ambitious terms. No mention is made of the acquisition of the Canadian Northern Railway; yet this subject was not exhausted by the legislation of last session, and it will be one of the most important duties of the next parliament again to review.

One feature of the act of last session is that the government becomes the owner of the stock of the company, of the nominal value of sixty million dollars. There never was a dollar paid in that stock. The experts employed by the government to appraise the value of the whole enterprise, men of acknowledged ability and experience, themselves have reported that the stock of the company has no value whatever.

Yet the government have taken authority to appoint a board of arbitrators to give a value to that property, the experts have declared absolutely without value.

The Opposition asked that the report of the arbitrators, whatever it might be, should be laid before parliament for approval. Though this motion was rejected, it was the right of the people to declare that the case should not have been finally closed by the action of a moribund parliament, but that the whole matter should be reported to, and adjudicated upon, by the new parliament.

Economic Situation.

It was natural to expect that the re-constructed government would give very serious attention to the

economic situation of the country, which is admittedly critical. There is no allusion to it except the vague promise of "effective measures to prevent excessive profits to prohibit hoarding, and to prevent combination for the increase of the prices, and thus reduce the high cost of living." The economic problems, have to be grappled with at once, in no such vague general terms, but in vigorous and concrete proposals.

The price of all commodities have been steadily rising since the beginning of the war. The daily provisioning of the family table is from day to day becoming a more and more alarming problem for all classes of wage-earners and for all people of small and even moderate incomes. It is no answer to say that this is the natural consequence of the war. When it is considered that the price of bread and bacon—two staples only of these two commodities—is higher in Canada than in the United Kingdom, this "of itself," is proof sufficient that the prices here are inflated by methods which are in no way connected with the war, unless the war is taken advantage of for the very purpose of inflation. Indeed, the principal causes of these exorbitant prices are none other than those described in the government manifesto as "excessive profits," "hoardings" and "combinations for the increase of prices." Since the government knows where the evil is, what prevents the government from striking the evil, and striking it hard. The remedies are at hand, and I at once set down the policy.

No measure to reduce the cost of living can be effective unless and until the tariff is reformed and its pressure removed from those commodities in which there "are excessive profits," "hoardings" and "combinations for the increase of prices." Of this obvious, fundamental reform there is not a word in the government manifesto. Indeed, members of the present government have announced that all questions of tariff legislation must be relegated to after the war.

Believing that increased food production is one of Canada's best contributions towards winning the war, I would propose, if entrusted with the administration of the country, to immediately relieve agriculture from its disabilities in this regard.

Since the commencement of the war, the government placed an increase of 7 1/2 per cent in our tariff on all commodities coming into Canada from outside Great Britain, and an increase of 5 per cent on the goods coming from Great Britain. I would immediately remove those two disabilities as respects commodities from all countries other than those with which we are at war. There is no doubt that under existing conditions, these increases in the tariff are a hindrance rather than a help to production in Canada, whilst it is certain that in the final resort, the consumer has to pay these extra taxes.

The increased duty on imports from Great Britain was an unfriendly and an unnecessary action on the part of Canada towards the Mother Country, at a time when British trade was stagnating under the disadvantages incidental to the war. It continues to bear unfairly and unduly on existing trade and should be speedily removed.

In further mitigation of disadvantages to agricultural production, I would immediately remove the duties on agricultural implements and other essentials, as demanded by the western farmers. A general well-considered reform of the tariff, for the purpose of helping Canadian production and relieving the Canadian consumer would also be an object of my administration.

Reduce Cost of Living.

In connection with the high cost of living, I would take drastic steps to bring under government control all food producing factories, so that food may be sold at a fixed price under the control of the government, as has been done in Great Britain. To this end arrangements should be made with the management of the food-producing factories allowing for a fair interest on investment and for a fair and reasonable net profits, so that food may be obtainable by the ordinary consumer at the best possible prices. Should such arrangements not be possible, I would not hesitate to commandeer all food factories.

Nor is that all. The government is invested with powers which they could and should have used to reduce the price of all commodities. These powers they have already exercised in the case of news print paper.

As far back as the month of February last an Order-in-Council was passed by which it was enacted that "with a view to ensure the publishers of Canadian newspapers news print paper at reasonable prices" the Minister of Customs was "authorized and empowered to fix the quantity and price of news print in sheet and rolls to be furnished by the manufacturers to the publishers in Canada."

By virtue of this order, the government has compelled manufacturers of news print paper, against the latter's protest, to supply publishers and newspapers at a price which they themselves fixed as reasonable. If they could thus reduce the price of paper to consumers of paper, why did they stop there? Why should the government not also have reduced the cost of the hundreds of thousands of

anxious housewives and bread-winners, the prices of all those commodities which made the ever-increasing cost of living one of the most insistent and dangerous of all the problems that now confront us?

Stop Profiteering.

One of the most important contributions towards winning the war is to put a stop to profiteering on war supplies. The government has deliberately encouraged profiteering for the benefit of its partisan followers. A first duty of my administration would be to ensure to the country, which pays for war supplies, the excess of exorbitant profits being realized by profiteers. Should it be necessary, I would not hesitate, in order to immediately stop profiteering, to take control of the factories which are engaged in the supply of war materials, as has been done in Great Britain, and run them on the principle of reasonable returns on investment for the owners, and reasonable legitimate profits. I believe that one of the best methods of providing war supplies, and of saving the country from being exploited by profiteers, would be to turn the government shops, which are suitable for such purposes, to the production of war materials, ships, etc., for the benefit of the country at cost price.

It cannot be said too often that this war could not have been avoided by the Allies, and that it is a contest for the very existence of civilization. Of this the entrance of the United States into the conflict is further proof, if, indeed, further proof were needed. The American people long hoped that they would be spared that ordeal, but the ruthless violation by Germany of the most sacred canons of international law, left them no option; they had to join in the fight against a power which has become the common enemy of mankind.

At the very beginning, penetrated of the immensity of the struggle and of the necessity of bending all our efforts to the winning of the war, we of the Opposition gave to the government every possible assistance. We assented to all their war measures, except when convinced that their measures would be detrimental rather than helpful.

Military Service Act.

This year the government introduced a bill to make military service compulsory. With this policy I found it impossible to agree. If it be asked how this view is consistent with my oft-expressed determination to assist in winning the war I answer without any hesitation that this sudden departure from the voluntary system was bound more to hinder than to help the war.

It should be remembered that, previous to the war, in all British countries, conscription was unknown. It was the pride of British peoples everywhere that compulsory military service, the bane of continental Europe, had never been thought of in Great Britain, and that even the gigantic struggle against Napoleon had been fought on the purely voluntary system.

At the same time it must be pointed out that, in Great Britain, for some years before the war, in view of the immensity of war preparations amongst all the nations of the continent, the question of conscription was seriously and increasingly discussed in parliament, and in the press, so that at last, when a measure to that effect was introduced by the government, it came as no surprise. It found the people prepared, and yet even then strong protests were heard from many classes of the community.

Very different was the introduction of conscription in Canada. It came as a complete surprise. It never had been discussed in parliament, and the voice of the press had been strong against it.

In the month of July 1916, such an important paper as the Toronto "Globe" deprecated the very idea of conscription. Here is what it said, in a carefully-reasoned editorial:

"The 'Globe,' in its editorial columns, has consistently pointed out that in a country such as Canada, conscription is an impossibility, and that no responsible statesman of either party, capable of forming or leading a Canadian war ministry, would propose compulsory service. Nor has the 'Globe' unduly criticized the failure of the Borden government to do more than it has done to assist voluntary recruiting. The criticisms of the 'Globe' and of most Liberal papers have been exceedingly mild when compared with the vitriolic denunciations of the Toronto 'Telegraph,' the Winnipeg 'Telegram,' the Montreal 'Daily Mail,' and other journals that have absolutely no sympathy with the Liberal party."

Even as late as December 27th, 1916, the "Globe" repeated its warnings against any effort to force Canadians into the ranks, and summed up public opinion thus: "Trades unionists are found opposing conscription, and the leading opponents of every manifestation of democracy are favoring the system."

No less emphatic had been the language of the government.

At the beginning of the session of 1916, in answer to my enquiry whether the promise recently made by the Prime Minister of enlisting 500,000 men meant conscription, he answered in these words:

"My Rt Honourable friend has alluded to conscription—to the idea in this country or elsewhere that there may be conscription in Canada. In

speaking in the first two or three months of this war I made it clear to the people of Canada that we did not propose conscription. I repeat that announcement today, with emphasis."

Equally emphatic and unqualified were my own declarations on the subject.

Throughout the whole campaign of 1910 and 1911, I may recall that the Nationalists-Conservative alliance, which opposed the naval policy of the Liberal government of that time, asserted that such a policy meant conscription. Meeting these assertions, I gave the public frequent assurance that under no circumstance would conscription follow the adoption of our policy. Again and again, after the outbreak of the present war I insisted that conscription should not be introduced in Canada. Such was my position when the government reversed its attitude and, without warning, introduced the Military Service Act.

To force such a drastic measure upon a people thus unprepared, and against repeated assurances to the contrary, was neither wise nor prudent, or effective. It may bring men to the ranks, but it will not infuse into the whole body of the nation that spirit of enthusiasm and determination which is more than half the battle. It will create and intensify division where unity of purpose is essential.

I am only too well aware that the views which I here present have not met with universal acceptance, even in the party to which I belong, but even yet I hold that to coerce when persuasion has not been attempted is not sound policy, and in this I appeal to the impartial judgment of all Canadians.

In combatting the policy of conscription, all that I asked was that a measure of such moment should not be enforced by parliament without an appeal to the people. I supported a referendum for the reason that the referendum is the most advanced and the most modern method of consultation of the people, without the complications inseparable from a general election. A referendum had also been asked on this very question by organized labour. My request was denied. I appeal with great confidence to the fair judgment of the country that the introduction of conscription at this juncture and in the manner above described was a grave error, if it is remembered that the supreme object should have been and still should be to bring all classes of the community to hearty co-operation in the task which was assumed.

A fundamental objection to the government's policy of conscription is that it conscripts human life only, and that it does not attempt to conscript wealth, resources, or the services of any persons other than those who come within the age limit prescribed by the Military Service Act. This is manifestly unjust. The man who is prepared to volunteer his services and to risk his life in his country's defence is entitled to first consideration. Those dependent upon him, and who spare him from their midst, are the next most deserving of the state's solicitude and care. A policy which will accord first place to the soldier and the sailor in the concern of the state will, I believe, bring forth all the men necessary to fight its battles, without the need of recourse to conscription. If returned to power, I should adopt such a policy. My first duty will be to seek out the ablest men of the country, men of organizing capacity as well as men representative of all classes in the community, and invite them, irrespective of what it may involve in the way of sacrifice of their personal interests, to join with me in the formation of a cabinet whose first object will be to find the men, money and resources necessary to ensure the fullest measure of support to our heroic soldiers at the front, and to enable Canada to continue to the very end to do her splendid part to win the war.

Have a Referendum.

As to the present Military Service Act, my policy will be not to proceed further under its provisions until the people have an opportunity to pronounce upon it by way of a referendum. I pledge myself to forthwith submit the Act to the people, and with my followers to carry out the wishes of the majority of the nation as thus expressed.

I would at the same time organize and carry out a strong appeal for voluntary recruiting. It is a fact that cannot be denied that the voluntary system, especially in Quebec, did not get a fair trial, and a fair trial would receive from a generous people a ready response which would bring men to the ranks, with good will and enthusiasm, and which would eliminate from our political life one of its most harrowing problems, as no loyal Canadian can view without the gravest apprehension a dispirited Canada at this critical hour of our history.

To these views it is no answer to say, as is often said, that we must have conscription or "quit." This statement is falsified by a recent and conclusive example. Australia rejected conscription and Australia did not "quit." Australia is still in the fight under the voluntary system. Each year has rendered increasingly apparent the necessity of organizing the nation, in order that, so far as may be possible, the resources and

(Continued on page Seven.)

## BEAT LAURIER AND BEAT THE GERMANS, SAYS UNION PAPER

UNIONIST PRESS RIDICULES POLICY OUTLINED  
BY THE LIBERAL LEADER — "EMPTY BLANK  
CARTRIDGE" SAYS THE TORONTO MAIL AND  
EMPIRE—"LAURIER IN WRONG—POOREST PER-  
FORMANCE OF LAURIER'S PUBLIC LIFE," COM-  
MENTS THE TORONTO WORLD.

## THIRD PARTY TURNS UP IN MONTREAL

NEW BODY WILL BE KNOWN  
AS THE LABOR PARTY OF  
CANADA.

Montreal, Nov. 4.—With the approval of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the projected third party was organized in the Labor Temple, this city, yesterday and today, at a convention of nearly 200 labor men. It is to be known as The Labor Party of Canada, Province of Quebec section, and its aim is to unite workmen for independent political action. President J. C. Waters, of the Trades and Labor Congress, and Secretary P. M. Draper, indicated that the Congress was fostering the new party up to its organization, and proposed to act independently of the Labor Party, both in the interests of the Congress and the party itself.

Narcisse Arcand, President of the Quebec Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress, presided at the opening session of the convention, Saturday afternoon, which was not by any means harmonious, as some of the delegates seemed suspicious because the birth of the Labor Party was occurring just before the general Dominion elections, and they voiced their suspicions somewhat loudly. The first resolution passed by the new party was one condemning all kinds of militarism. This was substituted for a resolution condemning the Compulsory Service Act, which had been proposed.

The following officers were elected tonight:

Controller Joseph Ainey, Montreal, president; Hector Monette, St. Hyacinthe, first vice-president; Delegate Theriault, Hull, second vice-president; Delegate Lepine, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, third vice-president; Delegate Richard, Thetford Mines, fourth vice-president; Delegate Bastien, secretary; J. Rhobert, Socialist Party, Montreal, treasurer.

ALL ITALY WILL  
FIGHT THE HUNS

EVEN VATICAN ABANDONS  
PEACE EFFORTS FOR THE  
PRESENT, AT LEAST.

Rome, Nov. 4.—The gravity of the situation and the fusion of all parties into one nation entirely determined at all odds to drive the enemy from the mother soil, apparently, according to high officials has reached even the Vatican, where it is realized it is advisable to abandon any efforts towards peace, for the present at least. The leaders in the Catholic party have made declarations of their support to united Italy on the supreme crisis and it is said in official quarters that the Vatican has been informed that for the moment any attitude which might be construed to run counter to the national aspirations would be most unwelcome.

LLOYD GEORGE  
LEAVES FOR ITALY.

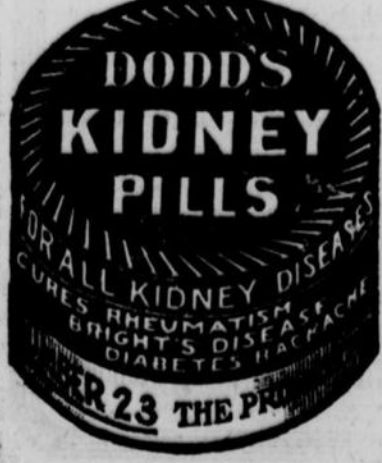
London, Nov. 4.—(Bulletin)

Premier David Lloyd George, has left London for Italy. The Premier was accompanied by Lieut-General J. C. Smuts. The former South African commander; General Sir William R. Robertson, chief of the Imperial Staff at army headquarters; Major-General F. B. Maurice, Chief director of military operations at the War Office; Major-General Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, of the General Staff, and other officers.

HUNS CLAIM CAPTURE  
OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Berlin, Nov. 3, via London.—The capture of American soldiers by a German reconnoitering party is announced by the War Office.

The statement says: that on the Rhine-Marne canal as a result of a reconnoitering thrust, North American soldiers were brought in.



# The Quebec Chronicle

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QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 5, 1917.  
WELL DONE QUEBEC.

Most gratifying is it to learn from Headquarters at Ottawa of the surprisingly large increase in the total registrations in this city under the Military Service Act. Everybody knows that the percentage of such registrations here in respect of available population was at first very low. For this there were many reasons; chief among which may be mentioned the various misunderstandings which occurred as to the effect of the act of registration and the evil result of the wild and wicked talk of certain pacifists and anti-conscriptionists in direct violation of what is now the law of the land. The leading public men of the Province of every shade of political life and aspiration, outside, perhaps, of the small and insignificant group of law breakers above referred to, have repeatedly declared that the Province of Quebec would not be found behind any of the sister Provinces in complying with the provisions of any order that might become the law of the land. And the present result in this district of the application of the Military Service Act proves that these contentions were absolutely well founded. Recent returns have increased Quebec's percentage so much that the city now stands well up in the list. The minimum percentage of increase in Quebec at the end of the week was higher than in any district except Kingston. The Chronicle may be permitted to express the hope that our credit for this fine showing, which is nothing less than we, who know the feeling of the city and district could have anticipated, will be given in the other Provinces, where, we regret to say, there was a tendency to judge of the loyalty and law-abiding spirit of our people by early and incomplete returns of registrations. Quebec, no less than Canada, or than the Empire at large, expects every man to do his duty, and never, when the call has come, has it been unheeded in Quebec.

## QUEBEC NEEDS MORE

### THAN A POLICY OF "KNOCKING"

These ominous rumors, we referred to the other day, about a possible isolation of the Province of Quebec, from its sister provinces, are to be looked upon, we are told, as an outcome from the policy of Sir Robert Borden from first to last. What think we all of such a statement? What can Sir Wilfrid think of it in face of his refusal to have anything to do with a movement to deliver the country from an isolation policy as bad as that? What are the prominent loyal-minded Liberals, who have taken their places in the Union Government just formed, likely to think of it? One of the soap-box orators of Montreal lately claimed that the dynamiting of Lord Atholstone's summer residence was a put-up job, on the part of the late Government. Possibly somebody soon will be telling us that it was Sir Robert Borden or Sir Thomas White or the Hon. Mr. Hanna who advised some of the Quebec people to take their money out of the banks. Perhaps the late dead-and-gone Conservative Government was responsible for all that Mr. Edmond Bristol has been saying about Mr. Henri Bourassa as an isolationist. Let a critic have some respect for the truth, even when he cannot bear to think of his usual weapons of personal abuse being out of date. A personal abuse of a proven statesman is not debate. And certainly the abuse of a dead-and-gone Government is not in line with the winning of an election, nor ever has been. It is not the late Conservative Government that is going to be dealt with in December next. It is a new and much alive Union Government that is to be judged of by the electorate next month. Some of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's hero-worshippers are sadly out of a job. From having an administration to vilify, they have a Government they would turn their chronic wrath upon, that has not had time as yet to make mistakes of administration. But what does that matter? The logic of personal abuse, which never yet won an election in any cause, good bad or indifferent, has to be persevered in, as if it were possible "to mesmerize" the electors in to voting against the general interest and their own as well.

It is hardly in the line of conduct for a man's creditors to be making a run on him to have their accounts paid up, while his house is on fire, or in danger of being consumed from what is happening in his neighborhood. Canada today is in sore stress from a war whose crowding disasters are sorely worrying the world. She has to do her share in the winning of the war producing these disasters. She has to rally to the succor of her own sons at the battle front. That is the new Cabinet's first and foremost duty for the moment. A Union Government has been formed to strengthen Canada's hands while facing her momentous responsibilities. And for any community within her borders to urge its own civic claims upon that Union Government by a personal abuse of its members is much the same as the conduct of a creditor who would have his claims settled, while the house of his afflicted debtor is still in danger. And when it is shown that the said community has been having within these later years its claims generously looked after, and will certainly have them further looked after by the new Union Government when the opportunity comes its way, the recalcitrancy of that community is in the way of being led to make a bit of history which its best friends would certainly be saved from reading. The letter of the Hon. Mr. Seigney to Mayor Lavigne gives us an inkling of the true state of affairs arising from the demands of the City of Quebec on the New Union Government for certain civic improvements and expenditures which it has hardly had time as yet to take into full consideration. That Cabinet has the details of a general election on its hands. Yet these and its other engagements in connection with the war will hardly be accepted as an excuse for not taking action to meet the claims of the City of Quebec without any delay. The claims of the City of Quebec are just claims. The Chronicle has no hesitation in saying so. And being just claims they are sure to be attended to, all in good time; even should there be more Quebecers than one of its aldermen who would favor a rule under the Germans as a substitute for Canadian rule. The new Government has not got the length of saying to the citizens of Quebec what Sir Wilfrid Laurier once said to them where he was asked for government aid in behalf of harbor improvements, namely: "Why do you people of Quebec not get up and do something for yourselves?" The present Cabinet is just as eager to help Quebec as was its predecessor; and Mr. Seigney's letter to the Mayor emphasizes this in the most unmistakable way.

Yet Mr. Seigney can hardly expect to escape being personally deceived by those who think that the Conservative-Liberal Government now in power should suspend its most serious operations of the time, to foot the bill of Quebec's instant demands. Let Quebec take up with an upholding of the hands of the present government in order to give it a chance of doing everything in its power to assist Quebec towards "getting there."

The Hon. Mr. Seigney takes pains in his letter to the Mayor of Quebec to enumerate the improvements which are in the way of making Quebec what it cannot but be in the near future, and were there unanimity on the part of our capitalists and merchants, as to the "one and only way" of making Quebec what it ought to be as a great Canadian seaport, dealing with goods going out as well as coming in and maturing its manufacturing industries, giving the "isolationist" a back seat in our projects of advancement—we might get on faster than we are doing. And certainly a call has to be made on these same capitalists and merchants to implement what the new administration has it in mind to do for them and their city, with the spirit of co-operation ever in the ascendancy. At a time like this, it is not in line with common-sense to say too much about what previous governments have done for us or what they have not done for us. Heaven helps those who help themselves. And the most efficacious self-help in a city's advancement comes from a loyalty towards those who would inaugurate an outer help to further a betterment in that city's affairs. Neither Mr. Seigney nor the Chronicle would say, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier has said, that Quebec ought to help itself much more than it does. But what about the loyalty which some Quebecers might show, more than they are doing, towards a Union Government which is sure to keep helping it in every way it possibly can, when its war responsibilities make fewer pressing demands on its time and money resources.

### SIR ERNEST TURNER, V. C.

Very flattering reports continue to reach Canada of the excellent work being done with the Canadian troops in England, in training and fitting them for their duties at the front. Few men in the service have had larger experience of modern warfare in South Africa and in Flanders than has General Turner, and his selection by the War Office to command the Canadian troops in England is not only a happy one on that account, but also because of his knowledge of the temper, the adaptability and the other qualifications of his fellow-countrymen who are being prepared for the trenches. Major Macphail, who has just arrived in Canada from the front says of General Turner's command:—"About a year ago the forces in England were put under a tried and experienced soldier of fame throughout the army, namely, General Sir Richard Turner. He brought with him, from the front, a picked staff with a specialist for each department, and they proceeded by the rules and regulations, acquired by long tradition until they had attained to the strictest military discipline, which is merely another name for efficiency. The civil and the military functions are now well defined, and there is not the slightest interference of the one side with the other. They are correlated according to the best traditions of military life. For two months Major Macphail had something to do with staff work, and he declared that for efficiency and economy nothing could excel the organization in England."

### CANADIAN SILKWORM MOTHS.

It may not be generally known that the great silk industry of Southern Europe has not infrequently been threatened with disaster in consequence of a disease known as pebrine, caused by a fungus in the body of the silk-producing caterpillar, which has the habit of spreading rapidly through the colony and tending towards its extinction. This liability of the mulberry silkworm to disease has directed attention to the numerous other species of moths that spin large cocoons, and several of these have been found to produce silk of fair quality. It is in this connection, says Dr. Cosens, who has written a very readable story on the subject, that our Canadian silkworms are of peculiar interest, since they belong to a family of moths, the Saturniidae, several species of which are now being successfully reared elsewhere as silk producers. Dr. Cosens asserts that a number of foreign moths very similar to ours, have been domesticated as a source of this wild or tussur silk. Two of the most important of these are native to China and India respectively and are known as the Chinese and Indian tussur. The silk of the former species is well known to the European trade. It is interesting to know that there are actually five common Canadian silk-worms. There has not, so far, been sufficient experimenting with these moths and with their productions to enable an opinion to be formed as to the practical value of their cocoons in the production of the silk of commerce. The first point to be definitely ascertained seems to be the possibility of reeling their silk. To those who are interested in the study of insect life, and particularly of the moths of which Canada possesses so many beautiful varieties, it may be said that the principal silk-producers among them are the Polyphemus, the Promethes, the Emperor, the Luna moth and the Cecropia. The latter is known sometimes as the giant silk-worm, the wing expanse of the moth measuring five to six inches. Attempts to reel the silk from the cocoon of the Polyphemus caterpillar have not yet succeeded, owing to the difficulty of dissolving out from among the fibres a chalky material which holds them together, but this difficulty can probably be overcome by science. The silk used in the spinning of the thin-walled cocoon of the Emperor moth is brown in color and gummy, but is not easily broken. Of the cocoon of the Promethes caterpillar, Dr. Cosens says that although unsuccessful attempts have been made to reel the silk of this form, it seems to be a favorable one for further experimental work. Apart from the possible employment of the cocoons of these different moths for producing the silk of commerce, there is but little doubt that the bodies of the caterpillars themselves may prove of considerable value as material for the gut to which fish hooks are attached for angling purposes, and of which casting lines for fly-fishing are made. This so-called silk-worm gut is the product of the silk glands themselves. In the case of the mulberry-feeding caterpillar these glands consist of two tubes which run the entire length of the body, one on each side of the digestive canal. In order to utilize these the larva is killed when it is ready to spin its cocoon, and after the proper chemical treatment the glands are removed. They are then simply drawn out to the required measure of fineness, and dried. There is apparently a fair prospect of utilizing the products of these moths with commercial success, and the subject so timely brought to public notice by Dr. Cosens is worthy the careful consideration of the Committee of Scientists recently formed at Ottawa for the study of the undeveloped possibilities of our national resources.

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CHILDREN'S WINTER COATS, in Navy, Green, Brown and Grey. \$3.38, now \$2.25; \$3.75, now \$2.50; \$5.00, now \$3.34; \$5.68, now \$3.79; \$6.45, now \$4.30; \$7.25, now \$4.84; \$8.25, now \$5.50.

LADIES' NECKWEAR; a lot of Neckwear at HALF PRICE. 13, now 75c; 20c, now 10c; 30c, now 15c; 40c, now 20c; 50c, now 25c; 75c, now 38c; 85c, now 43c; \$1.10, now 55c.

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CITY OF QUEBEC City Hall BY-LAW No. 370. Concerning the Weighing of Coal.

(Drawn up in the French Language)

At a meeting of the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, held at the City Hall, in the said City of Quebec, on the twenty-first day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, (1917), in conformity to law, and in virtue of a by-law passed by this Council, pursuant thereto, and after the due observance of all the formalities prescribed by the statute in such case made and provided, at which meeting were present the absolute majority of the members composing the Council of the City of Quebec, that is to say: His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Bedard, Bertrand, Bois, Collier, Dusault, St. L., Gauvin, Glode, Lantier, Lockwell, Madden, Martin, Paquet, (J.C.); Paquet, (St. S.); Pettigrew, Theriault, Verret.

It is ordered and enacted by the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, and the said Council doth hereby ordain and enact as follows:

1. Article 4, of By-law No. 370 passed by this Council on the 18th December, 1885 is abrogated and replaced by the following:

4. Every person purchasing coal in this City, may at his expense, after the salesman shall have delivered said coal, have it weighed or measured at any of the public and weighing and measuring offices, so as to establish the weight or measure.

It shall be also advisable to the City of Quebec, by an official appointed to that end, have weighed or measured, at his expense, at any of the said weighing or measuring offices, every load of coal passing on a street in the City limits, so as to establish the weight or measure.

H. E. LAVIGUEUR, Mayor.

Attested, L.S. H. J. B. CHOUINARD, City Clerk.

## Supply of Ice

Private families, hotels, restaurants, cafes or others, who may require a service of ice by the month or throughout the winter season, are respectfully requested to place their orders with P. J. Holden, Ice Merchant.

By telephoning 454, all orders will be booked and promptly attended to. nov. x3.

## AUCTION SALE

Of Solid Silver and Plated Ware, belonging to the Estate Late Col. J. F. Turnbull, at the Montcalm Market Hall, on Monday, the 5th November, at 3:00 o'clock.

Case of Fruit Knives, Salt Cellars, King pattern Spoons and Forks; Plain Silver Flatware, Bonbon and Entree Dishes, Salvers and sundry other pieces.

On view Monday, the 5th November, from 1:00 o'clock to hour of sale.

J. A. GALE, Auctioneer.

STOP!!

Hotel Hermitage

If you are aiming for New York why not strike the center? This is where the HERMITAGE is located.

In the middle of the Times Square district. The HERMITAGE touches elbows at once with the great amusement and business centres of the metropolis.

Rooms as low as \$1.00 and up to \$3.00 per day. No higher.

FRANK C. HURLEY, Proprietor.

S.38xtu,th,xtw

E. T. NESBITT

LUMBER

DOORS, SASHES, MOULDINGS AND BOXES.

Manufactured to Order.

New Mill and Lumber Yards: 10th AVENUE, Limousin Ward, Quebec. Telephones 6880-6881.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny CAPSULES are superior to Balsam of Capivi, Capsule of Santal, and all other remedies in the treatment of the same diseases without inconvenience. Sold by all druggists.

Shot Guns

Single and double barrels, in 10, 12, 14, 16, and 20 gauges.

Repeating Rifles

Winchester, Savage, Mannlicher, Remington, Ross and Newton

Automatic Pistols

Colts and Smith & Wesson.

Tents, Blankets, Folding Beds, and Stoves, Sleeping Bags, Donkey Bags, Rubber Sheets, Etc.

General and Heavy HARDWARE.

## CHINIC Hardware Company

You can SEE as you Bake

In PYREX food bakes quickly, retains its flavor and you can watch the baking through the dish—the bottom as well as the top.

PYREX is sanitary, washes easily, keeps clean, never ages, and is guaranteed not to break in oven use.

There is a PYREX standard size for every practical baking purpose. One PYREX dish does the work of several pieces of other oven-ware.

PYREX

S. J. SHAW & CO., Reg'd, 13 ST. JOHN STREET.

## NEW BOOK

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY,"—James W. Gerard.

The most important contribution to the literature of great present day events. It explains much that hitherto has been mystery. It contains facsimile reproductions of documents that never were intended to see the light of day.

For sale at: P. J. EVOY, Bookseller, 141 ST. JOHN ST. Phone 772.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years. In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties: Reside six months in each of three years after earning the homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## DIED.

**CLEARY**—At Sillery Hill, on Saturday, Nov. 3, 1917, Mary Sammon, dearly beloved wife of Daniel Cleary.

Funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 8.45, for Sillery Church and thence to St. Columba Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. Montreal papers please copy.

**FOGARTY**—At St. Bridget's Home, on November 2nd, Catherine Driscoll, wife of late Martin Fogarty, at the age of 84 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday morning at 8.30 from St. Bridget's Home for New St. Patrick's Church, and thence to St. Patrick's Cemetery.

Montreal, Apalachicola Fla., and Berlin, N.H., papers please copy.

**GORMLEY**—On the 3rd instant, Catherine Gormley, at the age of 84 years.

Funeral will leave the General Hospital, Boulevard Langelier, Tuesday morning at 8.30 for St. Patrick's Church, thence to St. Patrick's Cemetery.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. New Hampshire, U.S.A. papers please copy.

**HOGAN**—At Montreal, on Sunday, morning, November 4th, 1917, Gertrude Murphy, wife of Edward J. Hogan, formerly of Quebec.

Funeral from C. P. Ry. Station on arrival of train at 3.45 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 6th, to St. Patrick's Cemetery.

**STUART-BAILEY**—Died of wounds received on active service in France on Oct. 29th, 1917. Lieut. C. Stuart-Bailey only son of the late C. Stuart-Bailey, Esq., Eng., and Mrs. Stuart-Bailey of Quebec.

**Monday and Tuesday.**

Two Moving Picture Features: "In the Hands of the Law." "Kerensky and the Russian Revolution." Reg. Prices: Mat. 10c; Evg. 10, 15, 25.

**EMPIRE THEATRE**  
"The House of Quality."  
TODAY:  
"IRIS"  
With ALMA TAYLOR

**VICTORIA THEATRE**  
TODAY:  
Anne Nilsson, in "Her Surrender."  
A Romantic Drama; also a Mutual Strand Comedy.  
Admission - - - 10 Cents.

**OLYMPIA**  
Monday, Tuesday Wednesday.  
GEORGE WALSH, in  
"SOME BOY."  
Also weekly animated newspaper.  
ADMISSION - - - 10 Cts.

## BRIDGE ; EUCHRE

Given by the Entertainment Committee of the Quebec Branch Canadian Red Cross, in aid of the funds of the Society.

## Chateau Frontenac

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14th,  
—At Three o'clock P.M.—  
Those wishing to reserve tables can do so by applying to Messrs. Seifert, Fabrique street, where tickets are for sale, or telephone to No. 141.

Tea and Music.

FICKETS - - - \$1.00

## W.F. COLSTON

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT,

Has removed his Sample Room to ROOM No. 9, Hochelaga Bank Building, 132 ST. PETER ST.  
'Phone 6866.

## The Royal Bank of Canada

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. (being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after SATURDAY the 1ST DAY OF DECEMBER next, to shareholders of record of 15th November.

By order of the Board,  
C. E. NEILL,  
General Manager.  
Montreal, Que., October 18, 1917

## WINTER TRIPS.

Now is the time to think of your next winter holidays. If you still contemplate a trip either of business, health or pleasure, consult us, we shall be glad to furnish you with reliable information. The universal organization of the Canadian Pacific Railway will facilitate the success and comfort of the voyage. Interesting cruises to West Indies, Bermuda, Havana, Panama, California, Florida, South America, Europe, etc. Call, write or 'phone, Chas. A. Langevin, City Passenger Agent, 30 St. John street, and Palais Station, Quebec. General Railway and Steamship Agency.

nov. 5wed, sat, to dec. 31.

## A Big List of Bargains Very Interesting

20 Heavy Winter Tweed Coats for ladies HALF PRICE

25 Stylish Winter Tweed Coats for ladies, less 25 p.c.

30 Black Coats, imitation of lambskin for ladies, all of new styles, less 25 p.c.

25 Suits of good quality Fancy Tweeds for ladies, less 33 1-3 p.c.

All our Fall and Winter Suits, less 25 p.c.

50 Winter Coats of all wool Blanketing and Tweeds, for girls, less 25 p.c.

6 dozens pairs of Colored Woolen Gloves, for ladies and children, reduced to 19c per pair

Colored Suede Belts for ladies; value 75c, for 35c

Long Fawn Leggings for ladies; sizes 12, 13, 1 and 2; value \$3.00, for \$2.25

10 Buttons Gaiters, light and dark fawn; regular \$3.50 quality, for \$3.00

Plain Knit Woolen Stockings for ladies; size 9 1-2 only, black; value \$1.25 for 75c and \$1.00 for 50c

Remnants of Black and Colored Sateens, white and fancy flannelles; and White Sheeting at REDUCED PRICES

"Little Daisy" White Cashmere Stockings for children at the old prices: size 5, 29c; 5 1-2, 30c; 6 1-2, 33c; 7 1-2, 8 and 8 1-2 40c

Heavy Winter Tweed Coats with velvet collars, for boys; sizes 8 to 13 years; value \$6.00, for \$3.79

Recfers; sizes 3 to 6; value \$3.00, for \$1.79

Grey Woolen Socks for Men (seconds); value 30 cents, at 3 pairs for 50c

Colored Silk Derby Ties for men; value 40c for 29c, or 4 for \$1.00

Heavy Cotton and Wool Undershirts and Drawers for men; value 75c for 59c

Red Woolen Sweaters for men; value \$2.00, for 79c

Heather and Grey Heavy Ribbed Woolen Socks for men "Jason quality" guaranteed unshrinkable; value of \$1.25, for 90c; sizes 10 1-2 and 11 only.

The very best Ribbed Natural Botany Wool Socks; sizes 10 1-2 and 11 only; values \$1.50, for \$1.15

15 dozens of Good Quality All-Wool Cashmere Stockings, for boys; actual value \$1.00. Our Price 65c; sizes 8 1-2, 9, 9 1-2.

Fine Ribbed All-Wool Cashmere Stockings, for ladies; sizes 8 1-2 and 10 only; value \$1.00, for 75c

**\$1.50 for 0.95**

Special offer of the Butterick Publishing Co. for 10 days. A full year subscription to the Delineator for 95c, or 12 15c. copies for 95c

Faguy, Lepinay & Frere  
254-264 St. John St.

## IN AND ABOUT TOWN

## ALD. MADDEN, M.L.A., FOR THE MAYORALTY

HIS CANDIDATURE AT THE NEXT CIVIC ELECTION IS RUMORED.

Persistent rumors are circulating that Alderman Martin Madden, M.L.A., will be a candidate at the next Mayoralty elections in opposition to Mayor Lavigne.

Friends of Ald. Madden and among them men who are reputed good judges of public sentiment consider that his election is assured should he decide to run.

Mayor Lavigne's friends, on the other hand, smile at the idea of any opposition candidate having a ghost of a chance in entering the field at the present time. They point out the fact that the Mayor has the confidence and support of the public as testified by the numerous letters which he has received from influential citizens, and further allege that he already has filed away long lists of signatures of leading citizens pledging their support.

## LIBERAL CANDIDATE IN QUEBEC SOUTH.

It is understood that a delegation of citizens approached Captain Charles Power to induce him to run as Liberal candidate in Quebec South, as a successor to his father, Mr. William Power who is retiring from active politics.

## MRS. DANIEL CLEARY HAS PASSED AWAY

It was with much regret the numerous friends of Mrs. Daniel Cleary, of Sillery Hill, learned of her death which took place suddenly on Saturday morning.

The late Mrs. Cleary leaves to mourn her loss her husband, five daughters, Mrs. Wm. Hatch, Mrs. James Dundon, Miss Elizabeth Cleary, Miss Martha and Miss Mary A. Cleary, to whom the sympathy of the community will be tendered in their sad bereavement.

The funeral will take place tomorrow (Tuesday) from her late residence at 8.45 a.m. to Sillery Church and thence to St. Columba Cemetery.

## FORMER QUEBEC LADY DIES IN MONTREAL

The many friends in this city of Mrs. Edward J. Hogan, daughter of Mr. William Murphy, civil employee, will learn with deep regret of her death which took place yesterday at her home Mariana street, Montreal, after a brief illness.

The late Mr. Hogan was well-known in Quebec, and previous to her marriage was a member of the G. N. W. Staff here. She had a host of acquaintances who held her in the utmost respect.

Besides her husband and five children she leaves to mourn her loss, her father and mother Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Murphy, one sister, Mrs. Albert Adams, and one brother, Mr. Thomas Murphy, to all of whom the sympathy of the community will be extended in their sad bereavement.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Hogan will take place Tuesday afternoon from the C. P. R. Station, on the arrival of the 3.45 train to St. Patrick's Cemetery.

## FUNERAL OF LATE MR. JOHN TIERNEY

The funeral of the late Mr. John Tierney took place on Saturday morning from his late residence, 70 Richelieu St., to St. Patrick's Church, and was attended by a large number of mourning friends.

The solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Meehan, C.S.S.R., assisted by the Rev. Fathers Holland and McLaughlin, as deacon and sub-deacon respectively.

At the close of the church ceremony the remains of the late Mr. Tierney were conveyed to St. Patrick's Cemetery, for interment. The Rev. Father Woods recited the last prayers at the graveside.

The chief mourners were Mr. Thomas E. Tierney, son; Mr. James Tierney, brother; Messrs. J. P. Tierney, J. Albert and Phillip Hurley, nephews, and Mr. John A. Tierney grand-nephew.

There were a large number of floral tributes including a beautiful wreath from the Q. R. L. H. & P. Co's employees.

## SOLDIERS ATTEND BAPTIST CHURCH

At the Sabbath morning service, there was a large body of men belonging to the 249th Regiment, with their band and officers. The Hymns, Prayers and Scripture readings were brief and appropriate. The sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. Spencer, and founded upon Matthew xvi:18, "Upon this Rock, I will build My Church, and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it." The sermon was able, convincing, and practical, and evidently well received by the large audience. The soldiers were welcomed, and told that they would be welcome to come again, and again. The Rev. E. J. Stobo closed the service with prayer, commanding the soldiers, whether at home or overseas, to the favor of God.

## GOVERNMENT RELIEF FOR NORTH SHORE

C.G.S. SAVOY WILL MAKE TWO TRIPS THIS MONTH—SAIL IN DATES LATER.

It will be welcome news to Quebec merchants as well as the residents of the North Shore to hear that the efforts of the Quebec Board of Trade to secure a vessel to carry winter provisions etc., to that part of the country have borne fruit and that Mr. F. W. Clarke, who was delegated by the Board to look after the matter in Ottawa, has been informed that the Steamer "Savoy" will make two trips this month, one of them as far as Harrington.

As Mr. Clarke stated, the situation on the North Shore was rather serious in view of the sale of the Gaspeien and Percsien but the Government has now come to the assistance of the people of this colony and the news contained in Mr. Clarke's telegram to Mr. T. Levesque, secretary of the Board of Trade, will relieve any anxiety which may have been caused.

The telegram follows:—  
Montreal, Nov. 3rd, 1917.

Mr. T. Levesque,  
Secretary, Board of Trade,  
Quebec.

Sir George Foster has just informed me that the Department of Trade and Commerce has arranged for the steamer "Savoy" to make two trips to the North Shore, this month; one as far as Harrington. Mr. Gibson will publish dates of sailings early next week.

## MISSION CLOSSES FOR MARRIED WOMEN

EXERCISES FOR UNMARRIED WOMEN AT ST. PATRICK'S BEGAN LAST NIGHT.

The Mission Renewal for the married women of St. Patrick's parish, was brought to a most successful close yesterday afternoon, St. Patrick's church being taxed to capacity with immense crowd who followed the various exercises during the past week.

Rev. Father Woods, rector of the parish, thanked the women for their attendance, and also the Missioners for the splendid manner in which they had conducted the renewal.

Last night, the unmarried women of the parish began their week of devotion, a large crowd attending last evening's services which were most imposing, while the sermon was a most inspiring one.

## WORTH READING.

A four page story appears in the "Saturday Evening Post", 10th November, by Mr. Pattullo's own recent experience with the Canadian Army on the French Front, in ending says: "If we (from the States) do our duty as well as Canada has done hers this war will be over next year. Our duty means delivering her (Canada's) punch magnified twenty fold at least. If we get it over they'll hear the smash of the German power clear to Mars." Please give your order in advance. Ant. Langlois, Agent, 25 Mountain Hill.

## OBSEQUIES OF LATE MR. THOMAS O'BRIEN.

The obsequies of the late Mr. Thomas O'Brien were held on Saturday morning and proved a marked testimony of the esteem in which the deceased was held in this city and of the sympathy which a felt for the sorrowing members of his family. The funeral train which followed the remains from his late residence on Oliver street included a representative body of mourners and the solemn requiem service at St. Patrick's Church was most impressively conducted. The service was solemnized by Rev. Father McLaughlin, C.S.S.R., assisted by Rev. Fathers Meehan and D. Holland, as deacon and sub-deacon.

The pall bearers were, Messrs. John Carty, James Hayden, John Kenny and James Fitzgerald, all intimate friends of the deceased since boyhood, while the chief mourners were the three sons of the deceased Messrs. James, Francis and Richard O'Brien; his brother, Mr. Edward O'Brien, of Montreal; his nephews, Messrs. Michael Lowry, of Montreal, John O'Connor and Edward McDermott, jr., of Quebec; his brothers-in-law, Messrs. Edward McDermott, sr., J. McIsaac and P. J. Ryan, Messrs. James McLaughlin and Frank McLaughlin.

Rev. Father Woods, Rector of the parish, recited the prayers at the grave in St. Patrick's Cemetery.

## FORMER QUEBECER WAS IN HUN PRISON

PRIVATE LOUIS FRENCH HOME AGAIN AFTER 2 YEARS IN GERMANY.

Private Louis French, a former Quebecer, who has been a prisoner of war in Germany for two years, arrived in the City on Friday last, and proceeded immediately to Toronto to visit friends. He will return later to Quebec, where he has many friends, who will be pleased to welcome him after his trying experience in Kaiserdom.

Private French left Valcartier in 1914 with the First Canadian Contingent in the 2nd Battalion, which was then under the Command of General Watson. He was wounded in the knee at the battle of Ypres, in 1915, and taken prisoner by the enemy, in whose hands he remained for two years. He was exchanged a few months ago as the Germans were not able to accord him the necessary surgical treatment.

Although there were a number of Quebec boys captured during the war, Private French is the first of them to return home.

## PERSONAL

Mr. G. Gibsons, has returned home, from Ottawa.

Mr. R. A. Eaton, of Montreal, is a guest at the Chateau.

Mr. J. F. Lemieux, of Montreal, is staying at the Chateau.

Mr. C. S. Cook, of Toronto, is registered at the Chateau.

Mr. Evans Guay, Montreal, is registered at the Chateau.

Mr. George Garneau has returned home from New York.

Mr. M. T. Farrell, of Montreal, is a guest at the Chateau.

Mr. H. G. Lewis, of Toronto, is registered at the Chateau.

Lieut. Harold Fellows, R. F. C., has left for Toronto, from whence he will leave for Texas.

Hon. Judge and Mrs. J. A. Desy, of Three Rivers, are in the city guests at the Chateau.

Mr. A. J. Duchesnay leaves this morning for Chicoutimi to investigate some pension cases.

Mr. Theo. Dube, Clerk of the Recorder's Court, has left for St. Roch des Annuales, where he will spend a week.

Sub-Lieut. H. Laurie, R.F.C., who is undergoing a course in Toronto, is expected to spend a few days in town, next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fitzpatrick, have returned to town from Montreal, where they spent a few days at the Ritz Carlton.

Madame J. E. Barnard has returned home from St. Denis, Kamouraska, where she spent a few days with her daughter, Marie.

A deed 61 years old bearing the date of April 1, 1856, in which Philip Wilson and his wife, Frances, conveyed property to Zafock C. War for a consideration of \$150, was filed in the Recorder's office at Scranton, Penn., a few days ago.

## Not Pills, Not Potions, But EYE GLASSES

For Headaches

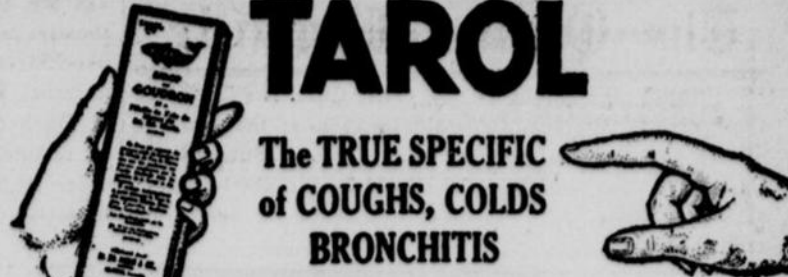
The New York Medical Journal prints the statement of a distinguished physician.

"I have yet to encounter a typical case of headache that was not associated, directly or indirectly, with eye-strain."

Study and ponder over this if you are a headache sufferer and are not wearing glasses. It's a suggestion; well worth your consideration.

Just another thing: Come to us for the comfort-producing, accurate optical assistance.

J. A. McCLURE, O.D.  
Optometrist and Optician,  
100 ST. JOHN STREET.



## TAROL

The TRUE SPECIFIC of COUGHS, COLDS BRONCHITIS WHOOPING COUGH

TAROL is a tried remedy, prepared scientifically, composed of choice ingredients approved by the Faculty of Medicine, a remedy whose reputation is well established and sanctioned by numerous cures. It is, therefore, the remedy you should use for the prompt cure of

## COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS

and other ailments of the respiratory organs.

"TAROL" is composed of the following medicaments, all highly recommended by the faculty of medicine for the prevention, relief and cure of diseases of the Throat, Bronchi and Lungs: Cod Liver Oil, Fine Tar, Ipecac, Wine of Antimony, Syrup of Tolu, Saccharose.

Dr. Ed. Morin's Cardinal Pills Purify and Enrich the Blood.

ON SALE EVERYWHERE QUEBEC, P.Q.

DR. ED. MORIN & CO., LIMITED

## LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUEBEC

## UNDOUBTED SECURITY to DEPOSITORS

On Account of its Exceptional Charter.

## Weather Proof

Your battery won't mind rain, sleet or snow if it is well cared for. Our service is a regular cold weather stimulant.

LOUIS LAVOIE,  
Telephone 4096. 184 1/2 Queen Street

We'll be glad to test your battery at any time

## Ask For Prices

Before placing your orders, phone 2777, and ask us for prices on GREY, MANILLA, FIBRE and KRAFT WRAPPING PAPERS, PAPER BAGS, CUTTERS, TWINES, Etc.

## Building Papers, 1, 2 and 3 Ply

Sovereign Crown Brand, guaranteed for 5, 10 and 15 years. 2 and 3 ply Ready Roofing, Tarred and Tarred Sheathing Felts, Dry Sheathing and Carpet Felts, Coal Tar, Pitch and Oakum.

YOUR REQUIREMENTS ARE SOLICITED AND WILL HAVE OUR MOST CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION.

## HOW ABOUT YOUR SIDEWALK ?

If you are thinking of replacing it by a permanent one, ask us for particulars, which will not cost you anything.

## QUEBEC SCRAP METAL &amp; PAPER CO. LIMITED

14 ST. ROCH STREET - - - - - QUEBEC.

## Healthgiving Water

RUN no risk, safeguard your own and your family's health by using a PERFECT spring water.

CLAIRE FONTAINE Spring Water is an Artesian well, 271 feet deep, in solid rock. It is colorless, clear, odorless and tasteless. With it you can make the finest cup of tea you ever drank.

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

We supply it (STILL) delivered to your home or office in half-gallon bottles at 8c each, and five-gallon bottles at 60c each.

## M. TIMMONS &amp; SON,

Phone 685 Quebec, P.Q.

## DISCHARGE DEPOT

## WON CHAMPIONSHIP

## In The World of Sport

"MIKE" QUINN IS

OUT OF HOCKEY

DISCHARGE DEPOT WON  
FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP  
IN DECISIVE FASHION

"Jim" McDonnell's "Cripples" Took Kindly to Snow-Covered Field and Trowned the Celtics by 8 to 0—The Game Was Fairly Fast Despite the Terrible Condition of the Grounds—Grant Scored at Will—"Sammy" Jones Played Great Football for the Winners.

Taking to the snow-covered field like veteran trappers on snowshoes, Jim McDonnell's Discharge Depot footballers, after a week of threats of refusing to play-off with the Celtics for the championship on Saturday, handed the real surprise of the season by snowing under the winners of the second series to the most harmonious tune of 8 goals to nothing. Hereafter, the "Cripples" may be known as "Snowbirds," "Santa Claus Men," or anything synonymous with snow or winter.

There was no question whatever as to the superiority of the footballers from Col. Marriott's command. They were all over the Celts, except for a short time in the first part of the game, and despite the slushy condition of the ground, the forwards played with dash and vim and displayed combination which absolutely smashed the Celtic defence to shreds. Young Piggott worked like a beaver in the goal, but the slippery ball got away from him a couple of times after he had made splendid saves, and on the whole he played a much better game than the score against him would indicate.

"Bobby" Grant fired the first shot in the championship game, but Piggott saved well. Captain Kay and Dowds worked hard on the Celtic defence, but Dowds could not get going at all and the Discharge Depot forwards were playing all around him. After seven minutes play, Mallett secured and getting through the Celtic half-line passed to Dawson, who sent the Depot supporters into raptures by heating out Piggott from very close range.

Lobb spoiled a good chance by being off-side. Shell lost when close-in and Mallett shot wide when he had an opening. Piggott made a good save off Grant's drive. Capt. Key was playing brilliantly and barely saved when Grant had broken through, but was forced to yield a corner. Five corners followed in quick succession but the wet field spoiled successful shooting. Bridges and McMillan had cries at the Discharge goal, but Sammy Jones and McGrath were playing sound games in front of Boivin and the latter was idle most of the time. Barron shot away like a streak and shot a beauty from touchline which Piggott failed to reach and Discharge were three up.

Grant followed this with another goal when the ball slipped out of Piggott's hands after the goalie had saved splendidly from Mallett. And Grant made it four to nothing on Bill Dawson's pass a minute later. The clever Grant, though watched closely, added still another on Dawson's fine center. With the score five to nil, Discharge Depot seemed to ease up and Boivin showed some fine goal-tending, Celts failing to beat him.

## Half-time Score:

Discharge Depot ..... 5  
Celtics ..... 0

Thirty seconds from the kick-off in the second half, Lobb rushed and passed to Mallett, who scored, and the count was six to nothing. At this stage of the game the Celtics playing was much improved and for a time they held their own.

Towards the close, however, they faded away and Mallett and Lobb put on goals, bringing the total to 8 to 0, the final score.

The Discharge Depot, to a man,

"MIKE" QUINN IS  
OUT OF HOCKEY

LEADER OF QUEBEC TEAM  
RESIGNS AS MANAGER AND  
IS OUT OF GAME FOR GOOD.

"Mike" Quinn, the popular manager of the Quebec Hockey Team, who has led the destinies of the club since 1910, twice bringing the Stanley Cup to Quebec, announces that he is finished with the game and tendered his resignation to the club on Saturday. Mr. Quinn's decision is final.

"I am through for good," he said last evening. "Business reasons are, of course, mainly responsible, but I may also say that this continual 'Fixed' cry has also helped me in my decision. I am not blaming the sporting public at large, whose support was accorded the club generously, but honestly, the number of hockey followers who everlastingly flouted the 'fake' talk all last winter was discouraging. When the club lost, we were back numbers and when we won, hard-earned victories they were, too, we would arrive in Quebec only to be greeted by the wise ones, who 'knew it was our turn to win'."

"However," said Mr. Quinn, "this was the only unpleasant feature and after all, I suppose many hockey fans were getting tired of seeing the same old faces of the management and players, and I think that it is just as well to give somebody else a chance. Quebec is a great hockey town, and I'm sure with a completely re-organized outfit, interest would be revived in the professional game here."

"Mike" Quinn's retirement from the game as manager, will remove one of the best sportsmen and thorough gentlemen from the N. H. A. limelight. Unquestionably, he is the most liked manager on the circuit—cool-headed, diplomatic and thoroughly efficient, he controlled his team systematically or years and brought Quebec to the front in professional hockey. He built up a championship team after finishing last the first time out. And season after season, Quebec has been in the fight till the last week of the schedule. As Mr. Quinn says, hockey fans have been apathetic in their attitude recently, perhaps a change in direction and players may awaken interest.

But who will manage the team? Who will shoulder the responsibilities which "Mike" Quinn has been obliged to handle since 1910?

There will be a meeting of directors on Wednesday, it is understood, when something definite regarding future plans of the Club will be made known.

played sterling football, but for a youth of his size, Sammy Jones gave one of the finest exhibitions at full-back, which has been seen this season.

Capt. Key, McMillan, Warner, and Bridges were the pick of the losers, who played below form and seemed unable to get going on the soggy, snow-covered field.

BENNY LEONARD  
TO MEET KIRKE

TEN ROUND NO-DECISION  
BOUT AT DENVER ON  
THANKSGIVING DAY.

Denver, Col., Nov. 1.—Benny Leonard, lightweight champion, now commissioned as an instructor of boxing in the army, will meet Sailor Kirke here Thanksgiving Day, in a 10 round no-decision bout, it was announced today. A telegram bringing word that army officials had given Leonard permission to make a Western trip was received from Billy Gibson, his manager, by promoters here.

## Sporting Notes

Thanks to the generous and sporting attitude adopted by Lieut.-Col. Marriott, O.C. Discharge Depot, the "Cripples" were able to place a representative team on the field on Saturday.

And they certainly played some football.

Saturday's Cup final between the Discharge Depot and the Celtics, although played on a field of snow, was a treat to watch, and the onlookers saw the finest brand of football that has been witnessed in Quebec for a long time.

Bobby Grant and Bill Mallett of the Discharge Depot were veritable snow ploughs and raked in the goals at the same time.

If Boivin the clever goaler of the "Cripples" suffers from pneumonia, "Mc" says the Celtics forwards will be to blame as they absolutely gave him no opportunity to keep warm in the first half.

Every dark cloud has a silver lining but a conjurer's hat has two. Someone has said "an old dog for a hard road," eh Mac?

"Bill" Dawson made no mistake when he presented the "Cripples" with their first goal, and also registered his name amongst the scores for the first time in his football career.

The Cripples left the field on Saturday without a wound.

Cpl. "Joe" Legare, who is managing the Victoria Club, states that he has matched his young brother "Kid" Legare with Young Patry, a brother of Soldier Patry of the 8th R. R.

Legare hopes to have a successful opening on the 16th. He is out of the game himself, as he has practically lost the use of his left hand.

"Mike" Quinn's retirement is final this time. "I am out for good," said Mike last night.

Work Wanted:—By competent youth—Willing to do anything, manage a bank, look after a furnace, edit a newspaper, wash dishes, shine shoes or drive a Ford, etc. Address: "Books", any corner on St. John street.

John Lawrence Sullivan was a champion at twenty-six.

James J. Corbett was a champion at twenty-six.

James J. Jeffries reached the top at twenty-four.

Jack Johnson and Jess Willard were rated as slow starters, since each was around twenty-nine as he came over the top.

The marvel was Fitzsimmons. Fitz was thirty-five when he dropped Corbett at Carson City. He was thirty-eight when he fell before Jeffries. Fitz had to spot Jeffries fourteen years and fifty pounds. Robert the Red was just starting his championship career at the age where others were through. Corbett had passed along at thirty-one, Sullivan at thirty-four and Jeffries at thirty-five. At thirty-five Fitz was just reaching for the olive sprig.

Q. M. S. Trumpeter W. Pugh, one of the real old-timers in Association Football never misses a game—He was on hand Saturday, despite the slush and enjoyed the game immensely.

Local soccer players who are about to go overseas are: R. Pugh, Billy McGrath, J. Wren and McKeegan. All are fine sportsmen and their many friends will wish them safe return.

Referee Slater handled the game perfectly and the players showed good sportsmanship all through.

The Quebec Hockey Club is looking for a manager. Here's your chance "Books."

Facts not worth knowing:—"Mac" says snow is great stuff. Many a grafter has built his foundation on a "Steal" foundation.

Popular Pastime, No. 975—Spending two hours getting a scaffolding ready to do some painting only to have one of your "assistants" spill the paint.

TENER INVITED  
TO RETAIN OFFICE

THREE NATIONAL LEAGUE  
PRESIDENTS ASKS HIM TO  
REMAIN AT HELM.

New York, Nov. 1.—John K. Tener, whose five-year term as president of the National League of baseball clubs expires next month, today accepted the invitation extended a week ago by three club presidents to remain in office. Those who extended the invitation were Presidents Hempstead, of New York; Ebbets, of Brooklyn, and Baker, of Philadelphia. There is no other candidate for the position, and the election will take place at the annual meeting of the League in this city on December 11th.

The term of Mr. Tener's new contract has not been decided on, it was announced, but either a two-year or a five-year contract will be signed, the question having been left to Mr. Tener.

## WAR MENUS

How to Save Wheat, Beef and Bacon for the Men at the Front. Issued From the Office of the Food Controller for Canada.

## MENU FOR TUESDAY.

Breakfast:  
Buckwheat Pancakes and Syrup  
Toast Butter Milk and Sugar  
Coffee or Tea

Luncheon:  
Baked Stuffed Potatoes  
Creamed Celery  
Cornmeal Gems Honey Tea

Dinner:  
Fried Fresh Cod  
Mashed Potatoes  
Green Tomatoes and Onion  
Date Pudding

The recipes for Baked Stuffed Potatoes and Date Pudding, mentioned above, are as follows:

Baked Stuffed Potatoes—  
Bake large potatoes until done. Remove a slice from the side and dig out the potato. Mash well and add minced cooked fish or minced let-over meat, a small quantity of butter or oleo, pepper and salt. Return all to the potato and place over the slice taken off. Put back into the oven to heat and serve hot.

Date Pudding—  
4 tablespoons butter or sweet dripping  
1-3 cup molasses  
1/2 cup sour milk  
1 egg  
1 1/2 cups Graham flour  
1 cup chopped dates  
1/2 teaspoon soda  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
Steam forty minutes.

The Royal Trust Co.  
EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

Capital Fully Paid Up - - - \$1,000,000  
Reserve Fund - - - - - 1,000,000

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SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., . . . Vice-President  
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A. W. Beatty, K.C. Major Herbert Molson, M.C.  
E. D. Braithwaite, Lt.-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O.  
E. J. Chamberlain, William McMaster,  
H. R. Drummond, Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.  
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Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.

A. E. HOLT . . . . . Manager

The Company is authorized to act as Trustee and Executor under Wills, Assignee, Etc., to give Bonds in connection with Judicial Proceedings, and to accept any Financial Agency.

As the law of the Province of Quebec does not require Executors to give security for their administration, nor does it oblige them to render accounts to the Courts, the nomination of

## The Royal Trust Company

rather than an individual, as Executor, affords the greatest possible security to Testators. The Company does not die. Its charges are reasonable and its appointment is the best guarantee a Testator can have that his Estate will be honestly and economically managed.

The Company will act as Agent and Attorney for Executors already acting, will manage Estates, and will receive free of charge, for safekeeping, Sealed Wills in which it is named as Executor.

The Company is also prepared to receive securities for safekeeping, collection of coupons, etc.

Solicitors and Notaries placing business with the Company may be retained to do the legal work in connection with such business.

Information and advice may be obtained at the Company's Quebec Office, 98 St. Paul Street.

## QUEBEC BRANCH:

GEO. L. DEAN . . . . . Manager  
RENE C. de LERY . . . . . Secretary.  
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Brompton Kraft Wrapping Paper. The best wrapping paper on the market, kept in stock by us, and many other leading brands.

We also carry in stock Sovereign brand Roofing and Building Paper. Over 50 years of honest dealing enables us to give entire satisfaction. Write, phone or call for prices and particulars.

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Now on hand  
Smart and becoming  
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Quality Clothes  
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QUEBEC.

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Week-End Sale  
KNITTED TIES

Pain and Fancy Stripes  
Saturday, 75c

J. H. MULLIN Reg'd  
Phone 1606. Quebec's Haberdasher. 48 Fabrique.

WHY? Not call at sign of the 2 PIPES Stores, up above for Fine Imported and Domestic Cigars, largest assortment of cigarettes, high grade of cut and plug tobacco, best Briar pipes, biggest variety of smokers' requisites in Canada. At one price only, which can't be beat.

JOS. COTE,  
Quebec.

7 STORES WHICH CARRY the same sign: 168 ST. PAUL ST., 170, 272 and 452 ST. JOSEPH ST., 26 and 242 ST. JOHN ST., 76 MOUNTAIN HILL.

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## BOVRIL

Body Building Power independently  
proved to be 10 to 20 times the  
amount taken.

## Auction Sale of Real Estate

Of that Solid Stone House, No. 11 Haldimand street, with all the latest improvements—HARDWOOD FLOORS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, HOT WATER heated, THREE TOILET ROOMS, containing about EIGHTEEN ROOMS in perfect order. Has large yard, stable, and entrance from Mont Carmel street.

— ALSO —

That House No. 27 Ste. Angele Street—two tenements—HARDWOOD FLOORS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, HOT WATER heated, with all the latest improvements; yard and hangar. On view every day to date of sale,

7th November, at 10 o'clock

JOS. A. GALE, Auctioneer.

## VICE-REGAL WEDDING HELD AT OTTAWA

SPLENDID SIMPLICITY MARK-  
ED NUPTIALS OF NATIONAL  
AND IMPERIAL INTEREST.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—A wedding of National and Imperial interest was solemnized at 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon in Christ Church Cathedral, in the marriage of Lady Maud Louisa Emma Cavendish, eldest daughter of Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, and Captain Angus Alexander MacKintosh, Royal Horse Guards, only son of The MacKintosh, Chief of the Clan, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, and formerly on the staff of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

The Bishop of Ottawa, the Rt. Rev. J. G. Roper, performed the ceremony, while the address was given by the Bishop of Quebec, the Rev. Dr. Williams, the assistant clergymen being the Rev. Lennox I Smith, Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, and the Rev. F. H. Brewin, Vicar of St. Bartholomew's Church. Although one of the most notable weddings ever witnessed in Canada, Lady Maud Cavendish being the first daughter of a reigning Governor-General to be married in the capital, the keynote of the entire ceremony was that of extreme simplicity. The cathedral was filled to overflowing with invited guests. Besides the members of Ottawa society there were many from outside points. The list of acceptances numbered well over a thousand.

As the bride entered the church on the arm of her father, His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, the organ pealed out the martial strains of the National Anthem. They were met by the white-robed choir which preceded the procession up the aisle, singing "Lead us, Heavenly Father, lead us." Next came the bridesmaids, Lady Anne Cavendish and the little page, Master Roderick Henderson, son of the Hon. Harold and Lady Violet Henderson; Lady Rachel Cavendish and Miss Peggy Henderson, and the Ladies Blanche and Dorothy Cavendish.

Amongst the Quebec guests were: Sir Evariste and Lady LeBlanc, Lord Bishop of Quebec, Sir Lomer and Lady Gouin, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bur-stall, Major and Mrs. Victor Pelletier, Madame Jules Tessier.

### HON. G. P. GRAHAM IN OTTAWA RIDING.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—Hon. George P. Graham will contest an Ottawa constituency at the forthcoming general election. Mr. Graham arrived in the city tonight and, when asked if there was any foundation for the suggestion that he was likely to become a member of the prospective Canadian Northern management board, declared that as long as the war lasted, his duty lay in another direction.

## "POOREST PERFORMANCE OF LAURIER'S CAREER"

(Continued from Page Three.)

population of Canada in their entirety may be made of service in the successful prosecution of the war. Today, under the exhaustion the war has caused in the Old World, Great Britain and her allies are appealing as never before for more food, more ships, and more coal. No country has vaster resources than Canada to supply these imperative requirements. What is needed is vigorous efforts to further an unlimited production. To meet this existing need, am prepared, in addition to the measures already outlined, to take what further steps may be necessary to increase, double and quadruple, the output of all that may be necessary for marching and fighting armies.

### Enlisting in Quebec.

Mr. Crothers, Minister of Labour, speaking recently at St. Thomas, declared that if "Quebec had done her duty, as the other provinces, we should never have required the Military Service Act."

If enlisting in Quebec was not on a par with enlisting in the other provinces, on whom does the responsibility rest? On whom but the Borden government, whose Quebec members openly, strenuously and persistently preached the Nationalist doctrine of "no participation by Canada in Imperial wars outside her own territory."

That doctrine, first put forth in the riding of Drummond-Arthabaska in the autumn of 1910 by the whole Nationalist body, including two of the present Quebec Ministers, won the election for them. In the general elections of 1911 reciprocity in Quebec was not the main issue; the main issue was the naval policy of the late Administration, which was bitterly assailed by the same men on the same doctrine of "no participation by Canada in Imperial wars outside her territory."

And such doctrine, taught on the hustings, circulated by the Nationalist press at the expense of the Conservative organization, had a powerful influence in educating the public against the participation by Canada in Imperial wars outside her territory. The first result was at the polls, when the Liberals won 38 seats, and the Conservatives-Nationalist alliance won 27, the popular vote being even more evenly divided, the Liberals polling 164,281 votes and the Conservative-Nationalist alliance 159,299. The second result was when the war broke out, and a call made by the government for volunteers. They reaped what they had sowed. There was one half of the service which they had educated to reject such an appeal.

### Returned Soldiers.

The greatest service that can be rendered the brave men who have first claim upon our gratitude and sympathy is to replace them in civil life. How to do that in the way best calculated to enable such men to become, if possible self-sustaining is a task that will call for the display of all that is noblest and best in the Canadian people. In a vast number of cases, re-education and technical training will be necessary. In these cases, patience and generosity on the part of the state, combined with sympathetic understanding, practical experience and scientific knowledge on the part of those whom the state will call in to aid its efforts, will go a long way towards helping the returned soldier to overcome the handicaps of war. If we but set ourselves resolutely to this task its accomplishment will be hastened by the hearty co-operation of every man who has been on service overseas.

But there is another duty developing upon us, the discharge of which should precede that above-mentioned. The measure now in force for the maintenance, care and comfort of the soldiers' dependents and families are not adequate or equitable. In an effort to rectify this state of affairs, and to emphasize its policy that the nation's obligations to the soldiers and their dependents must be discharged by the nation, and not through the medium of public benevolence or charity. Mr. Copp, member for Westmoreland, at the last session of parliament, during the consideration of the Military Service Bill, moved this thoughtful resolution:

"That the further consideration of this bill be deferred until such adequate provision has been made for the dependents of soldiers enlisted for overseas as will remove the necessity for raising money by public subscription for their support."

The resolution was opposed by the government, and the motion for its adoption was defeated. But the necessity for action still exists, and prompt action must be taken to put the soldiers and their dependents beyond any possibility of want after public subscriptions have ceased and the glamour and excitement of the war have worn away.

In order of the effective, to satisfy the public conscience, and to secure that acquiescence in a verdict which should be the last word on all questions submitted to the people, a general election should be an appeal to the electorate such as it exists under the law.

The government have discarded that fundamental principle of the institutions of a free people. They have designedly altered the sanctity of the franchise by choking discussion, by ruthlessly using the closure; they have deliberately manufactured a franchise with which they hope to win a victory at the polls, a passing

victory for themselves a permanent injury to the country.

### The Election Act.

This Act known as the War Times Election Act, is a blot upon every instinct of justice, honesty and fair-play.

It takes away the franchise from certain denominations whose members, from ancient times, in English history, have been exempt from military service, and who in Great Britain never were, and are not now, denied their rights of citizenship.

It takes away the franchise from men whom we invited to this country, to whom we promised all the rights and privileges of our citizenship, who trusted in our promises and who became under our laws, British subjects and Canadian citizens. They are thus humiliated and treated with contempt under the pretence that, being born in enemy countries in Germany and Austria, they might be biased in favor of their native country and against their adopted country. The assumption is false in theory and might easily so be demonstrated. It is sufficient to observe that it is also false in fact. There has not been any current of emigration from Germany to Canada during the last twenty years and as to Austria, almost the total number, perhaps nine-tenths of the emigrants from that country, were not from Austria proper, but from those Slav provinces held by force by Austria, and whose sympathies are strong and deep against her, and for the Allies.

It gives the franchise to some women and denies it to others. All those whose privilege it is to have near-relatives amongst the soldiers will be voters. The right will be refused to all those not so privileged, though their hearts are just as strong in the cause, and though they have worked incessantly for it. Moreover in five provinces of the Dominion, namely, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, women have been admitted to the franchise. According to the terms of the Dominion law, which no sophistry can blur, being electors in the province, women are electors in the Dominion. The Act of last session snatched away that right from them.

The Act is vicious in principle, and is equally vicious in its enacting positions. We have, in most of the provinces of the Dominion, a regular system of preparing the voters lists, and against that system no complaint has been heard during the last twenty years. That system is also cast aside, and lists are to be prepared by an army of so-called enumerators, whose work must be done in haste, whose powers are arbitrary, with no useful checks to be exercised in due time, and with all doors wide open for errors, confusion and frauds.

The Liberal members of the reconstructed government have put the mantle of their respectability upon this nefarious Act, as well as upon the Canadian Northern Railway Act, and upon many other unjust which they have strongly protested and from which their presence in the government cannot remove the dangerous and indefensible character.

Such legislation is repugnant to every sense of justice and right. It has for its object and for its effect to encourage and to stifle the free expression of the will of the people, and to make Parliamentary government a mere name, without the reality.

A bold attempt is being made to silence the voice of the people by a systematic elimination of Liberal candidates from the field.

It is my duty to appeal to all the friends of political freedom in every constituency to organize at once, in order to defeat such a conspiracy. Let the masses unite and select their own standard-bearers.

### Government of the People.

Should I be called upon to form a government, I would hope to include in it representatives of business, of labor, and of agriculture, of the men whose sole object in dealing with the affairs of the country will be to devote the whole resources, wealth and energy of the country to the winning of the war. It can only be done by honest agreement amongst all the different elements and interests of the country. I would hope to have a government representative of the masses of the people, the common people, whose guiding principle should be to defend them against organized privilege, which has heretofore had far too much control over the government of the country. In this election it is my desire that the common people should have opportunity of expressing themselves in a free and untrammelled manner at the polls, so that their views may obtain in the new parliament, and I trust that in every constituency candidates, representatives of this policy, may be nominated, so that the people can vote for them.

These considerations I now place before my fellow-countrymen of all creeds and of all origins for their appreciation and judgment. I have deemed it my duty more than ever perhaps in the course of my long public life to speak frankly and unequivocally upon the problems that now confront us. The obtaining or the retention of office is at all times only a secondary consideration. In this selection, the supreme end is to assist in the tremendous struggle in which we are engaged, to maintain the unity of the nation, to avoid the divisions and discords which for many

## 18 BURNED IN SALVATION ARMY

FATAL FIRE SWIFT MISSION  
AT PATERSON, N. J. YESTER-  
DAY MORNING.

Pateron, N.J., Nov. 4.—Eighteen bodies have been taken from the ruins of the Salvation Army rescue mission in this city which was destroyed by fire early today. Ten men are in hospitals with probably fatal injuries and many others were less seriously hurt in leaping from windows of the burning structure. There were 85 men asleep in the mission when the flames started in an old frame building adjoining the main structure, used for storing magazines and newspapers.

## THREE MEN LOST ON SCHOONER RALPH

VESSEL STRUCK BAR NEAR  
RICHIBUCTO AND WENT TO  
PIECES.

Rexton, N.B., Nov. 4.—Three men perished this morning when the Lunenburg, N.S., schooner Ralph, bound from Bucktouce for Newcastle, hit on a bar near Richibucto Cape during a gale, and went to pieces. All on board, Captain Allie Wry, of Bucktouce; Mate Clovis, of Bucktouce, and John McClintock, of Nova Scotia, were seen clinging to a part of the vessel, but soon disappeared. McClintock was formerly conductor on the Moncton and Bucktouce Railway.

The schooner was 51 tons, and was built at Petit Riviere, N.S., in 1885. She was owned by Captain Wry and G. Renaud, of Bucktouce.

## BRITISH AIRMEN SHOW SUPERIORITY

BROUGHT DOWN FOUR HUN  
MACHINES AND DAMAGED  
ENEMY AIRDROME.

London, Nov. 4.—The Admiralty announced today that a number of patrols were carried out by the Royal Naval Air Service. The statement says:

"One two-seater enemy machine was brought down in the sea and another two-seater was driven down damaged, and a scout was probably destroyed."

"A bombing raid also was carried out this afternoon on the Engel airdrome. Bombs were seen to fall among the hangars and sheds in the airdrome. Our formations were attacked by enemy machines, two of which were driven down out of control. All our machines returned safely."

## HUN VICE-CHANCELLOR HAS RESIGNED

Amsterdam, Oct. 4.—According to the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, a copy of which was received here today, Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Vice-Chancellor resigned Saturday.

## CHANGES IN THE MANITOBA CABINET.

Winnipeg, Nov. 3.—Premier Norris officially announced today that Hon. A. B. Hudson, had resigned from the office of Attorney-General. The resignation is due to no disagreement or difference of opinion in matters of policy, but because Mr. Hudson's private business is demanding so much of his time.

Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, Minister of Public Works, will succeed Mr. Hudson as Attorney-General and Mr. Johnson will be succeeded in the Public Works Department by George A. Grierson, member for Minnedosa.

## CANDIDATE IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Montreal, Nov. 4.—Dr. Andrew MacPhail, of McGill University, has gone to Prince Edward Island, where it is understood he will be a candidate for parliamentary honors at the coming election. Dr. MacPhail's early home was in Prince Edward Island. Since leaving it he has won a prominent place in his profession. At the beginning of the war he volunteered for service in the Army Medical Corps and for nearly three years has been engaged in hospital work in Great Britain and France, from which latter country he has just returned.

Years kept in check, are now unfortunately again looming up dangerous and threatening, to resolutely face the economic situation with the view of avoiding and lessening privations and sufferings, which should not exist in a country so richly endowed by Nature, as our country. Whatever may be the verdict at the polls, I will accept it, neither elated by victory nor downhearted by defeat."



## EXEMPTION TRIBUNALS

MILITARY SERVICE ACT 1917

### For the Attention of Class One Men

The location of The Exemption Tribunals in this district is as follows:—

- Tribunals Que. No. 226—S. Gauvin, 4e Ave & 4e Rue Limoilou, Que.  
Que. No. 227—Immeuble Merger, Chambre 402, Que.  
Que. No. 228—Immeuble Merger, Chambre 505, Que.  
Que. No. 229—Ad. Gravel, 1092 1/2 St. Valier, Que.  
Que. No. 230—Club Cartier, 12 Chenier, Que.  
Que. No. 231—P. Boivin, 144 Bagot, Que.  
Que. No. 232—A. Nolin, 113 des Francis-cains, Que.  
Que. No. 233—O. Lamontagne, 372 rue St. Jean, Que.  
Que. No. 234—Mde. Vve. E. Landry, 135 Ste. Anne, Que.  
Que. No. 235—Notre Dame des Laurentides.  
Que. No. 236—Beauport.  
Que. No. 237—Montmorency.  
Que. No. 238—St. Ambroise.  
Que. No. 239—Lake Edward.  
Que. No. 240—Amoe.  
Que. No. 241—Makamik.  
Que. No. 140—St. Jacques de Parisville.  
Que. No. 141—Ste. Croix.  
Que. No. 142—St. Patrice.  
Que. No. 135—Levis.  
Que. No. 136—Lauzon.  
Que. No. 137—St. Lambert.  
Que. No. 222—St. Raymond.  
Que. No. 223—Deschambeault.  
Que. No. 224—St. Basile.  
Que. No. 225—St. Casimir.  
Que. No. 160—St. Anne de Beaupre.  
Que. No. 161—St. Pierre d'Orleans.  
Que. No. 162—Chateau Richer.  
Que. No. 163—St. Tite des Caps.  
Que. No. 164—St. Jean.

These Tribunals will commence to deal with claims for exemption on November 8th.

All claims for exemption must be made not later than November 10th.

Those who make or have made their claim for exemption in writing through the Post Office will receive notice by registered letter of date on which their claim will be dealt with.

Those who neglect to make use of the Post Office must present themselves in person at a Tribunal on November 8th, 9th or 10th, and they will then be informed as to when their claims will be dealt with.

Reports for service must be made on or before November 10th through the Post Office.

Severe penalties are provided by law for failure to report for service or claim exemption as above.

Issued by  
The Military Service Council

### EXTRACTS

From Some Letters  
About

**Gin Pills**  
FOR THE KIDNEYS



**PAIN IN THE BACK**  
I suffered with a continual pain in the back. Having used Gin Pills I gave them a fair trial and the results I found to be good."

**RHEUMATISM**  
"I have been for the last two years a cripple from muscular and inflammatory Rheumatism. Am now cured."

**STONE-GRAVEL**  
I had been suffering terribly with stone in the bladder. I continued to take Gin Pills. I passed the stone on October 3rd."

**KIDNEY TROUBLE**  
"Your remedy I find, at 60 years of age, to give perfect relief from the kidney and bladder trouble, incident to my age."

**URINARY TROUBLE**  
"I had been suffering for some time with my kidneys and uric acid. The pain was awful. I took Gin Pills and they cured me in two days."

(NAMES UPON REQUEST.)  
Gin Pills sell for 50c a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50 at all good dealers. Sample free if you write to National Drug & Chemical Co., of Canada, Limited, Toronto; or to U.S. address, No. 200-202, 204 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 192

**WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**  
METAL  
FURNITURE POLISH  
EMERY CLOTH  
WELLINGTON MILLS, LONDON, ENG.

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## The Chronicle Job Printing Department

for estimate.

OURS is one of the most complete printing establishment in the City, and only the best compositors and printers available are employed, so as to insure thorough satisfaction.

WHEN you are in line for Stationery, Folders, Pamphlets, Booklets, and Circulars, 'phone 6000. Our solicitor will call immediately.









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**Coal, Labor etc.**  
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**"DAISY" Boiler**  
in The Home

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Sole Agents

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Never Struck You as Being an Important Job. But It Is!  
It is important that you buy **EDDY'S**

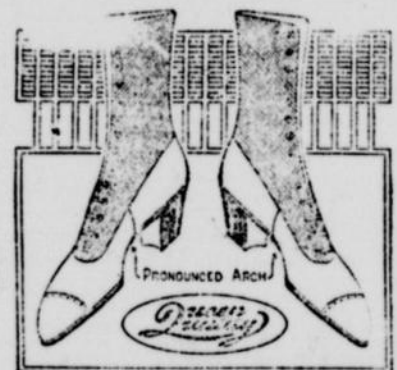
**Chemically Self-Extinguishing**  
**Silent 500s**

The Matches with "no after glow"

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

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

New  
Styles



For  
Fall

LADIES' BOOTS, IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.  
BROWN and CHAMPAGNE COMBINATIONS, also  
BLACK and GREY, and BLACK and WHITE,  
Two-Color Effects.

See our MEN'S FALL GOODS. \$5.00 to \$9.00

Prices. MEN'S MILITARY BOOTS. \$6.50 to \$9.00

Leggings, Polishers, Brushes.

A full assortment of Ladies  
Over Gaiters.

**WM. JACQUES & SONS,**

42 1/2 Fabrique St. - - Tel 427

## INSPIRING LECTURE IN COLUMBUS HALL

CAPTAIN JULIA HENSHAW  
TOLD OF SPLENDID WORK  
OF THE RED CROSS.

That women have played a great part in the war was amply demonstrated on Saturday night last in Columbus Hall by Captain Julia Henshaw, who delivered one of the best lectures yet heard by Quebecers on the subject of Red Cross work at the different fronts and in England.

The lecture was under the auspices of Stadacona Chapter, I.O.D.E., the Regent of which, Mrs. McLimont, is deserving of congratulation for affording the citizens of Quebec an opportunity of hearing such a splendid story of the noble manner in which women have arisen to the occasion and were known now as the "Army Behind the Army."

Previous to the lecture the band of the 249th Battalion rendered some choice selections. During the intermission several more pieces were played, and Mrs. Munroe, who was accompanied by Mrs. A. D. Scott, sang two songs, which were received with much applause. At the close the 249th Band rendered several patriotic airs which pleased in great measure the large audience.

As the members of the audience left the Hall a collection in aid of the Red Cross was taken up, and a considerable sum was realized thereby.

Col. Neilson was the chairman and in a brief speech introduced Captain Henshaw.

The lecturer began by stating that it had not been her intention to come to Quebec, but, whilst in Montreal she had received a telegram from Mrs. McLimont, requesting her to give one of her addresses in Quebec, and she felt it her duty to accede to the wishes of the Regent of Stadacona Chapter, I.O.D.E., who she was pleased to say was also Vice-President of the National Council of the Order. Captain Henshaw said it was not her intention to deliver a lecture, but rather a series of impressions of the work accomplished by the Red Cross Society. Proceeding with her address she compared the position of Canada to that of the Old Country in respect to war not being so much in evidence here as in England. The need for economy in this country was very real and she hoped that Canadians would use every effort to avoid waste in foodstuffs and other directions, and thus help in winning the war. Capt. Henshaw then paid a great tribute to the manner in which the women of England had helped in the war, by taking the places of men who were required on the firing line. She quoted numerous instances of the occupations filled by women, which were formerly carried on by men, and the former had done so well that they demanded and were now receiving equal pay for equal work. Now that selective drafts would be sent from Canada, the women of the Dominion would have to take the places of the men who were drafted, and she believed that they would be equally as successful as their English sisters.

Captain Henshaw then gave a vivid description of Red Cross work in England and France, in which she pictured the journey of the wounded Canadian from the time he was carried or limped from the trenches back through the advance dressing stations and by stretcher, ambulance and hospital train to the magnificently equipped and manned hospitals, where he is nursed back to health. She emphasized the need of sending cigarettes and socks to the men at the front. Woolen scarfs, mitts and stretcher caps were also amongst the most acceptable gifts that the soldiers could receive. She also described in detail the splendid work done by St. Dunstan's Hospital for the blinded soldiers, and how cheerful the latter were notwithstanding their terrible

The Military



Service Act, 1917

# Privileges and Penalties

## for Class One Men, Employers, Parents

### For Class One Men

If your examination by a Medical Board has placed you in Medical Category B, C, or E, attend the nearest post office, attach Medical Certificate to claim for exemption and your present responsibility under the Military Service Act ends.

If placed in Medical Category A, and you feel justified in asking for exemption on financial, business, or domestic grounds, you have the right to claim exemption before a tribunal. It is not necessary or desirable to report for Service or to make claim for exemption in person. Simply go to nearest Post Office, fill in the form provided, leaving it with the Postmaster for free transmission to Registrar.

### For Employers of Class One Men

The employer may make claims for exemption of Class One men in his employ on the forms obtainable at the nearest Post Office.

In their enthusiasm to serve Canada there will be a number of men in Class One who will desire to report for service, but who will better serve the national interest by continuing their present occupations. It is the duty and privilege of employers to claim exemption in such cases.

### For Parents

Where domestic reasons exist for the exemption of a Class One man, application may be made by parents or a near relation for exemption of such man.

N.B.—Care should be exercised to prevent more than one claim for exemption being made in respect of any one man. Where the claim is made on industrial grounds it is best made by the employer.

## Penalties Provided

Failure on the part of a Class One man to report for service or apply for exemption on or before November 10th—a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years with hard labor; also claim to exemption is forfeited.

Attempt to bribe any member of an exemption tribunal, medical board or military representative—a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years and not less than one year.

Employer reducing wage, or altering conditions of employment by virtue of making claim for employee's exemption—fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed six months.

Any person urging a man in Class One not to observe the requirements of the Military Service Act—imprisonment for term not less than one year nor more than five years.

Issued by  
The Military Service Council

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## BAD COLD? TAKE "CASCARETS" FOR BOWELS TONIGHT

THEY'RE FINE! LIVE YOUR  
LIVER AND BOWELS AND  
CLEAR YOUR HEAD.

No Headache, Sour Stomach, Bad  
Cold or Constipation by  
Morning.

Get a 10-cent box.  
Colds—whether in the head or any part of the body—are quickly overcome by urging the liver to action and keeping the bowels free of poison. Take Cascarets tonight and you will wake up with a clear head and your cold will be gone. Cascarets work while you sleep: they cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, undigested food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and poison from the bowels. Remember the quickest way to get rid of colds is one or two Cascarets at night to cleanse the system. Get a 10-cent box at any drug store. Don't forget the children. They relish this Candy Cathartic and it is often all that is needed to drive a cold from their little systems.

affliction. These men were being fitted to take their part in the battle of life, by teaching them typewriting, carpentry, basket making and a host of other accomplishments, and if ever an institution deserved the support of the public St. Dunstan's Hospital did. Captain Henshaw concluded her interesting address by an eloquent appeal on behalf of the Red Cross.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr. J. G. Scott, President of the Board of Trade, which was seconded by Mr. John Hamilton, and carried by acclamation. The lecture was illustrated by lantern views, which were very interesting and gave a splendid idea of the war work carried on by women.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Arrivals at the Clarendon Hotel:—Wm. Barry, Montreal; F. Wentworth, New York; C. G. Ryland, Shawinigan Falls; Honore Danse-reau, A. Dowbiggin, Montreal; Thos. Jalbert and wife, Chicoutimi; J. Rousseau, Revd. L. Williams, Montreal; F. Faure, Van Bruyssele; Alb. Lister, Ottawa.

Late arrivals at the Chateau:—J. F. Lemieux, J. D. Shonesson, R. A. Eaton, M. T. Farrell, H. H. Schell, Montreal; H. M. McQuoid, Trenton; E. W. Sprague, Newark, N.J.; Emerson Wood, London, Eng.; Louis Pratt, Moncton; H. E. Lewis, C. S. Cook, Toronto; R. S. Sime, Guelph; J. Alfred Desv and wife, Three Rivers; G. Ito, H. Ito, S. Shibayake, Japan; Mrs. Schee, New York; G. Kyselstongs, W. O'Connor, New York.

## UNION BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND No. 123.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 8 p.c. per annum, together with a bonus of 1 p.c. upon the paid-up capital stock of the Union Bank of Canada, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in the City of Winnipeg, and also at its branches, on and after Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of November, 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
H. B. SHAW,  
General Manager.

Winnipeg, October 18th, 1917.  
Nov. 5, 8, 12, 15, 19, 22, 25, 29 & 30.

### Briar Pipes

WE have a splendid assortment of London-made BRIAR PIPES from Fifty Cents up. Let us show you our stock. Satisfaction Guaranteed at:—

### Walling's Stores

46 Mountain Hill,  
188 St. John Street,  
Quebec.

## We Had Provided For

Before the war we have bought an enormous stock of all kind of goods suitable for our trade, and that is why we can sell the following goods at an extremely low price, viz:

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| TAPESTRY CARPETS,   | 75c    |
| BRUSSELLES CARPETS, | \$1.25 |
| AXMINSTER CARPETS,  | \$1.65 |
| WILTON CARPETS,     | \$1.95 |

RUGS, in all the above qualities, at manufacturers' prices.

No scarcity of ENGLISH BLANKETS in our Store—we have plenty of them, at prices quoted two years ago.

DOWN QUILTS, Comfortables in every style, sizes and qualities.

FURNITURE COVERINGS, French and English goods, getting scarcer every day, is in a great variety of style and colors in our Store.

200 yards of ENGLISH CORDEROI, in Brown, Green and Navy, worth \$1.60. Sold at..... \$1.00

House Furnishings of every kind sold cheap, at:

**P. J. COTE, Opposite Palace Hill, St. John St.**

## CARDS AND GAMES

Playing Cards, from 10c per pack, up. Tally Cards, from 10c per dozen, up. Dominoes, from 15c per box, up. Checkers, from 10c per box, up. Checker Boards, from 15c each, up. Large assortment of Card Games, Board Games, War Games, Indoor Games, of all kinds, at from 5c to \$1.50 each.

### SPECIAL.

Pocket Edition, of "Ludo" and "Snakes and Ladders," at 25c each. Small-sized, good quality, Playing Cards, at 10c per pack.

These, as well as a number of other lines we have in stock, are specially suitable to send to the "Boys" overseas.

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—BEEF,  
—MUTTON, Etc., Etc.

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