Weather Forecast:
Fair And Cold

The Quebec Chronicle.

Temperatures:
Min. 10 Below; Max. 4

ESTABLISHED 1764. QUEBEC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1923. PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMANY IN DEFAULT ON ALL HER REPARATIONS OBLIGATIONS

Will Be Afforded No Assistance By Moratorium To Gain Financial Feet, According To Decision Of Reparations Commission—Fresh Contingents Of Troops Are Arriving In Dusseldorf

Germany now is in absolute default on all her reparations obligations and will be afforded no assistance in the nature of a moratorium to gain her financial feet, according to a decision of the Reparations Commission. Also at the end of the present month the German Government is to be called upon forthwith to pay to the Allies the sum of a half billion gold marks on her delayed reparations account.

Inside the occupied area of Germany comparative tranquility prevailed Friday so far as untoward demonstrations were concerned but nevertheless the feeling of bitterness against the French was as apparent as on previous days. Numerous arrests of persons concerned in Thursday's disorders were made, and others are likely to follow today because of the recalcitrante of various German officials in carrying out orders given them by the occupation officials.

Dusseldorf bears somewhat of the aspect of a besieged city with French troops patrolling the streets in place of the German police who have left their posts. Cafes, hotels and places of amusement were closed at 10 o'clock last night by order of the French officials.

Throughout the entire Ruhr region the number of men on strike in the coal mines and other industries is slowly but surely augmenting.

The railroads are virtually idle and traffic on the river has all but ceased, the only boats plying being manned by the French. Large contingents of French troops are being brought into the Ruhr for the purpose of meeting any eventuality that may arise.

Like Besieged City.

Dusseldorf, Jan. 26—What practically amounts to martial law has been declared in the occupied area. All cafes, hotels, threatres and cabarets were closed at 10 o'clock tonight, German time, which is 9 o'clock French time.

The French tonight were continuing to make arrests in connection with Thursday's rioting. About twenty Nationalist leaders were imprisoned during the evening. More arrests are likely tomorrow if the Germans carry out their decision to refuse to obey the French. This decision was reached today at a meeting of all the burgomasters, the chief of police, prominent state officials and the directors of the Reichabnk in the Rhine province. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Gruetzner, President of the Province of Rhenish Prussia, who later was taken into custody but afterwards released after a conference with General Simon, who informed him that he would be re-arrested if he remained recalcitrant.

Quiet prevailed through the Ruhr today. There was no recurrence of Thursday's clashes, but the temper of the population was more openly defiant in the prevalent depressing atmosphere of hate. New forces of troops came into Dusseldorf today to meet any eventuality that may arise here or in any one part of the Ruhr. The streets of Dusseldorf are under military guard, due to the absence of the German police.

Strike Is Growing.

The miners throughout the Ruhr continue gradually to throw down their picks and workmen in other industries also are leaving their jobs. Smokeless chimneys are now everywhere in evidence throughout the once prosperous valley of the Ruhr. Locomotives, cold and silent, are stalled in shops or at stations, and many pit heads from which formerly thousands of tons of coal daily was handled, show no signs of activity. The muddy river Ruhr flows heavy and dull through a land of unemployment, but not of despair on the part of the Germans.

The next move in this great battle will come from Paris, probably early in February after the Germans have failed to meet their January 31 payment of 500,000,000 gold marks. Germany must submit to the ultimatum which then will be sent them, or further military operations, the nature of which have not yet been announced, will begin.

The economic side of the occupation of the Ruhr apparently has proved a failure, and the belief prevails that it is not likely the situation will improve wth the increasing of difculties in working the industries due to the spreading of strikes.

It is understood, however, that France has decided upon a further use of force to bring Germany to terms. It is known that some of the engineers who came into the Ruhr with the mission of M. Coste, head of the French industrial delegation, are returning to France. The mission is marking time until the Reperations Commission renders its decision at the end of the month.

Two additional French army corps are arriving in the Ruhr, and it is reported that the military operation projected is of such magnitude that the mobilization of several of the French classes will be required for its execution. The French here are hopeful that a further show of force on the part of France will cause the Germans to give up their present plan of non-cooperation and therefore make it unnecessary to enforce the Reparations Commission's ultimatum; but they are ready to go through with their plans if the German Government remains stubborn. The visit to the Ruhr of General Weygand is said to have been made with the purpose of settling the final details of the proposed operations by the French troops.

Out of the 19 persons taken into custody there were seventeen state functionaries and shop keepers. The other two were newspapermen. The Labor newspapers especially those of Communist and Socialist leanings today openly denounced the manifestations.

But while a majority of the laborites are inclined to continue work the effectiveness of the railroad strike gradually is forcing the miners out of the pits and the steel workers from their plants. Navigation on the Rhine is at a standstill but French crews today succeeded in starting for Strasburg from Ludwigshafen fourteen barges of coal.

Burgomaster Schmidt and Dr. Oexle, Director of Police of Dusseldorf who were arrested during the day in connection with Thursday's disorders, slept behind prison bars to-night.

They will be tried by Court Martial at Mayence on a charge of failure to enforce law and order. Dr. Oexle is said to have aggravated his case by being defiant when summoned before General Simons, the Military Governor of Dusseldorf.

"I gave official instructions to my police to remain on duty but they disobeyed. I fully approve of their attitude", Dr. Oexle is quoted as having said.

When informed that he was under arrest, the Chief of Police is reported to have said to General Simon: You French will find the Ruhr a tough morsel to digest. Beware of Ruhr indigestion". The train for Paris by way of Cologne, left on schedule time today, manned by a French crew. The French are insuring their lines of communication for services supplies by way of Neuss Junction, a few miles southwest of Dusseldorf, eliminating passage through the Cologne bridgehead where the British area. They have been unable to handle trains bringing food into the Ruhr for the civilian population and have so informed the Reich president. They are placing the responsibility on the German railwaymen, should a famine ensue.

Dr. Gruetzner, President of Rhenish Prussia was arrested to day by the French.

He was released however, after a three hour's conference with General Simon, but was notified that he would be taken into custody again unless he complied with certain demands made by the French General.

Fresh contingents of troops are arriving in Dusseldorf bound for the Ruhr Valley. Infantry patrols are maintaining order in the streets of Dusseldorf in the absence of the German police.

The miners throughout the Ruhr are gradually leaving their work.

Customs Barrier.

Essen, Jan. 26—The customs barrier with which the French are threatening to encircle the occupied Ruhr region is expected to become effective at midnight tonight. The occupation authorities decline to reveal their proposed plan or to indicate the methods they will take for enforcement.

"Ask Marshal Foch" was the uniform reply given the newspaper correspondents today when they asked for information. This interpreted as indicating that Marshal Foch will have headquarters in Essen and be in charge of the customs embargo, which it is presumed will permit of exports and imports to and from occupied Germany only with the consent of the French authorities. German industrialists declare that if the ring is established it will mean ultimately shutting down of industry in the Ruhr.

The mine situation was reported normal today although the Germans say the traffic situation was less favorable than on previous days. The French will attempt to operate the railway lines. Already they control the stretch between Cologne and Altessen and announce that 3,500 French railway workers are due to arrive in the occupied area tomorrow.

The post and telegraph authorities have issued an ultimatum to the French, demanding the evacuation of telephone, postal and telegraph quarters; abolition of mail censorship; removal of military patrols from governmental premises and non-interference with the government administration. No mail had been sent out of Essen for two days.

Wants Adequate Coal Supply.

Paris, Jan. 26—In his report on his visit of inspection in the Ruhr Valley, made to the Cabinet today, M. Le Trocquer, Minister of Public Works, advocated the application of a number of measures, the principal one concerning assurance of an adequate continuous supply of coke and coal to the Allies.

Other measures which he recommended dealt with the operations of the technical commissions, maintenance of order and the upkeep of proper transportation facilities in the occupied region.

Geenral Weygand, Marshal Foch's chief of staff, having finished his task in the Ruhr, will return to Paris tomorrow.

Blast Furnaces Suffer.

Blast furnaces in France have begun shutting down from lack of coke for which they have been largely dependent upon the German reparations deliveries, halted since the occupation of the Ruhr.

Fifteen furnaces in the principal metallurgical centres had their fires drawn Wednesday and Thursday and more are expected to cease operation today. Five furnaces were shut down in Luxembourg yesterday.

The lack of coke has affected the biggest plants, such as de Wendel in Lorraine and others in Thionville, Longaly and Repon and those still operating are working at reduced capacity in order to economize on fuel.

Exceptional State.

Munich, Jan. 26—An "exceptional state" which is a modified form of martial law, was proclaimed for all Bavariq tonight by the government of Premier von Knilling in consequence of prospective open air meetings by the Socialiste tomorrow.

The Fascisti organization headed by Herr Hitler had announced a convention to be held here tomorrow, to be followed by meetings throughout Bavaria on Sunday, notwithstanding the government's request that both groups of gatherings be called off. When Hitler declined to accede to the government's request, the government promptly retaliated with an order suppressing all political meetings and demonstrations.

The Reichwehr and the police throughout Bavaria announce that they are determined to stand by the government and the impression prevailed tonight that the Hitlerites will not dare oppose the government orders against gatherings.

Tore Up Tracks.

London, Jan. 26—This afternoon the railway workers in Dusseldorf tore up the railway lines, isolating Ruhr main line traffic, according to Reuters.

The French organized convoys of motor lorries, some 400 of which made their way through Reuss with rations and supplies for the troops.

Of nineteen men arrested at Dusseldorf for refusal to cooperate with the French occupation authorities fifteen are asserted by the French to be foreigners, according to Reuters' Essen correspondent.

From another source, it is learned that the identity of the men has not been established but that several Russians are believed to be among them.

A ministerial decree has been adopted, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Rome, authorizing the sending of the first party of three Italian engineers to the Ruhr region.

In line with the boycotting of Frenchmen and Belgians in the German capital, says the Berlin correspondent of Reuters, the counsellor of the French Embassy, M. St. Quentin, has received a letter from the proprietor of a well-known restaurant where he is accustomed to take lunch, requesting him to abstain from further visits to the restaurant.

Reuters Essen correspondent reports that the French have notified the burgo master of Essen that as an outcome of Thursday's trouble the troops have been ordered to fire upon any assembly exceeding 200 persons.

NO BILL IN CASE OF ST. ZACHARIE MAN

Skowhegan, Maine, Jan. 2..—The Grand Jury today filed a "no bill" in the case of Arthur Pageau of St. Zacharie, Que., held since December 12 on a technical charge of breaking, entering and larceny.

When arrested he was questioned as to his knowledge of the disappearance on November of Game Wardens David Brown and M. E. Johnson, believed by officials to have been murdered while seeking game poachers on the Canadian border about 20 miles from his home.

ACTION OF MINISTER OF JUSTICE CONDEMNED

Welland, Ont., Jan. 26—The Welland County Council adopted a resolution today condemning the action of the Minister of Justice in commuting the sentence of Harry Rutka and Nick Thomas, who were convicted for the murder of Adam Holton of Thorold. The resolution asked that all documents and petitions submitted as evidence in the request for clemency be made public.

STRONG APPEAL TO WORKINGMEN BY THE PREMIER

Hon. L. A. Taschereau In Fine Fettle At Big Rally In Sherbrooke

FEW NEW POINTS MADE

Practically Confined Himself To Review Of Work Accomplished By Government

Sherbrooke, Que., January 26—Very few new points were touched on by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of the Province of Quebec, in addressing a largely attended Liberal rally tonight at the 54th Armory in the interests of Dr. Ludger Forest, M.L.A., who is carrying the Liberal colors in the three-cornered fight in Sherbrooke County. In fact, Premier Taschereau practically confined himself to a review of the work accomplished by the Government during the past term of office, pointing out the assistance that had been given agriculture, educational institutions and the hospital, explaining the work done in building good roads and lauding the Quebec Liquor Act.

It was a largely attended meeting, almost 3,000 electors being present to hear the speakers who included W. S. Bullock, the Liberal member for Shefford; Hon. Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer; Dr. Ludger Forest, the Liberal candidate for Sherbrooke County, and Clifford Reilly.

Premier Taschereau in his opening remarks made a strong appeal for the workingman's support, pointing out the assistance that the Government had given the laboring classes. He pointed to the work that had been done in the building of good roads, and to the plans of the Government for the development of power on Lake St. John. Hon. Mr. Taschereau was in fine fettle and placed before the meeting the Liberal programme, past, present and future. He remarked upon the advantages which had accrued to the workingmen as a result of the changes made in the Compensation Act in 1909, as a result of which 99 percent of accidents receive compensation. He pointed out that as a result of the efforts of the Liberal Government, manufacturing plants were thoroughly inspected, also scaffolding, while restrictions had been placed on the working hours for women and children. He held that the workmen of the district had been well looked after by the Liberal Government, pointing out that the bridge at East Angus, the Batiscan bridge and the good roads programme had resulted in a large amount of work for local laborers.

In discussing the good roads programme, Hon. Mr. Taschereau touched pon the decision of his Government to assume full control of the Provincial highways. He stated that this was feasible only as a result of the large revenues derived from the sale of liquor under Government control. Hon. Mr. Taschereau mentioned the recent grants to the two local hospitals, $30,000 to the Sacred Heart Hospital and $10,000 to the Sherbrooke Hospital, stating "if there are any other hospitals in Sherbrooke which require help where the poor and needy are taen care of, they have only to mae a request to my Government and the Government will answer their call for assistance.

Hon. Mr. Taschereau also mentioned the grants that had been made during the past few years to aid in the fight against tuberculosis and cancer in the Province.

The Prime Minister upheld the present liquor law. He stated that the whole of the American continent had been swept by a temperance wave and that at present there was not a spot between Hudson Bay and the Mexican border where temperance laws are not in force with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia. "An attempt was made to have prohibition put into force in this Province, but the effort did not meet with success.

The people of Quebec like their liberty and do not want a Government to tell them whether they can have a drink or not.

"I believe that if the Quebec Government had not taken over the control of the sale of liquor, the Federal Government would have interfered, but I am glad to say that there is no Government in Ottawa which is strong enough to dictate to us along those lines. Never has the Province of Quebec been as temperate as it is today. If we look over Federal statistics we will find that in Montreal there were fifteen hundred arrests less than the previous year, in Quebec they average three arrests a day, in Three Rivers one a day and in Sherbrooke, less, and so on, said Hon. Mr. Taschereau. A comparison was made of the amounts spent in 1897 and in 1922, in connection with roads, agriculture, education, colonization, iron bridges, hospitals, the most conspicuous of which was the amount of $18 spent in 1897 and $6,000,000 spent last year.

The debt of the Province of Quebec was placed at $52,000,000 compared to $211,000,000 in the Province of Ontario.

Replying to the assertion that the Government had made unjust profits from the sale of liquor, Mr. Taschereau said: "Liquor is dear, yes, it is very dear, but it is not our fault. When you compare prices today with those prevailing before the war, it is, but since then the value of the liquor has doubled, insurance has gone up and many other items having a direct bearing on the ultimate cost to the consumer. The tax to the Federal Government is from $1 to $1.50 a bottle and while last year, with all the troubles, the risk and the criticism we made $15,000,000 the Federal Government received the tidy sum of $6,000,000 without incurring any risk or being involved in any trouble. The profits last year equalled 18 percent and if the profits go into the public treasury instead of into the pockets of a select, fortunate few, I think the Government is doing splendidly, inasmuch as the larger portion of th'e surplus is being used for the advantage of the country at large.

Mr. Taschereau referred to a delegation which had waited upon him earlier in the evening in connection with the construction of a new bridge over the St. Francis River, joining up east and north Sherbrooke. He contended that the Government was always interested in development of the Province and promised to send down the Government engineers to look into the matter. In conclusion he again urged the electors to make it a two-party issue and asked the County of Sherbrooke to return Dr. Ludger Forrest as the official candidate on February 5 next.

SIR H. NEWBOLT ARRIVES MONDAY

Will Inaugurate National Lectureship On English Literature In The Dominion

(Special to The Chronicle)

Montreal, Jan. 26—Sir Henry Newbolt arrives at St. John, N.B., on the 29th of this month on board the Canadian Pacific steamer "Marloch" to inaugurate the national lectureship on English literature. This lectureship scheme has as its object the bringing before the public of a constant source of information and inspiration concerning the wider aspects of education. A definite part of the programme of the National Council of Education, its actual projection, has been made possible through the co-operation of the Canadian universities, and the initiative and support of Sir Robert Falconer of Toronto, and Sir Arthur Currie of McGill.

Sir Henry Newbolt is a distinguished poet, author and educationist. He was chairman of the Special Committee created by the British Board of Education, which recently issued its report, "On the teaching of English in England", a report of far-reaching importance, because it deals with the relationship of the teaching of the mother tongue to the whole educational process and its purpose. Sir Henry Newbolt will tour Canada from coast to coast.

RECOMMEND ACCEPTING HENRY FORD'S OFFER.

Washington, January 26—Acceptance of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle shoals, provided no better offer is available and conditioned on the actual production of nitrogen for fertilizer at the rate of 40,000 tons a year, is recommended in a special report made to the American Farm Bureau Federation by Bernard M. Baruch, War time Chairman of the War Industries Board.

HON. RICHARD PARSONS DEAD IN LONDON.

London, January 26—The death is announced of the Hon. Richard C. Parsonns long noted as a waterworks and drainage expert.

The Hon. Richard Clere Parsons, superintendended the designing and construction of the water and drainage works of the city of Buenos Aires and prepared complete designs for a drainage system for the city of Petrograd in 1908. He also designed and carried out plans for numerous other works of this character.

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KAISER LIVING UNHAPPY LIFE

Second Marriage Of Former German Emperor Complete Failure

London, Jan. 26—The correspondent of the Yorkshire Evening News wiring to his paper from Doorn says:

"In spite of elaborate efforts to hide the truth, I have discovered that the second marriage of the former German Emperor has been a complete failure and that at the present moment he is living in one part of the castle, while his wife and her children are in another. I am told that a very few weeks sufficed to bring about the breakdown.

"Those who are near the ex-Kaiser have been struck by the grave alteration not in his mood but in his character. He is said to have been affected very unfavorably by the operation for gland transference he underwent before his second marriage. His own children have not forgiven him for the second marriage and his step-children avoid him.

"His means are reduced and his private expenditure strictly limited. He is living today under most unhappy family conditions. He can command neither service, affection nor companionship, and the breakdown in his domestic arrangements is painfully apparent to the very few who visit him".

Reuters Doorn correspondent, however, denies that there has been any split between Wilhelm and his bride and adds that the couple were seen together this morning when the ex-Kaiser welcomed his brother Prince Henry, who motored to Doorn from Kiel.

The former Crown Prince also has arrived in Doorn to be present furing the observance to-morrow of his father's sixty fourth birthday.

CONTRADICTORY MEETING SUNDAY

Patenaude And Ashby To Meet At St. Laurent—Mederic Martin To Speak

Montreal, Jan. 26—Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of the Province, will not speak Tuesday evening here, but will speak Thursday evening instead.

A contradictory meeting between Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Conservative and J. A. S. Ashby, Liberal, candidates for Jacques Cartier County, will be held Sunday afternoon at St. Laurent. Mayor Mederic Martin will also speak at this meeting. His Worship through an open letter to the press, invited Mr. Patenaude to attend a meeting at which he would speak.

In a letter to the Mayor today, Mr. Patenaude replies, challenging him to come to the St. Laurent meeting Sunday and inviting him to resign his seat on the Legislative Council and run in Jacques Cartier against him (Mr. Patenaude). He says:—

"Present yourself against me in Jacques Cartier, and I myself will receive you and give you all possible chances to explain your public career. Otherwise, Sir, it is not worth while to sit in your seat and play at bravery".

The Weather.

Toronto, Jan. 26—Pressure is now highest to the north of the Great Lakes and lower over British Columbia and from the Mississippi Valley to Mexico. A few light snowfalls have occurred today in parts of Ontario and the eastern portions of the Maritime Provinces. Elsewhere in the Dominion the weather has been fair.

Temperatures

	Min.	Max.
Prince Rupert	28	34
Victoria	34	40
Vancouver	28	38
Kamloops	16	22
Calgary	14	32
Edmonton	8	28
Battleford	*2	10
Prince Albert	Zero	15
Moose Jaw	2	26
Saskatoon	*5	11
Winnipeg	*8	8
Port Arthur	8	16
Parry Sound	*8	22
London	19	34
Toronto	12	32
Kingston	Zero	18
Ottawa	*14	8
Montreal	*4	8
Quebec	*10	4
St. John	18	24
Halifax	22	28

*Below zero.

Forecast:

Lower Lakes—Northerly to northeasterly winds: mostly fair and a little colder today, followed by snow in some localities tonight or on Sunday.

Georgian Bay—Northerly to north easterly winds: generally fair and moderately cold.

Ottawa Valley, Upper and Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and North Shore Fair and cold.

Maritime — Moderate to fresh northerly winds, fair and colder.

Superior—Fair and cold.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan — Fair and moderately cold.

Alberta—Fair, stationary or lower temperature.

By Appointment

HUDSON SEAL COATS
At Final Clearance Prices
$275.00

A comprehensive group of coats in lengths from 34 to 40 inches, loose flowing clever coats, cut from fine quality, full furred, lustrous skins with large shawl or square collars. The linings are of rich toned brocades.

Regular Values to $460.00

$210.00
coat of fine quality, 42 inches long. One only splendid Hudson Seal with becoming long shawl collar.
The Original Price was $325.00

Holt, Renfrew & Co. Limited

Saturday Sale of Clocks

Mantel Clocks with half hour strike and gong and fitted with eight day movements.
1 Clock in Mahogany, $22.50 for.....$12.
3 Clocks in Fumed Oak and Mahogany, $25. for .....$15.
1 Clock in Fumed Oak, $27.75 for....$17.
1 Clock in Mahogany, $37.50 for.....$25.
Alarm Clocks in Nickel, Brass and Gun Metal Finish.
24 Alarm Clocks, Nickel Cases.
Special $1.50
18 Alarm Clocks small sizes—Nickel, Brass and Gun Metal Cases.
$2.00
Regular Price $3.35
12 Alarm Clocks, Nickel Cases, luminous Dial and Hands
$3.00
Regular Price $5.50

G. Seifert & Sons
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Saturday-Specials

Fresh Eggs From Our Farm..... ....75c. dozen

PASTRY

St. Honore's.. .. ..75c. each
Cream Puffs.. .. ..60c. dozen
Apple Leaves. .. ..40c. dozen
Mille Feuilles. .. .70c. dozen
Allumettes. .. . .30c. dozen
Strawberry Tarts ..25c. dozen

French Pastry made with the finest quality Butter.

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The Most Beautiful Girl In Canada

Probably lives in Quebec. "La Revue Moderne" will decide on March the 15th.

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Choice Meats For Your Sunday Dinner

On Saturday the busy housewife must make a selection for the most important meal of the week.

For your Sunday dinner allow us to suggest a delicious roast of milk-fed veal. This is a very seasonable dish.

Roast Milk-fed Veal, per lb.....30c.
Veal Sweet Breads, per lb .....30c.
Roasts, Steer Beef, per lb.....25c.
Roast Lamb.....30c.

Phone orders receive prompt attention.

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jan26x2

WANT PREFERENCE FOR BRITISH EMPIRE STUFF

(By Canadian Press)

London, Jan 26—The British Empire Producers' Organization has sent a letter to the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme, requesting him to receive a deputation early in February to ask for a definite assurance that a preference will be given in all contracts with public bodies to firms employing British Empire labor and using British Empire materials.

CUNARD ANCHOR ANCHOR-DONALDSON

Summer Sailing Dates on Application.

FROM HALIFAX
QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.
Jan. 29 Feb. 26 ..... Ausonia
Feb. 12 Mar. 19 ..... Andania
Apr. 9 ..... Laconia
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG & LONDON
Feb. 2 Mar. 12 ..... Antonia
LONDONDERRY & GLASGOW.
Jan. 29 ..... Assyria Feb. 25 ..... Saturnia
FROM NEW YORK.
QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.
Feb. 17 Mar. 24 ..... Carmania
Apr. 7 May 5 ..... Caronia
Apr. 14 ..... Scythia
CHERBOURG & SOUTHAMPTON
Jan. 20 Feb. 20 ..... Berengaria
Mar. 20 Apr. 10 ..... Aquitania
Apr. 17 May 8 ..... Mauretania
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG & HAMBURG
Feb. 3 Mar. 10 ..... Tyrrhenia
Feb. 19 ..... Saxonia
Apr. 5 ..... Ausonia
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG & LONDON
Jan. 31 Mar. 7 ..... Antonia
Mar. 31 Apr. 28 ..... Aldania
Apr. 5 May 19 ..... Saxonia
LONDONDERRY & GLASGOW.
Jan. 27 Mar. 10 ..... Assyria
Feb. 10 Mar. 17 ..... Columbia
Feb. 23 ..... Saturnia
Mar. 31 Apr. 28 ..... Cameronia
Apr. 7 May 5 ..... Tuscania
MEDITERRANEAN and AROUND THE WORLD CRUISES.
Jan. 30..(Frank Tourist Co.)..Scythia
Feb. 7..(American Express Company) Mauretania
Feb. 10..(Independent) ..... Caronia
June 30..(Thos. Cooke & Son)...Tuscania
FROM BOSTON.
LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN.
Jan. 27 Feb. 24 ..... Ausonia
Feb. 10 Mar. 17 ..... Andania
Apr. 7 May 12 ..... Laconia

FREIGHT SAILINGS
HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL.
Jan. 29 Feb. 26 ..... Ausonia
Feb. 12 Mar. 19 ..... Andania
PORTLAND TO LONDON.
Jan. 27 ..... Canadian Mariner
Feb. 3 Vanconia Feb. 10 ..Vellavia
Feb. 17 ..Verentia Feb. 24 ..Vasconia
PORTLAND TO GLASGOW.
Feb. 1 ..Kastalia Feb. 20 ....Gracia
Mar. 8 ..... Cabotia
HALIFAX TO GLASGOW.
Jan. 29 ...Assyria Feb. 25 ..Saturnia
ST. JOHN, GLASGOW & AVONMOUTH.
Feb. 10 ...*Gracia Feb. 22 ...Alcanda
(*Does not call at Avonmouth)

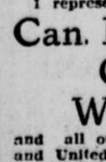
Full Information, The Robert Reford Co., Ltd., Montreal, or Local Agents.

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The Cairn Line of Steamships, Limited.
FREIGHT SERVICE
Portland to Newcastle and Leith.
Jan. 26 ..... Cairnavon
Feb. 2 ..... Cairnmona
Feb. 9 ..... Cairngowan
Feb. 16 ..... Cairnross
Feb. 23 ..... Scatwell
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited., Local Agents.

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All Sports in a Climate of Everlasting Spring
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Fastest steamers — landing passengers directly at Hamilton Dock, avoiding the inconvenience of transfer by tender.
Tickets interchangeable.
No Passports.
Sailings Twice Weekly
From New York Wed. & Sat.
Via Palatial Twin-Screw
Oil-Burning Transatlantic Liners
S. S. "Fort Victoria"
S. S. "Fort St. George"
Each 14,000 Tons Displacement
West India Lines
Steamers sailing fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demerara.
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Wm. McPherson, 53 Dalhousie St. Or Any Local Tourist Agent.

Canadian Government
Merchant Marine, Ltd.
ST. JOHN, N.B. to LIVERPOOL.
S. S. Canadian Miller ..... Feb. 20
ST. JOHN, N.B. to LONDON.
*S. S. Canadian Commander ....Jan. 31.
ST. JOHN, N.B. to CARDIFF & SWANSEA.
SS. Canadian Otter ..... Jan. 31
ST. JOHN, N.B. to GLASGOW.
SS. Canadian Voyageur ..... Feb. 15th.
HALIFAX, N.S. TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
*SS. Canadian Constructor ....Jan. 20th.
HALIFAX, N.S., to BARBADOS, TRINIDAD (A) and DEMERARA.
SS. Canadian Beaver ..... Jan. 27
(A) Trinidad Cargo accepted for Port of Spain and San Fernando at equal rates.
HALIFAX N.S. to BERMUDA, NASSAU, KINGSTON and BELIZE.
†SS. Canadian Fisher ..... Jan. 18th.
HALIFAX, N.S., to ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.
*SS. Canadian Sapper ..... Jan. 16th.
*Carries Limited Number Cabin Passengers.
†Carries First Class Passengers.
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"Fruit-a-tives" Cleared Her Skin

POINTE ST. PIERRE, P.Q.

"I suffered for three years with *terrible Eczema*. I consulted several doctors and they did not do me any good.

Then, I used one box of *"Soothe-Salva"* and two boxes of "Fruit-a-tives" and my hands are now clear. The pain is gone and there has been no return.

I think it is marvellous because no other medicine did me any good until I used "Soothe-Salva" and *"Fruit-a-tives", the wonderful medicine made from fruit"*.

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50c a box, 6 for $2.50. trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, Limited.
FROM MONTREAL, P.Q.
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Regular Sailings Every Three Weeks.

For Reservations apply to Steamship Agents or
THOMAS CREE,
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Public Notice

In conformity with a judgment of Jos. Larue, Deputy Prothonotary of the Superior Court, for the district of Quebec, dated the 25th day of January, 1923, the following immovable property known as lot one hundred and fifty-three, subdivision of lot two thousand and ninety-eight upon the cadastral plan for the parish of St. Sauveur of Quebec (2098-153) and dependencies, whereof Jeanne Guimont, minor child, issue of the marriage of late Joseph Guimont, with late Fabiola Cote, and Charles Guimont, child full age, issue of the same marriage, are undivided owners, will be sold and adjudged to the last and highest bidder therefor at the office of the undersigned notary, 147 Boulevard Langelier street, Quebec, on the 16th day of February, 1923, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, subject to the conditions of sale then and there to be announced.

Dated at Quebec this 27th day of January, 1923.

FERD. AUDET, N.P.,
147 Boulevard Langelier Street,
Quebec.

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SANTAL MIDY — Take a Take-quick a Relief CATARRH of the BLADDER (MIDY) Sale, Successful Each Capsule bears name of Beware of counterfeit

OCEAN SAILINGS.

Compiled for The Chronicle by F. S. Stocking, General Steamship Agent, 12 Du Fort Street, Quebec.

January			
27	Ausonia	Boston	Liverpool & Queenstown.
27	Celtic	N.Y.	Queenstown & Liverpool.
27	Tuscania	N.Y.	Liverpool
29	Ausonia	Halifax	Liverpool
29	Assyria	Halifax	Londonderry & Glasgow.
30	Berengaria	N. Y.	Cherbourg & Southampton.
31	Antonia	N. Y.	Plymouth & London.
31	Orbita	N.Y.	Cher, Simpton & Hambourg.
February.			
1	Chicago	N.Y.	Havre
2	Marloch	St. John	Liverpool
3	Antonia	Halifax	Ply, Cher & London.
3	Italia	N. Y.	Glasgow
3	Regina	N. Y.	Qns'tw & Liv'pl
3	Tyrrhenia	N. Y.	Ply, Cher, & Hamburg.
3	La Savoie	N. Y.	Havre
7	Niagara	N. Y.	Havre
8	La Bourdonnais	N. Y.	Vigo & Bordeaux
9	Montcalm	St. John	Liverpool
10	Andania	Boston	Qns'tw & Liverpool
10	Cedric	N. Y.	Qns'tw & Liv'pl
10	Olympic	N. Y.	Cher & S'mpton
10	Melita	St. John	Cher, S'mpton & Hamburg.
10	Noordam	N. Y.	Ply, Boulogne & Rotterdam
10	Columbia	N. Y.	Glasgow
12	Andania	Halifax	Queenstown & Liverpool
13	Aquitania	N.Y.	Cher & S'mpton
15	Rochambeau	N. Y.	Havre
16	Marburn	St. John	Liverpool & Glasgow
17	Megantic	N. Y.	West Indies
17	Baltic	N. Y.	Qns'tw & Liv'pl
17	Carmania	N. Y.	Qns'tw & Liv'pl
17	N. Amsterdam	N. Y.	Ply, Boulogne & Rotterdam.
20	Berengaria	N. Y.	Cher & Southampton.
21	Orduna	N. Y.	Cher, S'mpton & Hamburg.
21	Saxonia	N. Y.	Ply, Cher, & Hamburg.
21	France	N. Y.	Ply & Havre
22	Roussillon	N. Y.	Havre.
23	Montclare	St. John	Liverpool
23	Saturnia	N. Y.	Londonderry & Glasgow.
23	Saxonia	Halifax	Ply, Cher & Hamburg.
24	Ausonia	Boston	Qns'tw & Liverpool.
24	Celtic	N. Y.	Qns'tw & Liverpool.
24	Adriatic	N. Y.	Mediterranean
25	Canada	Halifax	Liverpool.
26	Ausonia	Halifax	Qns'tw & Liverpool.

BIG ICE FIELD OFF CAPE RACE

News Received By Dept. Of Marine And Fisheries From Cairnmona's Captain

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 26—(By Canadian Press)—News of a great ice field in the Gulf off Cape Race, came yesterday in a wireless message to the Department of Marine and Fisheries from Captain Berlin, of the steamer Cairnmona, which reported being caught in the pack off the Newfoundland Coast near Cape Race. Captain Berlin said the ice was heavily packed and extended north and south as far as the eye could reach in a field eighteen miles across, east to west. His message was timed at two o'clock yesterday afternoon and gave his position as latitude 48.02, longitude 49-15, on the eastern edge of the pack.

A message from Captain Read, of the New Brunswick-Prince Edward Island car ferry, said extraordinary ice conditions prevailed and predicted that Sydney and North Sydney harbors would be barricaded within a few days. The Stanley is still off Ingonish in the ice pack but has not reported conditions.

The Cairnmona is a British freighter of slightly under three thousand tons and was at Leith, January 10th.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Canadian Pacific steamer Marloch, from Liverpool, with 49 cabin and 119 third-class passengers, is due to arrive at St. John this afternoon.

• • •

The Canadian Pacific steamer Montcalm left Liverpool yesterday for St. John.

• • •

The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Scotland, from Southampton and Cherbourg, is due to arrive at New York today.

• • •

The Canadian Pacific steamer Montclare, with a fair list of passengers, sailed from St. John for Liverpool yesterday.

• • •

The Cunard Line steamer Berengaria, from Southampton and Cherbourg, is due to arrive at New York this evening.

• • •

The White Star-Dominion Line steamer Regina, from Liverpool and Queenstown, is due to arrive at New York tomorrow.

• • •

The Red Star Line steamer Kroonland arrived at New York yesterday afternoon from Antwerp, Southampton and Cherbourg.

• • •

The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Asia left Hong Kong at 1 p.m. Thursday for Yokohama and Vancouver, B.C.

• • •

North Sydney, N.S., Jan. 26—It is reported that the C.G.S. Stanley is renewing her attempt to reach Souris and the Magdalen Islands through the ice of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The steamer was reported to be off St. Paul's Island this morning in heavy packed drift, but as she has a good supply of coal and there were indications of the weather moderating it is hoped the attempt will prove successful.

• • •

New York, Jan. 26 — (Canadian Press)—The schooner Crintonia of Lunenburg, N.S., is afire at sea and has been abandoned by her crew, a radio message from the steamer Empress of Scotland states. The members of the crew were rescued.

• • •

St. John, N.B., Jan. 26—A wireless message received from the Canadian Pacific steamship Marloch this morning said that the steamer was due to reach Partridge Island tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock. She is coming from Liverpool and has approximately two hundred passengers. Sir Henry Newbolt is on board.

• • •

Dublin, Jan. 26—(By Canadian Press)—The possibility of developing trans-Atlantic service between some port on the west coast of Ireland and Halifax so as to make the standard journey between London and New York five and a half days, is envisaged in a motion introduced in the Irish Senate yesterday by Senator William Barrington. It was his proposal to appoint a commission to investigate the scheme and to select the most desirable west coast port. The matter was referred to a committee for future report.

(The above despatch is copyrighted in the United States by the New York Herald.)

He Used them for His Headache

Now He Praises Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Martial St. Laurent Wishes He Had Started Taking Dodd's Kidney Pills Sooner.

St. Anaclet, Que., Jan. 26 — (Special). "Your Dodd's Kidney Pills have gone me a great amount of good," so states Mr. Martial St. Laurent, who is well known and highly respected here.

"My headaches have disappeared and I am able to carry on with my occupation. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only remedy that has done me so much good."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are a kidney remedy. They strengthen the kidneys so they can do their full work of straining the impurities out of the blood. Dodd's Kidney Pills have been used for backaches, diabetes, rheumatism, dropsy, urinary troubles and heart disease. People who use them are satisfied.

Ask your neighbors about Dodd's Kidney Pills.

EXEMPT Y WELL DE E V D

Champagne that defies detection—sparkles and has a real kick—is being sympathetically manufactured in New York and sold at a profit of 3,500 per cent.

Correspondence.

Church Union

To the Editor Chronicle:—

Sir,

At a recent meeting of the Presbytery of Montreal a resolution was adopted not without opposition) bearing on the question of Church Union. In submitting the resolution, the mover, the Rev. S. J. Martin, stated that "Church Union had been finally decided upon by the Presbyterian Church". He also stressed what he called "the negative results that were being accomplished by the opponents of union among the Congregations" and then asked the question "Why should we keep our people blindfold and their minds dark".

It will certainly be new to many Presbyterians to hear that "Church Union had been finally decided upon by the Presbyterian Church".

When and where was that final decision arrived at, may with all fairness be asked? A certain number of clerics and elders may have so determined, but certainly not the people, and as they constitute the Church the final decision is in their hands.

What are the concrete facts? The Assembly of 1911 asked for a vote of the people. This vote gave 113,-000 for union and 50,733 against, out of a total membership of 298,-916. "In view of the extent of the minority", the Assembly of 1912 called a halt, and wisely so, as it had been fully agreed at all previous Assemblies that there would be no attempt to consummate union with the Methodist Church without a "clear and unmistakable mandate" from the members of the Presbyterian Church. They said it must carry "the consent of the entire membership'. In 1915, the people were asked for a second vote, which resulted in 113,600 for union and 73,735 against, in a total membership of 338,322, which had increased in the interval of the four years about 40,000. This shows only 600 more votes in 1915 in favor of the movement than in 1911, and with 23,000 more votes against it in 1915 as compared with 1911.

At the Assembly of 1916 what was attempted? Notwithstanding the large increased vote of the people against the movement, that Assembly decided to proceed, thus ignoring all that had been promised and agreed to by the previous Assemblies. In 1917, the Assembly met in Montreal and many of us who were present as Commissioners can never forget the relief experienced, when it was decided by both sides to call a truce and allow the whole matter to remain in abeyance for a year after the final settlement of the great world war then in progress and which was a burden upon so many minds and hearts.

The Assembly of 1918 and 1919 remained passive. At the Assembly of 1920 held in Ottawa an attempt was again made to re-open the question but it proved futile. The Assembly of 1921 in the face of the above facts and without regard to all previous Assemblies, resolved to consummate organic union and as speedily as possible.

As to the reference made by the mover of the resolution to what he calls the "negative results accomplished by the organized opponents of Church union among the congregations", this is merely an individual expression of opinion. Non-unionists have good reasons for believing that very definite and positive results have been accomplished against the movement, and with greater results to follow when the next vote of the people is taken.

Proceeding, the mover of the resolution then asked, "why should we keep our people blindfold and their minds dark?" Here we are in full accord.

Let the ministers throughout the Presbyterian Church from the Atlantic to the Pacific place the whole question fully and frankly before their people, without bias or leaning to either side, and then await and abide results. This was done, to the knowledge of the writer in the oldest congregation, not only in the Presbytery of Quebec, but also the oldest in the Province of Quebec. A congregation that has always wielded great influence in the councils and work of the Church at large and is in the unique position of only having had five ministers in its history of one hundred and sixty-four years, with the ministry of the present occupant of the Manse covering considerably more than one fifth of that period. Your readers will readily recognize without mention, the name of this minister, much beloved, not only by his own people but by those of all other denominations, irrespective of class or creed. At an opportune time, he placed both sides of the question fully and fairly before his congregation, leaving them to use their own individual judgment, which they did, and, almost needless to say, voted against the movement by a large majority.

It is somewhat difficult for the lay mind to understand the attitude of so many clerics on the matter at issue, many of whom have constituted themselves agitators and dictators and in some cases, transgressors, in presenting or in not presenting the question properly before their people.

The fullest information possible should be given freely and frankly, and then there will be no reason for any to remain "blindfold or their minds dark". Ecclesiastical domination true and loyal Presbyterians will not countenance or submit to without protest. The work of the Church is suffering and will continue to suffer unless a halt is soon made.

The question of union was first mooted by the clerics and not by the people, consequently, those who started the fire should now strive to put it out, and which some, to their credit be it said, are trying to do, but unfortunately some are still adding fuel to it.

Those of us who desire to remain Presbyterians must be peaceably allowed to do so. If the situation is forced and a certain element in our Church insists upon organic union then separation must come and we will say to them as Abraham of old said to his ambitious and avaricious nephew "let there be no strife between me and thee for we be brethren". This is the feeling too, that every right minded Presbyterian cherishes or should cherish towards his Methodist brethren and also towards all denominations by what ever name they may be called in so far as they are striving to carry out the purposes for which they exist. Each Church following its own methods and the people chosing the one that best meets their situation and needs.

The seconder of the resolution before the Presbytery deprecated the constant wrangling over trifles in church union and styled them "inconceivably small and pitifully trivial". With Presbyterians who know the history of their church, with all that it now stands for, and for all it has stood for in the past, to such there is nothing "inconceivably small and pitifully trivial" in their honorable efforts to uphold her doctrines, her traditions and her principles.

If such a contemplated union is to come, it will come as quietly as the dew falls, and not by forcing the situation. Generations come and pass away but the Church remains, a heritage from our fathers and one which we in turn must pass on to our children.

At the meeting in question a worthy professor in the Presbyterian College, Montreal (which was founded by Presbyterians, endowed by Presbyterians, and is supported by Presbyterians) stated that "all students in the Montreal Colleges are ready to enter into church union". This is somewhat of a surprise and can it be that he has been misinformed. For the future welfare of the students, as well as for the people to whom they will minister later, let us hope that the good professor is mistaken.

An amendment to the resolution was submitted by one of the most prominent laymen of the Presbytery, and although defeated, it is the one that will no doubt eventually carry when the people are given the opportunity. The one adopted should not therefore be taken too seriously by the opponents of union in Montreal or elsewhere nor accepted as an indication that "church union had finally been decided upon by the Presbyterian Church".

Robert Stewart...

Quebec, January 26, 1923.

DR. SCOTT'S LETTERS.

To the Editor, Quebec Chronicle,

Sir,—Dr. Ephraim Scott has again released one of his periodical letters on the question of Church Union.

Dr. Scott uses very strong language in this latest effort. Some of his phrases read like the words of a man who is very much afraid, and doubtless are intended to produce a state of panic in the minds of his readers, as he recounts the fearful things that are to happen when the Presbyterian Church joins itself with the Methodist and Congregational Communions. Such terms as "coerce," "drive," "disband," "iniquitous," "O.B.U." are some of Dr. Scott's favorites. These terms are not new. Dr. Scott and his Anti-Unionist friends have used them before.

Does Dr. Scott condemn the "Bill," which he styles "the latest thing in Church coercion," because the spiritual welfare of the members of the Presbyterian Church are in danger? Is it because the evangelistic and missionary enterprises of the Church are likely to suffer? No, Dr. Scott knows that these will all be taken care of. He is afraid only for the property and for the vested rights of the Church. That there should be a cleavage both East and West and between East and West in the Canadian Church, should Union be even postponed, does not cause Dr. Scott any anxiety That there should be a sharp division between urban and rural in Canada does not cost him a thought. He is afraid only for the property. Is the influence of "Alexander the coppersmith so great in Montreal?"

Why does Dr. Scott condemn the "Bill?" It is because he fears the legislatures will pass it. He says "no just legislature will do a thing so unrighteous" because there is no mandate from the people. Dr. Scott knows that this "Bill" carries with it a mandate that no legislature in Canada will disregard. Will Dr Scott affirm that there is no mandate attached to a Bill approved by the General Conference of the Methodist Church, representing as it does, over two millions of the people of Canada? It seems to be nothing to Dr. Scott that the General Assembly of the Church of his fathers has time and again by a majority of four to one declared in favour of Union. Dr. Scott will not permit himself to believe that the members of the Presbyterian Church on two occasions have given large majorities in favor of Union.

Dr. Scott condemns the "Bill" because he thinks it will create an ecclesiastical O.B.U. This is a most offensive term. Its use is beneath the dignity and good taste that would be expected from one of Dr Scott's experience and position in the Church. Dr. Scott commits the unpardonable sin of suggesting all through his letter that those who become members of the United Church of Canada will thereby cease to act any longer as Christian men and women.

Does Dr. Scott forget the character of the men, with whom he has been associated all his life. Has he forgotten Dr. Caven and Dr. Patrick? Does he forget that he includes in his offensive term and in his enumeration of these deeds of infamy such men as the Principals of almost all our colleges, the President of the University of Toronto and many other outstanding men of the Dominion who cannot be regarded as belonging to the ranks of those who would so wantonly despoil the Church of their Fathers.

(Signed.) W. A. BREMNER.

Cobourg, Ont.,
January 24, 1923.

The Poor Man's Friend.—Put up in small bottles that are easily portable and sold for a very small sum, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil possesses power in concentrated form. Its cheapness and the varied uses to which it can be put make it the poor man's friend. No dealer's stock is complete without it.

You never can tell. A man may have his ups and down, and still be on the level.—Springfield, Ill. State Journal.

"FASHION-CRAFT"
$25,000 of stock of first class merchandise for men, to be sold at a discount of 20%.
L. A. ROY, Prop.
168 St. John Street.

MOTORS INSPIRED BY "BUGGY" DAYS

Every Auto Type Known Today Direct Descendant Of Some Carriage Body

Of late much has been said and written of th need for standardized nomenclature in designing automobile body styles.

Manufacturers, it is claimed have given aliases and nom de plumes to recognized body types, long known by the names of original christening Anything on four wheels, with possible exception of a perambulator and a roller skate needs to be seen to be recognized. Its cognomen, as applied by motor car manufacturers, fails to convey any sort of an accurate mind-picture of the vehicle. This failing is especially noticeable in the write-your-own ticket, nomenclature of closed cars.

A well known automobile designer in the country, a pioneer of the industry, who has made a life-long study of his work, points out that almost every motor car type known today is a direct descendant of some carriage body in vogue for centuries. A few bodies, entirely knew in conception have been introduced in later years, but these variations have not proved of much practical value, and accordingly have failed to survive in popular favor.

Well Developed

"Carriage bodies, as known before the day of the automobile, were the result of centuries of development," he states. "Often these vehicles were of simple, sometimes of very elaborate design, dependent upon the transportation requirements of the owner and his position in society.

"It was perfectly natural when the automobile was introduced that the body types should follow identically those of the horse-drawn vehicles. Soon it was fund, however, that the automobile demanded a body of stronger, more durable construction, due to the great mileage made possible by the motor, and the greater speed.

"The need for quantity production likewise influenced changes in design and manufacturing methods. In less than twnty-five years the art of body building progressed in far greater measure than it had in several previous centuries. Appearance was bettered, construction improved, production methods greatly advanced but the body as a type—determined by passenger carrying capacity, number of passenger compartments, and the extent of side and overhead protection to passengers—has known to new developments. A brougham is as truly a brougham today as was Lord Brougham's famous carriage; a landaulet is as certainly a landaulet as those vehicles which originated in the city of Landau. Their names may have changed, but not their types.

Better Service

"Neither has there been any deviation in the aims and purposes of coach builders throughout the years. Always development has been toward greater utility and service, finer, more complete luxury and comfort without extravagance. Motor body builders have adhered to this thought. Every recource of engineering and every facility to manufacture has been exercised to meet the public demand for sturdy, reliable vehicle of beauty and simple luxury.

"It is possible that some morning we will awaken to behold some basically new body style—but not until the requirements of motorists insist upon a fundamental change. In the meantime body builders may continue to christen their produce according to their fancy, refinements may be instituted, appointments may be made more complete—but it remains a fact that bodies have not changed in type, nor has the public demand which inspired those types."

WINTER HARD ON BABY

The winter season s a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is so often stormy that the mother does not get him out in the fresh air as often as she should. He catches colds which rack his little system; his stomach and bowels get out of order and he becomes peevish and cross. To guard against this the mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They regulate the stomach and bowels and break up colds. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DIESEL ENGINES VERSUS GASOLINE OR STEAM PRIME MOVERS.

In an article comparing the economies effected by the Diesel engine in contrast with either gasoline or steam prime movers, "Speed Up" says, that although both are internal combustion engines, the basic principles of the gasoline and Diesel engines are unrelatedly different. As everyone knows, the gasoline engine draws into its cylinder, on the suction stroke, a variable quantity of fuel, dependent upon the throttle opening of the carburetor. This charge is then compressed and exploded by an igniting spark, with consequent higher pressures. In as much as the quantity of fuel mixture drawn into the cylinders changes, the compression varies, producing what is called the variable-compression engine.

On the other hand, the Diesel engine on its suction stroke, draws in a constant quantity of pure atmospheric air. This is compressed to a pressure of approximately 450 pounds per square inch. A small amount of fuel oil is then injected into the combustion space, which, due to the high temperature of the air, commences to burn and not explode. The speed and power of the engine is controlled by the quantity of fuel injected, thus producing a constant-compression engine; whereas with the gasoline engine, the most economical results are obtained when running at about threefourths full load. The Diesel engine performs best at full power.

Furthermore, the gasoline engine rarely produces a thermal efficiency of higher than 24 per cent., while the average Diesel engine invariably shows a thermal efficiency of 32 per cent. A most favorable allowance for a steam engine of 100 B.H.P. would be as follows: Useful work, 13 per cent.; froction 2.0 per cent.; condenser and radiation, 57 per cent.; boiler losses, 28 per cent. In a Diesel engine of 100 B.H.P., the heat utilization would amount to: Useful work, 32 per cent.; friction, 9 per cent.; heat absorbed by cooling water, 33 per cent.; heat in exhause gases, 25 per cent. When a similar quantity of heat units are utilized in a Diesel and a steam engine, the useful work obtained is approximately two and one-half times in favor of the Diesel.

In comparing the steam engine with the Diesel, let us base our figures on the 100 brake horsepower hour. The oil engine costs, for fuel, 35 cents per B.H.P., as it consumes 6 1-2 gallons per hour of Diesel fuel oil costing 5 1-2c per gallon. The steam engine, in a size of less than 500 B.H.P., will consume approximately 300 pounds of coal per unit hour. Assuming a nominal price of $7.00 per ton for coal, this amounts to $1.05 per B. H.P. hour. By this, one sees that the running fuel costs of the steam installation is triple that of the oil engine. To the former must also be added the additional standby fuel costs, which are necessary in the steam engine for maintaining fire under the boilers. These losses are enormous for those vessels which must keep up steam at all times, and especially for tugboats, where full steam may be suddenly called for at any hour of the day or night. Taking these factors into consideration, actual operation of two vessels of approximately the same size has shown a saving in fuel costs for the Diesel engine of over one-seventh that of the steam installation.

Doctors Agree—



BUCKLEY'S BRONCHITIS MIXTURE

Brings sure relief from

COUGHS COLDS BRONCHITIS

RESULTS GUARANTEED At all druggists 75¢

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Sold in Quebec by J. A. Bernard, J. E. Brochu, W. Brunet & Co. Ltd., O. Couture, J. W. Gaudette, A. L. Lolicoeur, both stores); La Roche & Co., Wm. P. La Roche, J. A. Leclerc, R. F. Raymond, J. E. Turcot, Henry Willis, J. E. Dube, Jos. Masson, Levis; Maurice Dion; Chicoutimi, Pharmacie Bolly; Riviere du Loup, H. H. Page; La Mal Baie, Dr. A. Augers.

Many mothers have reason to bless Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because it has relieved the little ones of suffering and made them healthy.

"I sometimes have doubts," said one of the elders, as they sat about counting the collection for the day. "I sometimes have doubts whether there is really a Heil."

"You needn't," said the preacher. "There's got to be one."

And he pointed significantly at the suspender buttons and cent pieces in the offering.— Richmond Times-Despatch.

THE PROPER WAY TO TREAT PILES

Valuable advice and information for the treatment of every form of Piles is enclosed with each box of PAZO OINTMENT.

The remedy is guaranteed.

The price of PAZO OINTMENT is 60c and you can get it at any drug store. The advice and information goes with it.

AFTERNOON DRESSES.

Ladies are offered a last opportunity of procuring one of these attractive afternoon dresses in canton, crepe de chine, taffetas and even in lace. These are values of

$25.00 to $35.00 for..... $19.90

The same dresses in superior qualities, choice models.

Worth $45.00 for..... $24.90

25% Discount

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QUEBEC, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1923.

SHOULD BE ONLY ONE FLAG AND ONE CANADIAN NATIONALITY

Mgr. Mathieu Delivered Impressive Lecture In Laval University Last Evening—French Revolution Of 1789 Pictured In Graphic Language—Why French Catholics In Canada Are Loyal To British Flag

His Grace the Archbishop of Regina, Mgr. O. E. Mathieu, C.M.G., gave a conference to the ladies of Quebec last evening in the Laval University Lecture Hall, which was crowded to the entrance, not only with Quebec society ladies, but members of the stronger sex, as well as the clergy, to show honor to the distinguished prelate, former Rector of the Laval University, whose splendid personality has made him popular i nevery section of Canada, especially in the Province of Saskatchewan of which he is now Catholic Archbishop.

His Hon. the Lieutenant Governor Sir Charles Fitzpatrick presided over the conference and opened the meeting with a short address in which he said Mgr. Mathieu needed no introduction in his native city of Quebec as he was known, respected and beloved by every man, woman and child in the city, irrespective of creed or nationality.

Mgr. Mathieu in his opening remarks recalled the French revolution of 1789 when the priests, monks and nuns of all religious orders were banished from France and were given an asylum in England. He pictured in graphic language the terrors of that time and the distressing position in which thousands of priests and members of the religious orders were placed. When the doors of hospitable England were thrown open for them to take refuge. He quoted from the speech delivered by Pitt, the then Prime Minister of England, in the British House of Commons, uttering words of welcome and comfort from a Proestant country, and he also referred to the orders issued by the King of England, to all the Bishops of England to take up a subscription for the distressed French clergy, in exile, and the hospitable manner in which they were received and treated by the government and people of England. A historical circumstance which, His Grace said the French Catholics in Canada and especially the priesthood had never forgotten and never would forget. This, said Mgr. Mathieu, is the reason why the French Canadian clergy in Canada became and still remain loyal to England and the British flag, and never could be swerved from their loyalty, in repayment of the deep debt of gratitude owed to England, when France had turned from the Church and cast her Bishops, priests and nuns adrift, with no place of refuge, until England came to their rescue. His Grace referred to the American revolution and the invasion of Canada by the American forces, the manifesto of Carleton and the response made by the French Canadians; the appeal sent out by the Catholic Bishops to the people to rally around and protect the British flag; the part they took all in remembrance of and gratitude to England for her hospitality given the French Catholic clergy and members of the religious orders when they were driven from France at the time of the 1789 French revolution. He also referred to the war of 1812, when the same patriotism was shown by the French Canadians at the behest of their Bishops in defence of the British flag, a spirit of loyalty which will ever exist. Mgr. Mathieu said that in Canada there should only be one flag and one Canadian nationality. History teaches us that in 1775, when Anglo-Saxons came from the South towards Quebec, whose population was almost wholly French, Carleton the Governor, launched his proclamation ordering all those who did not wish to fight for the King to go out of the city. Not a single Frenchman went out; all took up arms and fought voluntary. Also, thanks to them the colony was saved, and honest John Carleton wrote to the English Parliament to say that if the colony was saved it was due to the French Canadians.

Mgr. Mathieu next dealt with the question of education in the Province of Saskatchewan which was the one mostly bound up with the future welfare of that province and is causing great anxiety and giving rise to many heated controversies He said:—

What is to be most regretted is that it is being championed and discussed in newspapers and public meetings by persons who make it an affair of sentiment and who are actuated by prejudice rather than by deep thought and sincere convictions. And so it happens that they are all the more bold and independent in their assertions and views that they are ignorant of the serious objections that may be brought against them and the difficulties of the subject which they do not even suspect.

These people write and talk. I am willing to admit that it is more often in ignorance than in malice, but one thing is certain, their ideas are false, their calumnies are atrocious and they pervert the judgement and excite the passions of those who read or listen to them; for there is no columny however much without foundation that someone cannot be found to utter it and others to believe in it.

A campaign was organized to exclude from the schools the teaching of any other than the English language, directed and inspired by the same people as those of whom one of our Governor Generals complained of in 1843, when he denounced the "hateful virulence of organism, transferred from the factious hotbeds in the Mother Country into this colony to be the source of misdeed." He referred to the words spoken by the late Sir John Macdonald to Dalton McCarthy, when the latter proposed the abolition of the French language in the North West territories:

"Are we,after one hundred years, to be less generous towards our French Canadian countrymen than were the few Empire loyalists who peopled Ontario? No. It would be a lasting disgrace for men to attempt to deprive our French Canadian friends of a privilege that was granted to them a hundred years ago by men who only spoke the English language. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, for the sake of the progress of this beautiful country, I appeal to all our friends in this House, without distinction of party, to think of the bad effect such a course would have upon their electors and to have only one desire: to make of all Canadians one people differing only by their literature and their mentality. We will all have at heart the wish to achieve the same end, our ambition will be to accomplish one thing to lay the foundations of a great country."

According to this great statesman it would be a real disgrace to wish to deprive French Canadians of the privilege of learning and speaking their language. This is nevertheless, what has been done and what is still wished to be done by narrow minded men with contracted hearts who are incapable of recognizing or being thankful for a benefit.

Sir John A. MacDonald knew and remembered that French Canadians are not strangers in this country. He knew that the French were the first masters of these immense territories which are now Canada, that the banks of our large rivers and our great lakes still keep remembrance of these heroes, that engines and steamboats were not yet set in motion ere the fiery zeal, burning in the breasts of our missionaries sought the most distant savages whom they illumined with the splendours of a divine teaching.

Sir John A. Macdonald knew French Canadians multiply themselves everywhere with prodigous rapidity, in Canada, in the United States, from ancient Acadia to the banks of the Mississipi and to the Rocky Mountains, and that if they were to disappear as a race, Canada would lose its most picturesque and original characters.

Sir John A. Macdonald kenw above all and remembered that it he had the happiness of living under the shadow of the British flag, if he had the honor of being the Prime Minister of the finest colony of England, it was due to the French Canadians.

This fact may be forgotten; it may be deliberately put aside but it remains indelibly written in history. Were it not for the loyalty of French Canadians at least in two circumstances, there would be no Canada in the British Empire.

Social Question.

The distinguished Prelate next discussed the social question, and said it was our lot to inhabit a country, into which the Creator had crowded the most admirable gifts a people could dream of. Her beautiful horizons, rich soil and marvellous variety of scenery and latent natural resources. Her two great oceans, her magnificent waterways, her immense plains and fertile valleys, the incomparable splendor of her sloping hills and the majesty of her mountain peaks, all conspired to proclaim that we live in a favored land. Yet the fact remains that there are social problems and the labor question is the supreme question of the hour now preoccupying the mind of every man, whether a legislator, an economist, man of the church , capitalist or proletarian. Bossuet comemnting on the Apostaly nse said: "I tremble when laying my hand on futurity." Had he lived in these days he would have said with more aptness still: "I tremble when laying my hand on the present."

His Grace then dwelt upon the component parts of the social edifice, which instead of being joined and dovetailed together, seems to split, disjoint and threaten the edifice with immediate ruin. He pointed out that society was formed out of the poor and the rich, the master and servant, the patrons and teachers; all such elements should toin together to meet the views of Providence, and, for the good of the Commonwealth, to keep themselves a relative equitably ordained, should toil on within the bonds of union, in charity and justice and work in union to secure universal peace. Instead of that, they that possess and they that produce are taking ground as rivals, nay, as enemies. Even antagonism between classes is rising in proportions that are every day more disquieting. Capital and labor have come to blows. On one side, there is an insatiate thirst for piecing wealth already in excess and a deplorable setting aside of obligations imposed by fortune, on the other side an array of covetousness, rivalry, rancour, hatred, violent attacks against those enjoying possession, pending the day when they can be despoiled.

The problem is not easy of solution nor free from danger; it is difficult in truth to give due precision to the respective rights and duties of the rich and the proletarian, of capitalists and workmen. What makes the problem still more perilous is the fact that it is speculated upon by men of disorder and bad faith, expert in blinding truth and driving crowds to rebellion.

Among the causes of this social evil in the present time is, in the first place, the affluence of riches stored in the hands of the few.

The right of property is without a doubt unassailable, but riches must be legitimately acquired and possessed without peril to the public interest. When their accumulation cropped in by dint of engrossment, monopoly and stock jobbing, outweighs all reasonable measure, when it sterilizes, to the profit of one man the soil, commerce and industry of all its legitimacy cannot be admitted.

A merchant may make vast purchases of corn; let him fill his granaries; but we must draw a line where he drops being a merchant to become a stockjobber and where he builds a monopoly that threatens the commonwealth. Then comes the right, then the duty of society to intervene and oppose his enterprise. That line was not always drawn. And witness what colossal fortunes, such as the most powerful kings never possessed, have centred in the hands of a few; the result has been pauperism to the masses and, as a consequence, their discontent.

His Grace in conclusion drew a picture of the part in the relations of the employer with the servant, when the master took an interest in the welfare of his workmen and looked after their families; and in the present when the master does not know his workmen, and they do not see their master, and care not for him. We unfortunately too often recall to workmen their rights and not often enough remind them of their duties. He dwelt upon the teaching to incite the workmen and the speech of an honest man and citizen bent upon fulfilling his duties and the doctrine which it was our duty to teach and tell the man who toils and suffers that toil is the law of humanity, that the work of the intellect is no less a burden than the work of the hands, that every man here below, rich or poor, passes one half of his life in hoping for happiness and the other half in regretting this hope, that riches multiply cares with responsibilities and dangers with pleasure; that social inequalities are indestructible, owing to causes that subsist as does the world and are renewed as do generations; that social superiorities deserve respect; that one must accept without revolt the share that God allotted us of the goods of this world; that wealth is not happiness, that life is a probation and not a banquet; that the true dignity of man is not attributable to riches but to virtue; and that heaven is won through pain borne with Christian fortitude; that it is the power of no man to abolish pain; that man's happiness is not found in multiplying his enjoyments along with his needs, but in moderating his desires, governing his will according to divine law; that man's end is not with in self, but in God who awaits us at the goal of a life of toil and probation to crown it with glory and immortality.

"DRY" JUDGE WAS MUCH HUMILIATED

Liquor Detective Forced Way Into His Stateroom And Searched For Liquor

Ottawa, Jan. 26—Judge Roland Millar of Hull, pronounced. prohibitionist, who carried the prohibition fight to Pontiac County before ever that measure came into effect in Ontario, was the central figure in an unusual incident on the part of one of the O.T.A. detectives on Monday night last according to a news item in the Citizen.

Accompanied by Jules Desmarais K.C., of Montreal, attorney for the Quebec Liquor Commission, the judge was en route to Ville Marie to try some liquor cases. They were in their drawing room on a C.P.R. train when a man walked into the room unannounced, and proceeded to open and search the judge's club bag.

Upon Judge Millar asking what he was doing, the man replied that he was a liquor detective for the Ontario Government and showed a badge numbered 58. Asked if he had a search warrant the officer said he didn't need one, and went on with the search.

After looking over a few articles Judge Millar states that he officer said he was satisfied but the judge insisted upon him making a complete search. When he refused Judge Millar emptied the contents of his bag on the floor. The officer when informed of the judge's identity apologized and said if he had known that he was Judge Millar he would not have conducted the search

"I consider that it was an outrage for this man to practically force his way into my stateroom and proceed to search my effects, without first informing me as to his identity and producing his authority," said Judge Millar. "I do not question his right to search any public conveyance for liquor although I understand this is open to argument. Mr. Desmarais and myself were subjected to much humiliation. The officer gave his name as Provincial Inspector S. R. Marshall An officer of the department expressed the opinion today that Marshal lhad committed an error in not having first demanded admission to the stateroom and then stating his identity, before commencing his search.

TRIAL ONLY IN APRIL

Edmonton, Alta., Jan. 26 — The trial of George Armstrong, former postmaster here, on a charge of stealing $50,000 will not be called until the April sitting of the Supreme Court of Alberta, in the opinion of lawyers and Court officials connected with the case.

23,956,000,000 FRANCS VOTED

Chamber Of Deputies, Making A Special Effort, Voted French Budget

Paris, Jan. 26—Making a special effort, the Chamber of Deputies tonight voted the 1923 budget. It did not, however, balance the budget, leaving that task to the Finance Committee, which will seek ways and means to effect an equilibrium next week. The total sum voted is 23,956,000,000 francs.

Most of the proposed economies disappeared during the lengthy discussion of the budget, which began last fall. A report that the Senate intended to take its own time discussing the budget speeded up the chamber's deliberations in the hope that a final vote would be taken before the end of February, thusoviating further provisional monthly credits.

One clause of the budget measure demands the suppression of 15,000 additional state employees, to be chosen by the head of each department, but there will be no lessening of employees in the Department of Public Instruction.

The number of effectives in the French army provided for by the budget is fixed at 630,000, including auxiliaries and all men on leave or absent for any cause.

The army appropriations are divided among the war department budget, the recoverable expenses budget and the special account for the occupation troops.

STATEMENT MADE BY ACCUSED MAN

Said He Fired Shot, According To Star Witness At Murder Enquete

Halifax, Jan. 26—"I was the man that fired that shot".

This declaration was made by Allister Munroe to Captain Jacob Kramp at the latter's place on Water Street on the day after the Corkum murder, last Hallowe'en, came out in Captain Kramp's evidence when he appeared as star witness for the prosecution at the preliminary hearing this morning of Allister Munroe charged with the murder. Captain Kramp said that Munroe came to his house at noon on the day after the murder and d'scussing the occurrence made this startling statement. He then talked of the revolver and said he did not care to lose it but feared keeping it by him by messenger. He had it six weeks witness said, when Munroe came and took possession of it. A revolver was shown the witness in court and identified as the one he had been custodian for Munroe.

Kramp then proceeded to describe his conversation with Munroe's the second night after the murder. Asked why he had gone to the Corkum store, Munroe said, according to witness:

"Captain, I went inside. The door fitted tight and Corkum said: 'Never mind the door, I'll shut it afterwards'. I walked up to the counter, took out the revolver and gave him a chance to put up his hands. Corkum said: 'Cut out the comedy'.

"It may be comedy to you, but its serious tome", Munro said, according to witness, "and I began to count, one, two then just when Corkum was putting up his hands, the revolver went off".

The witness continued:

"He told me he never intended to shoot Corkum. He wanted to scare him. Many times he has talked to me about the shooting and always he said he never did intend to shoot Corkum.

Lee Brown, gunswith, gave expert evidence that the bullet fitted the revolver in Court and testified that the revolver was one of uncommon type that he had not seen one like it fr years. Robert Myles, a chauffeur, testified having seen Munroe running across Robie Street in front of his car at about eleven thirty on the night of the tragedy. The lights on the car showed the man to be wearing a coat similar to that shown in Court.

Crown Prosecutor Cluney said there was only one other witness for the Crown and owing to the state of her health the evidence would be taken in camera this afternoon.

It is estimated poison booze will kill 1200 people in 1923 and up to you if you are among them.

READ
Today's Instalment
of
CANON SCOTT'S
NEW BOOK
"FOUR YEARS AFTER"
on page 8 of this issue.
It is being published
in serial form in this
city exclusively by the
CHRONICLE

"CANADA AND REPARATIONS"

Country Should Relinquish All Claims Against Germany Under Head Of Pensions

(By Canadian Press)

Guelph, Ont., Jan. 26—Canada should relinquish all her claims against Germany under the head of pensions and separation allowances, as they are not covered by the agreement under which Germany laid down arms and should not be included in the treaty. Canada should stand for the settlement by an impartial international committee of the amount Germany should pay and of the terms of payment, and Canadians can view without grave apprehension the present course of French policy and particularly the occupation of the Ruhr, declared Hon. Newton W. Rowell, who was one of Canada's first delegates to the League of Nations and President of the Privy Council in the War Cabinet of Right Hon. R. L. Borden. Mr. Rowell to-night addressed a joint meeting of the local Canadian and Rotarian Clubs here on "Canada and Reparations".

Mr. Rowell emphasized the sympathy felt by Canadians with France in the position in which she found herself at the close of the war, by reason of the wanton aggression of Germany.

However, he said it must be obvious that the present action of France would tend to the greater disorganization of Germany and the rest of Europe, although no one would be foolhardy enough to predict the direct ultimate outcome of the present military movement.

After dealing with the outstanding facts of the situation, Mr. Rowell pointed out the direct effect of the problem on Canada.

"Our agricultural industry today is particularly affected by the economic situation in Europe", he said. "We are now the great wheat exporting country in the world. Our wheat was never more needed than it is today, yet Europe, which needs our wheat, cannot, under the present economic conditions purchase it and the farmers of Canada have to take substantially less for their wheat than they would receive if the economic situation in Europe could be stabilized".

FIND NEW KIND OF MOUNTAIN SHEEP

Indians North Of Fort Yukon Still Regard Queen Victoria As Their Ruler

Dawson, Y.T., Jan. 26—Discovery of a species of a mountain sheep with red stripes on their backs and with straight horns has disclosed that the Indians in the village of Musroikak, 150 miles north of Fort Yukon, though now in United States territory, still regard Queen Victoria as their ruler.

Archdeacon McDonald, a pioneer missionary, translated the bible for these Indians in 1864 and taught them to pray for the health and happiness of Queen Victoria. The late Hudson Stuck, Archdeacon of the Yukon in the United States Protestant Episcopal Church, tried to persuade them that the boundary line between Alaska and Canada had shifted and that they owed allegiance to the "Great Father" 'at Washington. They did not seem to understand.

When the new kind of goats was discovered the Indians planned to attest their loyalty by sending specimens to the Right Rev. I. O. Stringer, Anglican Bishop of the Yukon. When informed that the Right Rev. Peter T. Rowe, Bishop of Alaska in the United States church, was their ecclesiastical head, they decided to send goats to both prelates.

GIRL LOST HER EYE IN PECULIAR MANNER

Sydney, N.S., Jan. 26—During the snowstorm today at Glace Bay, Geraldine MacDonald, 18, lost an eye in a peculiar manner.

The young girl was walking along Union Street with her head down to protect her face from the wind. She failed to hear a sleigh approaching from the opposite direction and walked right into it, one shaft piercing an eye and knocking her down.

Miss MacDonald was rushed to the hospital where it is stated that the eye will have to be removed.

NATION GETS FARM WHERE BURNS RESIDED

(Canadian Press Cable)

London, Jan. 26—The farm Ellisland, near Dumfries, where the famous Scottish poet Robert Burns resided from 1788 to 1797, has been given to the Nation by the direction of the late George Williamson of Edinburgh, a wealthy merchant.

The farm and buildings are to be handed over to the town of Dumfries to be maintained as a national possession and a centre of interest in Burns.

"FASHION-CRAFT"
The balance of our winter ulsters to be sacrificed at manufacturer's prices.
L. A. ROY, Prop.
168 St. John Street.

CONTROVERSIAL RALLY HELD OUTDOORS IN PORTNEUF CO.

Armand Lavergne And Lucien Cannon In Holds—Anticipated Fireworks Did Not Materialize—Shivering Electors Stood For Two Hours Listening To Speeches—Lavergne In Montmorency

(Special Staff Correspondence

Portneuf Station, P.Q., Jan. 26—The much-heralded "assemblee contradictoire" between Armand Lavergne, K.C., and Lucien Cannon, M.P., was held here this afternoon and in spite of the chilling temperature which was hovering around zero, some six hundred electors stood outdoors for two hours listening to the flow of eloquence the heat of which, however, could not entirely turn aside the bitting cold which gnawed at their limbs cold which stamp their feet, but they held out until the very last word was uttered.

The meeting was held in the open space in front of the Frenette boarding house opposite the C. P. R. station and the speakers addressed the gathering from the veranda. About six hundred people attended the meeting and the auditors included electors from all parts of the County as well as good many people from Quebec who had taken the afternoon train, upon which Armand Lavergne and Lucien Cannon also travelled to the snow-clad political arena.

Those who came to the meeting expecting fireworks and a violent display of abusive political oratory, were doomed to disappointment for the meeting, while of a contraversial nature, proved rather quiet. This may have been due in some measure, to the fact that Mr. Lavergne and Mr. Cannon are cousins, and were reluctant to dig up any skeletons. At all events those who attended the meeting took it that way, for both speakers in the course of their addresses admitted that they were kinsmen.

Although the electors had a right to expect that since the political campaign concerns Provincial elections, provincial issues would be discussed, they were disappointed in that respect too, for the burning issues of the day were glided over and much of the discussion concerned the political career of Mr. Lavergne.

The outstanding statement of the meeting was the announcement made by Armand Lavergne that he will be an Opposition candidate and will run against Premier Taschereau in Montmorency County.

There were very few interruptions during the meeting. At one point one elector interrupted Mr. Cannon.

"How about your brother in Quebec Centre?" he asked.

"I hope he will be elected", Mr. Cannon smilingly replied.

The meeting was presided over by Bonat Dussault, Prefect of the County, and Ernest Papillon, Mayor of the parish. The chairmen were proposed by Simeon Delisle, member of the House of Commons for Portneuf.

The speakers on one side were Lorenzo Frenette, Conservative candidate in the County and Armand Lavergne, while on the other side Edouard Hamel, Government candidate in the County and Lucien Cannon, were heard.

Mr. Hamel repeated the attack he had made on Mr. Lavergne in the Asembly at the last session relative to the Mr. Lavergne's speech at the Monument National in Montreal, and explained why he had moved a resolution censuring Mr. Lavergne in the House.

Mr. Lavergne defended himself and told of what he had done for the French Canadians in the course of his career, while Mr. Cannon entertained the meeting with an appreciation of Mr. Lavergne from a liberal point of view.

The first speaker was Lorenzo Frenette, the Conservative candidate. He said that he was running in the County because electors of the County had come to Quebec and had urged him to run and because he was subsequently chosen by the convention. "Le Soleil" had said that he was the candidate of a clique, but if "Le Soleil" wanted to see the candidate of the clique it would have to look to the other side. He affirmed that Mr. Hamel was not the candidate of the people, but the candidate of Taschereau, Perron et al.

Referring to the Liberal regime in this Province he said that while in 1897 the Conservatives had been obliged to levy taxes to make up for the deficits of former administrations, the per capita tax at that time was 81 cents and the Liberals denounced the Conservatives as taxers. Now, however, after 26 years of Liberal rule the taxes were $4.95 per capita. The municipalities had almost been ruined, the farmers were unable to meet their obligations. The Minister of Agriculture who painted glowing pictures of the advantages of farming life and urged all the farmers to stick to the soil had four sons, but not one of them had taken up farming. He made a general review of the political situation and predicted a big victory for the Conservatives on February 5th.

Edouard Hamel, the Liberal standard-bearer followed. He said that there were always surprises in electoral campaigns and the surprise in Portneuf on this occasion was the candidature of Mr. Frenette. The fact that his adversaries had been obliged to go outside of the County to find an opponent for him was a sign of weakness which they should have hidden. He said that Mr Frenette was the candidate of a horse-racing group and they were entering their colt in the political race, and they had retained the great jockey Armand Lavergne who had appeared on all political tracks wearing all colors, but he had never been able to establish a record. He had been challenged by Mr. Frenette to come and met Mr. Lavergne and those who thought that he would come like a timid lamb were mistaken. He said that he had been the author of a motion in the Assembly censuring Mr. Lavergne for having made an attack on the French Canadians while speaking in Montreal. He cited the words which Mr. Lavergne had uttered and added:—"These words were uttered by a man who has posed as the champion and defender of the French Canadian race. It is the greatest infamy that was ever uttered".

Turning to Mr. Lavergne he said that it was "cowardly and servile" for a man to utter such words against the French Canadians to win favor with the meeting he was addressing.

Mr. Hamel said that he had protested against Mr. Lavergne in the name of the French Canadians. He was proud of the stand he had taken and he had nothing to withdraw. It was true that Mr. Lavergne had defended the French Canadians in the past but in his speech in Monument National earlier in the winter Mr. Lavergne had proved himself a traitor to his race. Mr. Lavergne would probably say that Hamel was a servant of the Government, but he preferred that to being a servant of John H. Roberts, Editor of "The Axe". He was proud of having been a servant of the Taschereau Government which had done so much for the people and he then reviewed what had been accomplished in every branch of the administration.

Armand Lavergne followed saying that the Government was holding winter elections and was controlling the press with the hope that Mr. Hamel and others might be sent back to the Legislative Assembly to incense Premier Taschereau.

Mr. Lavergne accused the Government of having permitted fifteen notaries to escape to Mexico with the money of some 150 clients.

He believed that in the province of Quebec a man had the right to express his views, and to tell the electors the other side of the question although it might be claimed that the only infallible men in the world were the Pope and Notary Hamel.

He believed that he was a French Canadian and belonged to his race in spite oft he fact that Notary Hamel with the assistance of the 70 members of the House had passed a resolution censuring him. Mr. Hamel might be an educated man, although he was a notary, but Mr. Cannon would agree with him when he said that most of the cases which the lawyers had were on account of faulty notarial acts. He said that he had left the Liberal party on principle and here he paid a compliment to Simeon Delisle and to Lucien Cannon both members of the House of Commons.

Mr. Lavergne went into a detailed account of his struggles for the French Canadians. He said that he believed in parties, but not a party composed of a group of men around the Government manger. He charged that the French Canadian deputies, both Liberal and Conservative had failed to defend their race as they should, and had thus proved themselves cowards. They had spoken of the "damned English", but had done nothing.

Mr. Hamel—"I never referred to the English people as the 'damned English'". "Who was it who won recognition for the French Canadian race?" thundered Mr. Lavergne. "What it Hamel or was it Lavergne? I believe Mr. Hamel is sincere, but he is profoundly ignorant".

He said that if Mr. Hamel was sincere, instead of blaming him for what he had said at the Monument National he would blame, Charles Harvey, an editor of "Le Soleil", for what he had written in his book Marcel Faure, which was precisely what he had said in Montreal. There was no danger of Mr. Hamel protesting against "Le Soleil", which was paid $118,000, by the Government.

Lucien Cannon followed Mr. Lavergne. He said he had come to hear Provincial issues discussed, but all that he had heard was the cry of Mr. Lavergne, "Save the Race". He did not want to deal in personalities for Mr Lavergne was his cousin. In all families there were some who took the wrong side and Mr. Lavergne was the one who had taken it.

"Hurrah for Lavergne and long live the wrong side", shouted an admirer.

Mr. Lavergne, he said, had spoke of notaries going to Mexico, but could he candidly say anything against the honesty and respectability of Mr. Hamel.

"No, Mr. Cannon", said Mr. Lavergne.

Continuing Mr. Cannon said that Mr. Lavergne came as a Moses reborn. Mr. Lavergne had said one truthful thing and that was that he had been born in Arthabaska. He had no excuse for not being a stainless Liberal for he had attended the Laurier school. If Laurier had betrayed his race by sending troops to South Africa in 1899, how was it that Mr. Lavergne had been a candidate under Liberal colors in Montmagny in 1904.

Before posing as a champion of his race, Mr. Lavergne should have made a general confession. In 1908 Mr. Lavergne had abandoned his seat at Ottawa to attack the "robbers at Quebec". It was Sir Lomer Gouin and Hon. A. Turgeon who were then at the head of affairs in Quebec at that time. What had been the result of Mr. Lavergne's advent to the Quebec House? Before voting for Mr. Frenette in Portneuf County it would be well for the electors to think of the nonsense of Mr. Lavergne in 1908. In 1911 Lavergne and others had appealed to the people to set aside Laurier whom they had denounce as a traitor. How could a man who had betrayed Laurier then appeal to the electors now. Mr. Lavergne was the lawyer of John H. Roberts who had attacked the only French Canadian legislature in America. Roberts had been sent to jail and the American authorities were waiting for hom with another charge as soon as he got out.

"Can you take Mr. Lavergne seriously?" asked Mr. Cannon.

"No, No,", shouted a few of the electors.

Mr. Lavergne had always been on the wrong side, Mr. Cannon said. In 1922 he had been a candidate in Quebec County. He had come out as Liberal-Conservative-Nationalist-Independent candidate and had been defeated by 4,000 votes.

In his meeting at Monument National where he had charged one dollar to each one who went to hear him speak, Mr. Lavergne had said the French Canadians were all "cowards and renegades".

"He did not say that", corrected an auditor.

"If Mr. Lavergne is your defender, the least he could do is to run in this election", said Mr. Cannon.

"I will be a candidate in Montmorency, against Taschereau," announced Mr. Lavergne.

"He will beat Taschereau", predicted an admirer.

"The man who said that is evidently an ardent partisan", commented Mr. Cannon.

Having eight minutes in rebuttal, Mr. Lavergne was the last to address the meeting. He said that since Mr. Cannon had let the meeting understand that as Crown Prosecutor he had nothing but good cases he might also have told the meeting that he was paid $3,000. a year.

(Continued on Page Five)

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The Quebec Chronicle

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QUEBEC, JANUARY 27, 1923.

THE ROYAL ROMANCE.

The same good wishes that were showered upon Princess Mary when she chose for her husband an English soldier of an old Yorkshire family are being as freely extended to the Duke of York who is to marry Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon. These marriages and that of Princess Patricia of Connaught to a commoner indicate that the time is past when British royalty will choose its mates at foreign courts, and increases the hope and the belief that the Prince of Wales will wed a British girl when the time comes for him to take a wife. So far Scotland has been favored above England in this matter. Lord Lorne married Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria. He came of an old Argyleshire house. The Earl of Fife married Princess Louise Victoria, eldest daughter of King Edward. Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon is a Scotch girl, and Captain Ramsay, husband of the Princess Patricia, is also a Scotchman.

Lady Elizabeth is twenty-two years old. The Duke of York is twentyseven. She and the Prince have known each other almost from childhood and it is said that they met first at a children's party. The Strathmore family is not wealthy as great families go, it is said, much of the fortune of the house having passed to another branch. Lady Strathmore was a member of the ducal house of Portland. Her sons fought in the war and one of them, a captain in the Black Watch, was killed. Lady Elizabeth was a war worker, but in this respect was not different from most of the other fine girls in England and Scotland.

The Duke of York himself was in the navy, and was on board one of the ships in the Battle of Jutland. Later he transferred to the flying force and is a skilled aviator. As a royal Prince, he is, of course, precluded from following any other occupation than that of arms. Otherwise, it is believed that he would mae a successful man of business.

When the Prince of Wales was abroad on his travels much of the work that would otherwise have devolved on him was discharged by his younger brother. He was especially happy in the numerous addresses he delivered before business bodies, addresses that were the result of his study of business and economic conditions. Like the Prince of Wales he is fond of sport. He rides to hounds, plays polo, and tennis and racquets as well as golf. Lady Elizabeth is also fond of outdoor sport and much of the companionship of herself and her future husband has been on the tennis court, the golf links and the covert side.

Lady Elizabeth's ancestral home is Glamis Castle, immortalized by Shakespeare. One of her ancestors was a hostage to England for the ransom of James I. Another ancestor, Lady Glamis, was burned to death as a witch on Castle Hill, Edinburgh, in the sixteenth century. A third was slain in the Jacobite rebellion. Glamis Castle has quite its share of dark legends. One is to the effect that there is a secret room which nobody is permitted to enter save the Lord, his heir and the steward. As each heir comes of age his father takes him into this blood-curdling chamber and then unfolds the family secret. It is believed that at one time there was an heir infirm of mind and body and of strange appearance. He lived a great many years, but was kept to a single room and nobody was permitted to see him. This probably constitutes the family skeleton of the House of Strathmore.

DR. GRANT'S HERESIES.

Not for a number of years has North America witnessed such a church quarrel as that which has been created by Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, one of the largest and most fashionable of New York's Anglican churches. Dr. Grant denies the divinity of Christ, and expresses disbelief in the miracles recorded in the Bible. Bishop Manning has taken him to task, has explained that his views are not those which Anglican clergy are bound to present to their hearers, and that unless he recants he must leave his pulpit. Dr. Grant has declined to resign, although he has been told that a prominent place awaits him in the Unitarian fold if he chooses to do so, and it seems inevitable that there will be a trial for heresy. Such trials are always most distressing to the members of the Church involved and rarely have any beneficial effect upon religion. But the position of Dr. Grant may make one inevitable in the present case.

It has been known for some time that Dr. Grant, one of the most eminent and popular of New York clergymen, held broad views, and it now seems apparent that they have been growing broader and broader all the time. A few months ago he reached the front pages of the newspapers, when his engagement to Mrs. Lydig, a divorced woman, was announced, only to be followed later by the statement of Bishop Manning that he could not countenance the marriage. This did not cause the clergyman to cancel the engagement, for it still holds, and it is likely that in a short time the marriage will take place. It has been quite possible that Dr. Grant might be relieved of his charge through the marriage, and he possibly prefers to have to give up his pulpit on another ground. He has put himself forward as the champion of what he probably calls a rational religion. His sermon last Sunday closed with an impassioned appeal to his congregation to stand by him. The applause and the crowded building are said to have been more suggestive of a theatre at which a popular play was being presented than of a church.

Dr. Grant's argument as presented in his sermon was broadly based upon the assertion that religious ideas, like other ideas, were not static, but were subject like all other ideas to the process of growth and revision. He spoke of the famous Briggs' heresy trial of some years ago when Dr. Briggs was expelled from the Baptist Church, but later told Dr. Grant that those who had condemned him had later come round to his way of thinking. He quoted prominent Church of England clergymen to the effect that they could get along without the miraculous. He quoted psychologists like William James, who said: "True ideas are those which can assimilate, validate, corroborate and verify." Ideas that did not fulfill these tests should be rejected, no matter from what source they were derived. Certain ideas in the Bible could not stand the test and they should be swept away.

Dr. Grant may quote all the authorities that he desires, but he cannot alter the essential fact, though by the attraction of his personal reputation he may divert attention therefrom. The Church to which he belongs has certain distinctive doctrines that he has been solemnly sworn to accept and to teach. If his conscience no longer permits him to assent to those doctrines, then he may be justified in bearing witness to the new light that he believes himself to have received, but only on condition that he sever his connection with the Church whose foundations rest upon those doctrines against which he is in open revolt. Dr. Grant is reported to be unwilling either to recant or to resign and, if this be so, it is hard to credit him with common honesty, let alone common decency.

The fact is further noteworthy that his views do not seem to have assumed their present extreme form, until his desire to marry a divorcee brought him into conflict with Church discipline. It was under similar circumstances that King Henry VIII of England broke with the Roman Church, and from a similar motive. Had Dr. Grant not become enamored of Mrs. Lydig we may ask ourselves whether he would now be denying the divinity of Christ. His views we are not attempting to criticize or discuss; that surely is unnecessary. But judged by his moral principles, as defined by his acts, we have little hesitation in saying that the Episcopal Church will be well rid of a renegade teacher and that the Unitarians may find themselves to have gained a very questionable recruit.

THE REAL ROBERT BURNS.

Dr. James L. Hughes, for many years the Chief Inspector of the public schools of Toronto, author of Dickens as an Educator, Froebel's Educational Laws, and other educational works, and several volumes of verse including Stories and Musings, Songs of Gladness and Growth, Rainbows on War Clouds, Childhood's Paradise, and God Made Them Good, has recently published a volume on The Real Robert Burns, the great Scottish poet, whose anniversary was observed by all sons of St. Andrew on Thursday last. It has achieved a valuable reputation already in Britain. It is not merely that Dr. Hughes appreciates Burns as a poet; he takes Burns as a man, and is able to present a picture of him which will enable that less favored portion of humanity born outside North Britain, to understand why Burns can be revered and honored as he is by the just and righteous nation whose laureate he is acknowledged to be. Many critics, and Henley perhaps most of all, have left the impression that Burns, be he what he may as a poet, was no credit to Scotland as a son of the soil. It is not too much to say that Dr. Hughes effectively deals with the questions raised from this point of view, drunkenness, unchastity, boorishness and other charges which the "unco guid" love to dwell upon.

There are nine chapters in Dr. Hughes' book and a foreword. He sets out at once to state his point of view. "The biographers of Robert Burns criticized reputed defects of his—defects common among men of all classes and all professions of his time—but failed to give him credit for his revelations of divine wisdom. They bemoaned his lack of religion—though he was a reverently religious man—instead of telling the simple truth that he was the greatest religious reformer of his time in any part of the world. They said he was not a Christian because he did not perform certain ceremonies required by the churches, when freer and less bigoted men would have told the real fact, that he was one of the world's greatest interpreters of Christ's highest ideals—democracy and brotherhood. He still holds that high rank."

Dr. Hughes adduces evidence to refute charges of disloyalty brought against him among other attacks. The list of books that Burns had read, and not only read but studied and discussed with his father and brother as was their wont, indicates that the idea that he was an uneducated man is merely foolish. Few men have had such an acquantance wth good literature, and very few indeed are capable of using such an opportunity to such purposes. One charge Dr. Hughes disposes of is that of drunkenness. Burns wrote to a friend in 1788: "I have fought my way severely through the savage hospitality of the country—the object of all hosts being to send every guest to bed drunk if he can." These were the homes of respectable people. He declared in 1793 he had abandoned taverns altogether, but parties in private families "Do me the mischief." He was temperate beyond his time.

Burns did not attack religion. "He attacked the evils that in his time robbed religion of its vital power. . . . . He attacked superstition, but not religion. He attacked hypocrisy, and true men are grateful to him because he did so; . . . bigotry, predestination (taught in its most repellent form in the time of Burns), the equally repellent doctrine that 'God sends men to hell for His own glory;' fear of hell as a basis of religious life; faith without works; religious gloom; and the spirit of the unco guid. He helped to free religion from these evils more than any other man of his time did; but that was just the opposite of attacking religion." Dr. Hughes wisely points out that it is unfair to Burns or his enemies to judge them by the conditions of our own time. "He had a clear vision of a higher, holier religion than the one they preached."

Dr. Hughes is exceptionally illuminating in his chapter on Burns' experiences with women. He loved Nellie Kirkpatrick when he was fifteen, and Peggy Thomson when he was seventeen. His love for Nellie, Burns said, made him a poet. When he was 21 he met Alison Begbie, the original of Mary Morison (which Dr. Hughes spells with two R's), and desired to marry her, but she refused. At 25 he met Jean Armour, the mother of his first child, and married her under Scots law, but her father tore up the certificate and refused to recognize the marriage. Thinking he had lost her he subsequently prepared to marry Mary Campbell, but she died on the eve of the wedding. He subsequently re-married Jean Armour. Mrs W'Lehose, known as Clarinda, with whom he carried on a platonic correspondence, was another of his inspirations, and their letters are an education to read.

Dr. Hughes acquits Burns of the charge of being a light-of-love. His chapters on Burns and brotherhood, as a democrat and as a philosopher, are most interesting condensations, and his final tabulation of the development of Burns to an ingenious and enlightening conception. The book must create a new and loftier impression of Burns among readers, and explain his fame to those who have not been able to appreciate it.

A Verse Or Two

A DOG'S QUESTION.

Why can't my master understand? I do my best to talk,
I bark and jump and frisk around when begging for a walk.
I try to tell him how I am, and where I want to go,
But still he does not understand, or seem to want to know.
When he comes home I bark around to tell how glad I feel,
And when to supper he sits down, towards his chair I steal
I like to look up in his face and see the cheery smile.
I know then that I'm pleasing him, at once life seems worth while,
But I would really like to talk, and tell you all I know,
We make our dog friends understand, but humans are so slow.
We have to bark and bark and bark to let them know we're there,
And sometimes when we bark too much—I really think they swear.
Now have a thought for us poor dogs; we do the best we know,
We bark around and make a noise—it helps our lungs to grow,
But we have feelings like the rest, and like a kind caress
And something nice to eat and drink, do this and God will bless.

—S. B. Herbert, in Mail and Empire.

Correspondence.

Irish Consular Service,
Suite 1025-9 Temple Court,
119 Nassau Street,
New York City.
24th January, 1923.

DEFENDS IRISH FREE STATE.

The Editor,
Chronicle, Quebec.

Dear Sir:—

I trust that you will be able to find space for the enclosed letter, which is a copy of one sent to an Irish friend in Canada, who criticized my actions in accepting the position of Irish Consul in New York, as a set-off to the campaign now being waged by a small minority against the Irish Free State.

Thanking you in anticipation,
Yours truly,
LINDSAY CRAWFORD.

Dear Sir:—

Your letter of the 2nd instant was an unpleasant surprise and I feel that nothing I can say will have the slightest effect upon you in your present irrational mood. To be called a "traitor" by old friends is not without parallel in my past career and I think you will give me credit for a courage that is higher than mere physical courage in refusing to be influenced in the slightest degree by such unworthy suspicions. It must be known to you that it is untrue to assert that I have abandoned my principles in order to accept this position. My opinions are on record in letters to the Montreal Local Council, S. D. L. and elsewhere, long before the present position was offered to me. They are to be found also in my letter of resignation to Mr. Thomas R. Donovan, dated 29th of November last, which he has neglected to place before the National Executive—in the hope apparently of misrepresenting me in his campaign of disruption in Canada. I did not seek the present position, but when the offer came to me I felt that it was a privilege to be able to work for Ireland in a department which hitherto had been a neutral zone, having the support of both sides. My business here is to promote Irish trade, and it is strange to find among any section of our people any hostility to work so obviously non-political and of such practical value to Ireland. So far from abandoning my principes, time will decide that I have followed the only practical course open to those who love Ireland—and by Ireland I mean the Irish people. It is not correct to say that I "have gone over to the Irish Free State". It is more true to say that I have elected to stand with the Irish people. If this be a crime, it is a crime which you and others committed in the past when you decided to accept Parnell's home rule bill, and later when you were prepared to accept Redmond's home rule bill. No one in those days was regarded as a traitor in accepting all that could be obtained, and none of us accepted those bills as the last word on the Irish question.

I remain a republican, but I refuse to ask the Irish people to fight a hopeless fight with arms when they have self-determined to advance by other methods for the present. It certainly does not lie in the mouths of people three thousand miles from the scene of action to find fault with the people of Ireland in the decision they have reached. You and I do not differ in principle, but in method. I refuse to be a party to any activity on this side that has for its object the waging of war—a war not against England or even against Carsonia, but against the Irish people, who so ately have been in the fight against England. This is not a war of freedom; it is anarchy and death. Not a single blow has been struck by your De Valera friends against England since the signing of the Treaty. They have abandoned as completely as the Free Staters, the hope of waging successful war against a powerful Empire by force of arms, and have turned with savage and unnatural ferocity against their own kith and kin. To ask me to lend support to such an unpardonable crime against Ireland is to doubt my sanity and judgment in a matter that is clear to every intelligent mind not warped by the fury of unnatural hate. The course you are pursuing lends strength to the time-honored false hood that Irishmen are incapable of governing themselves. I feel called upon to do what I can to rescue the good name of our race from such perilous depths of ridicule and oblivion. Your friends in Ireland are not destroying English houses, English railways or robbing English banks. They reserve the scourge of insensate hate for their own people and country.

Your sincerity and honesty and the memory of a close friendship, which on my side remains unweakened, impel me to review the position of the small minority in Canada, who by their actions are setting at naught the principle of self-determination to which they were pledged. I would remind them of the position they now occupy as opponents of the Irish Free State. Mr. De Valera's promise after the Treaty that he would seek his ends by constitutional methods, remains on record with his acceptance of the Truce and his unopposed election as a definite indication of his acceptance of the Treaty and all its implications; not as the end, but as the only practical way out of a situation which he had created when he accepted the Conference on Mr. Lloyd George's terms. To the present constitution he has offered no alternative of complete separation from the Empire. A knowledge of the facts will confirm the conclusion that an honourable course was open to him as the leader of the Republican Opposition in the new Dail, and that for a time he adopted this alternative to civil war. The facts also indisputable prove that the civil war in which he now is engaged was due to those who occupied the Four Courts and challenged the sovereignty of the Irish people and its elected Dail. My democratic instincts and sense of loyalty to Ireland are outraged by minority despotism. It has been my fate for many years to hear the opprobrium of my Ulster fellow-Protestants because of my opposition to the minority despotism known as the Protestant Ascendancy. The claim of Mr. De Valera and his minority to determine by force of arms the policy of Ireland finds in me the same implacable enemy of minority rule. Whatever charge you may bring against me, I cannot be accused of inconsistency or backsliding. None of the blunders or crimes with which you charge the Free State Government would justify any sane friend of Ireland in seeking to substitute for it the rule of Mr. De Valera.

I may well inquire, however, as to the standing of those in Canada who denounce as traitors all who accept the present Government in Ireland as the only obstacle to armed minority despotism and as a vantage ground from which to make further advances. I do not find among those who criticise my actions any disposition to revolt against the King and Constitution in the Dominion; no disposition to take up arms to secure the independence of the country of which they are citizens. Is there any constitutional defect in the government of Ireland that is not paralleled in the government of Canada, in regard to those symbols of national independence that must be present before a nation is recognized in international law as a sovereign State? Why should any Canadian of Irish blood place upon the people of Ireland the onus of a fight for separation from an Empire which he supinely acknowledges in the Dominion? You are well aware of the prime reason of the failure of Ireland to obtain complete sovereignty. I found no support among those who now follow Mr. De Valera in the stand I took against the establishment of the Self-Determination Leagues in the British Dominions. It was only through the activity of my Toronto friends that the De Valera plot to prevent my election as President was defeated, the ground of attack against me in private being that I was a republican. When Mr. De Valera, in support of the Self-Determination idea advanced the argument that if they in Ireland were compelled to accept less than a Republic we would save our face in Canada, from that moment I was persuaded that Mr. De Valera was prepared to accept dominion home rule in the last resort, and that the full tide of Irish agitation would not lift the movement any higher than a dominion form of settlement. Combined with the failure of the Irish in Canada to take any active interest in the fight I was waging for Canadian independence and the fact that De Valera looked to the Dominions to aid him from a Dominion platform, it was self-evident that the United States government would regard a Dominion settlement as a reasonable concession to Ireland. Looking across the border they found the Irish apparently satisfied with the Canadian form of government, and in the end the influence brought to bear from Washington by the Harding Administration, on the eve of the Arms Conference, was for a settlement along these lines. My reading of the facts in connection with the Conference in London and of the events that preceded it leaves no room for doubt that Mr. De Valera was a party to the final compromise, and that his later attempts to fasten the blame upon his colleagues is both mean and dishonest.

No, Terence MacSwiney did not die for anything less than an independent Ireland. He certainly did not die for Document No. 2. Neither did Wolfe Tone nor thousands of Irishmen before and since who sacrificed all for the National Idea. Yet later generations looked facts in the face.

It was left to De Valera and those who support him to conceive the damnable heresy that the best way to aid Ireland is to make war upon the Irish people. That you are pained by my refusal to be associated with former friends in this unconsecrated blood-tribute to the god of National Disunion, by aiding in the destruction of the existing Irish government, the only obstacle to Mr. De Valera's pernicious folly, is a reflection upon my intelligence which in quieter moments you will I trust, be the first to disavow.

Although I have written with pardonable indignation, I would ask you and the other friends who have deserted Ireland in this grave crisis of her existence, to accept the assurance that my sentiments of personal friendship remain undisturbed by the passing mood of uninformed emotionalism.

Yours truly,
LINDSAY CRAWFORD.

An Almost
Juicy Fruit Cake

Bakers and Confectioners are making it for you to save baking at home and so that those who like it may have it often without giving anybody trouble.
—an almost juicy fruit cake, never crumbly or dry.
The rare flavor of delicious raisins and piquant spice—the kind of cake you like.
Try it, made with

Sun-Maid Raisins

—plump, tender, juicy fruit-meats of the very finest kind.

ACTION INVOLVES NUMEROUS POINTS

Five Distinct Parties Brought In Interest In Chicago Case

Chicago, Jan. 26 — A court action involving numerous points without any precedent and bringing in for the first time five distinct parties in interest, will come to a hearing today before the United States District Judge George A. Carpenter at Chicago. The five parties to appear are:

1.—The United States Railroad Labor Board.

2.—The national union of railroad shopcrafts workers—the Railway Employe Department of the American Federation of Labor.

3.—The railroad company, being the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, known as the "Big Four."

4.—Contractors engaged by the railroad company to operate its shops in making repairs to equipment—the Railway Service and Supply Corporation of Beech Grove, Inc.

5.—Employes of the shop contractor organized in a non-profit labor corporation entitled the "Associated Employes of Beech Grove, Inc."

Never before have five such distinct elements been joined in one court action. The primary question to be decided is whether the United States Court has the right to issue a writ of certiorari requiring the Railroad Labor Board to deliver to the court for review the record of the case forbidding railroads to contract out their shop repairs. If the Court has this right the question whether or not the Labor Board exceeded its jurisdiction may be tried on its merits.

This case brings into court for the first time since the establishmetn of the Labor Board a test of a railroad's right to contract with an outside firm for the operation of its shops in making equipment repairs. The Railroad Labor Board ruled that such action by a railroad was illegal and contrary to the Transportation Act, in that it removed the shop employes from the jurisdiction of the Labor Board in the fixing of their wages and working conditions and that such contracts were null and void.

The Beech Grove repair shops at Indianapolis of the Big Four Railway were taken over a year ago by the Railway Service and Supply Company, under contract for their operation. The contracting firm restored "piece work," or wage payments made on the basis of amount of work performed. The shopcrafts unions favored continuation of payment by the hour, which had supplanted piece-work during wartime government control and which was approved by the Labor Board. The workers in the Beech Grove shops accepted the piece-work basis and after trial unanimously petitioned for its continuance, stating that it was more favorable to them both from the standpoint of wages and working conditions than the Labor Board hourly basis.

Following the strike call in July, the Labor Board ruled that members of the shop crafts unions who quit the service were without standing and urged the forces of shop workers who remained and the new men employed to form new organisations, which would be recognized and dealt with by the Labor Board.

The Beech Grove workers organized into a body unique in American Labor annals, assuming full responsibility for their actions by incorporating under the laws of Indiana under the name of the "Associated Employes of Beech Grove, Inc."

The court action was instituted by the Railway Service and Supply Company in a petition asking for a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Labor Board declaring its contract null and void. The petiton was followed by a similar petition of the Associated Employes of Beech Grove, Inc., seeking the same relief, on the ground that their rights of employment had been invaded. The court on its own motion then required the shopcrafts union and the railroad company to appear.

The employes and employers are acting in concert in the case, both declaring their present relations are satisfactory and should not be disturbed.

The men at work claim that they are making greater earnings than they would under the Labor Board regulations and the railroad company insists that the arrangement enables it to have its equipment repaired at lesser cost.

GIRLS! BEAUTIFY HAIR AT ONCE

Try This! Hair Appears Soft, Colorful and Abundant —A Gleamy Mass

35 Cent Bottle of "Danderine" Also Ends Dandruff; Falling Hair!



A "Danderine Beauty Treatment" will immediately double the attractiveness of your hair. Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a tiem; this will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and possess an incomparable softness, lustre and really appear twice as thick and abundant—a mass of luxuriant, glinty, colorful hair.

Besides beautifying the hair, Danderine eradicates dandruff; invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair.

Danderine is the best, cheapest and most delightful hair corrective and tonic. It is to the hair what fresh showers of rain are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, vitalizes and strengthens them. Its stimulating properties help the hair to grow long, heavy, strong.

You can surely have beautiful hair, and lots of it, if you will spend 35 cents for a bottle of Danderine at any drug store or toilet counter. It is not greasy oily or sticky.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — Sheffield silver and antique furniture for one week only. Apply Mrs. David Mitchell, 24 St. Ann street, between 9.30 and 3 p.m. jan25x6

FOR SALE—Sewing machines, new or used. $10.00 and upwards. Also a machine for tailoring and a button-hole machine. Apply to W. Bissette, 121 St. John street. Phone 158. jan26x6

FOR SALE—Two farms on St. Foy Road. One of 100 acres with house and outbuildings, and another of 30 acres with buildings. Apply to Mr. Ed. Rochon, 4 Joffre Avenue. Phone 4969. jan22,24,27,29,31,feb3x6

PERSONAL.

MARRY — For speedy marriage, absolutely the best, largest in the country, established 19 years; thousand wealthy merchants, both sexes, wishing early marriage; confidential description free. The Old Reliable Club. Mrs. Wrubel. Box 26, Oakland, Calif. Jan. 6,13,20,27x4.

MARRY—World's Leading Correspondence Club for lonely people. Many worth to $400,000. Quick results guaranteed. Confidential list Free. Honorable Ralph Hydo, 8, San Francisco. Dec.30x1aw.satx26

HAVE YOU TRIED the celebrated secret preparation for the hair, made by Delphis Bouchard. Principal depot, W. Brunet, 139 St. Joseph street, Quebec. On sale at all drug stores. jan23x6

FRED CARBONNEAU

Composer of "Thinking of Love" and "Let Me Dance," and orchestra have pleasure in informing their Quebec customers that they are at their disposal for dansants, teas, weddings, banquets, receptions, etc. Apply 123 Bagot St. Phone 6317J. jan12x1m

HOMEWORK.

HOME WORK — We require parties to knot men's wool socks, etc., for us at home, either with machine or by hand. Send stamped addressed envelope for information The Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co., Dept. 6, Orillia, Ont.

Classified Advts.

WANTED.

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

WANTED — Gentleman wants room and board with French family. Desirous of learning French. Apply G.S.C., care Chronicle. jan26x6

ONE MAN WANTED in each County to appoint agents to sell our Magic Gas, a guaranteed product. $1. box gives 500 miles, sells on sight. $500 monthly easy. Write quick. Lefebvre Bros., North Lancaster, Ont. Jan20x1aw,satx2.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS — PYRO FIRE EXTINGUISHER — A NEW INVENTION weighs only 3 lbs. Excells work of heavy, high priced devices. Guaranteed. Selling like wild fire in organized territory—price only $2. Agents profit over 100 P.C. J. S. Perry, P.E.I. sold 750 last thirty days. Alvin McAulay placed 14 in two hours. Write for agency today. Pyro Fire Extinguisher Co., 609 Echo Drive, Ottawa, Ont. Jan. 6,13,20,27x4.

AGENTS.—Our needles sell on sight, big profits. Sample 15c. Dept. I. Pare Bros. 416 St. Nicholas Bldg., Montreal.

MALE HELP WANTED.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Beginners $150-$250 monthly (which position?) Write Railway Care of Chronicle.

TO LET.

Office to Let

Offices of the late J. B. MORRISSETTE, 72 Peter street, to let, at present occupied by Belleau, Auger & Turgeon, Ltd. Excellent location for assurance office, bank or broker's office. For information apply to Alfred Savard, advocate, 126 St. Peter St. jan23x7

TO LET—An office situated at the corner of St. John and D'Youville, heated. An excellent location for a doctor or a dentist, 4 rooms. Apply to the Semi-Ready store, 168 St. John street. jan22x6

TO LET—Two stores, one heated, at No. 15 St. Foy Road, and the other a small store, not heated, on Cartier Avenue. For further information apply to 4 Cartier Avenue, Town of Montcalm. jan24x6

TO LET—Three dwellings, Nos. 9 and 15 Cartier Avenue, and two dwellings on Joffre Avenue. Apply to Mr. Ed. Rochon, 4 Joffre Avenue. Phone 4969. jan22,24,27,29,31,feb3x6

TO RENT—Flat 8 rooms, nicely furnished (1 single and 2 double bedrooms), heated, gas stove, electric light. From May 1st until Nov. 1st. Apply 77 St. Michael street. Phone 4486. jan23,25,27x3

FLAT TO LET—Six rooms and bath room, hardwood floors, finish modern, heated, clear of garbage, at 112 Marquette street, corner of Bougainville Avenue. $45.00 per month. Telephone 2037W. jan27x6

TO LET — Flats, ground floor and heated; no snow or garbage; provided with all modern conveniences; located at Nos. 108, 116 Abraham Hill. Also at same terms, 5 apartments located at No. 15 Charlevoix street, and 7 apartments at College, Beauport, Vallee Avenue. Apply Dr. A. Dion, 24 Palais Hill. jan27x6

House for sale on the Cape

Bright, modern house, of eleven rooms and extension kitchen, with all modern improvements, the whole in perfect order. For particulars apply to Meredith & Meredith, Notaries Public. Phone 562. jan24x6

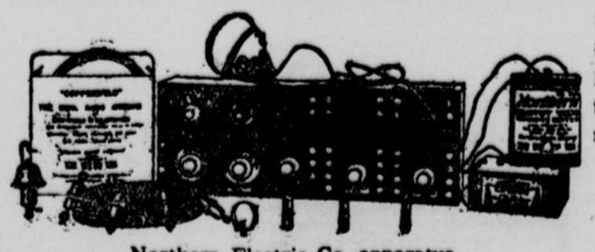
FOR SALE.

For Sale

The property of the late David S. Rickaby, centrally located on south side of St. John street (corner lot served by three streets) with 46 feet frontage on St. John street by 162 feet depth, containing 10,636 square feet. A most desirable property, exceptionally well situated and eminently suitable for practically any kind of business. For particulars apply to The Royal Trust Company, 58 St. Paul St., or to Ivy A. Rickaby, 337 St. John street. jan26,27,29,31feb3x5

FOR SALE — Magnificent residence, 189 Grande Allee, formerly occupied by the late Judge McCorkill. Apply to A. E. Pfeiffer. Phone 6408W. jan24x6

HOUSE FOR SALE — 46 St. Louis Road, one of the best locations in the city, facing the Battlefields Park. Size of lot 128 x 60. Self contained double house, garage. All of the most modern finish. Appointment to visit by phone 3430W. jan25x6



Northern Electric Co. apparatus.

Radio-telephonic receiving station R-1000 of the Northern Electric Co. functions without accumulator.

$125.00

DEMONSTRATIONS

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock at the store.

TO AMATEURS—Pieces of construction such as:—telephone, rheostat, condenser, disc, variometer, lamps, transformer, antenna wires, contact points, knobs, etc.

Dry Batteries. Accumulators.

AGENTS WANTED

G. A. VANDRY
73 GRANT ST.
Quebec

DIED.

DROLET—At Quebec, on January 25th, at the age of 36 years and 6 months, Dame Marie Blanche Courteau, wife of Arthur Drolet, Alderman of St. Sauveur Ward.

Funeral on Monday, January 29th, at 9.30, leaving her late residence, 968 St. Valier street, at 9.15, for the Sacred Heart Church and thence to St. Charles Cemetery.

Montreal papers please copy.

TURCOT—At Quebec on January 25th, 1923, Clorinde Lemieux, aged 41 years, beloved wife of Dr. Charles Turcot.

Funeral on Saturday the 27th. instant at 9.30 o'clock, leaving her late residence 138 St. Augustin street at 9.10 for the Seminary Chapel and thence to Belmont Cemetery.

VOHL—On January, the 26th inst., at the age of 84 years, Josephine DesNoyers, wife of Lieut.-Colonel Vohl.

Funeral on Monday, January 29th, leaving her late residence, 608 St. John street, at 8:45 for St. Jean Baptiste Church, thence to Belmont Cemetery.

AUDITORIUM

THIS WEEK

'MYSTERIA'

Will appear in person twice daily. He Sees All! He Knows All! also 5 Acts of Vaudeville and Wallace Reid in "Clarence."

ADMISSION: Matinee, 30c-40c; Evening 35c-55c-75c

Performances: 2 and 7.30 P.M.

jan23x4

VICTORIA

Today: Last chance to see Mae Murray in "Broadway Rose." 4 Days only starting Sunday. A man's flaming answer to "The Sheik," "Burning Sands" with Wanda Hawley, Milton Sills, Robert Cain, Jacqueline Logan. A thrilling Tale of Desert Love.

— AUDITORIUM —

WEEK OF JANUARY 29TH

The French Comic Opera Company

From the Leading Lyric Theatres of Paris

With a Chorus of 35 and Orchestra of 25.

— PROGRAMME —

Mon. "Mme Angot's Daughter"
Tues. "La Maso tte"
Wed. "The Little Duke"
Thurs. Mat. "Mme Angot"
Thurs. Eve. "The Grand Mogol"
Fri. "Drum Major's Daughter"
Sat. Mat. "The Little Duke"
Sat. Eve. "Veronique"

Evening Princes : 50c. to $2.50; Box, $3.

Matinee : 50c. to $2; Box, $2.50.

Seat sale at Theatre on and anfter January 22nd.

Director: J. A. Gauvin.

jan20,24,26,27x4

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

Alexander Lecco, D. Sc., Consulting and Analytical Chemist.

All kinds of analyses.

Phone 3146. jan10x1m

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Quebec Fire Assurance Company has been authorized by the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, under License No. 1094 to transact in Canada the business of insurance against damage to property of any kind caused by the explosion of natural or other gas in addition to fire insurance, for which it is already licensed.

G. H. HENDERSON,
Chief Agent.
jan27,feb2,9,16x4

Quebec, January 25, 1923.

Notice to Debtors of Mr. J. B. Dorion, Former Grocer, Cremazie Street, Quebec.

Notice is by the present given to the aforesaid debtors that the credits, according to the list, in the failure of Mr. J. B. Dorion, grocer, Cremazie street, were sold on the 19th day of December, 1922, to Mr. J. M. Turcotte.

Notice is also by the present given that the debtors should pay their accounts at the office of Messrs. Dorion & Dorion, advocates, 229 St. Joseph street, Quebec.

Salvation Army

Sunday at 8 P. M.

SPECIAL PUBLIC MEETING

Great Welcome to Commandant and Mrs. Harding, the new social officers.

Everybody heartily welcome. Entrance free.

Come and get saved. Song books provided.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. G. W. Farrell, of Montreal, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. D. D. O'Meara, for the last few days, has returned home.

BAPTIST CHURCH
Grande Allee

Rev. F. H. Wentworth, Pastor

11 a.m. Subject: "Withered Powers."

3 p.m. Sunday School.

7 p.m. Subject: "The Unknown Grave."

Strangers Cordially Welcome.

BOSTON KNIGHTS TEMPLAR ARRIVE

Reached Here Yesterday And Are Taking In Sights And Winter Sports

The Boston Commandery of Knights Templar, seventy-five strong who spent Thursday in Montreal and arrived in Quebec yesterday morning, brought with them greetings from the Boston Canadian Club to His Excellency the Governor-General. The presentation took the form of an engraved address, framed in mahogany. On one side is a print of the engraving, and on the other the original copper plate from which the engraving was made.

The presentation was made to Lt.-Col. Royal Ewing, who received it on behalf of the Governor-General at the Mount Royal Hotel Thursday night from Frederick H. Briggs, Eminent Commander of the Boston Commandery of Knights Templar, James S. Blake, Grand Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, was also present.

The address read as follows:—

"To His Excellency the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada, Sir Julian Hedworth George, Baron Byng of Vimy and Thorpe-Soken:

"The Canadian Club of Boston, some of whose members fought under you at Vimy Ridge, takes this opportunity of sending to you and the people of Canada by Eminent Sir Frederick Huntingdon Briggs, Commanding Boston Commandery Knights Templar, this token and greeting.

"As Americans, proud of their residence and citizenship in the United States, and glorying, too, in the happy memories of their Canadian ancestry and the ideals of the British Empire, the members of the Canadian Club of Boston express to you personally their love and high esteem for the worthy qualities you have ever shown as soldier, statesman and citizen.

"American citizens who appreciate the democracy of the United States feel special satisfaction at the honor which the Empire and Dominion have conferred upon themselves in your appointment to the great office which you grace.

"They are assured that the glorious record of the Dominion in peace or in war will, under your auspicious guidance, follow the genius of the British Empire.

"Arthur E. Childs, President, Canadian Club of Boston, Members' Committee: Fred R. Basley, vice-president, Roy Davis, Jno. F. Masters, Roy R. V. Burnham, secretary".

Thursday evening a banquet was given to the officers of the Grand Preceptory of Canada, and also the officers of the Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory of Montreal. Among those invited to the banquet, which was held in the Mount Royal Hotel, were Dr. A. E. Estey, Calgary, supreme grand master of Canada; E. A. Evans, Quebec, deputy grand master; W. H. A. Eckhardt, Montreal, grand chancellor, Dominion of Canada; Thomas Essery, Montreal, provincial grand prior; M. Farquerson, Montreal, presiding preceptor, Richard Coeur de Lion No. 7; John C. Mace, Montreal presiding preceptor, Melita Preceptory No. 6.

Later the Boston Knights and their party left Montreal on their private car for this city and are staying at the Chateau Frontenac.

The party which is taking in the sights and sports, will leave town tonight for Montreal en route for Boston, which will be reached in Monday morning.

The senior commander of the entire United States is among the party, and official representatives from other commanderies, including St. John's, Providence, R.I., Gethsemane, Newton, Mass., Athol, of Athol, Mass., De Molay, of Boston. The party is headed by the commander, Frederick H. Briggs, James S. Blake, grand commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, is among the group.

Names of the party registered at the Chateau Frontenac are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond, G. Stoehr, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Harvey and Miss Esther M. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dean and Miss Helen Dean, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Chapin, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Seavey, Mr. and Mrs. Earl C. Whelden, Mr. and Mrs. S. Edward Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Nickerson, Mr. and Mrs. John C. L Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Cairns, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard H. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Werner, Anthony W. Strauss and Miss Fredonia Strauss, Miss Mary H. Berry, Fred F. Stockwell and the Misses Bertha and Madeline Stockwell, Miss Margaret E. MacKenzie, Frank A. Castle Winfield L. Nourse, Daniel B. Badger, Robert W. Olivier, William L. Terhune, Alfred H. Morehouse and the Misses Helen and Ruth Morehouse, Ernest B. Knowles, Miss S. F. Cassidy, Herbert E. Smith and Christopher I. Fiye.

THREE ALARMS FOR THE FIREFIGHTERS.

The firemen were called out on three occasions last evening, two alarms for chimney fires and the other for a blaze in Grant street. The alarms were rung in from Boxes 431, 28 and 56, the first two being for chimney fires.

The alarm from Box 56 was rung in at 5.20 yesterday afternoon and was for a fire at 143 Grant street, in the premises occupied by Mr. Jobin, manufacturer's agent. The third floor of the building was pretty badly ramaged by fire, while the first and second stories suffered from smoke and water. The firemen were given a hard fight for an hour or so to subdue the flames, returning to the station only at 7 o'clock. The amount of damages could not be estimated last night.

CHARLES DORION IS CONFIDENT

Conservative Organizer Says Opposition Candidate In Every County Of District

Mr. Charles Dorion, Conservative organizer in the district of Quebec, is feeling highly pleased that his labors, with the holding of a convention in Quebec County tomorrow will be virtually at an end, an opposition candidate having been selected in every connstituency in the entire district.

In a statement yesterday Mr. Dorion said "All candidates have been chosen and all goes well. We will finish our fight on Saturday and are sure of at least 14 counties, with the possibility of 6 others, according to information at hand. A convention will be held in Quebec County on Sunday when a candidate will be named."

Another Conservative candidate has blossomed forth in the city of Quebec in the person of Mr. L. P. Robitaille, who will contest Quebec East against Mr. Louis Letourneau.

Mr. Robitaille, who has been interested in politics for thirty-five years, was born in St. Roch's and has always resided there. He has always taken a keen interest in the labor movement, and is President of the St. Roch section of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, as well as former president of the Societe Bienveillante St. Roch.

In connection with the candidature of Mr. Robitaille it is rumored that Hon. Antonin Galipeault and Mrs. Louis Letourneau may change seats, the former running in Quebec East and the latter in Bellechasse. This, however, is not taken seriously.

SULPHUR CLEARS ROUGH, RED SKIN

Face, Neck and Arms Easily Made Smooth, Says Specialist.

Any breaking out of the skin, even fiery, itching eczema, can be quickly overcome by applying a little Mentho-Sulphur, declares a noted skin specialist. Because of its germ destroying properties, this sulphur preparation begins at once to soothe irritated skin and heal eruptions such as rash, pimples and ring worm.

It seldom fails to remove the torment and disfigurement, and you do not have to wait for relief from embarrassment. Improvement quickly shows. Sufferers from skin trouble should obtain a small jar of Rowles Mentho-Sulphur from any good druggist and use it like cold cream.

NORTH SHORE TRIP OF C.G.S. MONTCALM

The C.G.S. "Montcalm" will start from Quebec on Monday or Tuesday next for the North Coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Anticosti Island, and possibly even the Magdalen Islands, so that taking advantage of the opportunity, mails will be despatched by this vessel for:—

Baie des Cedres, Baie de la Trinite, Clarke City, Esquimaux Point, Godbout, Natashquan, Seven Islands, Shelter Bay, Thunder River, Baie Ste. Claire, Ant., Ellis Bay, Anticosti, Baie Johan Beetz, Ile Michon, Aguanish, Kegaska, Gethsemani, Harrington Harbour, Tete a la Baleine, Mutton Bay, La Tabatiere, St. Augustin, Saguenay, Shekatika Bay, Old Fort Bay, Bonne Esperance, Salmon Bay, Bradore Bay, Lourdes du Blanc Sablon, and Newfoundland Labrador.

SUNDAY CONCERT AT THE CHATEAU

Another splendid programme has been prepared by Mr. J. R. Young, Musical Director for the concert tomorrow evening at the Chateau Frontenac. Miss Geraldine Gagnier well render two vocal numbers.

The following is the programme:

1—Ouverture—Muielle .....Gounod
2—Valse—Sylvia .....Delibes
3—Vocal solo—Barcorolle. .....Offenbach
By Mlle Geraldine Gagnier.
4—Selection—Herodiade ..Massenet
5—Entr'acte—Kamenoi Ostrow. .....Rubenstein
6—Vocal solo—Love, here is my heart .....Seliem
By Mlle Geraldine Gagnier.
7—Suite—Gabriele .....Rosse

MEETING OF CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERS

At the next meeting of the Quebec branch of the Canadian Institute of Engineers to be held at the Chateau Frontenac on Monday, January 29th. at 8.15 p.m. Mr Julian C. Smith, M.E.I.C., Vice-president of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., will lecture on recent advances on Hydro-Electric Developments. This meeting is open to the public.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Corner Dauphine and St. Stanislas Streets.

Rev. WM. H. STEVENS, Minister.

Sunday, January 28th, 1923.

Public Worship 11 A.M.

Subject of discourse "A Forgotten Dream."

Evening Service 7 o'clock.

Subject of discourse "Simon called Peter."

Sunday School and Bible Classes 3 P.M.

Strangers cordially welcomed.

At the evening service the Anthem: "In Dreams I Heard The Seraphim," by Faure, and the chorus "Quoniam tu Solus" from Mozart's 12th mass, will be sung by the choir.

COUNCIL FAVORS RENEWAL OF LOAN

Many Matters Of Interest Were Discussed By City Fathers Last Night

At the meeting of the City Council last night the report of the Finance Committe recommending that tenders be called for the renewal of a loan of $1,700,000 contracted some years ago. The tenders will be received up to February 15th. at 4 o'clock.

Ald. Tremblay asked if there was not a loan of $479,000 maturing shortly. Ald. Bedard, chairman of the Finance Committee, said there was, but that it was an issue which had been sold over the counter at the City Hall and that it would be renewed in he same manner.

A letter was received from the Chapter of Canons thanking the City Council for the resolution of sympathy passed in connection with the destruction of the Basilica.

Mrs. Cyrille Duquet also wrote to thank the Council for the resolution of sympathy passed on the occasion of the death of her husband who was for many years a member of the Council.

The by-law relative to the storage of gasoline was given final reading, while first reading was given to the by-law increasing the indemnities of the aldermen from $600 to $1,000 and the by law providing for the expropriation of land for the building of Franklin Hill.

The report of the Exhibition Commission relative to the tenders for the erection of a building at the Exhibition Grounds was referred to the Public Works Committee.

A report of the police committee was passed providing for the removal of the station in Blessed Sacrament parish from Marguerite Bourgeois Avenue to St. Foy Road.

Resolutions of sympathy were passed before the adjournment of the meeting. To Ald. Arthur Drolet for the death of his wife and to the Dechene family for the death of Ex-Ald. Dechene recently.

SHARPLES FIRES HIS OPENING GUN

Conservative Candidate In Quebec West Opened Campaign Last Night

Mr. W. Sharples, Conservative candidate in Quebec West, fired the opening gun of his campaign last evening when he held a meeting at his central committee room, 96 St. Peter street, which was attended by about two hundred electors of the district.

The meeting was presided over by Messrs. A. J. Carpenter and C. Veilleux, who introduced the speakers, the first of whom was Notary LaRue, who in the course of a short but eloquent address paid tribute to the candidate and said that as a good Conservative he wished in the Province of Quebec a government who would look after the weak rather than one solely interested in the big interests. He referred to Hon. Mr. Taschereau's attitude towards the International Union and to Hon. Mr. Galipeault's attitude towards the National Union, while Mr. Sauve showed a deep interest in all classes of workers.

Mr. Frank Dinan was the second speaker of the evening, and he said that the present Government had been too long in power and like all Governments who had held office beyond a reasonable time had become autocratic and was losing sight of the plain people.

Mr. Patrick Joynt, President of the Stevedores Union of Quebec, concurred in the remarks of Mr. Dinan and previous speakers, after which the candidate himself addressed the audience.

Mr. Sharples courteously but firmly attacked the present administration in nearly all departments. He compared Taschereau's and Sauve's programmes and brought out strong arguments in favor of the latter. The candidate interspersed his speech with several stories, which caused a number of laughs to go up.

Other speakers followed and the meeting dispersed after the singing of O Canada and cheering the candidate.

QUEBEC WEST.

General meeting of all the electors in Berthelot Hall, Sunday night at 8 o'clock. Mr. William Sharples, Opposition candidate, and other prominent speakers will address the meeting.

RALLY HELD IN PORTNEUF

(Continued from Page Three)

Mr. Cannon was right when he said that he (Mr. Lavergne) promised to chase the robbers from the Quebec Legislature, and here Mr. Lavergne dwelt with some force upon those who had disappeared in connection with Mousseau scandal. Not one of them had been prosecuted by the Government, but let any one of the humble electors steal, no not steal, let any one of them sell a little glass of whiskey and they were cast into jail.

He might be beaten in Montmorency, he said, but he did not care. Men passed away, but truth was eternal.

PULP AND PAPER MEN IN SESSION

Progress Of Industry In Last Ten Years Reviewed And Growth Shown

Montreal, Jan. 26—It was decided at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association at their convention here today that the time was not yet ripe to authorize an expenditure of $30,000 on the establishment of a plant for scientific and industrial research in connection with their industry. The proposal will be considered for another year.

The Secretary of the Association, Edward Beck, reviewed the progress of the industry in the last ten years. He stated that production of newsprint and paper had increased from 350,000 tons ten years ago to a present annual output of 1,090,000 tons about 60 percent of which came from this province. While the immediate outlook for the industry favored optimism, he warned against a danger of over running the permanent demand of the market. Other reports showed that despite declines in prices, Canada's total exports during the past year in pulp and paper reached a total value of $105,624,324 as against $98,319,087 last year.

Officers elected were H. F. E. Kent, Toronto, president; and George Carruthers, first vice-president, Toronto.

Survey of Conditions

A survey of conditions in the pulp and paper industry for the past year featured the activities at the morning session of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association convention at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel today.

The report of the President George M. McKee, said that last year had witnessed a large increase in the production of practically all grades of pulp and paper over the previous year. The production of newsprint was well over one million tons compared with 12,000 tons in 1921. Production of wrapping paper, books and writings have also increased considerably and the production of various grades of pulp showed increases ranging from 35 to 100 per cent.

The increased activity was reflected in the export figures which showed a great advance over the figures for 1921 and in some cases over those of 1920 which was the previous record year.

In spite of the decline in prices which had taken place the total value of the exports of pulp and paper in 1922 amounted to $105,624,324 compared with a total of $98,319,987 in 1921.

The finances of the Association were reported in a sound position. An effort will be made to make the membership of the Association one hundred per cent. of the industry. H. F. E. Kent occupied the chair.

At the annual luncheon Sir Edmund Walker was the principal speaker. S. E. Thomson, Vice-President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and General Manager of the Chicago Tribune, spoke briefly.

Officers for the coming year will be elected this evening and the convention will wind up with a banquet to-night. Professor Stephen Leacock will be the guest of honor.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS

British and Foreign Mails will be despatched as follows, next week:—

Letters, parcels and papers per SS. Ausonia, via Halifax, closing at Quebec Head-Office at 9.30 p. m., on the 27th instant.

Letter mail only per SS. Berengaria, via New York, closing at 9.30 p. m., on the 28th instant.

Letter mail only per SS. President Polk, via New York, closing at 9.30 p. m., on the 29th instant.

Letters, papers and parcels per SS. Marloch, via St. Jean, N.B., closing at 9.00 p. m., on the 31st instant.

Letter mail only per SS. George Washington, via New York closing at 9.30 p. m., on the 1st. February.

CONVALESCENT HOME TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Owing to occasional overcrowding of the city hospitals, a movement is on foot on the part of a number of English-speaking ladies to open a non-sectarian hospital, which is badly needed here.

In order to further this laudable object a meeting will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at 113 St. Ann street, and all those interested in it are urgently required to attend.

The movement is under the patronage of Lady Fitzpatrick, Mrs. J. T. Ross, Mrs. J. C. McLimont and Mrs. C. Preston and other ladies of this city.

ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY TO SIMPLE ASSAULT.

Eugene Dechene, a married man of Riviere a Pierre, who was arrested on the 11th of December last on the charge of attempted assault on a young girl, was arraigned for trial yesterday before Judge Choquette in the Court of Sessions. The accused pleaded guilty of simple assault, and excused himself on the ground that he was at the time intoxicated and not responsible. Judge Choquette, after severely lecturing the accused and pointing out the danger of liquor, sentenced him to 45 days imprisonment, to commence with the time of his arrest and detention in jail on the 17th of December. The accused, who is a middle aged man, felt his position very keenly, and with tears coursing down his cheeks promised for the future to guard against drinking liquor.

VETERANS GIVE SLIDING PARTY

The wives and lady friends of the members of the Army and Navy Veterans' Association, to the number of about one hundred, held a very successful sliding party, followed by a social and dance.

This afternoon there will be a sliding party and dance for the children of members of the Unit, commencing at three o'clock on Citadel Hill; the young people are reminded that they must bring their own toboggans.

LAUSANNE PARLEY DOOMED TO FAIL?

Turk Delegate In Pessimistic Mood As Regards Outcome Of Conference

Lausanne, Jan. 26—Failure of the Near East conference is certain, according to a statement made to the Associated Press to-night by Riza Nur, one of the members of the Turkish delegation.

Notwithstanding this pessimistic view of Riza Nur, who is the most radical of the Turkish plenipotentiaries, hope is expressed in other responsible conference quarters that things may arrange themselves at the last moment.

The Mosul controversy remains the thorniest one before the conference.

The Turks may be asked to accept on this point the decision of a special arbitration commission, of which a United States jurist would be the neutral member.

Asked if war would follow the breakdown of the conference, Riza Nur said to-night:— "God only knows. I am furious that our months of hard work here have been all for nothing".

The Russian delegation issued a statement to-night to the effect that Russia would not sign the Straits treaty. The Bulgarians threw a bomb into Balkan circles and incidentally into the Allied ranks by officially informing all the Powers that Bulgaria flatly refuses to accept the outlet to the Aegean Sea as arranged by the Allies. The Allies offered Bulgaria a port near Dedeagath under the form of a lease with the understanding that the railroad from the Bulgarian frontier would be under international control. Bulgaria, however, declared she must have complete sovereignty over the port on the Aegean and also over the special corridor along the Maritza river from the Bulgarian frontier to the sea.

Ferid Bey Recalled.

London, Jan. 26—A Constantinople message to the Exchange Telegraph reports that the Angora Government has recalled Ferid Bey, its representative at Paris on account of the turn of affairs at Lausanne.

A despatch to the Times from Salonika says that Col. Plastiras leader of the revolution in Greece, which resulted in the overthrow of King Constantine's regime, has left for Lausanne to confer with former Premier Venizelos.

STOCK BROKERS' TRIAL PUT OFF TILL SPRING

Toronto, Jan. 26—Again E. Bryant, Norris P. Bryant and Charles Izard, stock brokers were arraigned this morning in the Assizes before Mr. Justice Rose on charges of conspiracy to defraud and theft.

Gordon Waldron, K.C. for the Crown, offered no objection to the request of the defence that the trial be postponed until the next assizes but he insisted that accused should plead to the charges today.

Defence counsel objected to pleading contending that the indictment did not contain sufficient particulars. After hearing argument, His Lordship extended the time for pleading until the spring assizes. Bail was renewed.

LIEUT. WALTER HINTON REACHES PERNAMBUCO

Pernambuco, Brazil, Jan. 26—Lieut. Walter Hinton, flying in the seaplane Sampaio Correreia II, on his flight from New York to Rio Janeiro, arrived in Pernambuco at noon today. Lieut. Hinton and his party had been delayed near Parahyba since late in December by a damaged motor. Repairs were effected last week, but Lieut. Hinton was taken seriously ill and had not sufficiently recovered until today to admit of his resuming the flight.

REVIVE KING'S MEDAL IN A DIFFERENT FORM

At The 1923 Meeting—Six Medals To Be Awarded In New Event

London, Jan. 26—(Can. Press Cable)—At the annual meeting of the Army Rifle Association here today the Chairman stated that through the offices of Earl Haig the competition for the King's medal which formerly was awarded for the best shot at home and overseas will be revived in a different form at the 1923 meeting.

The competition was dropped owing to difficulty encountered in awarding the medal to competitors coming from different parts of the Empire where the shooting conditions greatly varied from those here In the new competition six medals will be presented, one each for competition in Great Britain, India, Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

CHAUFFEUR TO STAND TRIAL OVER HOLDUP.

Montreal, Jan. 26—Judge Monet here this afternoon committed Charles Bell, chauffeur, to stand trial on a charge of participating in the holdup of January 19 last when Simeon Beaudoin, paymaster, and George Moffat, assistant purchasing agent, of the Montreal Abattoir Co. were robbed of $2,973.

Bell will apear for voluntary statement February 1.

The study of birds is reputed to have solved the problem of aerial navigation, but no goose was ever goose enough to try any stunts—Detroit News.

The meeting of the Women's Canadian Club which was postponed yesterday will be held this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock at the Chateau Frontenac.

BOULDER STOPS CAR SERVICE

Traffic Delayed Two Hours Through Large Rock Falling On Line

The Chateau Frontenac-Lomolion service of the Street Railway was interrupted yesterday afternoon from 2:20 to 4:30 o'clock, due to the blasting on Cote d'Abraham Hill, through which a large boulder fell right on the track, which took over two hours to clear, owing to the boulder having to be broken up before traffic could be resumed.

A very large boulder is hanging on the precipice which may fall at any time. Looking to the safety of the passengers, the Railway Company has taken off the large cars, which can only be operated from one end, and put on the small cars which are doubly controlled. These cars will run from St. John street to a spot near where the stone is hanging over, and passengers will then transfer into another car just below St. Genevieve Hill.

The usual service will be resumed just as soon as the dangerous boulder is removed, which, it is expected, will be about ten o'clock this morning; meanwhile the public can be asured everything will be done to facilitate their transportation.

CREAM CLEARS A STUFFED-UP HEAD

Instantly Opens Every Air Passage — Clears Throat, Too.

If your nostrils are clogged and your head is stuffed because of nasty catarrh or a cold, apply a little pure, antiseptic cream into your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage, soothing and healing swollen, inflamed membranes and you get instant relief.

Try this. Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm at any drug store. Your clogged nostrils open right up; your head is clear; no more hawking or snuffling. Count fifty. All the stuffiness, dryness, struggling for breath is gone. You feel fine.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY

At the annual meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste Society held last night the following officers were elected:

President, Louis Letourneau; Joint President, J. S. Matte; Secretary, L. M. J. Thibault; Assistant Secretary, Ls. Lemay; Treasurer, J. W. Beaulieu; Assistant Treasurer, J. Dompierre; Marshal, Hebert Moisan, Assistant Marshal, Stanislas Hamel; General Auditor, J. E. Dion; Assistant Auditor, L. Crepeault; Chaplain, Canon Garneau.

$500.00 Reward

Five hundred dollars REWARD will be paid by THE CANADIAN FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION to anyone furnishing such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of any party, or parties, concerned in the fire on the premises of STEPHENS PERGANTES situated 94-98 on the east side of Crown Street QUEBEC CITY on the morning of 26th NOVEMBER 1922, occupied as ice-cream parlour.

The above reward will be paid upon the certificate of the CROWN ATTORNEY or PROSECUTOR.

524 Coristine Bldg. MONTREAL, P.Q.

Leonard Howgate, Secretary.

Jan.26x2

JANUARY SALE DISCOUNT OF

15% to 50%

in all Departments

Specials Bargains for To-day

Fancy Dress Goods, job, per yard.....39c.
Serges, black and colors. Value $1.50, for.....98c.
Plaid Dress Goods. Priced $1.50, for.....69c.
Coatings of all qualities, less.....25 Percent
Linen Table Cloths, White, less.....25 Percent
1,000 yards of fine quality Nainsook. Per yard.....22c.
Remnants of Nainsook. Per yard.....19c.
Remnants of 36 inch White Flannellette. Per yard.....25c.
Long Cloth of good quality. Per yard.....30c.
The best quality Cambric. Per yard.....40c.

LINGERIE OF ALL QUALITIES LESS 15%

SPECIAL : Corset Covers, trimmed with lace and embroideries. Value 75c., for.....39c.

SHOES

Cravanette Boots, Brown and Black, for ladies. Value $6.00, for.....$1.95
Kid Boots, Black and Brown, for ladies. Value $6, for..$1.95
Shoes for ladies, sizes 2 1-2 to 7. Values $3.50 to $6, for..$1.95

HOSIERY

1,200 pairs of Stockings (seconds), for ladies and children, in Silk, at per pair.....25c.
In Union Cashmtre, at 19c. Six pairs for.....$1.00
In All Wool Cashmere at 3 pairs for.....$1.00
In Cotton at 3 pairs for.....25c.
300 pairs of full fashioned All Wool Cashmere Natural, for ladies. Value $1.25, at 2 pairs for.....$1.25

Auto Lottery Tickets Free on all purchases.

Faguy, Lepinay & Fils

254 to 264 St. John Street. Tel. 8300

FAST MONTREAL NATIONAL TEAM HERE TOMORROW

NATIONALS OF MONTREAL WILL PLAY EXHIBITION MATCH WITH QUEBEC TOMORROW AFTERNOON

Locals Will Have To Show High Class Brand Of Hockey To Defeat Montrealers—Contest Will Commence At Three O'Clock Sharp—George Acquin To Referee

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Arena is the day, hour and place set for the exhibition hockey match between the Quebec team of the Province of Quebec League and Nationals of Montreal, members of the Montreal City League.

The match is expected to turn out to be a hummer as the Montrealers have a strong team as can be gleaned from the fact that they are tied with Victorias for the leadership of the league, having suffered their only defeat of the season thus far on Thursday night by losing out to St. Ann's by the close score of 2-1. The Quebec team has also come to the conclusion that they must furnish a high class brand of hockey to assure any kind of a crowd attending their remaining league fixtures and it was with this in view that the management of the locals closed arrangements with the Montrealers to bring their team down here—to once again prove to Quebec fans that the wearers of the Blue and White can really play the game when they want to. The locals are now right in line for the second half championship of the league and this they are determined to secure.

The Nationals have a team that will take a lot of beating from any club in the Dominion and they have some of the classiest puckchasers around Montreal on their roster. Gervais is entrusted with the care of the nets and if this fellow is as good as he was a couple of years ago in his last appearance here, the locals will surely have to do some fast shooting at the empty corners to fool him. Mantha and A. Valois comprise the defence and at that are the leading trio in the Metropolis as both have been chosen on the All-Star Montreal team to play against the Granites, Allan Cup holders, in an exhibition game next month.

Sauve, Pelletier and L. Valois form a fast and tricky forward line and one that will give McDonald and Co. plenty of work trying to keep them away from the danger zone.

Tony Savard, a former Quebecer, Lalonde, Dave Campbell, and Bleau do relief duty though they are used for practically half of every game as they are every bit as good as the regular players.

Dave Campbell, who subs on the defence, is a former professional having tried out with a Montreal pro. team a couple of years ago. He was granted an amateur card by Secretary Lalanne of the Q.A.H.A. on Thursday afternoon and played against St. Ann's Thursday night. Lalanne, it is stated, was given the authority to grant permission to Campbell to play by the Dominion Registration Board of the A.A.U. of C. to whom Campbell's case was referred when he applied this fall to the authorities for permission to compete in amateur games.

The Quebec team is all set and ready for the fray and expect to cop a victory at the expense of the Montrealers though it is a sure bet that they will have to show their very best hockey to do so.

The game is scheduled to commence at three o'clock sharp while the referee will be George Acquin.

LOCAL RIFLE LEAGUE A MODEL

Ottawa Requests Information Concerning Organization Of Military Indoor League

That the Quebec Military Indoor Rifle League is paving the way for the organization of other leagues of the same nature in the different cities of the Dominion is proven by the following letter which was received recently by Brigadier-General J. P. Landry, C. O. C. Military District No. 5, from Lieut.-Colonel W. K. Walker of Ottawa relative to the securing of some information regarding the organization of the Quebec Military Indoor Rifle League.

Following is a copy of the letter received:

Department of National Defence,
Ottawa, 23rd January, 1923.

To The General Commandant, Military District No. 5, Quebec, P. Q.

Military Indoor Rifle League of Quebec Organization.

I am to request that you will kindly supply this Headquarters with some information regarding the organization of the Quebec Military Indoor Rifle League, what units are in the league, what indoor rifle practices are carried out, who the office holders are, and how often and on what days and for what period shooting takes place. Also any other general information re the league.

This information is required so that other Military Districts may be informed and be supplied with information regarding the lead taken by Military District No. 5 in connection with the formation of a Garrison Indoor Rifle League.

Signed W. K. WALKER, Lt.-Col.
For Chief of Staff

The above letter is self explanatory and once more proves the fact that the local league is to be taken as the model for the formation of leagues in other military districts.

New York, Jan. 26—Danny Lee, New York, got the decision over Danny Edwards of California in a 12-round bout here tonight. The weights were: Lee, 122; Edwards, 120.

GRADE MATCHES AT QUEBEC CLUB

Four Contests Run Off Last Evening — District Medal Play Today

Four games were run off last evening in Grade contests at the Quebec Curling Club, three of them being in Grade B, and the other in the Junior Singles event.

In Grade B, Section 1, the quarteete skipped by A. Veasey scored a 14-2 win over the quartette led by J. M. Stobo, while in Section 2 of the same class Geo. H. Stott and his merry men triumphed by 16-4 over the four headed by W. J. Darlington, while A. Laurie and his rink came through victorious to the tune of 12-4 in a contest with Rev. W. H. Stevens.

In the Junior Singles A. Rawland defeated H. B. Thomas by 11-5.

Two rinks of the Quebec Club leave today for Three Rivers where they will engage the Trifluvians in the District Medal competition this afternoon. The rinks are as follows:

T. M. Houghton.....H. J. Parr	
J. Grogan.....E. Altherr	
J. A. Begley.....M. A. Moody	
J. A. McManamy.....T. J. Delany	
(Skip)	(Skip)

In addition to these two rinks two other rinks will travel to Three Rivers to engage in friendly games with the curlers of that town.

Rinks and scores last evening were as follows:

Grade B, Section 1

J. H. Barnes...H. J. Pinsonnault	
B. J. Kaine.....R. H. Doddridge	
J. Norton.....T. C. Denis	
A. Veasey.....J. M. Stobo	
Skip—14	Skip—2

Grade B, Section 2

E. N. Gagnier.....H. B. Thomas	
M. Holliday.....J. Hatch	
T. D. Byrne.....J. M. Willis	
Geo. H. Stott.....W. J. Darlington	
Skip—10	Skip—4
A. L. Jolicoeur.....E. Darveau	
J. S. Royer.....E. G. Smith	
W. J. Delany.....A. P. Doddridge	
A. Laurie.....Rev. W. H. Stevens	
Skip—12	Skip—4

Junior Singles

A. Rawland, 11; H. B. Thomas, 5.

INTERMEDIATE SKI RACE TODAY

Younger Members Of Quebec Ski Club To Try Luck Over Five Mile Course

A five-mile ski race for intermediate members of the Quebec Ski Club will be held this afternoon, the start being scheduled for 3:30 o'clock. The course will be from the clubhouse on St. Foye to Maguire Avenue as far as St. Foye Road, then to the Sandy Bank and return to the clubhouse. The following have given in their names as starters in the event: R. Casault, L. B. Lemieux, T. Hunter, L. M. Matte, H. Matte, E. Matte, T. Doucet, A. L. Bolduc, T. Gourdeau, T. Mulrooney, D. MacDonald, Hon. Tessier and Hen. Tessier.

One of the features of the race is the introduction of lady markers, eight of the lady members having volunteered to assist the men in the marking out of the course. The following ladies will assist in this work: Mrs. Russell, the Misses U. Byrne, H. Byrne, T. Bilodeau, S. Lavigne, N. Swindell, K. Mulrooney and E. McKenna, while they will be assisted by Messrs. A. Bolger, V. Tessier, A. Lamothe, C. Rondeau and H. Quart.

The jump at the Sandy Bank is rapidly being put in excellent shape and already has been raised some twenty feet. Tomorrow morning the members are scheduled to turn out to get the jump in readiness for a big practice jump at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Sporting Notes.

Only one game will be played in the N.H.L. this evening and this will bring together the Canadien and St. Patricks in the Queen City. Ottawa plays in Hamilton Monday night.

• • •

Sons of Ireland play Chicoutimi in the latter town tomorrow night. This game is a very important one as judging from the present outlook the championship of the second half lies between these two teams. The winner of the game tomorrow is expected to come out on top in the running for the second half title.

• • •

The Laviolette team of Three Rivers play Montreal in the Metropolis tomorrow night in the final game of the first half of the Province of Quebec Hockey League schedule.

• • •

The Quebec team will practice from 5:45 to 6:45 at the Arena this evening. All the players are requested to be present.

COMMISSIONERS HIGH SCHOOL WON

Defeated Team From The Y.W.C.A. 22-19 In Basketball Game Last Night

A very keenly contested ladies' basketball match was played last night at the Y.M.C.A. between the team from the Commissioners' High School and an All-Star quinteete from the Y.W.C.A. and resulted in a victory for the High School girls by the narrow margin of three points, the final score being 22-19.

The game, as the score indicates, was a closely contested one and the result was in doubt until the final whistle.

Following are the teams:

Y. W. C. A.—M. Sharpe, D. Smith, M. McIntyre, E. Tanguay, and I. Fellows.

High School—D. Kell, G. Grant, V. Sissons, H. Mulholland, R. Behn, J. Sharpe.

Miss Robinson handled the game in a very efficient manner.

CASSILS FANCIED TO WIN TITLE

Montrealer Captured Match Against New Yorker In Racquets Championship

Montreal, Jan. 26—T. Frelinghuysen and G. M. Heckscher of New York defeated R. W. Cutler and H. C. Clark of Boston, here this afternoon in the future game of the doubles competition in the Canadian amateur racquets championship tournament. The win was by three games to one. The New York players outguessed their opponents and earned their victory by better service and hard hitting.

The game of greatest local importance was that won in three straight games by Jay Gould, of Philadelphia and L. Dupont Irving of New York against Alex. Wilson, champion and runnerup of the local club and A. S. Cassils.

A. S. Cassils won the singles event against Frelinghuysen of New York in three straight games. He was the only Canadian to win and is now fancied to win the title.

The semi-finals and finals in the singles and doubles will be played tomorrow.

BIG SNOWSHOE RACE TOMORROW

Many Entries In For Race From Kent House To The Chateau

The long distance snowshoe race, Kent House to Quebec, organiezd by the Quebec Snowshoe Union under the auspices of the Chateau Frontenac Winter Sports' Committee, will take place tomorrow, and a good number of entries have already been received from the various snowshoe clubs, i.e., Montcalm, Frontenac, Zouave, Huron and Union Commerciale, in fact, it is expected that about fifty showshoers will enter the competition. They will travel to Montmorency Falls by the lectric railway whilst the judges who will be placed along the road will be taken to their respective posts by special sleighs leaving the Chateau Frontenac at 12:30 p.m. The start will be made from Kent House at 2 p.m. and the finishing point in town will be the Chateau Frontenac.

NOT GUILTY PLEA ENTERED BY ROY

Former Secretary Of Dominion Football Ass'n. Is Charged With Theft Of $4,157

Winnipeg, Jan. 26—David Roy, former secretary of the Dominion Football Association charged with the theft of $4,157 of funds from the organization pleaded not guilty and elected for trial by jury when his preliminary hearing was opened in the city police court here today.

Little progress was made and after a brief session the case was again adjourned until next Wednesday morning, pending the arrival of Robert Muir, of Toronto, Secretary of the Ontario Football Association who is a witness for the prosecution. Robert Gallagher, Manager of the Hillhurst Football Club of Calgary, was the only witness called today. He testified to the expenses of a trip made by his team in August of 1921 to Toronto to contest for the Connaught Cup finals and to settlement of accounts between the club and the Dominion Association.

The prosecution failed to introduce any direct charges of irregularity, standing the case down with the evidence of the one witness.

In Tracy, Cal., a farmer who sowed a field from an airplane hopes it was the right field.

KENTUCKY DERBY SET FOR MAY 19

Nineteen Stakes For Spring Running Meetings At Three Kentucky Tracks

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 26—Nineteen stakes for spring running meetings at three Kentucky tracks, Churchill Downs, Latonia and Lexington, were announced today by the Kentucky Jockey Club.

Although the Jockey Club has sold the Lexington track it still is in charge of advance entries of the fixed events at that course.

February 4 was announced as the date upon which entries will close to stakes at the three tracks and also for a fall meeting stake to be run at Latonia.

The Kentucky Derby, the $50,000 Blue Grass State turf classic to be run at the Downs, Saturday, May 19, was the only stake for which a date definitely has been fixed.

20 PITCHERS AT TRAINING CAMP

McGraw Will Be Provided Against A Breakdown In Staff This Summer

New York, Jan. 26—After nearly losing the National League championship last year through a partial breakdown of his pitching staff, John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, will have twenty pitchers at the spring training camp.

With the regulars who will report at Marlin Springs, Tex., on February 22, in charge of Coach Dolan will be a number of recruit pitchers, including Jack Bentley, the Baltimore star, purchased this winter.

McGraw already has 19 of the 20 hurlers whose expenses he will pay south. The list follows: Arthur Nehf, Jack Bentley, George Wahlburg, Mike Czevngros, Olin Veight, John Scott, Hugh McQuillan, Jess Barnes, Virgil Barnes, Bill Ryan, Claude Jonnard, Fred Johnson, Clinton Blume, Earl Webb, Guy Morrison, Chester Lucas, Fred Lucas, Geo. Schieser and Fred Hamman.

The Giants today announced the purchase of Hamman, a youngster from the Brooklyn sand lots.

POLITICS AND GRAIN GROWERS

Provincial Politics Part Of General Activities Of Sask. Association

Saskatoon, Sask., Jan. 26—The Provincial politics is a part of the general activities of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association.

This is the interpretation which the Central Board of the Association has placed on resolutions passed at last year's convention, it was reported at today's convention in the Board's annual statement. The central Board itself had taken charge of the political branch.

"There has been some criticism", said the report, "of the Board and the executive for not having adopted a more aggressive and militant attitude in the political sphere, especially in connection with the Provincial bye-elections held during the early summer.

The Board believes that it was not the desire of the convention that a new political party should be created along the lines of old party methods of organization. The convention appeared to be very determined that there should be no control of domination from a centralized body or authority, but that absolute local control and autonomy should obtain throughout.

The machinery of the Association, both local and central, is now available to the members of the Association in any provincial constituency, to use for the purpose of nominating and electing a members to the legislature if they so desire, when the time for action comes, provided, however, that full responsibility for choosing electing and financing the candidate rests entirely upon the electors in the respective constituency.

It is a simply a method by which the members in any constituency may themselves conduct their own political affairs without interference o fany kind being brought to bear from any source outside the boundary of their own constituency.

THORNE WON SKATING TITLE.

Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 26—Walter Thorne of Boston won the Western Massachusetts skating championship here tonight, finishing first in four events. Harry Thorne of Boston and Ernest Forkey of Springfield were tied for second place, Martin Brewster, of Lake Placid, finished fourth.

THE CHATEAU BILLIARD TOURNEY

The following games were played in the Chateau Frontenac Billiard Tournament yesterday:

First Round.

J. A. McManamy, scr., won from C. A. Gunning, rec. 50, 250 to 222.

Chas. Montminy, owes 50, won from R. Meredith, rec. 40, 250 to 192.

Second Round.

J. Johnson, rec. 50, defeated R. Cressman, rec. 50, by 250 to 211.

SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL TO MEET

Annual Session Opens In Ottawa On Monday—Continues Till Thursday

Toronto, Jan. 26.—(Canadian Press) — Many subjects of importance and public interest are on the agenda for the sixteenth annual convention of the Social Service Council of Canada which will open in Ottawa on Jan. 29 and close on Feb. 1. The feature of the first day of the convention will be a great public meeting in the evening in the Collegiate Institute Assembly Hall at the Capital, where addresses will be given by Very Rev. Dean L. Norman Tucker, D.C.L., President of the Social Service Council, and Rev. Dr. Richard Roberts, of Montreal, formerly of New York and London.

Prominent speakers will be heard at meetings to be held in the afternoons and evenings throughout the convention. These will include Dr. Hastings H. Hart of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York; J. H. Barss, of the Shawbridge Boys' School, Montreal; Prof. Gilbert E. Jackson, of the University of Toronto; Premier E. C. Drury; Rev. Dr. George C. Pidgeon, Toronto; Prof. Carl Dawson, McGill University; Prof. J. F. McFadyen, Queen's University, Kingston, and Sir George E. Foster.

Immigration will be one of the live subjects discussed by the convention. A committee report will be presented recommending that admission to Canada should be granted only to the classes of immigrants actually needed, and the numbers received should be determined by the Dominion's capacity to incorporate them into the body politics, and that preference should be given to those suited for and willing to settle on the land, or desirous of entering domestic service.

Industrial life will be considered, and in this connection recommendations will be made embodying the principle of equal pay for equal work without regard to sex, and recognizing the right of employers and employes to organize and engage in collective bargaining through their respective representatives.

Amendments to the Criminal Code will be recommended making adultery a crime; suppressing the legalized betting houses on Canadian race tracks and the publication of betting odds and other information that may be used by handbook men; making it a crime for the owner of any premises, including motor vehicles and vessels, to induce or allow any girl or woman to restore to or be upon such premises or behicle or vessel for immoral purposes; raising the age of consent for boys and girls in cases of indecent assault from 14 to 16, and removing the phrase "of previous chaste character" in the clause protecting girls between 14 and 16 years of age against carnal knowledge.

Among other matters to come before the convention will be the question of provincial boards of censors consisting in all cases of at least three members, and no one member being allowed to make a decision alone.

The removal of women convicts from the Portsmouth and Dorchester penitentiaries will be urged; also the payment of convoct labor, with a view to a portion of the pay going to the convicts' dependents.

A change in the marriage laws will be proposed so as to make the minimum legal age of marriage with the consent of parents 16 years for girls and 18 for boys, and the minimum age for marriage without parental consent 21 years instead of 18 as at present. As a deterrent to hasty and ill-considered marriages the Social Service Council will be asked to endorse the principle of a compulsory registration period of one week to intervene between the issuing of any marriage license or publication of banns and the performing of the marriage ceremony.

Questions of juvenile employment services and vocational guidance will be discussed with a view to preventing as far as possible, young workers from entering upon unsuitable employment with little or no chance of promotion.

A Maternity Benefit scheme will be brought up for discussion and action. With a view to protecting women before and after childbirth, a draft bill to be presented to the various provincial legislatures, to be known as the Maternity Protection Act will be considered by the Convention. This bill provides that women shall not be employed for a certain period before or after confinement, and it also provides for a system of compulsory insurance for all women affected by the proposed Bill which wil carry with it not only cash benefit but medical and nursing service as well.

Child welfare will be one of the subjects brought before the convention. In this connection the necessity of accurate statistics will be emphasized, the statistics to be furnished through a fuller enforcement of the laws relating to birth registration and the recording by municipal assessors of the name, age and residence of every child up to 18 years of age.

The traffic in habit-forming drugs will also be dealt with by the convention, which, it is anticipated, wil pledge itself to active co-operation with the Department of Health and police officials in seeking the suppression of this traffic.

The Social Service of Canada, with which twenty-two organized bodies are federated, including the Church of England, Methodist Church, Presbyterian Church, Congregational Church and the Roman Catholic Church, is comprised of the Social Service Councils of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Rev. Dr. John Shearer, Toronto, is the General Secretary.

ONE OF RUSSIAN FLEET WRECKED

Carrying Anti-Bolshevik Refugees From Vladisvostok—Discipline Is Excellent

Manila, Jan. 26—One ship of the divided fleet of Russian ships, carrying anti-Bolshevit refugees from Vladivosto has been wrecked off the coast of Formosa, according to an unverified report here.

General Leonard Wood visited the Russian ships at Mariveles Quarantine station today and on his return announced that a relief fund would be raised for the destitute wanderers. He added that nothing had been determined yet as to their final disposition.

Discipline aboard the ships is excellent. All the voyagers appear to have the greatest respect for their leader, Admiral Stark.

The majority of the men have seen service in the former Imperial Russian Army and Navy while some of them fought under the British flag in Mesopotamia during the great war.

UNDERSTANDING REACHED ON WHAT IS TO BE DONE

Tokio, Jan. 26—The official Gazette of the proceeding in the Japanese Diet, January 23, quotes Premier Kato as declaring with reference to the possibility of France and Italy not ratifying the Washington agreement, that "an understanding thus has been reached among the three powers, (Great Britain, the United States and Japan) concerning what should be done, or desirable to be done."

The Japanese Embassies at Washington and London both have asked for information regarding the Premier's statement.

ANOTHER MAN WANTS EMBARGO ON COAL

Washington, Jan. 26—(By Can. Press)—Representative Rogers of Massachusetts in the House today urged an embargo against shipment of United States coal to Canada.

Mr. Rogers sought to show Canada was getting more coal this year than last, while United States consumers were suffering.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts is urging the same proposition in the Senate. Indications are, however, that no embargo will be ordered.

SKATING RACES WERE POSTPONED YESTERDAY

Chicago, Jan. 26—The national outdoor speed skating championship races scheduled for today were postponed on account of the softness of the ice. Today's events will be made part of tomorrow's and unday's programs.

CLUBS VOTED TO EXPEL WESTMINSTER TEAM

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 26—The executive committee of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, voting by telegraph today, decided to expel the Westminster Club of New Haven from the league, Roy D. Schooley, Secretary, announced here tonight. Action was taken against the New Haven Club when it failed to appear for a scheduled game with the Boston A.A. this week.

SKI BREECHES

A big assortment of breeches to choose from; well made and perfectly tailored. Both for men and ladies. In Bedford Cord, Corduroy, Tweeds and Friezes. Assorted shades and sizes.

Prices $6. to $20.

OTHER ACCESSORIES

Ski Boots, Poles, Harness, Sweaters, Gloves, Caps, Hose, etc.

Charles Rondeau

6 Fabrique St.



jan24x5

WILL. J. WHELAN QUEBEC

January 20% Cost Sale

YOU ONLY HAVE A FEW DAYS MORE TO BUY WHAT YOU NEED in Shirts, Underwear, Gloves, Neckties, Hosiery, Etc.

AT A REAL DISCOUNT OF 20% OFF.

Call and see the bargains.

WILL. J. WHELAN

14 St. John Street

GREEK PARTY IN MONTREAL TODAY

Prince And Princess Andrew And Prince Christopher In Metropolis This Evening

Montreal, Jan. 26—Prince and Princess Andrew of Greece and Prince Christopher, all members of the Greek Royal Family, will arrive in Montreal to-morrow evening. Reservations for the party have been made. Dr. Stuker will accompany the party, and will be in the city for a few days.

The Royal visitors will attend Requiem Mass to be offered at the local Greek Orthodox Church for the repose of the soul of the late King Constantine of Greece. His Grace Archbishop Panteleimon, of Neopolis, will officiate at the service, assisted by Archimandrite Arsenious Pallikaris, Minister of the Church.

Prince Andrew is a son of the late King George of Greece, and brother of the late King Constantine. He was born in 1882 and rose to the rank of Commander of a Unit in the Great War.

The Prince was banished from Greece after a court martial finding him guilty of disobeying orders and contributing to the recent defeat of the Greek armies on the Asia Minor battlefields. His banishment followed the execution of six former Cabinet Ministers and army officers in Athens for the same alleged offences.

QUEEN'S WON FROM McGILL BY 2-1 SCORE

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 26—Queen's won the opening senior intercollegiate game here with McGill by the score of 2 to 1. The game was fast and thrilling all the way through though the play was mainly individual. Queen's played a three-man defence all through the game and while it worked well, they lost many chances by having no one to take the pass. It was strenuous and several free fights looked certain.

GLACE BAY TIED UP BY BIG SNOWSTORM

Sydney, N.S., Jan. 26—Glace Bay and the Southern Cape Breton colliery towns are to-night almost as completely tied up by the heavy storm of wind, rain and snow which started last night, as Sydney was in the big storm of December last.

Fortunately the electric light circuits did not suffer heavy damage, but telephone lines are out of order in all directions and at 8 o'clock to-night telegraphic communication had not been restored.

FRAME UP ON K.K.K. CHARGED BY EVANS

Chicago, Jan. 26—Hiram Wesley Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in a public statement today declared that the investigation of killings at Mer Rouge, La., was a "frame-up on the Ku Klux Klan" staged by enemies of the Klan, "represented by Governor Parker", and that it had "signally failed".

Winnipeg, Jan. 26—Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, and his party, left Winnipeg today for the east. The special train will go by way of Cochrane and Hervey Junction to Ottawa and Montreal.

PLAYER'S

NAVY CUT

CIGARETTES



"Superb Quality"



Package of 10 - 20¢
" " 20 - 35¢
Enamel Tin " 50 - 90¢
" " 100 - $1.75

A Clear, Beautiful Skin



There are millions of tiny openings or pores in the skin and these must be kept open and clean if the beauty of the skin is to be maintained.

Because it cleanses these pores and encourages the healthful action of the skin, Dr. Chase's Ointment is most effective as a skin beautifier. Roughness, redness, pimples and all sorts of skin blemishes disappear by its use, and the skin is left clear, smooth and velvety.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

60 Cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

WHOLESALE HARDWARE IS VERY SATISFACTORY

(By Canadian Press)

Winnipeg, Jan. 26—This week's trade report of the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association Ltd. follows:—Montreal, wholesale hardware very satisfactory.

Wholesale trade generally busy with spring orders but shipments somewhat retarded on account of general conditions effecting credits. Retail trade is of fair volume. Collections are fairly good on new orders but old accounts still slow.

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LANDMARKS ARE ON THE MARKET

Closely Associated With History Of England's Most Famous Pleasure Resorts

In the Times of London advertisements recently appeared of the offer for sale of two unusual properties, the Assembly Rooms at Bath and the Pantiles at Tunbridge Wells. The old Pantiles pavement, with its rows of ancient shops, and the Assembly, with its great dancing hall and its card and recreation rooms, are closely asociated with the history of England's two oldest and most famous pleasure resorts. They have furnished the historian and novelist with a wealth of literary material, for British kings, queens and princes, statesmen, adventurers, belles and beaus trod and Pantiles and drank the waters of Tunbridge Wells, and society at Bath has danced and flirted in the Assembly and its predecessor for centuries. Lord Macaulay went as a boy to Tunbridge Wells and years after wrote his impression of the visit. Thackeray wrote much of both the Wells and Bath and he left us some of the most graphic and humorous descriptions of the places and their visitors.

Loved by Thackeray.

He delighted especially in Tunbridge Wells, where "a hundred years since so much good company came to take its pleasure." He sent there two of his characters in "The Virginians," Colonel Wolfe and Harry Warrington. They met that delightful old adventurer Monsieur Poellnitz, who saluted Pope with "his great hat of lace and feathers"; they saw the novelist Samuel Richardson, author of "Clarissa"; Dr. Johnson, "a big, awkward, snuff colored man," and Lord Chesterfield, "in a pearl colored suit with his blue ribbon and star." Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I., retired to Tunbridge Wells after the birth of her son Charles II., and Catherine of Braganza spent much time there, and Princess Anne made it her residence until she came to the throne. Queen Charlotte, no doubt "with her red cloak and pattens," frequently attended the assemblies at Bath. Sir Joshua Reynolds, the painter, and David Garrick, the actor, went often for rest and baths to this resort. Jane Austen had a cottage there, and Fanny Burney was buried in the city cemetery.

Pickwick at Bath.

Bath's old industry is mentioned in Chaucer's "Wife of Bath's Tale." Fielding found the original of Squire Allworthy in Ralph Allen, whose country seat s still standing near Bath. Quin, the actor, long a visitor at Bath, was buried in the Abbey church, his gravestone bearing an inscription by Garrick, says the New York Herald. In this church too is a monument to William Bingham, an early United States Senator from Pennsylvania and one of the richest Americans of American Revolutionary times, who died at Bath in 1804. Charles Dickens sent Mr. Pickwick to Bath, and it was in one of the card rooms in the Assembly that Pickwick had that memorable rubber of whist with the Dowager Lady Snuphanuph, Mrs. Colonel Wugsby and Miss Bolo, which ended so disastrously through Mr. Pickwick's poor playing that "Miss Bolo rose from the table considerably agitated and went straight home in a flood of tears and a sedan chair."

The Rule of Beau Nash.

Beau Nash was the greatest of all masters of ceremonies and he ruled at Both Tunbridge Wells and Bath with a rod of iron. He wore a large cream colored beaver hat as a kind of symbol of his office. His equipage was described as "a post chariot drawn by six grey horses with outriders, footmen, French horns and other necessary appendage of expensive parade." He made the aristocrats and the democrats dance together. One of the haughty Marchionesses of Queensberry had good reason to remember hm, for when she came to the Assembly ball wearing an apron he took it off with the remark, "None but abigails appear here in white aprons." He would not allow swords to be worn at balls, and he strictly enforced every social custom. He greeted a booted and spurred young squire and begged to know if he had not forgotten something: "I see yau have your boots, spurs and whip, but where is your horse?"

Vanished Splendor.

Bath owed much of its propserity and its position in the height of its social success to Beau Nash. It did not forget this debt, for the town granted him a pension when his own resources failed, gave him an expensive public funeral and erected a monument over his grave in its famous old Abbey Church. In the course of time easy and comfortable means of travel diverted the stream of pleasure-seeking guests to other waters and resorts and Tunbridge Wels and Bath lost much of their socal prestige. On one of his last visits to Tunbridge Wells Thackeray says that fiddlers, harpers and trumpeters were playing in a weak little old balcony, and he asks: "Where are the earls, duchesses, bishops and magnificently embroidered gamesters A half dozen children and their nurses were listening to the musicians and an old lady or two passed, "and for the rest I saw but an uninteresting population of native tradesmen." The story of Bath and Tunbridge Wells is that of many other famous pleasure resorts. Since the great days of Old Orchard, Long Branch and Saratoga, America has seen their social glories eclipsed by Newport, Bar Harbor, Asheville and Palm Beach.

"FASHION-CRAFT"

Dress yourself chiefly, with clothes ultra chic and of good quality. Excellent value at the reduced price of $20.

L. A. ROY, Prop.
168 St. John Street.

CHEW A FEW !!! END INDIGESTION, EASE STOMACH

Ate Too Much! Stomach Upset! Here's Instant Relief



So pleasant and so harmless! The moment "Pape's Diapepsin" reaches the stomach all distress goes. Lumps of indigestion, gases, heartburn, sourness, bloating, flatulence, palpitation, vanish.

Ease your stomach now! Correct digestion and acidity for a few cents. Druggists sell millions of packages.

THE RELATION OF RADIO TO THE FARMER

By

James G. Harbord, President of the Radio Corporation of America.

Since Gutenberg devised his rude wooden type blocks and made printing possible nearly five centuries ago, there has been no single invention so closely touching human welfare as this latest miracle of the ages. Its messages are flashed over land and sea with the speed of light; the enemy submarine cannot cut the cables of the wireless, the winter storms cannot weigh it down with sleet or summer suns expand it to slackness; its potentiality includes utility and recreation; it charms the ear with the strains of music, it saves life and property on stormy seas, it annihilates distance and penetrates the cottage of the farmer as easily as it does the mansion of the millionaire. It is the romance and the inspiration of the world's splendid prime.

The relations of Broadcasting to the farmer group themselves naturally under two heads:

(1) Utility.

(2) Entertainment.

A very casual consideration reveals a much varied application of Radio Broadcasting to the interests of the farmer. Unquestionably Radio emerges from such a survey as a part of the necessary business equipment of the efficiency operated farm. The Radio Receiving set will be to the farmer what the ticker is to the speculator in farm products. It will be the equipment which will place you on even terms with the manipulator of your markets.

The dissemination of market news, weather and market reports stands out obviously as a primary function of Broadcasting. It is absurd to argue with an intelligent farmer on the benefit of advance knowledge of weather and markets. There occur to me uses for Broadcasting in connection with the securing of labor in time of need; in coping with epidemics among farm animals; in battling against insect pests; in perfecting co-operation among farmers; in furthering the mission of farmer's organizations and bureaus; and in developing better methods of farming.

Radio may perhaps lead to a solution of many of your labor problems. During harvest or other rush seasons when labor supply is of manifest importance to the farmer, broadcasting might well call attention to available labor supply. Acting with your existing facilities for securing labor. Broadcasting will enormously expand their scope. It will contribute to the fluidity of the supply, enabling farmers in need in one region to draw on the labor surplus of another.

Already through the public service medical advice is afforded by Radio to ships at sea without medical attendance for their passengers and crews, and lives have been saved through such wireless treatment. There is no dearth of information as to proper procedure in case of animal epidemics. The problem is to make such information instantly available. The farmer who in such times of emergency must act promptly either lacks the time or the inclination to consult a distant authority, nor can he safely keep a herd of sick steers or cows waiting while he wades through the mazes of many pamphlets in the hope of finding the particular treatment he wishes. The limiting factor in such cases is accessibility. The same is true of regions where insects pests are devastating crops.

By giving the farmer jut what he wants when he wants it, Broadcasting will widely extend the emergency services of the various agencies which the government has created to help him.

Nothing in the farm field is more impressive to an outsider than the extension of cooperative action in recent years. Just as common interest is a powerful motive in cooperation, so the dissemination of common intelligence and the maintenance of contact are conditions which make the promotion of common interest possible. Some of our states have Farm Bureaus in every country. Information sent out under their auspices, would further the purpose of such bureaus, and get their information and their policies to the individual members with the speed of light. One state, for example,—not Kansas however, has over two hundred Grange Halls. The State Master is investigating radio apparatus with the idea of placing Receiving Sets in every such hall. The possibilities of radio broadcasting in facilitating the purposes of farmers' organizations are practically limitless. The head of a cooperative group of farm papers has figured that the territory served by his publications includes over five thousand grain elevators, and about the same number of live-stock shipping associations. It at once occurs to him that every grain elevator in the region ought to maintain a Receiving Set in its office for business reasons. It is no less true of the Live-Stock Shippers Associations. It is equally true of the intelligent individuals who constitute the membership of such organizations.

The foregoing are specific application of Broadcasting meeting specific needs. Perhaps the greatest general utility of Radio to the farmer is in tying in with the extension work of the agricultural colleges and schools and the various state organizations devoted to improvement of farm methods. Today a relatively small number of farmers, workers or owners, benefit from such instruction. The exigencies of farm work do not often permit enrollment for full terms. Radio would open the door of the agricultural school to tens of thousands who would othewise never receive such institutional instruction, and it would enable the student who has been obliged to terminate a short course to continue his studies in many cases under the same faculty. With practical men in charge of such instruction the possibilities of Radio in this direction are limitless.

Such are some of the utilitarian possibilities of Broadcasting for the farmer. But one may well doubt if this service should be placed ahead of what Broadcasting can do to make the farm a happier place in which to live. The cultural and spiritual possibilities of Broadcasting are a goldmine that has been scarcely touched. Every High School and even the country schools in remote districts should have the benefits of Radio. It brings them within reach of the lectures, the music, and the educational methods of the metropolis. It means an educational contribution of highest excellence to every rural school. It includes not only direct and interesting instruction to the pupils but stimulation of the interest of teachers and he increase of their efficiency. It brings music and divine service to the bedridden and the blind.

Think of sitting in your own home by a comfortable fire, tired from your day's work, and listening to the music of Grand Opera conscious that the voice of the Prima Donna reaches you by electricity on your distant farm before it is heard by the people sitting in the back row of the orchestra circle, for such is the speed of Radio compared to the ordinary speed of sound.

Whether the corn be of old or new growth, it must yield to Holloway's Corn Remover.

GERMAN YOUTH DEFRAUDS STAMP COLLECTORS

Berlin, Jan. 8.—(By Mail)—One of Germany's oldest postage stamps, the three-pfenning stamp of Saxony, has been illegally produced and circulated to collectors recently, according to information obtained by the police. It has been found that a young man disposed of numerous of these forged specimens at an average price of 150,000 marks.



Blackbird Matches

Reliable! a sure light with no afterglow because they are

Made by EDDY

AUSTRIAN CROWN NOW STABILIZED

Will Remain Indefinitely At About Seventy Thousand To The Dollar

Vienna, Jan. 1.—(By Mail) — That the Austrian crown will remain indefinitely at about the present exchange value of seventy thousand to the dollar is the opinion of Austrian financiers.

The League of Nations plan for restoring Austrian finances provides that there be no further increase in the quantity of paper money in circulation, but it makes no provision for reduction. The quantity of paper issued is regarded as absolutely necessary for the normal working of business, since its purchasing value is something like 14,000 times less than before the war.

Eventually all bills of denominations lower than a hundred will be eliminated. Even a hundred crown note is of little use; it is scorned even as a tip.

Austrian business is in such a sensitive condition that any sudden rise in the exchange value of the crown would be a disaster almost equal to a sudden fall. Interior affairs, as well as foreign business relations, have gradually been adjusted to the abnormal relation of the crown to other money and it is considered best that it remain unchanged for the present.

As there is nothing left in Austria so insignificant as to be reckoned in single crowns, tens of crowns, or hundreds, bills of those denominations will gradually disappear to be replaced by fire hundreds and thousands.

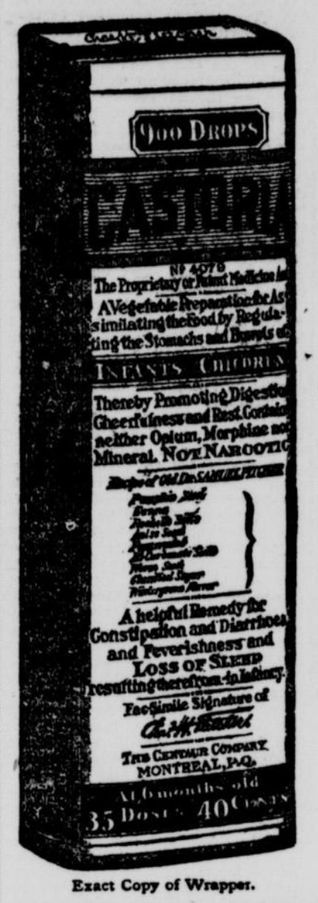
Are You Human?

A little baby. A little child. Don't they appeal to you? Doesn't your heart yearn to pick them up, to ouddle them close to you, to shield them from all harm? sure it does else you're not human. Being human you love them. Their very helplessness makes you reach out in all your strength to aid them. In health there's no flower so beautiful. In illness there's no night so black.

Save them then. Use every precaution. Take no chance.

When sickness comes, as sickness will, remember it's just a baby, just a child and if the Physician isn't at hand don't try some remedy that you may have around the house for your own use.

Fletcher's Castoria was made especially for babies' ills and you can use it with perfect safety as any doctor will tell you. Keep it in the house.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

A Word About Truth.

"Great is Truth, and mighty above all things." So says the Old Testament, yet it is equally true to-day. Truth shows no favors, fears no enemies.

From the inception of Fletcher's Castoria, Truth has been the watchword, and to the conscientious adherence to this motto in the preparation of Fletcher's Castoria as well as in its advertising is due the secret of its popular demand.

All imitations, all substitutes, all just-as-good preparations lack the element of Truth, lack the righteousness of being, lack all semblance even in the words of those who would deceive.

And you! Mothers, mothers with the fate of the World in your hands, can you be deceived? Certainly not.

Fletcher's Castoria is prepared for Infants and Children. It is distinctly a remedy for the little-ones. The BABY'S need for a medicine to take the place of Castor Oil, Paregoric and Soothing Syrups was the sole thought that led to its discovery. Never try to correct BABY'S troubles with a medicine that you would use for yourself.

MOTHERS SHOULD READ THE BOOKLET THAT IS AROUND EVERY BOTTLE OF FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

$10,000,000 IN TREASURE SOUGHT IN OLD WRECK

London, Jan. 14—(By Mail)—Treasure seekers have located a wreck on the bottom of the sea just east of Cape Colony, which is believed still to shelter gold and jewels valued at $10,000,000, according to reports reaching here from South Africa.

The East Indiaman Grosvenor went down in 1782, and the records show she carried great treasures in her strong boxes. One hundred and forty years exposure to the action of salt water has not destroyed them, it is argued, and a company has been formed to conduct salvaging operations. The wreck lies close to the land. A tunnel has been dug from the shore to the hulk of the Grosvenor, and it is expected soon to have divers in the remains of the vessel searching for the long lost valuables.

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We solicit the co-operation of those who were favored by our 1923 prices.

Time is fleeting—Do not take any chances. Be there for the best advantages which we are placing at your disposal.

We recommend to the public to note the following lines. Each one will find co-operative prices in the ladies' department of fabrics, hosiery and gloves.

For each $1.00 purchase you will always have a ticket on the automobile.

English ratine, white or colored, 36 inches wide, $1.25 for..... **89c**

All-wool challi, fancy flowered designs, the latest for blouses, 33 inches wide. Special **$1.58**

Domestic fabrics, all-wool homespun, 54 inches. Large variety of shades. Special. **$1.49**

Charmant satin, all wool, French goods, black, navy-blue, drab, old rose, $2.50 for **$1.93**

Polo cloth, shaded, all wool, special for spring coats, 54 inches. One price.. **$2.95**

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Fine, all-wool serge, 54 inches, drab, peacock, navy-blue, old rose, black, grey, Joffre, $1.75 for **$1.19**

Fine serge, 54 inches, 2 remarkable for suits, $2.50 for **$1.64**

$3.50 for **$2.49**

Nippon silk canton crepe, 36 inches, peach, henna, old rose, rose, poppy, flame burnt orange, peacock, etc., ... **$1.98**

Pongee silk, natural, 33 inches, $1.50 for **99c**

Fine Duchess silk of superior quality, 36 inches, black, navy-blue or brown, limited quality, $4.00 for **$2.49**

Fine paillette silk, black only, 36 inches. Special..... **$1.39**

Canton crepe, all silk, 40 inches, heavy, black, navy-blue, grey, drab, brown, peacock ivory.. **$3.29 & $3.95**

Charmeuse silk, 40 inches, black or colored. Special..... **$2.65**

Heavy chamoisette gloves, grey or neutria 6 to 8 for ladies, $1.25 for..... **89c**

Cashmere stockings, all wool, fine quality, wide ribs, black, brown, drab, grey, navy-blue, $1.25 for **98c**

Silk stockings, striped, black, navy-blue Value, $1.00 for **59c**

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Child's tongue shows if bilious, constipated

MOTHER, CLEAN CHILD'S BOWELS WITH "CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP"

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Hurry mother! A teaspoonful of "California Fig Syrup" today may prevent a sick child tomorrow. If your child is constipated, bilious, fretful, has cold, colic, or if stomach is sour, tongue coated, breath bad, remember a good liver and bowel action is often all that is necessary.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup." It never cramps or overacts. Full directions for babies and children of all ages are printed on each bottle. Say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

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RESORTS—ATLANTIC CITY.



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Warm Sunshine and Invigorating Salt Air

Board a train for a short comfortable ride to the famous Atlantic City Boardwalk, free of snow and slush and the depressing after-effects of a winter storm. It is quite probable, too, that you will find a warm sun shining from cloud flecked skies of blue, and scores of the fascinating Roller Chairs gliding in endless lanes through throngs of happy promenaders.

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A—American Plan. E—European Plan. AE—Both Plans

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That's where the out o' doors calls loudest—Golf links, in perfect condition, are dotted all along the coast, Tennis courts, a warm, seductive Ocean fringed with splashing surf, hard level beaches, speedways, and fishing waters that have no equal.

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Best tariff rates and reduced rates in non Board Companies if required.

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67 St. Peter Street, Quebec, Que.

Four Years After

By Canon F. G. Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O.

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CHAPTER IV.

The Ypres Salient had been the home of the Canadians on three occasions each one marked by a great battle. To Canadians therefore almost every inch of the ground is associated with some war experience. In April 1915 the 2nd Battle of Ypres was our real baptism of fire. In June 1916 the German attack upon Mount Sorel gave the whole corps a bitter experience in fighting, and in the late autumn of 1917 the capture of Passchendael gave a triumphant ending to our work in the salient. There were a great many places therefore which I wished to see and it was impossible, I know, to visit them all. I determined to make a selection of those which stood out most prominently in the mind.

On parting with Colonel Roy at Poperinghe after our visit to Tyne Cot Cemetery, he promised to take us out with him on the following morning, lend us the car for a short time in the afternoon, and arrange another excursion for us in the night when we should visit some of the scenes especially connected with our war experience at St. Julien and Passchendael. The day then held out a promise of a most interesting excursion, and when, about 10 o'clock the Colonel appeared in his motor, we were ready to step into it and go off on our journey. The Fair was still in full swing, the people never seeming to tire of riding on the merry-go-rounds or visiting the palace of wonders.

The recent rain had laid the dust, so the air was fresh and the sky a bright blue. We started off up the road to Vlammertinghe and then on to Ypres. We went through some streets of really fine modern houses substantially built and soon to be ready for occupation. We passed through the square and then turned to the right and followed the old road which led to "Railway Dugouts." When we come to the ramparts we stopped the car and climbed up the grassy slope to the little cemetery at the top. It is well-kept, and, owing to its situation on the top of of the ramparts runs no risk of being encroached upon by any enlargements of the city. Once more we entered the car and started over the bridge on our way to Railway Dugouts. Many is the time on black nights I have sat beside the driver of an ambulance and gone along that road. It was always a fearsome experience, and when a bombardment was taking place in the front line and the darkness was lit by lightning flashes from the guns or bursting shells in the city, it was an experience which left an indelible impression upon our memory. Now we had no fears and the blue sky was innocent as a child's eyes. The water in the moat which supplies the town with a liquid not quite pure enough to be attractive, reflected the heavens above and the green fields made a rich covering for the war-scarred breast of nature. Two sets of emotions thrilled the heart. There was the present day beauty and peace, and flooding up in the mind was the romantic memory of the grim struggle and the comradeship of war.

Along this road the ambulances used to bring our wounded back from Railway Dugouts and Bedford House dressing station. How many men in the Canadian Corps have made that journey. I wished they could have been with us to see how the dark shadow has passed away. The warm July weather would have dispelled the remembrance of pain and the shrinking terror of shell-shock.

When we came to Shrapnel Corner we turned up the road to the left which led to Railway Dugouts. The road was still bumpy because it has been ploughed up many times by the enemy shells. Many a poor horse has been buried by the wayside. A new farmhouse stands at the entrance to the field which leads to our old home. We left the motor by the hedge and took the track to the Railway embankment. It was wonderful to feel oneself approaching the scene of such intense activity as those quite fields once witnessed. The first thing that greeted our eyes was the cemetery, neatly laid out with its line of wooden crosses. It was much fuller now than it was when we last saw it. The real work of putting it into its permanent condition has not yet begun but flowers have been planted before the crosses and it was neat and well-cared for.

I read many names of friends whom I had known and once again scenes that I had forgotten came back to my mind. Here was one young officer whom I remembered in the old days at Valcartier and Salisbury. Here were others whom I knew in the camps and trenches at Pioegsteert and Hill 60. The mystery of separation and the stifling of the supreme energy of young lives thrilled one with an indescribable sense of regret and awe, and a strange fascination made one reluctant to turn away from the comradeship which links us to the living dead.

The railway embankment has been thoroughly restored and no trace of the weird little home which once undermined it remains. Bits of broken wire here and there and scraps of corrugated iron alone remain as mementoes of the past. I saw the pond where our men used to swim, the muddy waters of which were a refreshment even if they did not appear of much cleansing value. It is hard to realize that distinguished generals, Lory Byng of Vimy among them, were once housed in the side of that grassy embankment. The new railway track on the top now carries passengers in comfortable coaches to the towns which were once behind the German line.

I would gladly have lingered at that spot for many an hour picturing in my mind the various battalions as they were in old days when "Railway Dugouts" was their billet and when the little dressing station there was in full operation. But time was pressing, so, turning my back upon the site of our old home and with one last look at the cemetery, I joined the others and we made our way down the road and then on to Bedford House, passing Wood Cote House, now a fine modern building, on our left.

We turned into the ruined garden of Bedford House. There has been no attempt as yet to clear the place so it remains a true monument of the past. The house itself is an absolute ruin, but the cellars are still intact, saved from destruction by the debris which covered them. We wandered down into them and once again we were in the atmosphere of war days both literally and figuratively. The old odours still remained and on the floor, here and there were petrol cans, parts of rusty mess tins and primitive fireplaces constructed of broken bricks, where once chilly soldiers enjoyed the warmth of a hearth that recalled memories of a home that they might never see again. Behind the house there was a little cemetery with its wire fencing. Within it are many graves of Canadians who had been brought there from the dressing station near by, all traces of which have now passed away. The man who looks after the place lives in his little shack among the ruined trees and he does his work with the usual routine.

We had not time to visit "Swan Chateau" or "Belgian Chateau." Both of them are now absolute ruins. We had to hurry back, and reached Poperinghe in time for a rather late lunch.

In the afternoon once again the car came round and this time we went off past Hooggraaff to Westoutre and on to Renninghelst, where the church is almost completely restored although the old windmill which once stood there is destroyed. From thence we made our way to Ouderdom and I saw the field where the 2nd Field Ambulance had gone to rest after the fight at St. Julien in April, 1915. There was the pond where we had had our first bath after the strenuous labors of those bitter days. In 1916 there had been many army huts here and these quiet fields were once filled with life and animation. The trees have not been destroyed so the country bears little trace of the past struggle.

On our return, we took the Renninghelst road back to Poperinghe and ordered an early dinner in preparation for a long evening's excursion to Ypres and Passchendael.

At half-past seven Colonel Roy turned up and with the sun still high in the heavens we started off to the front. We did not linger in Ypres except for a visit to the cemetery behind the prison where I saw some of the graves of those whom I had buried just before the second battle of Ypres. We started off by the side of the branch canal, through St. Jean, and onward up the road to Wellije. Only broken stumps of trees remained on both sides of the road. The whole region had been levelled by the war, and, as some of the farm houses had been built in new positions, it was not easy to trace old situations. Wellije, as we saw it first before the second battle of Ypres, was an ordinary Belgian village composed of well built brick cottages. Wellije, as we saw it during the Passchendael battle, was merely a few mounds of red dust where several roads met in a waste of mud. Wellije as it is today possesses some new brick houses, while the sites of the old are occupied by Nissen huts or wooden shacks.

We turned up the road towards St. Julien. It was in the fields on the left that the 14th Battalion had rested when they were marching up to take their place in the line in April 1914. Our journey was very bumpy, and well might it be so, for artillery, both German and English, had often been concentrated upon that region. The road to St. Julien rises on a very slight incline and, as we passed up it, we saw in the distance, to the left, Kitchener Wood, and to the right the modern buildings of the new village. We were rather pleased to find that, for some distance on both sides of the way as we approached the old battlefields, the country had not been cleared. Long grass and weeds grew in tangled profusion, often concealing shell holes which rendered walking difficult. At a little distance two men and a horse were trying to plough up a portion of the ground We went over to them and asked them if they ever found any bodies. They told us that they did and that they placed them in sacks and handed them over to the Graves Commission. A reward of five francs is offered for every body brought in.

We could not resist the temptation to wander through the masses of clinging weeds and look for souvenirs. We found remains of old trenches now very shallow while bits of barbed wire tripped us up now and then. I secured a rusty bayonet which I thought might have been used by one of our men in the great battle. There were many broken rifles and other traces of the war. It was here that the Canadians had made their gallant stand on the night of the 22nd of April and down this road the wounded had been carried while the fierce fighting in the fields yonder showed the Germans that, although the Canadian were untried troops they knew what was meant by dogged resistance It was hard to realize the noise of battle that once made these peaceful fields shiver as though with an earthquake.

We retraced our steps to Wellije and then continued up the main road, leaving behind us now the memories of St. Julien and recalling those of Passchendael. The last time I had been up this road was in November, 1917, Every one who was there at that time will remember the grim scenery, the mud, the shell ploughed waste, the bearer parties carrying out the wounded and the gun flashes from the batteries that were scattered here and there along the front. The fields now were, of course, fresh and green. Crops seem to grow richly on old battlefields.

The road was very broken so we had to drive cautiously. This gave us time to study our maps and the contour of the ground. Suddenly we saw before us on the left the outline of a pillbox, and when we came up to it, it turned out to be "Waterloo dressing station," a great landmark during the battle. The roof and sides of reinforced concrete will last for generations and we were glad to think that the old pillbox will long continue to preserve memories of the war. All around it, in the broken turf and collection of debris, was told the tale of the past, and, when we entered the cellarlike interior, mess tins, a rum jar or two and some broken enamel-ware cups recalled to mind the use to which that captured German stronghold had been put by our men. The wind blew through the open door and it was hard to keep our matches alight so we had to give up the enjoyable task of exploration and climb up again to the ground outside where the summer evening was full of charm and beauty. The 3rd Field Ambulance had a dressing station there on my last visit, and men from Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver have memories both bitter and grateful of that dressing station on the field of battle.

We went back to the road bringing with us a few souvenirs, among them a white enamel cup which no doubt has refreshed many a has refreshed many a wounded man with a tot of rum....The farmhouses on that road are far apart from one another and it seemd to us that life in them must be very weird. No doubt the people have little imagination and no memories of the past, to Canadians who know the association of that road with the Corps, it must always appear ghostly.....One would hate to walk down it alone on some dark night when the wind and rain swept over the fields and stirred the broken trees. I am sure one would see ghostly bearer parties passing through the darkness and hear in the wind the hiss of a falling shell.

When we reached the rise in the ground called Bellevue we found the two pillboxes on it still intact Entering the gate of a new cottage by the road we made our way to the German stronghold and climbed up to the top. From thence we had a splendid view of all that region. Eastward we saw the Passchendael Ridge marked by a collection of modern houses and huts, and westward we looked across a vast expanse of country sloping gradually toward the distant Ypres. It certainly was a splendid position for the German and no wonder the holding of the Salient made such a heavy toll on the British army. It was from the top of one of these pillboxes that the Gunner saw the taking of Passchendael by the 3rd. Division in the early morning. It was his duty to signal back to the guns if necessary, but as a matter of fact, in the murky air it was impossible to do so. The Gunner gave us a vivid description of that memorable scene. We stood long on that place of vantage:

Revolving Many Memories.

We thought of the fifty thousand British dead that lie in the Ypres Salient and the rich blood that has made those fields sacred forever.....The light was dying down and already the colours of the landscape were blending in a dull gray We must push on. We climbed down the pillbox, and, looking inside, where we used almost a box of matches, we saw traces of war and it seemed to us that we could still preceive the scent of poison gas.

Beyond Bellevue, we caught sight of Goudberg Copse, now a mass of small bushes marked with charred tree stumps. This was our last objective when the 2nd. Brigade made its final attack on November 10th, 1917. There was no sign now of the trenches which the 5th. and 7th. Battalians then occupied, and where I found in a shell hole the body of Major Anderson. Goudberg Copse will spring up again, new trees will spread out loving arms to the summer winds, birds will sing ther and no one will konw the human struggle and agony which set Passchendael upon the scroll of fame.

We came to the end of the ren then turning to the right, sped fast as we could over the bumpy roads till we reached the Menin gate, electric lighted square of Ypres, Vlammertinghe and our comfortable billet in Poperinghe.

(To be continued.)

RESORTS—ATLANTIC CITY.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

Beauce, Superior Court. No. 6866. Dame Agathe Nadeau, wife of Valere Labbee, mechanic, of Beauce Junction, duly authorized to ester en justice, plaintiff, vs. Valere Labbee, of Beauce Junction, defendant. An action for separation as to property was instituted in this case the nineteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two. St. Joseph, Beauce, January 17, 1923. Fortier, Cliche & Dutil, attorneys for plaintiff, jan19x30

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Quebec. No. 4684. In the Superior Court. Angeline Gosselin, wife common as to property of Ernest Picard, carpenter, of the city of Quebec, duly authorized to ester en justice, plaintiff, vs. the said Ernest Picard, defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted this day in this case. Quebec, 15th January, 1923. Bernier and de Billy, attorneys for plaintiff. jan19x1m

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Quebec. No. 4526. In the Superior Court. Dame Georgiana Grenon, of Quebec, wife common as to property of Elisee Alexandre Boucher, of the same place, dealer, plaintiff, vs. the said Elisee Alexandre Boucher, of the same place, dealer, defendant. Notice is hereby given that an action for separation as to property has been entered, this day, by the plaintiff against the defendant. (Signed) Lucien Gosselin, D.P.S.C. Quebec, January 4, 1923. (Signed) F. O. Drouin, Att. for Plaintiff. jan5x1m

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"Captain Blood," by Rafael Sabatini, author of "Scarmouche."
"The Wanderer of the Wasteland," by Zane Grey.
"The Dim Lantern," by Temple Bailey.

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WHAT THE THEATRES HAVE TO OFFER NEXT WEEK

CANADIAN THEATRE One Week Beginning Jan. 28

Another Great MADE-IN-CANADA Production



"THE MAN FROM GLENGARRY"

Ralph Connor's story of the Rivermens' Feud

Made on the Upper Ottawa River by The Ottawa Film Producing Co., featuring Pauline Garon and Marian Swayne (of Montreal). .Titles Bilingual.

Empire-Week of Jan. 28th



Eight Reels of wonderful Drama, Radiant Romance suffused with Oriental spell. The glittering triumph of Constance Talmadge's career. The picture to see first of all. Sunday: Continuous performances: 1.30, 3.30, 5.15, 7.00 and 9.00.

∴ VICTORIA ∴

4 Days Only: Starting To-Morrow, Sunday: A George Melford Production

"BURNING SANDS"

With: WANDA, MILTON, JACQUELINE HAWLEY, SILLS, LOGAN.

A Flaming desert romance bigger and better than "The Sheik." Made on the same lavish scale by the same producer. Coming: Priscilla Dean, in:"UNDER TWO FLAGS."

AUDITORIUM Sunday Only

A BIG SPECIAL PROGRAMME

"The Woman Who Came Back"

A tremendously powerful and gripping love story

Admission: 25c-35c. Tax included.

At The Theatres

Chronicle's Review Of Week's Attractions

THE VICTORIA.

One of the best catch-as-catch-can fights to be seen on the screen in some time is a feature of George Melford's new Paramount production of "Burning ands." There were no rehearsals of the scene in which Milton Sills and Robert Cain "go to the mat," but it had to be taken several times, as usual. Both men were in prime training, and hardened habitues of the Legion Stadium, after seeing the film battle, remarked that the fight was one of the most realistic ever seen on the screen.

Wanda Hawley and Mr. Sills are featured in "Burning Sands," which will be shown at the Victoria Theatre tomorrow. In the story, Miss Hawley is an English girl who falls in love with Daniel Lane, a hermit who lives alone on an oasis in the desert. This is the part portrayed yb Mr. Sills. In the course of the action, Barthampton, a renegade Englishman, plans to abduct the girl and is prevented by Lane from executing his design after a terrible battle in which Barthampton is killed.

The picture is filled with thrills and there is a capable supporting cast including Jacqueline Logan, Louise Dresser, Winter Hall and others.

THE EMPIRE.

Ever expect the unexpected of Constance Talmadge, though you may, her sudden leap from comedy character to the poignancy of little Ming Toy in the famous play "East Is West," will catch many unawares —and delight them all the more. The fact that it is an eight-reel production and the most distinctive achievement of the effervescent star are stated in the latest communique from the Empire Theatre where the picture commences an engagement tomorrow.

The career of Ming Toy is fraught with surprises. They start when she is offered at auction as a wife slave aboard the Love Boat in Shanghai. Her escape with the aid of Billy Benson, an American, is both thrilling and humorous; and, thansported to San Francisco as the ward of a wealthy Chinese merchant and friend of Billy Benson, she experiences remarkable re-actions to what she assumes in American life as glimpsed through the window of a tough dance hall. When the mission intervenes and it becomes necessary to marry Ming Toy to someone, Charlie Yong, proprietor of several chop suey palaces, elects himself for the post and Ming Toy to the assortment of wives he already boasts. But on the day her marriage is arranged Billy Benson, the American, returns to claim her. And once again the drama flings away into unusual currents deep in photodramatic entertainment.

THE AUDITORIUM.

For the first time, in nearly fifteen years, Quebecers will have the chance of hearing the repertoire of the light French operettas next week at the Auditorium. The light French operas contain most beautiful music and are admitted to be real gems of both music and comedy. The company coming to the Auditorium next week is headed by many distinguished artists from Paris, such as Miss Bachelet from the Opera Comique, M. Delaquerriere, leading tenor of the Gaiete Lyrique, Mme. Dumoulin, M. Letertre, M. Rolland, M. Delougne and many others. The chorus is made up of fine voices recruited both in Paris and in Montreal and the large orchestra is to be conducted by M. Jacquet, of the Paris Opera Comique, and M. Roberval, formerly of the New Orleans Opera.

The program for next week is as follows: Monday evening and Thursday matinee "Madame Angot's Daughter"; Tuesday evening "La Mascotte"; Wednesday evening and Saturday matinee "The Little Duke"; Thursday "The Grand Mogol"; Friday, "The Drum Major's Daughter"; and Saturday evening "Veronique."

THE CANADIAN.

When the cast of characters for a motion picture is chosen, the next job is to obtain "doubles" for the leading characters, that is, people of the same height and build, so that when it comes to shooting the thrilling scenes of the story, the "doubles" take the place of the leading people. This is especially necessary when it comes to making pictures like "The Man From Glengarry" which comes to the Canadian Theatre beginning Sunday, Jan. 28

"The Man From Glengarry" contains more thrills and hazardous feats than any picture of its kind ever made, and yet Marion Swayne, who played "Kate" in this gripping drama of life among the river men of the Ottawa, refused to allow a double for the dangerous scenes in which she was concerned. For instance, during the fight on the logs between Ranald, her lover, and his rival, Lenoir, Kate runs out on the logs to stop it. As everybody knows spiked shoes are the first requisite of the log runner, but Miss wayne ran the logs with ordinary high heeled shoes on her little feet and without spikes. It is part of the plot—that just as Kate has almost reached the two men, some of Lenoir's gang cut the boom and the logs go rushing down the river headed straight for the falls, over which no one has ever gone and lived. Someone (and even today, when the danger is long past, Director Henry McRae would like to know who that someone is) cut the boom before the proper signal was given, with the result that the horrified spectators on the shore saw Miss Swayne down among the grinding, tearing ,rushing logs not one hundred yards from the falls, and if it had not been for the cool daring and great presence of mind of Warner Richmond, who played Ranald, who, running on the logs rushed to her assistance and carried her ashore—well—we shudder to think what the ending would have been. However, "all's well that ends well," said Miss Swayne, who outside of being a mass of bruises from falling on the logs was little worse for her experience.

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LONDON LOOKING LIKE NEW TOWN

Especially In The Business Areas—House-Wrecker Is At Work

London, January 26—(Canadian Press) — Looking as if it had been bombarded, London is taking on a new appearance, especially in the business areas. Buildings which have long been familiar have vanished, others are disappearing, and here and there in the West End and in the City are to be seen gaunt and battered walls that once enclosed shops and offices. The continuity of elegant facades is broken by rude hoardings that enclose heaps of dusty rubble. Windows that once displayed desirable wares for sale are now boarded up and some of the favorite restaurants of Londoners are reduced to piles of shattered masonry.

These are evidences that the house-wrecker is at work, actively swinging his hammer to greater purpose and in a greater number of places in London this winter than ever before. There is scarcely a thoroughfare where he is not seen; scarcely a street but echoes to the sound of his sledge. Where he has done his work the architect has followed him, and the builder is now hard at work creating new blocks of offices, a hotel or two, or shops and warehouses. Simple white stone is generally the material the builder uses. He follows much the same plain almost severe but entirely pleasing design that is to be seen in the towering buildings in Kingsway.

It is in lower Regent Street, however, that the house-wrecker and the builder are particularly active. On both sides of the short thoroughfare radical changes are being made, and in place of the old Cox's Bank at the south end of the street a beautiful new structure is almost finished. At present lower Regent street, for the most part is a melancholy place. Old buildings with old secrets and histories of more or less interest have yielded to the man with the hammer, but a new part of London is arising in their places which will be a credit to this great metropolis.

For some time past the Westminster Palace Hotel—the scene of many politcal conferences, and later the temporary home of the National Liberal Club—has been empty and silent. It is now being refaced and let out in offices, while not far away, at the Admiralty Arch, is the site for a new building for a big insurance company.

One of the dreariest spots in London for many years has been the Tivoli site in the Strand. During the war part of it was occupied by temporary buildings, but a fine cinematograph theatre is now being built there and will cover the site. On the other side of the way the great Bush building that faces the south end of Kingsway is almost completed—a solid square block of masonry that blends well with the general effect of Kingsway itself and the new buildings in Aldwych.

The remodelling of Oxford Circus is all but finished, and a start will soon be made with the proposed new theatre in Drury Lane. Hugs blocks of offices are being raised in the neighborhood of London Bridge. There is the skeleton of a hotel in Piccadilly, and even the Bank of England building is to be largely reconstructed.

The demolition of Devonshire House, the headquarters of the Society of Friends, where there are a large number of documents relating to William Penn, may be begun early this year, to make way for an up-to-date building.

Of all the new structures that have been changing the aspect of old London in the past year or so the new County Hall and the palace of the Port of London Authority remains the most imposing. The latter is the home of the administration and staff that control all the docks and wharves of London, erected at a cost of £2,000,000 and was formally opened by Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George shortly before he ceased to be Premier.

One reason for the erection of so many commercial buildings, while there is a pitiful lack of dwellings in London, is that the former pay better than residences, and an explanation of the present widespread movement in the construction of big buildings is that many leases lapsed during the war and reconstruction was not begun util recently. Builders and contractors have been waiting since the end of the war for the stabilization of conditions.

U.S. FLIERS FOR EUROPEAN RACES

National Aeronautic Association Only Ones In America Representing F.A.I.

Bernard H. Mulvihill, Vice-President of the National Aeronautic Association of U.S.A., states that the Association is now the sole aeronautic authority in the United States representing the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, documents that this authority was granted at a meeting of the Federation on January 2, 1923, having reached the National Headquarters of the Association at Washington.

American flyers and manufacturers will now be able to compete in European aeronautic events and sports through the medium of the National Aeronautic Association: This includes the Schneider Cup Races to be held under the auspices of the Aero Club of Great Britain, over the English Channel, sometime between July 1st and November 1st, 1923, the Gordon-Bennett Cup Race for international balloon sports, under the auspices of the Aero Club of Belgium at Brussels, September 23, 1923, and, at the same time, foreign contestants may take part in American air meets and races through the Contest Committee of the National Aeronautic Association.

The very first act in connection with this authorization by the Federation was the homologation of the world's records made by General Mitchell and Lieutenant Maughan, at the Pulitzer Cup Contests at Detroit in October, 1922. In accordance with these homologations, Brigadier General William Mitchell, Assistant Chief of Air Service, is declared to hold the world's record for one kilometer, having flown that distance at a rate of 224.48 miles an hour, while Lieutenant R. A. Maughan, of the Army Air Service, is acknowledged to hold the world's record for a 100-kilometer flight over a closed course with a speed of 206.25 miles an hour, and the world record over a 200-kilometer course at a flying speed of 206.1 miles an hour.

The Federation Aeronatique Internationale is the international authority on aeronautical sports and contests, and is composed of certain national organizations as sole representatives on aeronautical sports in their respective countries. Each national body in the Federation is required to appoint a contest committee which shall have supreme authority to enforce the rules of the F.A.I., and whose judgment in domestic matters the Federation accepts as final. The national member accepts the decision of its contest committee as final to the same extent as does the Federation.

The Federation is akin to the International Amateur Athletic Federation, which conducts sporting events and homologates records for all international sports, including the Olympic games.

The powers of each national member, in the case of the United States being the National Aeronautic Association of U.S.A., are as follows:

To create civic constitutions and regulate aeronautic contests and sports, and to issue licenses to pilots and for meeting and races, and to sanction meets, races and sports.

To appoint contest committees responsible for the enforcement of the rules of the Federation, and notify the Federation of records and keep the Federation constantly informed as to persons suspended or disqualified and licensed.

To classify aircraft and settle cases arising thereunder.

Individuals or affiliated clubs may not deal with the Federation except through the National Aeronautic Association, which alone is entitled to correspond with the Federation under its rules.

The Contest Committee of the National Aeronautic Association enforces with supreme authority the present regulations of the Federation governing contests, meets, and sports, provides for the management and control of events in the United States and its territory, acts as the lower court of appeals for differences arising in its territory between nationals of different countries and as the court of last resort in differences between citizens of the United States.

The Comittee examines and passes on regulations and programs of contests, ratifies results if necessary, bars suspended persons from participating in events, passes on the advisability of contestants, designates approval of officials, appoints time keepers, gives official ratification to records and contests, imposes and implies penalties, issues licenses and sanctions.

The contest committee may permit and allow events other than those presented by the Federation under its rules. The contest committee also pronounces the homologation of international events and final decisions as to classification into which aircraft shall be placed.

The present make-up of the Contest Committee of the National Aeronautic Association is as follows:

Colonel F. P. Lahm, Chairman.
B. Russell Shaw, Vice-Chairman.
Major Horace M. Hickman, Major R. W. Schroeder, Major Howard F. Wehrle, Major J. A. Meissner.

The Committee now has under consideration the location of the Pulitzer Races and the Curtiss Marine Trophy Race for the year 1923. At the same time, rules and regulations governing these contests are being formulated with the expectation that the speeds attained by General Mitchell and Lieutenant Maughan will be completely outclassed by the equipment now being designed by the competitors.

Germany is reported to be calm —calm but not collected.—Washington Post.

TRANSMISSION UNDERGROUND

Radio Beneath The Earth May Help Miners Entombed Through Any Cause

Pittsburgh, Jan. 26—Penetration of the earth's surface by radio waives is the object of a series of experiments being carried on by the Pittsburgh station of the United States Bureau of Mines, in an effort to perfect its life saving system.

The idea back of the project is development of a radio phone that will allow rescuers to communicate with entombed miners when all other means of communication have been cut off by explosion or other accident. Information from the interior of a stricken mine would be of the utmost service in guiding the rescuers and enabling them to overcome the engineering problems presented, and many requests have been received by the bureau to devise means to utilize wireless methods for that purpose.

The preliminary experiments were carried out by C. M. Bouton of the Pittsburgh station in conjunction with C. A. Boddie, E. C. Douglas and F. D. Fessler, of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company at he bureau's experimental mine in Bruceton, Pa.

They found that signals from KDKA, a broadcasting station eighteen miles from the mine, were recorded by a receiver located inside the mine, and that it was possible to send and receive messages underground through the strata. About 50 feet from the receiving station in the mine was a six inch bore hole from the surface, lined with iron pipe and containing electric tight wires which extended throughout the mine. The presence assisted greatly in the reception, for when the receiving set was carried to another part of the mine removed from the wires the signals were barely audible through 50 feet of cover. The fact that the signals were detected, however, even though faintly, was taken as sufficient evidence by the engineers of transmission through the ground to encourage further experimentation.

"The present preliminary experiments," said the report in conclusion "while unsuccessful in indicating any practical method of using wireless waves for underground communication, nevertheless indicate clearly that electromagnetic waves may be made to travel through solid strata. The absorption, or loss of intensity, with distance, is very great for the short wave lengths used in these experiments. Longer wave lengths are known to suffer less absorption and may possibly be found practically effective under certain conditions.

RED PEPPER FOR RHEUMATIC PAIN

Red Pepper Rub takes the "ouch" from sore, stiff, aching joints. It cannot hurt you, and it certainly stops that old rheumatism torture at once.

When you are suffering so you can hardly get around, just try Red Pepper Rub and you will have the quickest relief known. Nothing has such prompt, penetrating heat [illegible]. Just as soon as Red Pepper Rub you will feel soothing heat. In three minutes the sore spot is warm through. Pain and soreness is gone. Get a good druggist for a jar of genuine Red Pepper Rub. Be sure you get the genuine, with the name Rowles on each package.

"FASHION-CRAFT"

The balance of our winter ulsters to be sacrificed at manufacturer's prices.

L. A. ROY, Prop.
168 St. John Street.

WORLD CAMPAIGN AGAINST DISEASE

Anthrax To Be Fought In All Ways — Committee Study Best Method

The Advisory Committee set up by the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations to study the most effective measures for fighting the deadly disease of anthrax among the workers of the world met in London on Tuesday, December 5th.

This meeting was a remarkable example of international co-operation. The Committee was formed as a result of a decision taken by the International Labour Conference which represents 55 States. A representative was also present from the United States, Dr. M. Dorset, of the Department of Agriculture, having been appointed to co-operate in an unofficial and consultative capacity by the United States Government, which stated that it was "desirous of co-operating in a work which has for its chief object the amelioration of hygienic conditions and the protection of workers against disease."

The question of the international prevention of anthrax by means of disinfection of wool and hair infected with anthrax spores has been studied continuously by the International Labour Office at Geneva since the First International Labour Conference, held at Washington in 1919. That Conference recommended all States which are members of the Organization to make arrangements for the disinfection of such wool either in the country exporting it or at the port of entry in the importing country.

Sir William Middlebrook has been nominated as chairman of the advisory committee. He was chairman of a British Government Committee on anthrax prevention which sat from 1913-1918 and which discovered and recommended the methods of disinfection which are in force at the British Government Disinfecting Station at Liverpool. He has since been chairman of the Anthrax Disinfection Committee which advices the British Home Office on the working of that station.

Holeproof Hosiery

The favorite hosiery of well-dressed men

MADE IN CANADA

CANADA BEST MARKET FOR U. S. MACHINERY

Washington, Jan. 26—Can. Press—A report has just been issued by the Department of Commerce summarizing the conditions in the U.S. Machinery industry and outlining the prospects for the coming year. Regarding Canada the report says:—

"This country has long been our best market for industrial machinery and this market should show good results in 1923, as Canada is prosperous and its exchange problems have disappeared. Plans have been prepared for important water-power plants, paper mills, grain elevators, highway construction, and a large number of other operations and it would appear that these will require a great deal of American machinery."

Grand Rally

IN BELVEDERE

Classic Theatre

SUNDAY, JANUARY 28th.

at 2 o'clock P. M.

DR. P. V. FAUCHER and MR. C. J. LOCKWELL will reply to the accusations made against them by Mr. L. A. Cannon.

All the electors of the division are invited.

Mr. William Sharples

COMMITTEES

Central Committee, 96 St. Peter St., Phone 7411

Uptown Committee, 87 Lachevrotiere St.

Jan27x7

Quebec Centre

Grand Liberal Meeting

Sunday, the 28th, at 3 P.M.

in

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY HALL, corner of St. John and Deligny

Mr. L. A. Cannon, Liberal Candidate, will meet the electors of Quebec Centre. Messrs. Ernest Roy, K.C., Henri Gagnon, Managing Director of "Le Soleil," Ald. Charles Delagrave, Lucien Cannon, M.P., and Oscar Beriau will speak.

It is more than probable that Hon. Dr. H. Beland, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and of Public Health in the Federal Cabinet will also be present.

Come in crowds and be informed on the political situation in order that you may give an intelligent vote on February 5th.

GERMAN WOMEN OF TITLE MAKE CHRISTMAS TOYS.

Potsdam, Jan. 2—(By Mail)—In a quiet, residential quarter of Potsdam a group of women who formerly belonged to the aristocracy and the brilliant social circles of imperial days, are working daily from morning until night at stuffing teddy bears, toy elephants, dogs and other animal figures. Their place of employment is a branch of a toy factory at Doberan, Meckleburg-Schwerin.

The factory provides the felt "skins" and it remains only for the local plant to fill them with woodwool and to affix the necessary beads for eyes and nose. The playthings produced are intended primarily for export, and a heavy demand has been reported, especially during the pre-Christmas seasonn.

Children in foreign countries are promised a new German creation for next year's Yuletide in a plaything called the "fighting cocks." Already a few of them have been made here, and large contracts have been closed abroad.

Teddy bears range in price this year from 1,620 marks for the smallest, to 95,000 for huge "brutine" whose leather-soled feet are mounted on wheels.

USE MOUNTAIN CAVES AS COLD STORAGE PLANTS

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Jan. 26 — Farmers of Northeastern Arkansas and Southeastern Missouri are utilizing scores of caves in the Ozark Mountains as cold storage plants, with the result that practically no ice is needed for storage purposes.

A cave at Zack, Ark., known as the "Blowing Cave," because of the cold breeze blowing through it, has been fitted with pipes so that the flow of air may be regulated. The part of it that is used for cold storage purposes is more than a quarter of a mile long and 125 feet wide.

Great quantities of fruit were stored in caves during a recent car shortage.



Windsor Table Salt
Purest and Best
THE CANADIAN SALT CO., LIMITED

SLIGHT CORRECTION IN TITLE

"Before they were married he called her the angel of his life."

"And now?"

"Now he spells it angle.' Says she brought him up with a short turn."



Our portrait is of Mr. MICHAEL T. ROONEY, of 65, Granville Avenue, Long Eaton, England, who writes:—

"Some years ago whilst touring Ireland with 'Sanger's Royal Circus,' I contracted some kind of an irritable skin complaint, which seemed to baffle different treatments in the way of ointments and lotions, all of which utterly failed to give me the slightest relief. Recently at Long Eaton, where I am engaged as Advertising Manager of The Picturedrome, the conductor there begged me to try Clarke's Blood Mixture, but I refused. However, he, knowing its curative powers from experience, made me a present of a bottle, which I began to take. Recognising a slight improvement in my limbs, I got another bottle, and continued the treatment until I had used four bottles, and now my skin is perfectly healthy again."

Sufferers from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Piles, Eczema, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Gout, should realise that lotions and ointments can but give temporary relief—to be sure of complete and lasting benefit, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed of the impure waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. Clarke's Blood Mixture quickly attacks, overcomes, and expels the impurities, that is why so many remarkable recoveries stand to its credit. Pleasant to take, and free from injurious ingredients.

Of all Dealers—see that you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

PAID TRIBUTE TO WORK OF BOARD

Field Supervision Service Of Soldier Settlement Board s Highly Praised

(Special to The Chronicle.)

Ottawa, January 26. — Professor C. R. Fay, M.A., D.Sc., of Christ's College, Cambridge, England, now Exchange Professor of Economics at Toronto University, was the guest of the Canadian Club at luncheon at the Chateau recently. He spoke on "Lessons of Soldier Settlement in the Canadian West," paying a high tribute to the work of the Soldier Settlement Board, especially its field supervision service.

The thesis he presented was that the machinery of the Dominion Soldier Settlement Board should with advantage be continued as a main part of the permanent machinery of land settlement and that the encouragement of settlers should take the form in the first instance of efforts to secure potential agriculturists from the Old Country and from certain countries of Northern Europe.

Professor Fay said he based his argument partly on study and partly on a month's tour last summer through the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, in the course of which he visited 300 farmers.

At the outset he made five assumptions:—

1.—That Overseas settlement will do little if anything to mitigate the problem of industrial unemployment in the Old Country, for such unemployment was mainly due to the disorganization created by the war, and Canada has experienced the same trouble in a degree hardly less acute than Great Britain. The only type of overseas settler which Canada could afford to take is normally not unemployed. The real surplus, the unemployables, would be even more of a surplus in a new country. Moreover the association of the Soldier Settlement Board with any form of charity emigration would be an outrage on the soldiers already settled under its auspices.

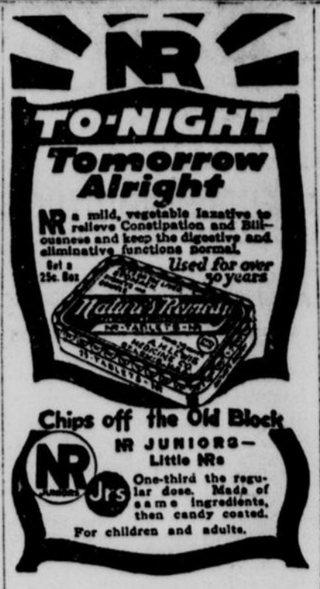
2.—Overseas settlement is in itself one part of the much bigger problem of rural development. Unless agriculture can be made to pay old established farmers, or at least their sons, will flow elsewhere and those who replace them will themselves be birds of passage.

3.—The policy of land settlement must not be subordinate to any other policy, such as the reduction of the deficits of the National railways. The fact that there are in the Prairie Provinces 20 million acres of land within 20 miles of a railway, privately owned, but uncultivated is an argument for selecting this land, rather than free homesteads far from a railway. But the scheme of settlement should be entirely independent of the financial exigencies of the National Railways. The interest of the settlers and that alone must determine the course of action.

4.—The cry of the Prairies for more men is the cry for men who will make good neighbours to those already there. Good neighbours inject each other with good spirits, an antidote to depression. Already in the West there are districts where the foreign born population is too big for the British speaking section to digest. Assimilation is a very much slower process than some propagandists would have us believe. The British speaking population in such a district is in danger of developing the unpleasant notion that they are the only white men in the place. In Canada there is good ground for encouraging emigration from the Old Country, the United States and the Scandinavian countries which are alike in habits and standards of life.

5.—In all social policy there is a great advantage in continuity. The Soldier Settlement Board scheme is well tested; it has faced the difficulties and removed the weaknesses accompanying all new creations. Any improvised organization would have to live through an initial period of costly mistakes, and Professor Fay thought that the Board's machinery must remain in operation until the outstanding loans have been repaid. This consideration was peculiarly compelling when the machinery involves a trained personnel with traditions of service inherited from the comradeship of war.

The speaker then referred to some of the results accomplished, such as the establishing on the land of more than 28,000 returned men, who with their dependents, if congregated in Manitoba would equal 60 per cent of the farming population of that province. Loans had been made to 22,000 settlers amounting to the sum of $92,000,000. Though most of the Board's purchases were made at prices higher than those now prevailing, yet the Board bought with such skill that on the balance of salvage cases to date it has come out to the good on sales of surrendered land. On salvage of livestock and equipment there had, of course, been a loss. The speaker considered that the risk to the capital loaned to settlers would be greatly increased by the withdrawal or starving of the supervision service, which cost at present .71 per cent of the amount approved for loans, in contract to the ordinary operations of a loan company which allows a normal charge on one per cent.



After outlining the scheme of financial aid, Professor Fay said the Board's policy was to help those who help themselves. In contrast to the general traditions in the West of a careless recourse to credit, Soldier Settlers are encouraged by supervision to keep their loans as low as is consistent with working the farm.

Referring to the fact that many soldier settlers had bought their stock and equipment at top prices, in consequence of which a demand was made for a revaluation, Professor Fay said the solution of the difficulty was arrived at by spreading the repayment over a much longer period.

Another wise provision was the special breaking loan. Every fresh acre that the settler breaks ties him to his farm and increases the determination to win out.

The supervisor's special qualifications, as Professor Fay observed them, were a capacity for making friends; his tact in handling men; and an expert knowledge of agriculture.

He instanced the case of a young hardware clerk from England who had been out long enough before the war to qualify for a loan, and had returned after he was married to a London girl. Before proper supervision had been available he had spent his loan imprudently, leaving nothing over for that essential to mixed farming, the milk cow. The supervisor had to help him recover from a bad start. Luck with his pigs allowed him to buy a cow but money was scarce and payments were due to the Board. The little cash available was offered but the supervisor advised: "Keep it, and let your wife get some of the necessaries she lacks." The wife, however, decided to forego new clothes, bought an incubator, had good luck with her chicks and the cash was available. The soldier settler could succeed where no other farmer does, because the Government is prepared to be at the back of him.

Better marketing was as important as better farming, in the opinion of the speaker. The farmer, especially the new settler, rarely had the knowledge requisite for buying or selling on the best terms. The supervisors were not middlemen, but they tell their men what they think is a reasonable price. The Supervisors were building up a spirit of professional loyalty among the settlers which was a good omen for the prospects of agricultural co-operation for purchase and sale at a later stage.

"How then are these settlers faring?" asked the speaker. In the main they were digging in under a devastating bombardment of less than pre-war prices for their products and double pre-war costs Their morale was superb. But in the early rush some got on land, often of their own selection, which was unsuitable and were still fighting an unequal struggle against physical difficulties. There had been failures but one prominent cause of failure, namely location on unsuitable land or on land bought at an excessive price, had been on the whole notably small owing to the Board's skill as a buyer.

The technique of the soldier settlers was at least the average of those civilians who had been settled for a similar length of time and supervision was at the back of this. The type of man who most surely makes good was the man of a resourceful disposition with a resourceful wife—the man who adds to the normal earnings of the farm by extra labor for others at times when he can afford it without neglecting his farm—the man fond of animals and ready for the labor which the care of animals involves.

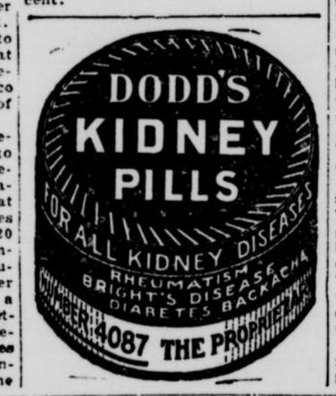
It was false to suppose, said Prof. Fay, that the successful farmer must be farmer born. He observed also that very often the English born, like the Canadian born, move on after a time to more lucrative work, but the wearers of sheepskin from Central Europe were content to stay with the land. What Canada wanted was not the agricultural laborer, technically so called, but young people of character and initiative. When agricultural conditions improved that most economical of all forms of emigration—the passage of relation to relation, of friend to friend—would set in of its own accord. The full harvest of the friendships made by Canadian soldiers in the Old Country and in France during the war had not yet been reaped.

There was scope for Government action in the selection, pacement, training and subsequent supervision of intelligent people, eager to farm who had not the capital to buy land on ordinary commercial terms or the experience to work it immediately on arrival. These people were of two classes:

First—Those who came in with families. It was not practical to separate the family and have the man go out to work while the family takes lodgings.

Second — Young unmarried lads from 16 to 26. For these he advised: "Do not buy outright; get your experience by working first for someone else. Get to know your district before you buy."

Colonel Edwards introduced the speaker and among those who heard Prof. Fay's address were His Excellency, Baron Byng of Vimy, Honorable Charles Stewart, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Senator Bostock, Major John Barnett, Chairman and Major E. J. Ashton, Commissioner of the Soldier Settlement Board



WILL FILM A REAL WOLF PACK

Motion Picture Director Now At Banff Preparing For Hazardous Stunt

With three men already reported overtaken and devoured by roving bands of timber wolves in the Sturgeon River country of Canada, Laurence Trimble, Motion picture naturalist, is making preparations at Banff, Alberta, to conduct this winter one of the most unique and hazardous adventures ever undertaken in the wilds of North America.

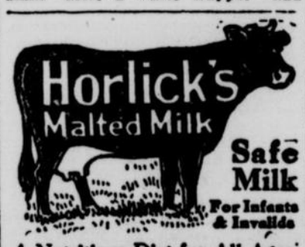
In New York recently Mr. Trimble confided to associates his intention to make an attempt, single-handed, to photograph with a moving picture camera a real wolf pack roaming at large in its natural environment, a feat never before essayed. Word has just reached Associated First National in New York from Banff that Trimble is actually making preparations to penetrate the wolf-infested regions of northern Ontario for this purpose. Mr. Trimble, it is said, will remain in the vicinity at Banff until the completion of the picturization of Jack London's "White Fang" and then will proceed to the Sturgeon River country. It is understood that Mr. Trimble, who was born and raised in the Maine woods and who has spent much of his life studying the habits of wild creatures at close hand, intends to try this experiment unaided. He will have portable generator, motion picture and flash light camera carried by dog team to the territory where the wolves are known to be running and placed in a convenient tree. He will then send a companion back to the settlement with the dogs, leaving him alone as wolf bait. He will permit himself to be treed, hoping to get daylight motion pictures. In the event the wolves show up only in darkness, he will try his luck with the moving picture camera, aided by the portable generator, and, this failing, he will take a flashlight with his still camera.

Mr. Trimble is undismayed by the stories that have filtered in from the snow-covered trails of the Sturgeon River district telling of the killing by wolves of two Indians after a white trapper had met a similar fate. The Indians, according to dispatches from Port Arthur, Ont., discovered the remains of the trapper, brought the news to the settlement of Ignace and then set out to hunt wolves for the bounty offered. Failing to return, another searching party was organized. Two miles beyond the first tragedy they are said to have found the two rifles of the Indians, bones, shreds of clothing, empty shells in the bloodstained snow, surrounded by the half-eaten carcasses of sixteen dead wolves.

Asked for his opinion regarding tragedies such as those from the Sturgeon River Country, he replied: "In my opinion, the men were either sleeping or injured or became victims of their own fear when they ran out of shells. Never have I heard of any single case in America of wolf or even a pack of wolves running down and attacking a man so long as he remains on his feet and did not run or show signs of fear. The instant a man shows signs of becoming panic-stricken and starts to run, he is fleeing game for the wolves and as such is done. If he remains on his feet and shows any signs of fight, no pack of wolves, regardless of how hungry they may be, will ever attack him on this continent. Wolves have killed men sleeping in the forest. They also have killed injured men. And when a man climbs a tree in fright the pack will, of course, surround him and circle the tree. There have been cases where men treed by wolves have lost their hold and tumbled to the ground only to be devoured. But if an unarmed man should climb out of the tree and face the pack my experience is he would not be touched."

Mr. Trimble has trapped and trained scores of wolves. He obtained several in northern Ontario last winter, using them in the picture "Brawn of the North" with the dog Strongheart. "The only place I know of in the world, he says, "where wolves have been known to attck a fighting man on his feet is in the territory known as Finmarken in the northern part of Finland. These wolves are the largest in the world and range in color from coal black to pure white. They prey chiefly upon the great herds of reindeer that abound there and this undoubtedly accounts for their great size, strength and ferocity."

Mr. Trimble's main purpose in undertaking this unique experiment is to register, if possible, on motion picture film just how wolves wil act when they have human prey at bay.



A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Keep Horlick's Always on Hand Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

ECONOMICAL in use.

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ORANGE PEKOE BLEND

is certainly a most delicious tea. Finest for flavour.

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Telephone 6207

Jan.20xtf.

Miller's Worm Powders attack worms in the stomach and intestines at once, and no worm can come in contact with them and live. They also connect the unhealthy conditions in the digestive organs that invite and encourage worms, setting up reactions that are most beneficial to the growth of the child. They have attested their power in hundreds of cases and at all times are thoroughly trustworthy.

For The Home Builder

"Little Strokes Fell Great Oaks."

So it is with the fellow who has systematically saved his money while "times were good." His frugality and foresight are now greatly rewarded because the purchassing power of his dollars is constantly increasing. Many opportunities for profitable investment are afforded you—the best right now is

A Home of Your Own.

This community is particularly blessed with thrifty persons and by actual count we know of at least 100 young couples right here in this town who ought to start building a home this year. To this 100 and as many more who may get married this year we say—let us help you select the plan and arrange for building.

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We supply both and have unequalled facilities for supplying power, from six independent power plants.

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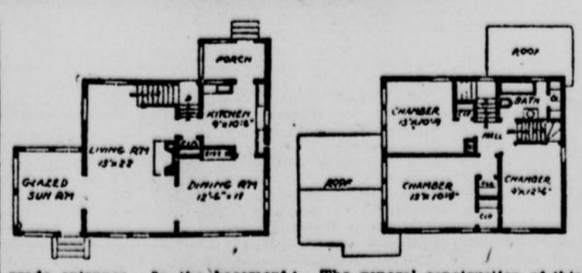
A ROOMY COTTAGE

DESIGNED BY CHAS. S. SEDGWICK



Nice and roomy is this six room cottage which is shown today. Though it contains but six rooms, the usual sized house of the present day the architect has achieved the unusual by giving the idea of spaciousness which at once impresses the visitor. The arrangement of the rooms is particularly good, there being no space whatsoever wasted, and every detail has been conceived with the idea of convenience and practicability uppermost.

One enters this charming home through the glazed sun porch which, if furnished artistically, makes an impressive entrance into the large living room which measures thirteen feet by twenty-two feet with wide fireplace. French doors connect the sun room with the living room and they add to the sense of spaciousness and size which this house gives. Off from the living room is the dining room with built-in buffet and a grouped casement window. In the rear is the kitchen and beyond that a glazed rear porch. There is also a



grade entrance. In the basement one finds a laundry, vegetable cellar and furnace room.

On the second floor there are three good bed rooms and bath room also open balcony over rear porch. A large attic, meant for storage, has a floor and could with extra expense be made into servants' room. The interior finish is of Washington fir, the lower story stained dark mission gray and the second story left natural with varnish. The floors throughout are of red birch.

The general construction of this home is frame with cement stucco finish. The roof is stained green and outside trimmings are painted brown. With its narrow, close cornices, this house has an English appearance which makes it both a distinctive and attractive design. The total size of this house, exclusive of the sun room is 27 feet front and 23 feet deep and, exclusive of the plumbing and heating it will cost between $4,000 and $4,500 to build it.

A PEN SKETCH OF MAJOR E. A. BELCHER.

Major E. A. Belcher, M.A., C.B.E., head of the Dominion Mission of the British Empire Exhibition, is a West Country man, born in 1871, and educated at Queen's College, Taunton.

Going up to Oxford, he graduated at Lincoln College, and could have taken up a career in the Civil Service at home, but, opportunity offering, he accepted a post in the Natal Civil Service.

After six years there he resigned his position in 1908 to join the Staff of Clifton College, where he was active in connection with the Cadet Corps and the College Sports.

Passionately fond of Empire travel he resigned his mastership at Clifton to become Headmaster of Christ's College, New Zealand, from 1912 to 1914, when, on the outbreak of war, he left the Dominion to offer his services in a military capacity. He had long been a Territorial officer, and it is characteristic of Major Belcher that, with all his scholastic responsibilities he kept himself abreast of modern military tactics and found time to write a work on "Elementary Tactical Problems." The War Office availed themselves of his services, and he become 2nd in command of the 9th Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

A many-sided man, he had studied agricultural as well as military problems, and the Quarter-Master General's Department called upon him to organize the Agricultural Section of the Navy and Army Canteen Board. This he did with complete success, and it led, when the question of the Home Food Supply became acute, to his appointments as Director of Vegetable Supplies to the Ministry of Food. From the end of the War, until he joined the British Empire Exhibition as Assistant General Manager, he was mainly identified, and with uniform success, with Agricultural Organisation.

An applicant for a part once asked the late Sir Beerbohm Tree to engage him solely on a newspaper report.

"I enclose you a newspaper cutting about myself," he wrote "to show that I have aptitude for the stage."

The cutting ran as follows:

"The prisoner, who denied the assault conducted his own case, and defended himself in a somewhat dramatic manner." — Answers (London).

A retired colonel had been advised by his doctor that if he did not give up whiskey it would shorten his life.

"Think so?" said the colonel.

"I am sure of it, colonel. If you will stop drinking I am sure it will prolong your days."

"Come to think of it, I believe you are right about that, doctor," said the colonel. "I went twenty-four hours without a drink six months ago and I never put in such a long day in my life."

DOUBTFUL.

An old negro woman stood by the grave of her husband and said mournfully: "Po' Rastus! I hope he's gone where I 'spec' he ain't.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES RATES WERE LOWER AT N. Y.

UNFAVORABLE DEVELOPMENTS CONTINUED TO CURTAIL THE TRADING ON N. Y. MARKET

Number Of Industrials Pushed Up On Report Of Large Current Earnings—Others Yielded To Week-End Profit-Taking, Giving Somewhat Spotty Appearance At Close

New York, January, 26—Unfavorable new developments abroad continued to curtain trading in today's stock market in which a number of industrials were pushed up on the reports of large current earnings while others yielded to week-end profit taking giving the market a somewhat spotty apeparance at the close. Movements in the market are still dominated by domestic business conditions activity centering largely in shares of companies likely to resume or increase dividends.

The European financial community's reaction to the latest developments in the Ruhr was reflected in lower foreign exchange rates, demand sterling dropping from 4.65 3-8 to $4.64 1-2, French francs from 6.48 1-2 cents to 6.38 and Belgian francs from 5.96 1-2 to 5.76 1-2.

German marks were quoted at only a very small fraction above their extreme low record which was .0042.

Consolidated Gas was again the most active stock on the big board touching 69 3-8, and then reacting to 67 3-4 for a net loss of 3-4. Studebaker which was the next most active stock, was unchanged, while Baldwin closed half higher.

Independent steels were strong during the early part of the session but early gains were cancelled or materially reduced later. United States Steel common was unchanged.

Kresge was the individual feature, and being a new high record at 208 1-4, a net gain of 9 1-2 points.

Fisher Body jumped eleven points to 186 on publication of an offer of W. D. Durant, Automobile manufacturer, to buy the entire outstanding stock at $200 a share, despite the financial community's belief that the offer would not be accepted. The stock closed at 184. At the close of the market Mr. Durant, who has been selling Fisher Body stock on a partial payment plan, announced that he was ready to cancel the contracts of frightened investors, paying them $43 a unit or the equivalent of $215 a share, as against the purchasing price of $40 a unit.

Western Union was pushed up 4 1-2 points on reports of highly improved earnings.

Pierce Arrow issues slumped on the announcement of new financing.

Railroad shares were inclined to ease, Baltimore and Ohio was in good demand, closing nearly a point higher on speculative expectation of a good December earnings report. Southern Railway also was active.

Total sales 712,000 shares.

Twenty industrials averaged 98 15; net gain .36.

High 1922, 103.43; low, 78.59.

Twenty railroads averaged 86.47; net loss .03.

High 1922, 93.99; low 73.43.

Over subscription of the $25,000,000 issue of 5 1-2 per cent. consolidater mortgage bonds of the Bethlehem Steel Co., and $10,000,000 refunding and general mortgage bonds of the Republic Iron and Steel Company; new low records in some of the French bonds, and irregularity in the general list, were the chief developments in today's bond market. Selling of French 7 1-2s., which dropped one point to 88 3-4, a new low and French 8s., which duplicated their previous low at 92, was predicted on the latest developments in the Ruhr, including the publishing of estimates of the cost of French occupation.

Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean 6s., established a new low at 66 1-4 and Czecho-Slovakian 8s. at 82, while Bordeaux 6s. and Marseilles 6s. each sold at 7 1-2, the previous low. Prague 7 1-2s. moved up a point each and Jurgen 6s., 1 3-4.

Liens of copper companies were strong on reports of an advance in the price of the red metal to 14 7-8 a pound.

American Smelting 5s. and Chile Copper 7s. gaining 1 3-4 and 1-2 points respectively. Speculative railroad mortgages were firm. United States government issues were irregular moving within a radius of 4 cents on $100.

Total sales, par value, were $10,697,000.

(By L. G. BEAUBIEN & Co.)

Stocks.	Open	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn Bosch Magneto	38	38	3 8	38
Amn Can Co.	82½	83½	82¼	82⅞
Amn Car & Fdy	179	179	179	179
Amn Int'l Corp	25½	25½	25½	25½
Amn Locomotive	122⅞	123½	122⅞	123⅞
Amn Smelters	55⅝	55½	55⅝	56
Amn Woollen	95½	95¾	95½	95¾
Atchison Railway	100	100½	100	100¼
Atlantic Gulf	21	21	21	21
Baldwin Loco	133⅝	134⅜	133⅜	133½
Baltimore & Ohio	44¼	45¼	44¼	45⅞
Beth Steel "B"	63½	63¼	61⅜	61⅜
Calif Petroleum	76⅞	78¼	76⅞	77⅝
Canadian Pacific Railway	142⅞	143⅜	142⅜	142⅝
Central Leather	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34⅜
Chandler Motors	67⅜	68	67⅜	68
Chgo M & St Paul.	23⅛	23⅝	23	23
Columbia Gas	106½	108½	106½	107½
Corn Products	128¼	129	128¼	128½
Crucible Steel	73⅝	74⅜	73⅛	73¾
Famous Players	85	85	85	85
Great Northern pfd.	74	74¼	73½	73½
General Motors	14¼	14¾	14⅜	14¾
Houston Oil	73⅞	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞
Int Mer Marine pfd.	40¼	40⅞	39⅝	39⅝
Int'l Paper	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
Midvale Steel	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	28⅛
Missouri Pacific	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
New Haven R R.	20	20⅜	19⅞	20
N Y Central	94⅜	94½	94⅜	94½
Northern Pacific	75	75	74⅞	74⅞
Pacific Oil	44⅛	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞
Pan-Amn Petrol	88⅛	88½	87¼	87½
Pere Marquette	38	38¼	37½	37½
Producers & Refiners	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	48¼
Reading Co.	78½	78⅝	78⅛	78⅛
Republic Iron	48⅜	49	48⅛	48⅛
Southern Pacific	90⅛	90⅛	89⅜	89⅜
Southern Railway	30½	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛
Stromberg Carb.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
Studebaker	115⅛	115⅞	114⅞	115⅛
Timken Roller Bearing	37⅝	37⅞	37¼	37½
Tobacco Products	52¼	52⅞	52¼	52⅞
Union Pacific	137⅝	137⅞	137⅝	137⅞
U S Ind Alcohol	64¼	64⅝	63⅝	64
U S Rubber	60	60⅜	59⅝	59⅝
U S Steel	106⅜	106⅝	106½	106½
Vanadium Steel	36½	36⅝	35⅞	36⅞

New Method Of Reducing Fat

A news item from abroad informs us that the American method of producing a slim, trim figure is meeting with astonishing success. This system, which has made such a wonderful impression over there, must be the Marmola Prescription Tablet method of reducing fat. It is safe to say that we have nothing better for this purpose in this country. Anything that will reduce the excess flesh steadily and easily without injury to the stomach, the causing of wrinkles, the help of exercising or dieting, or interference with one's meals is a mighty important and useful addition to civilization's necessities. Just such a catalogue of good results follow the use of these pleasant, harmless and economical little fat reducers. We say economical because Marmola Prescription Tablets (made in accordance with the famous Marmola Prescription) can be obtained of any druggist the world over or from the Marmola Company, 4612 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich., for one dollar a case, which is a decidedly economical price, considering the number of tablets each case contains. They are harmless.

Cotton Market

New York, Jan. 26—Cotton futures closed weak. Closing bids: July 27.60-65c; October 25.30-40c; May 27.96-28c; March 27.75-76c; December 25.00-26.01c. Spots closed quiet. Middling uplands 27.85c.

Liverpool spot cotton in fair demand. Prices easy. American middling fair 17.12d. Good middling 16.52d. Fully middling 16.42d. Middling 16.32d. Low middling 16.07d. Good ordinary 15.57d. Ordinary 15.27d.

Sales 7,000 sales, including 4,000 American. Receipts 3,000 bales including 2,200 American futures closed barely steady.

Foreign Exchange

(By L. G. Beaubien & Co.)

	U. S.	Canada
London: pound sterling	$4.64	$4.71
Paris: franc	.0638	.0648
Brussels: franc	.0581	.0590
Geneva: franc	.18655	.1887
Madrid: peseta	.1574	.1586
Berlin: mark	.00046	.0007
Rotterdam: florin	.3947	.3990
Rome: lira	.0479	.0488
Athens: drachma	.0130	....
Christiania: crown	.1880	.1890
Copenhagen: crown	.1955	.1985
Stockholm: crown	.2670	.0718

Egg Market

Ottawa, Jan. 26—The egg situation in Ontario and Quebec is steady and unchanged. United States eggs continue to arrive costing from 40c to 41c delivered.

British Columbia fresh costing around 41c to 42c and local fresh costing around 42c to 43c f.o.b. shipping point. Toronto firm and unchanged.

Montreal fresh jobbing 48c to 50c, storage extras 43 to 44c, firsts 37c to 38c, seconds 33c to 34c.

London Market

London, Jan. 26—Trading was quiet and prices moved irregularly on the stock exchange today.

Bar gold 89s. 10d.

Money 1 1-8 percent.

Discount rates, short bills 2 to 2 1-8 percent; three months bills 2 3-16 percent.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR MONTREAL

Charles Walmsley And Co. Of Canada To Manufacture Machinery At Longueuil

Montreal, Jan. 26—A new industrial bond issue is being arranged for the Canadian market, it is understood, official details of which will be announced shortly. According to report the Charles Walmsley & Co. of Canada will offer to Canadian investors a $1,000,000 issue of first mortgage sinking fund bonds.

It is understood that the Canadian branch of the Charles Walmsley & Co. will begin operations shortly, and that they will use the Longueil plant, near Montreal, owned by Armstrong, Whitworth and Co. which has been in existence for several years, and will engage in the manufacture of pulp and paper machinery and general engineering works.

This company is a subsidiary and the Canadian branch of Charles Walmsley and Co. of Bury, England, both controlled by the Sir G. W. Armstrong Whitworth and Co. Limited of Great Britain. The latter company will guarantee the bonds unconditionally, both as to interest and principal.

The proceeds of the bond issue will be used to provide working capital and to take care of new phases of the business.

A Canadian board of directors is being arranged and will comprise among others, the following: Sir William Price, president of Price Bros, and Co. president and F. H. Anson, president of the Abitibi Power and Paper Co.; Hon. G. E. Foster and H. B. Walker, Montreal manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, directors. The management of the company will be under the control of the Canadian board.

The policy of the new company will be to carry on the Canadian business of Charles Walmsley and Co., and to acquire the rights to manufacture other specialties so as to form a complete line of equipment for pulp and paper mills and hydro electric installations. A number of the Walmsley machines are in use in Canada and the company is now building in England under order from Canadian companies, machines for the Belgo Paper Co., the Rathhurst Lumber Co., Price Brothers and the Donnacona Co.

Closing Letters By Local Brokers

(By L. G. Beaubien & Co.)

New York, Jan. 26—The market has been only moderately active this afternoon but prices have maintained very well and shows considerable improvement over the opening figures.

The day's grist of news has not been of very great importance. The fact that Secretary of Commerce Hoover is meeting prominent railroad officials here today has occasioned a stirring in the railroad shares this afternoon and there has been some good buying in the prominent issues. The traction bonds have featured the bond market and there has been considerable activity in the traction issues quoted on the big board.

Plans of financing announced yesterday for Pierce Arrow brought distinct weakness to the preferred stock of that company.

Industrial leaders such as Baldwin, American Can, Corn Products, Pan-American, U. S. Steel, etc., acted well.

Daily Gossip On Leading Stocks

(Special to The Chronicle)

The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated has declared a dividend of 1 1-2 percent for quarter ending January 31st, 1923, payable February 15th, to shareholders of record January 31st.

* * *

The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company has declared a dividend of 2 percent. for quarter ending January 31st, payable February 15th. to shareholders of record January 31st.

* * *

Pynchon & Co. wire Craig, Luther & Irvine. Any further addition in the general list to present weak stocks could very easily unsettle the whole market, just as a real demonstration of buying on one of the bear drives could turn the market decisively in the other direction. It is only after the market breaks away from this trading position in one direction or the other that it will be safe to follow the market. Meanwhile continue to stand aside and wait for developments just as we have been doing all the way along.

* * *

Total clearings, as reported by the Montreal Clearing House for the week ending January 25th, 1923, is $83,220,549, as compared with $90,560,496 for the same period last year. This compares with $101,621,678 for the corresponding period in 1921.

* * *

Bethlehem Steel plans $20,000,000 bond issue to refund existing 7 per cent. marine equipment bonds callable at 102 1-2.

"FASHION-CRAFT"

$25,000 of stock of first class merchandise for men, to be sold at a discount of 20%.

L. A. ROY, Prop.
168 St. John Street.

Oil Market

Savannah, Jan. 26—Turpentine quiet, 133; sales 100; receipts 112; shipments 652; stock 10,614.

Rosin firm sales 1,152; receipts 732; shipments 2,199; stock 91,304.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET SHOWED GREATER VOLUME OF TRADING YESTERDAY

Considerable Expansion And Strength Also Noted—Dominion Textile New Stock Continued To Lead In Activity—Shawinigan Second, Toronto Railway Third

Montreal, Jan. 26—The local stock market showed considerable expansion, greater volume of trading and considerable strength today. Dominion Textile new stock continued to lead in activity and showed a net gain of 1 1-4 points at 67 3-4.

Shawinigan came second in activity and was up 1 3-8 at 116 7-8. Toronto Railway was third and advanced 2 1-2 points to 92 1-2.

Ogilvie proved the feature of the day, gaining 11 points to 301 after touching a new high at 304. The greatest loss was of three points to 92 in Tucketts preferred.

In the papers, Abitibi was off 1-2 to 68; Brompton gained 3-4 to 38 1-2; Laurentide was off 1-2 to 93; Spanish Common was up one to 94 1-2 and the preferred up 1-4 to 103.

The tractions were all strong. Brazilian was up 1-8 to 45 1-4; Detroit Railway gained 1-2 to 69 1-2; Quebec Railway was up 1-8 to 24 and Twin City advanced a point to 60.

Other price changes included Asbestos up one; B.C. Fishing off 2; Canadian Car, up 2; Canadian Converters up 3 1-2; Can. Cottons up a point and the preferred up a point; Canadian Woollens up 2; Dominion Glass up 1; Mackay up 2 1-4; Penmans up two and Steel of Canada up 1 1-4.

Total sales, listed 13,317.

There was little interest in the trading in bonds in local stock market today. Quebec Railway bonds advanced half to 72; but the rest of the trading was without special feature.

Total sales $113,000.

(By L. G. BEAUBIEN & Co.)

Sales	Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
205	Abitibi Power	68	68½	68	68
10	Atlantic Sugar	22½	22½	22½	22½
45	Asbestos Corp	65	65	65	65
235	Brompton Pulp	37½	38½	37½	38½
177	Brazilian Traction	115½	115⅝	115½	115⅝
133	Bell Telephone	43	43¼	43	43¼
145	British Empire Steel	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
90	British Empire, 2nd pfd.	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½
771	Can Car & Fdy	31	33	31	33
85	Can Cement	77¾	77¾	77	77
60	Can Cement pfd.	101	101¼	101	101¼
35	Can Cotton	117	117½	117	117½
327	Cons Smelting	26½	27	26½	27
10	Can SS Lines	16	16	16	16
67	Can SS Lines pfd	50	50	48¾	48¾
746	Can Converters	93	96	92½	96
25	Dominion Bridge	71½	71½	71½	71½
125	Detroit United	69½	70	69¼	69½
365	Dominion Glass	94	94	94	94
3285	Dominion Textile	67	68½	67	67⅝
150	Laurentide Pulp	92½	93	92½	93
159	Montreal Power	104¾	105	104½	105
225	National Breweries	48½	48½	48	48
110	Penman's Limited	133	134	133	133
15	Price Brothers	44	44	44	44
285	Quebec Railway	23⅞	24	23⅞	24
1702	Shawinigan Power	115¾	117	116	116¾
125	Spanish River	93½	94½	93½	94½
155	Spanish River, pfd.	102⅜	103	102½	103
40	Steel Co of Canada	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
718	Toronto Street Railway	90	92½	90	92½
	BANKS:				
1	Molsons	175	175	175	175
3	Royal	219	219	219	219
	VICTORY BONDS—(Tax Exempt):				
1933	5½ per cent.	105.50	105.50	105.50	105.50
	WAR LOANS—(Tax Exempt)				
1925	5 per cent.	100.50	100.50	100.50	100.50
	VICTORY BONDS—(Subject to Income Tax):				
1934	5½ per cent.	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
15500	Quebec Railway Bonds	72¼	73	72	73
585	Mackay Co.	115½	117	115½	116¼
—	Producers & Refiners	48⅜	48⅝	48¼	48⅜

The Toronto Produce Market

Toronto, Jan. 26—Manitoba wheat No. 1 Northern $1.25.

American corn No. 2 yellow 87c; No. 3 yellow 85 1-2c.

Ontario oats No. 2 white 44c to 46c.

Ontario wheat No. 2 winter $1.12 to $1.14; No. 3 winter $1.04 to $1.11.

Peas, No. 2 $1.45 to $1.50.

Barley, malting 60c to 62c.

Buckwheat No. 2 77c to 79c.

Rye, No. 2 83c to 85c.

Manitoba flour first patent $7.10; second patent $6.60.

Ontario flour $5.10 to $5.20 in jute bags Montreal: $5.05 to $5.15 Toronto: $4.95 to $5.00 bulk seaboard.

Bran, $25; shorts $27; middlings $28.50; good feed flour $2.00.

Hay, extra No. 2 $14.00 to $14.50; mixed $11.00 to $13.00; clover $8.00 to $10.00. Straw $9.50.

The Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Jan. 26—To a large extent the course of wheat market reflected developments touching Germanys ability to obtain funds for the importation of foodstuffs. Prices were weak most of the time, but were rallying at the last.

The close was unsettled at 1-4c. net decline to a like advance with May $1.17 1-8 to $1.17 1-4 and July $1.11 5-8 to $1.11 3-4. Corn gained 1-8c to 1-4c.; oats finished a shade off to 1-4c. up and provisions unchanged to 12c. lower. Closing:—

Wheat, May $1.17 1-8; July $1.11 5-8; Sept. $1.09 1-8.

Corn, May 72 3-4c; July 73 1-8c; Sept. 73c.

Oats, May 44 1-2c; July 42 1-8c; Sept. 40 7-8c.

Pork, nominal.

Lard, Jan. $11.30; May $11.50.

Ribs, Jan. $11.10; May $11.90.

Sugar Market

New York, Jan. 26—The raw sugar market was firm and unchanged early today at 3 5-16 bid for spot Cubas, cost and freight equal to 5.09 for centrifugal. No sales were reported.

Raw sugar futures opened one to two points higher on covering, eased off under liquidation and again advanced on renewed buying by outside interests. Prices at midday were two to three points net higher.

The feature in the refined market was the re-entrance in the market of a local refiner who had been out for a month or more at 6.50 for fine granulated. Other refiners made no change from the 6.70 basis. There was only a moderate inquiry reported. Refined futures nominal.

ARE YOU GOING ABROAD THIS WINTER.

If so, do not fail to make early inquiries and select your accommodation as prospects point to fairly heavy bookings.

Winter sailing lists of steamship Companies plying between Canada, United States and Europe via different ports are now available and rates appeals to all classes of travel.

Whether you are planning a cruise to the Mediterranean or around-the-world, or simply a business or pleasure trip to London, Paris, the Riviere, etc., apply to the Canadian Pacific.

Mr. C. A. Langevin, City Passenger Agent at Quebec, (Palais Station or 30 St. John Street) will be pleased to furnish any information as to rates, sailings, passports, vises, return bookings, etc., in fact he will help you to outline an itinerary providing every desirable comfort for an ocean journey.

TRIAL FOR MURDER PUT OF UNTIL SPRING TERM

Toronto, Jan. 26—The trial of Pearl Huckaluk, charged with the murder of her husband, Peter Huckluk, was today traversed by Mr. Justice Rose until the Spring assizes. Prisoner's counsel represented that he had not time since her arrest on January 3 to prepare for the trial and he moreover alleged that newspaper reports of the matter were decidedly sensational and might possibly prejudice a jury if the trial proceeded now.



Straighten your backbone!

THE knowledge of having a dependable investment in a security box will add inches to a man's stature, straighten his backbone and keep his chin off his chest.

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Securities of the most unquestionable type may be procured in amounts from $50 upwards.

Write for suggestions.

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PAYABLE at any bank in Canada can be obtained at our branches at the following rates (War Revenue Tax included):

Up to..... $5.00 ..... 5c.
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MONEY Orders also sold payable in Great Britain and in the United States. 624

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Reserve Fund $15,000,000

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See them in our window this week

BREAK CLEAR OF OLD REGIME

Control Of Industries By Government In Australia Is Losing Favor

Washington, Jan. 26—(Can. Press) Control of industries by government both Commonwealth and State, for long characteristic of business activity in Australia is beginning to lose favor. So says F. R. Eldredge, Chief of the Far Eastern Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce in a report which has just been issued.

The Australian Government owns and operates a shipping line as well as a shipyard, a considerable part of the railways, and also the production and distribution of sugar and metal. All of the States operate railroads, and in Victoria, says Mr. Eldredge, the State operates eleven separate undertakings ranging from beet-sugar production to accident insurance. New South Wales similarly conducting among other things a sawmill, a bakery and a motor garage. The increased opposition to such interference with individual enterprise is now so marked, however, that it is expected government control may soon be confined to public utilities.

"The isolation and comparative youth of Australia," remarks Mr. Eldredge, "have been great factors in inducing the governments to constitute themselves the centres for business enterprise, but this tendency is giving way with the improvement of communications and transportation."

The latest indication of the tendency away from government control he says, was the recent overwhelming defeat by the shareholders of the proposal that the British Australia Wool Realization Association commonly known as Bawra extend its fundamental operations and become a central selling agency for all Australian primary products. The Bawra was created primarily to provide an organization to dispose of the carry-over wool from previous clips and to protect the interest of the wool trade during the transition period from abnormal war-time conditions to normal peace times.

While the Bawra at present is an independent agency, it was fathered by prominent government officials, and it was quite evidently feared, that should the association fail in its programme, the government stood ready to assume control.

"The New South Wales government has begun to abolish the various State industries set up by the former labor governments", the report adds. "These industries include many and various undertakings, but each one is burdened by a staff of administrators. It is the intention of the government to sell most of these industries and to confine the rest to operating for purely State requirements."

ZITA TO ARRIVE AT SAN SEBASTIAN NEXT WEEK

San Sebastian, Spain, Jan. 26 — Former Empress Zita of Austria Hungary is expected to arrive here about the first of February to remain several months. She will be accompanied by her children and Queen Mother Christina.

Conditions Affecting Investments

The present state of loans, deposits, bank reserves—some of the factors that will influence prices of securities—thoughtfully indicated in the new issue of Greenshields Review.

Write for a copy to-day

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Toronto: 14 King Street East
Ottawa: Central Chambers

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CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
CITY HALL
Quebec, Jan. 9th, 1923

NOTICE TO PROPRIETORS

All tax bills for proprietors for the current year (1922-23) which have not yet been paid will be handed to the Recorder's Court on February 1st for procedures.

Kindly remit to avoid costs.

(Signed) P. N. VERGE,
City Treasurer.
Jan16-30

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THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

In the estate of Octave Veilleux, of St. Arsene, Co. Temiscouata, Que., authorized assignee.

Notice is hereby given that Octave Veilleux, of St. Arsene, Co. Temiscouata, of Quebec, did on the 3rd day of January, 1923, make an authorized assignment to the undersigned.

Notice is further given that the first meeting of creditors in the above estate will be held at my office in Riviere du Loup, of Temiscouata, on the 3rd day of February, 1923, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

To entitle you to vote thereat proof of your claim must be lodged with me before the meeting is held.

Proxies to be used at the meeting must be lodged with me prior thereto. And further take notice that if you have any claim against the debtor for which you are entitled to rank, proof of such claim must be filed with me within thirty days from the date of this notice, for from and after the expiration of the time fixed by subsection 8 of section 37 of the said act I shall distribute the proceeds of the debtor's estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I have then notice.

Dated at Riviere du Loup, this 24th day of January, 1923.

EUDORE BEAUDOIN
Authorized Trustee.
20 Rue de la Cour.

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A select resort for Lady Tourists.

Only a few minutes to auto garage. Open from 6 a.m. to 1 a.m.

Beer and wine served at meals.

THE 5th DOLL WON

Miss Rita Blair, No. 115 Lockwell Street, Quebec, was the lucky winner of Doll No. 5, in our Talking Doll Guessing Contests.

THERE ARE FIVE OTHER TALKING DOLLS still to be guessed for in these contests.

Among the FIVE DOLLS still to be guessed for are several of the best Dolls in the lot, including some with Hair and Sleeping Eyes, and they all Talk and Walk.

Hurry up and have a guess, and you may win one of these Wonderful Dolls.

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Try our five-course Business Men's Lunch daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. **50c**

Also our SPECIAL DINNER from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Special Table d'Hote Dinner on Sunday and Fresh Salt Oysters.

Excellent Cuisine and Service.

Choice of Wines and Beer served at Meals

WEEK-END SPECIALS

NEW LAID EGGS Per Dozen **65 cts**

GREEN MOUNTAIN POTATOES. Per Bag **$1.25**

McIntosh and Fameuse Apples, Boston Lettuce, California Celery, Brussels' Sprouts, Fresh Tomatoes, Parsley and Rhubarb.

FORTUNAT COTE

PHONE 688 5 ST. FOYE ROAD

dec1xfri,satly

NEW ENGLISH LAW

PROTECTS RETAIL BUYER

London, Jan. 14—(By Mail)—The retailers of grain in England are in the throes of readjusting their selling methods, which have come down to them through generations, to a new system designed to give greater protection to the buyer. Corn, and a variety of other similar products, must henceforth be sold by actual weight, instead of by measure. Formerly dealers bought by weight and sold by measure, and reaped an undue harvest at the expense of the consumer.

The new unit is the hundred weight. The old standard was the quarter, which varied in weight according to the country of origin, making it virtually impossible for anyone not an expert to know what the actual weight was.

Today the retailer is aggrieved, but on the other hand the buyer is getting a square deal. The term "corn" in the new law includes wheat, barley, oats, maize, dried peas, dried beans, linseed and potatoes, as well as the seed of grass, clover, vetches, turnips, cabbages and beets.

An Oil Without Alcohol.— Some oils and many medicines have alcohol as a prominent ingredient. A judicious mingling of six essential oils compose Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and there is no alcohol in it, so that its effects are lasting.

WOMEN GAMBLERS NOT

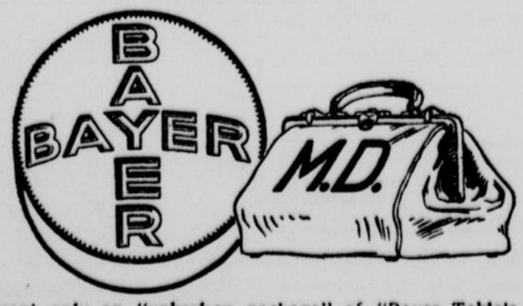
WANTED IN SCOTCH MILLS

Glasgow, Jan. 3—By mail—Scottish mill owners have decided on drastic action to check the gambling craze which is said recently to have obtained a great hold on female workers.

Hereafter it will be a condition of employment that no form of betting be indulged in. It is asserted that women are bad losers, and the betting spirit is often responsible for trouble among them.

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

GEORGE RALPH IS HIGHLY ELATED

Expresses Gratitude To Tanlac For Ending Stomach Trouble And Indigestion Of Ten Years Standing

"Tanlac not only stopped my stomach trouble, but it built me up ten pounds and I am one of its firmest friends from now on," was the emphatic statement of George H. Ralph, 1339 16th Ave., W., Calgary, Alberta. Mr. Ralph is in the trucking business and is well known.

"For ten years," he said, "I suffered from stomach trouble and indigestion. I had no appetite and just had to force myself to eat. Even then I would bloat up with gas and there was a heavy, distressing feeling in the pit of my stomach that was awful. I had splitting headaches, lost weight and was so nervous and run down I could hardly get auy sleep nights.

"It's all over now, though, thanks to Tanlac. I never have indigestion, my appetite is a wonder, nerves steady, sleep like a top and feel fine all over. Tanlac is mighty fine and I gladly recommend it."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists.

Over 35 million bottles sold.

NEW INVENTION PROMISES SECRET AIR MESSAGES

Stockholm, Jan. 7—(By mail) — A remarkable machine which automatically turns radio telegrams into secret code at the sending station, and transfers these messages into straigh text at the receiving station, has been invented and is being tried out in Sweden, thus signalling another sthride in the rapid advances made in wireless communication.

The new machine, called a cryptograph, in receiving the message as originally written by the sender an enciphering it mechanically, eliminates the human factor of the code clerk, who is liable to error, and avoids the delays which have been costly annoyances under the old systems. One of the purposes of this machine is to make the message undecipherable by those for whom it was not originally meant if picked up while in the air, thus helping materially in the solution of the crucial problem of secrecy for radio messages.

The cryptograph probably will be installed at the new high powered radio station at Grimeton, near Gothenburg, Sweden, designed for service between Scandinavian countries and America, which will be ready for use before the end of the year.

Don't Submit to Asthma. If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

Chronicle Files 100 Years Ago

Ordinations.

On Saturday last (being St. Paul's Day) an Ordination was held in the Cathedral Church of this city, when the undermentioned gentlemen were admitted to Priests' Orders by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by the Archdeacon of Quebec, the Rev. J. L. Mills, and the Rev. L. C. Jenkins.

The Rev. Frederic Myers, Missionary at Matilda, U.C.

The Rev. Clement F. Le Fevre, Missionary at Ascot and Orford, L. C.

The Rev. Geo. Sprall, Missionary at Yonge and Bastard, U.C.

Acknowledgement.

The Revd. J. L. Mills begs to acknowledge the receipt of a most liberal Subscription of Forty-one Pounds, Currency, from the Officers, non-commissioned officers and Privates of H. M. Thirty-seventh Regt. in aid of the funds of the Emigrants' Society.

Chronicle Files 25 Years Ago

Prothonotary's Office.

Mr. Philippe Malouin was sworn in Thursday as Prothonotary for the judicial District of Quebec. The Deputy-in-Chief, Mr. L. Burroughs, as also Deputies, Messrs. Belanger, Boissonault, T. W. S. Dunn and Wm. Fortier were also sworn in.

The Recent Storm.

The violent North-east wind on Sunday affected the tides considerably below Quebec. It is reported that a boat, the property of Mr. Joseph Pare, of St. Anne de Beaupre, was carried across the railway track. The water was so high that it entered the Regina Hotel, and the large blocks of ice driven by the gale did considerable damage to the wharf at Ste Anne's. The damage is estimated at two thousand dollars.

Mercier Club.

The Mercier Club met on Tuesday night for the election of officers which resulted as follows: President, Mr. J. A. Lane; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. J. Dussault, Frs. Lortie, Dr. Jobin; Secretary, T. Dube; Corresponding Secretary, Jos. Beauchamp; Treasurer, Frs. Mathieu; Asst.-Treasurer, J. B. Morissette.

Mr. Ulric Marquette.

The death of Mr. Ulric Marquette, is announced. The deceased gentleman passed away at Levis, at his sister's residence, after a severe illness. Mr. Marquette was at one time connected with the well-known firm of McLimont Bros., of this city. Later he was employed by the Gaults, of Montreal. The deceased was very popular and will be mourned by a large circle of friends.

SUNDAY SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

NOTRE DAME DE QUEBEC.
(Seminary Chapel.)

Low Masses at 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, and Grand Mass at 11:00 a.m.

NOTRE DAME DE QUEBEC.
(Lower Town.)

Low Masses at 600, 7:00, 8:00 and 9:00 a.m.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CHURCH

Low Mass at 5:30, 6:15, 7, 8:30 and 9:30 a.m., Grand Mass at 10:30 a.m.; Vespers at 7 p.m.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH
(McMahon Street)

Low Mass 7:30 and 10:30 a.m.; Children's Mass at 9 a.m.: Benediction at 7.30 p.m.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.
(Grande Allee.)

Low Mass at 7:30 and 10:30 a.m.; Children's Mass at 9 a.m.; Benediction at 4:30 p.m.

St. Patrick's Church—Grande Allee.

Low Masses at 7:30 and 10:30 a.m.; Children's mass, 9 a.m., Benediction, 4:30 p.m.

NOTRE DAME DU CHEMIN
(St. Foy Road)

Low Mass at 6, 7, and 8:15 a.m., Solemn Mass and Sermon at 9:15 a.m., Grand Mass and Sermon at 10:30 a.m.; Vespers and Benediction at 7 p.m.

ST. COEUR DE MARIE

Low Mass at 6:15, 7:15, 8:30 and 9:30. Grand Mass at 10:30 a.m.; Vespers at 7:15 p.m.

ANGLICAN

CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

Holy Communion 7 a.m.; Morning Prayer (Gael) 9:30 o'clock; Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 o'clock; Sunday School 2:45 p.m.; Girls' Bible Class (Chapel), 3 p.m.; Boys' Bible Class (Hall) 3:30 p.m.; Evening Prayer (The Finlay 4:30 o'clock; Evening Prayer and Sermon, 7 o'clock.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH
(St. John Street)

Holy Communion 7:30 a.m., Mattins 10:30 o'clock; Choral Eucharist, 11 o'clock; Sunday School 2:45 p.m.; Children's Service 3:30 p.m.; Choral Evensong 7 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH
(St. Stanislas Street)

Morning Prayer 11 o'clock; Sunday School and Bible Classes, 3 pm; Evening Prayer 7 o'clock.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Holy Communion 7:30 and 10:30 a.m.

LIMOILOU MISSION HALL

Sunday school, 3 p.m.; Evensong, 7:30 o'clock.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH
(Bergerville)

Holy Communion 8 a.m.; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion 11 o'clock, Sunday School 3 p.m.; Evening Prayer and Sermon 7 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Morning service, 11 o'clock; Sunday School, 3 p.m.; Evening Service 7 o'clock. Rev. A. T. Love, D.D., Pastor.

CHALMERS' CHURCH.

Morning Service, 11 o'clock; Sunday School 3 p.m.; Evening Service, 7 o'clock; Rev. A. D. Matheson, B.D., Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.

(Corner of Stanislas and Dauphine street—one block west of City Hall. Dev. Wm. H. Stevens, Minister.)

Public Worship 11 a.m.; Sunday School and Bible Class 3:00 o'clock. Evening Service 7 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Grande Allee)

Morning Service, 11 o'clock; Sunday School, 3 p.m.; Evening Service, 7 o'clock. Rev. F. H. Wentworth, Pastor.

SALVATION ARMY.

11 a.m. Holiness meeting; 3 p.m., Sunday school; 4 p.m. Praise meeting; 8 p.m. Special Public Meeting. Great welcome service to Commandant and Mrs. Harding, the new social officers. Everybody heartily welcome. Entrance free. Come and get saved. Song books provided.

WOMEN! DYE ANY GARMENT OR DRAPERY

Waists	Kimonas	Draperies
Skirts	Curtains	Ginghams
Coats	Sweaters	Stockings
Dresses	Coverings	Everything

Diamond Dyes

Each 15 cent package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint her old, worn, faded things new, even if she has never dyed before. Buy Diamond Dyes—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is guaranteed. Just tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade, or run.

WHEN NERVES ARE NEAR EXHAUSTION

The Right Thing to Do is to Take a Tonic for the Blood.

When you become so exhausted after a day's work that you cannot sleep, or sleep fails to refresh you, it is time to look after your health. Failure to act at once means a steady drain on your health reserve, which can result in but one thing—a nervous breakdown.

Do not wait for a breakdown. The treatment is simple enough if you do not let your condition become too far advanced. The treatment is one requiring an effective tonic to enrich the blood and feed the starved nerves. The most effective tonic known is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which act directly on the blood, and with proper diet have proved of the greatest benefit in nervous troubles and all conditions due to impoverished blood. Mrs. Mary Manson, Braeside, Ont., has proved the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and says: —"I was taken ill with what doctors whom I had consulted called neuralgia of the tissues of the system. I was a complete wreck from constant pains in my body and limbs, dizzy headaches, fainting spells and constipation. So intense was the pain that at times it caused vomiting and I would have to go to bed for two or three days, only to get up so dizzy and so weak that I could not cross the bedroom without aid, and while these spells lasted I could keep nothing on my stomach. I doctored for almost a year, but with no beneficial results. Finally the last doctor who attended me said medicine would not benefit me. I must have perfect rest, and spend most of my time in the open air. He gave me very poor encouragement. Knowing that the mother of four children could not spend all her time in idleness, I told my husband I was through with doctors and was going to try some other remedies. I got one, but after taking it for a month found no benefit. Then I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at the end of two weeks I found these were what I needed. With nerves worn threadbare from all the suffering of the past, I continued the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for three months and by this time I was able to do most of my own housework. In fact I soon felt well and was able to do any kind of work without feeling tired. Since that time I have continued to do all my own work and have had no return of the dreadful pain I suffered before. I have recommended the pills in many cases and have always seen good results from their use."

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WELSH EXPORTERS TRYING TO KEEP CANADIAN TRADE

Washington, Jan. 26—Can. Press—Welsh coal exporters are making great efforts to retain the Canadian trade which they captured during the coal strike in the United States, a report to the Department of Commerce from U.S. Consul at Swansea, Wales, declares.

This is indicated, the consul says, by the fact that several leading coal export firms in Wales recently sent representatives to Canada to lay plans for the retention of the Dominion market "in spite of the fact that formerly it has been almost exclusively held by U.S. coal exporters."

"The local press reports,' the consul adds, "that one of the largest firms of coal owners and exporters of South Wales has arranged for the erection of a large crushing and screening plant for handling Welsh anthracite at Montreal. The plant is to be completed for operation soon after the opening of navigation in 1923 and is to embrace the building of an unloading wharf and erection of cranes."

"FASHION-CRAFT"

Dress yourself chiefly, with clothes ultra chic and of good quality. Excellent value at the reduced price of $20.

L. A. ROY, Prop.

168 St. John Street.



A SPLENDID MODEL FOR GENERAL WEAR

4100. Here is a roomy, comfortable top garment, good for traveling, motoring or street wear. It may be made of caracul or other pile fabrics, as well as of tweed, mixtures, velours and similar cloakings.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size will require 5 1-2 yards of 44 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps.

Address all orders to Pattern Department, Quebec Chronicle.

Social and Personal

Mr. C. R. Ritchie of Toronto, is registered at the Chateau.

Mr. L. Haughey of Boston, Mass. is staying at the Chateau.

Mr. H. E. Lafleche of Shendaie, N.Y., is a guest at the Chateau.

Mr. A. H. Larocque of Ottawa, is in town, staying at the Chateau.

Mr. J. A. Jameson of Montreal, registered at the Chateau yesterday.

Miss Francois Langelier is in Montreal, visiting Mrs. W. W. Butler.

Dr. Geo. W. Tremblay of Chicoutimi, is in town, a guest at the Chateau.

Mrs. W. A. E. Flynn is in the city from Perce, staying at the Chateau.

Mr. J. A. Eccles, of Montreal, is among the guests staying at the Chateau.

Mr. J. E. Morin, of St. John, P.Q., is in the city, registered at the Chateau.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. McKenzie, are in town from Boston, Mass., guests at the Chateau.

Mrs. Dery has returned to Trois Pistoles, after spending a month in town visiting relatives.

Miss Germaine Samson left for Montreal yesterday where she will spend several months.

Miss Marguerite LaRue, is in town from Neuville, the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Mayrand.

Miss Simone Parent, of Ottawa, is in town, visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Parent, Grande Allee.

Miss Juliette Potvin left yesterday for Montreal, where she will be the guest of Mrs. Gingras.

Miss Adrienne Perkins has returned from New York, where she was the guest of the Misses LaMothe.

Mrs. Gustave Routhier, who has been visiting her parents in France, will embark for Canada on February 9th.

Dr. and Mrs. Blane of Aix les Bains, France, arrived in town yesterday, and registered at the Chateau.

Captain Oswald Balfour, C.M.G. has arrived back in Ottawa for a brief stay. He is a guest at Government House.

Hon. Dr. H. S. Beland, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and Public Health, will spend the week-end in town.

Lord Romilly, who has been a guest at Government House, Ottawa, has left for New York, whence he will sail for Europe.

Captain Joliffe, A.D.C., has left for St. John, N.B., to meet his mother who is coming from England on a visit to Canada.

The Rev. Canon Scott was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Caledonian Society of Montreal held on Thursday night.

Miss Germaine Marion of Montreal, is entertaining at dinner this evening at the Place Viger Hotel in honor of Miss Helene Roy, of Paris.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marta Ryan, daughter of Mr. John Ryan, of Three Rivers, to Mr. Pierre Angers, of Springfield, Mass. The marriage will take place on January 30th.

Mrs. Gustave T. Rainville, has returned to Montreal, after spending a couple of weeks in town, the guest of Mrs. L. A. Taschereau Her daughter, Miss Grace Rainville who was the guest of Lady Garneau has also returned home.

His Excellency the Governor-General is confined to his home with a cold. It was announced yesterday afternoon from Rideau Hall. In consequence a skating party scheduled for today at which Lord and Lady Byng were to have been present, has been cancelled.

Mrs. Clarence Roberts, accompanied by her daughter, left yesterday noon for New York, after spending a few weeks at her sister's Mrs. Maurice Dupre, Grande Allee Apartments. Both ladies are daughters of Mr. James A. Dowd, who is spending the winter at the Chateau Frontenac.

The marriage was solemnized on Monday in the private chapel of St. Jean Baptiste Church, the Rev. Abbe J. Charles Gosselin officiating of Miss Berthe St. Hilaire, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. E. St. Hilaire, of this city, and Mr. J. B. Paradis son of Mrs. Samuel Paradis of Levis. The bride who was given away by her father, wore a navy blue costume black hat and furs. The groom was accompanied by his uncle Mr. Arthur LeBlond, of Levis. Following the service a recherche wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's parents, following which Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Paradis left for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Detroit and Bay City on their wedding trip and on their return will take up their residence at Levis.

BRITISH EXPERT REPORTS ON AUSTRALIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 10—By mail—The possibilities of cotton growing in Australia are extolled by Harold Parker, managing director of a big manufactory in Preston, who, with a Liverpool cotton buyer has just returned from a tour of investigation undertaken at the invitation of Premier Hughes.

Mr. Parker says that Queensland in 1922, under natural rainfall, had grown twice as much cotton per acre as America, and that in two years it was expected Australia would produce all her own Durango cotton seed. Meantime, great precautions were being taken to avoid the introduction of the boll weevil. Production in Australia by white labor is cheaper than in America by black labor. There are also great prospects for cotton grown on irrigated lands.

These two Lancashire experts visited every state in Australia, covered 6,000 miles by road and rail, and declare that the climate and soil in many districts are unsurpassed for cotton growing anywhere in the world.

The insurance companies are making strong protest against the verdict, as it seriously affects their business.

The usual accident policies issued to householders in England provide only for the loss of clothes belonging to guests through fire or theft, and do not provide for cases of sickness or accidents to the guests.

Wilhelm has just sold for $10,000 the right to use official photographs for his wedding. That boy wasted his talents as a warrior: as a salesman he's a wonder. — Little Rock, Arkansas, Democrat.



THE SECRET of making good cocoa is in using

Baker's Cocoa

For its quality is good



REGISTERED TRADE-MARK

The purity, palatability and nutrient characteristics of high grade cocoa beans are retained in Baker's Cocoa owing to the perfection of the processes and machinery peculiar to our methods.

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WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED

Established 1780 Dorchester, Mass.

CANADIAN MILLS AT MONTREAL

Booklet of Choice Recipes sent free

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Special Opportunity in Every Department

15% to 50%

Discount of Merchandise not already Reduced

THREE BIG SPECIALS

$1.49

300 yards all wool Dress Materials, comprising Serges, Poplins and Tweed effects in a wide range of shades. Values $2.50 to $5.00, for.. .. ..$1.49

$2.64

250 yards two tone Shot Taffeta Silk, 36 inches wide, very suitable for evening and afternoon wear, in a variety of smart combinations. Values $4.25 to $4.50, for.... ....$2.64

$3.24

40 inch Canton Crepe in most fashionable colors, Rose, Danube Sand, Nile Toast, including Dark Brown and Navy. Value $4.50 to... .. ..$6.00

Special $3.24

Samples of Ladies' and "Eclipse Whitewear Co.," at Manufacture Price.

TWO VERY GOOD SPECIALS IN GENT'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

100 Men's Fancy Wolfe's Pea Caps, Winter and Spring style. Regular price $2.75 to $3.50, reduced to.. .. ..$1.98

Men's Gingham Shirts, Assorted Patterns. Regular price $2.50 .. to $3.00 for $1.98

Lepinay Limited

Formerly Donohue's Store

188-198 ST. JOHN ST.

Telephones 885-6598

Jan.20x2

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Nested Tables, Telephone Tables, Writing Tables, a variety of Drop Leaf, Tea and Work Tables, Tabourettes, Smokers, Stools, Book Racks, Etc.

Baby Sleighs and Cutters in White and Grey.

High Chairs and Rocking Chairs.

Kindergarten Tables and Chairs in White, Red and Fumed Oak.

Store Open in the Evening.

D. S. RICKABY'S

Furniture Warehouse and Undertaking Establishment

TELEPHONE 351 337 ST. JOHN STREET

May 20x1a.w.sat.tf.

"JACQUES" ANNUAL CHEAP SALE

20% Per Cent 20% Discount

ON ALL BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS AND OVERGAITERS

Wm. Jacques & Sons

Tel. 427 42½ Fabrique Street, Quebec

At P. J. Cote

During the month of January special advantages in prices will be given specially in Linoleum and Carpets, Curtains, Tapestry, etc.

P. J. COTE

OPPOSITE PALACE HILL. 29 and 31 ST. JOHN STREET.