

Weather Forecast:
Fine And Slightly Warmer

The Quebec Chronicle

Temperatures:
Fine And Cool

ESTABLISHED 1764.

QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1922.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SIR CHAS. HARRINGTON HAS SENT ULTIMATUM TO MUSTAPHA KEMAL

Turks Ordered Out Of Neutral Zones—Forty-Eight Hours Allowed For Withdrawal Of Nationalist Cavalry From Kum Kaleh And Eren Keui—Kemalists Have Begun To Entrench And British Are Doing Likewise—Wives And Families Of Allied Authorities Being Sent Out Of Constantinople

Constantinople, Sept. 26.—The British General Sir Charles Harrington, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces here, has ordered the Turks out of the neutral zones around the Dardanelles. He has sent an ultimatum to Mustapha Kemal at Smyrna allowing 48 hours for withdrawal of the Nationalist cavalry detachments which have occupied Kum Kaleh, at the entrance to the Dardanelles, as well as Eren Keui, to the southwest of Chanak and Bigha.

This action was taken by General Harrington after several requests had been made by the British commanders in the area mentioned that the Turkish forces withdraw and after the Turks had begun to entrench. Likewise the British troops are throwing up entrenchments, erecting barbed wire entanglements and making every preparation, both for defence and an offensive movement if that becomes necessary.

Yesterday it was announced that the wives and families of the Allied authorities would remain in Constantinople, but today some of them had been sent out of the city, and others were preparing to depart. This carries its own significance.

Precautions to prevent disorders in the Capital, have also been redoubled, but some relief is felt over the arrival at Chanak of British reinforcements and the announcement that additional naval units were on the way to Constantinople from Malta.

These consist of a destroyer flotilla and two light cruisers which are expected to reach here with all despatch.

The statement by Major General Maurice, the British military expert, who is usually a severe critic, that the British forces could hold Chanak, the key position of the Dardanelles, against any Nationalist attempt, is highly encouraging and accepted here as voicing the opinion of the officers in general.

"We are prepared," he said, "to prevent the Turks from crossing the Straits and invading Thrace, and to successfully keep him out of Constantinople."

General Harrington sent the ultimatum to Mustapha Kemal Pasha at Smyrna by wireless, giving him 48 hours from the receipt of the telegram to withdraw his forces from Kum Kaleh (Kum Kaleh) at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

It is reported that the Turkish Nationalist troops are entrenching in the neutral zone which the British refuse to recognize and declare that they will hold their present position. Kemalists forces also occupied the town of Bigha.

The British made representations against this but were not heeded. The region from Pandik to Yarinje, along the Anatolian Railway, has been proclaimed a zone of operations by the British. The civilian population of the villages within the zone have been ordered to leave and the British are digging three lines of trenches.

Another body of a thousand Turkish cavalry crossed the neutral zone from Bigha today. This movement is like that at Eren Keui, apparently concerted before the receipt of the Allied note. General Harrington, was declared to be exhausting every channel to secure a pacific withdrawal of both forces.

The wives and families of the high British officers in Constantinople, have been sent out of the city. In order to get them away the British military authorities commandeered the Orient express which runs through the Balkans and on to Paris.

A Messageries liner for Marseilles yesterday took hundreds of passengers, most of whom feared for their lives if they remained in Constantinople.

British transport will take on board to-morrow the wives and children of the British officers.

The Generously Big Portions

of food we serve need not alarm you. It is our experience that people after once tasting our foods find they can eat and enjoy much more than they expected to. We invite you to take dinner here the next time you want something exceptionally good in food and service.

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ABDICATION OF CONSTANTINE IS LONDON REPORT

**Athens Despatch To Central
News Assigns Throne To
Crown Prince**

CONTRADICTORY STORY

**Greek King Tells Associated
Press Will Stay Till Put
Out**

London, Sept. 27.—King Constantine has abdicated in favor of the Crown Prince, according to an Athens despatch to the Central News Sticks to Throne.

Athens, Sept. 26.—King Constantine tonight told the correspondent of the Associated Press that he would stick to the throne until his people told him they no longer wanted him. A crisis is rapidly developing.

The King has proclaimed martial law. Eight thousand troops at Salonica have revolted, insisting on a change in the Government. Sections of the army in the Aegean Islands also have revolted. They demand that the King abdicate. Part of the army in Thrace demands that the King join the army there. The Greek Ministry has resigned.

Very important changes are impending, but present indications are that a peaceful solution of the crisis will be found.

The officers and troops who revolted at Salonica have sent word to Athens insisting on the imprisonment of several of the former Premier, including M. Gounaris, who are held responsible for the adverse campaign in Asia Minor. They also demand a change in the Government and the establishment of a new neutral cabinet.

Important contingents of the army on the islands of Mytilene, Chios and Crete have also revolted. They sent an airplane over Athens which released pamphlets demanding the abdication of the King and the active continuance of the war in Thrace.

All the revolts are reported to be of an entirely political nature. No fighting of an insurrectionary character has been reported from any of the disturbed areas. The anti-Venizelist allege that the revolt in the islands was engineered by partisans of former Premier Venizelos.

Because former Premier Venizelos does not recognize either King Constantine or the existing regime, the Greek Government cannot ask for the collaboration of Venizelos in the present grave hour, Premier Triantafyllakos declares, negative reports in the press here that he was considering the inclusion of Venizelos in a new National Ministry representing all parties.

The Weather.

Toronto, Sept. 26.—Pressure is high from the Great Lakes southward to the Gulf of Mexico and relatively low over the northwest portion of the continent. Except for some light showers in the Lower St. Lawrence valley, the weather has been fine from Alberta to the Maritime Provinces. Unusually high temperatures continue in the West.

Temperatures.		
	Min.	Max.
Victoria...	52	58
Vancouver...	55	62
Kamloops...	52	70
Calgary...	42	84
Edmonton...	42	83
Battleford...	48	86
Medicine Hat...	48	86
Winnipeg...	38	76
Port Arthur...	36	62
White River...	22	64
Perry Sound...	30	64
London...	31	58
Toronto...	35	53
Kingston...	35	56
Ottawa...	30	62
Montreal...	36	56
Quebec...	30	50
Halifax...	34	50
Saskatoon...	44	80

Forecasts
Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Light to moderate winds, mostly southwest; fine and a little warmer.
Ottawa Valley and Upper and Lower St. Lawrence—Moderate southwest and west winds; fine and a little warmer.
Gulf and North Shore—Fresh southwest and west winds; a few scattered showers, but mostly fair.
Maritime—Moderate to fresh southwest winds; generally fair with somewhat higher temperatures.
Superior—Moderate southwest and south winds; fair with stationary or higher temperatures.
Manitoba and Saskatchewan—Generally fair and warm.
Alberta—Local showers, but mostly fair.

Vices as a unit to Great Britain, through Ambassador Geddes at Washington.

Ottawa Unadvised
Ottawa, Sept. 26.—It was understood here this afternoon that the Canadian Government had not yet been officially advised of the ultimatum by General Harrington, British Commander at the Dardanelles, to Mustapha Kemal.

AND HERE IT IS IN DELOME TANGLE

Which Lawyer Shall Be Counsel For Vast Estate—Houle Or Monette?

Montreal, Sept. 26.—Among the amazing tangles that have developed as a result of Rev. Adolphe Delorme's decision to fight interdiction and of the alignment of his former counsel Gustav Monette, with the family council which seeks the appointment of a curator for the Abbé's estate, another item was added recently.

Delorme, in engaging Leopold Houle as his counsel, asked him to ascertain the extent of Mr. Monette's bill for defending him in the various preliminary stages of the case and through the insanity proceedings. Mr. Houle is reported to have requested Mr. Monette to submit his bill for checking and "O.K." but the latter is said to have refused to do so on the grounds that he did not recognize the power of attorney given Houle by Delorme because Delorme was mentally incapable of giving such authority.

The importance of the fight of course shades the minor tilt but upon the interdiction issue depends the decision of which lawyer shall be the counsel for the vast Delorme estate.

Rose Delorme, who has assumed the lead among the three sisters, has been in close communication with Houle for some time past. She is, according to reliable authority, pressing Houle to use every available method to restore the priest back to his family.

The interdiction proceedings will be resumed on Thursday. An imposing brigade of alienists is scheduled as one of the features of the Delorme interdiction fight in the Superior Court.

Leopold Houle has subpoenaed the three alienists from Beauport Asylum where Delorme is now confined, and they will back up their certificate, now in the possession of Houle to the effect that Delorme is capable of managing his affairs.

Ranged in opposition to the Beauport trio will be the staff from the Verdun Insane Asylum who pronounced Delorme insane at the trial which saved the priest from being tried on the charge of having murdered his half brother.

According to law the only certificates which may be considered by the Court must be dated within twenty days of the hearing and based upon an examination of the patient made within that period.

Such a certificate was easily procurable from Dr. Brochu, superintendent of Beauport but as none of the Verdun alienists have gone to Beauport within the past twenty days on behalf of the petitioners for the interdiction the course to be followed by Houle is not clear.

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SOVIET RUSSIA WARNS POWERS IN STRONG NOTE

**Must Not Ignore Countries
Directly Interested In The
Dardanelles**

URGES CONFERENCE

**Will Not Recognize Any
Treaty To Which It Is Not
Party**

Moscow, Sept. 26.—Soviet Russia, in a note addressed to Great Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Egypt, proposing an immediate conference designed to find a solution of the Near East situation, warns the European Powers against again ignoring the interests of these countries directly interested in the freedom of the Dardanelles.

The note, which was despatched by acting Foreign Minister Karakhan, declares that as none of the European Powers is taking proper steps to prevent developments which appear likely to draw the entire series of countries addressed into war, the Soviet Government considers that only an immediate and powerful intervention can localize the affair and possibly save southeastern Europe from a new outbreak of bloodshed.

"The Soviet Government," says the note, "considers the basis of events in the Near East hinges on the question, which is recognition of the Turkish people's right to the actual restoration of Turkish sovereignty over the Turkish Capital of Constantinople and the Straits."

"The freedom of the Straits," the note continues, "is necessary primarily to the Black Sea Powers, to Russia and her Allied Republics and to Turkey, these countries embracing the great part of the Black Sea coast."

The note details the Russo-Turkish agreement of 1921, which declared for the international status of the Straits for trading purposes. About the time this agreement was reached, it adds, the victorious Powers of the war had recognized only their own interests, so far as the Straits were concerned, disregarding Russia altogether.

"It is quite plain," the note declares, "that the Great Powers consider Turkey only as an object of negotiations between themselves, this viewpoint being clearly stated in the British communiqué of September 16, in which England looks upon France and Italy as the most interested Powers next to England herself."

The Soviet categorically protests against the usurpation by Great Britain of the rights of Russia which, after Turkey, is the country occupying first place in interest where the freedom of the Straits is concerned. The note says the European Powers have not disputed this right heretofore, but during the whole history of the Near Eastern question, have given first place to Russian interests in all international agreements.

"Recognition of Russian interests went so far in 1918," the note adds, "that the Allies bound themselves by a special agreement to transfer to Russia Constantinople and the Straits. The Soviet never considered that Russian interests demanded the enslavement of part of the Turkish people. Therefore, the Soviet annulled the old Czar agreement."

"The Soviet Government reiterates its previous declaration that Russia will not recognize any decision regarding the fate of the Straits without Russia's participation."

Russia and Turkey agreed upon the order in which it was necessary to realize the freedom of the Straits and Russia therefore takes occasion to warn the European Powers against a repetition of the errors based on ignoring the interests of those Powers directly interested. No decision with regard to the Straits, without Russia's participation, will be of any lasting. It will merely create ground for new conflict.

"The freedom of the Straits which England has in view signifies the desire of a strong sea power to control routes vitally necessary to other countries, so as to hold them under threats. In the first place, these threats are directed against Russia and Turkey. England has directed her military forces to proceed to the Near East and she endeavors to draw into the Greco-Turkish war, France and Italy and also Yugoslavia and Rumania."

The note says that because it considers "separate efforts by the Powers to find a solution of the situation would come to naught, the Soviet Government proposes the immediate calling of a Conference of all interested Powers and of those countries sincerely seeking real peace, based on equality and full respect for the sovereignty of Turkey and all Turkish territory."

British Reply
London, Sept. 26.—The British reply in the demand of Russia to be included in the proposed conference at Venice will be that this conference is a continuation of the negotiations and the conference which resulted in the Treaty of Sevres, it was stated in official circles today. The participants to the new conference are powers which concluded the latter treaty it was further declared. On this ground Russia is inadmissible, it is declared in Foreign Office quarters.

In regard to the control of the Straits, they will be confined to the League of Nations and all that will be necessary for Russia to do to share in their usefulness will be to become civilized and join the League, it was stated.

**MISSING BOY CAMPING
OUT FOR SEVERAL DAYS**
Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 26.—Nine year old Victor Mackay was found this morning by his father, Milton Mackay, in a tent a block from the Mackay residence. He had been camping out with a chum he said, and was none the worse for his experience. The boy had been missing for several days and detectives had been conducting a search for him, believing he had been kidnapped.

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GERMAN TREASURY NOTES APPROVED
ANOTHER STEEL MERGER ON WAY
To Extent Of 96,000,000 Gold Marks For Reparations Payment—Sent To Brussels
Youngstown Sheet And Tube Company May Buy Brier Hill Steel Company
Paris, Sept. 26.—The Allied Reparations Commission today approved the German treasury notes for 96,000,000 gold marks delivered to the Commission yesterday in payment of the August and September allotments due to Belgium. The notes were then forwarded to Brussels.
The action of the Commission formally disposes of cash reparations payments for the remainder of this year. The question of the payments for 1923-24 is expected to be settled at the forthcoming Brussels conference on reparations and inter-allied debts which is planned to hold early in December.
Youngstown, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Reports that a proposed merger was in the course of negotiation between the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company and the Brier Hill Steel Company, were confirmed late today by K. James A. Campbell, president of the former company, after a meeting of its largest stockholders, heads of departments and engineers. It was understood that the Sheet and Tube Company is considering the purchase of the Brier Hill properties.
The merger, if consummated, would involve close to \$200,000,000.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 26.—Nine year old Victor Mackay was found this morning by his father, Milton Mackay, in a tent a block from the Mackay residence. He had been camping out with a chum he said, and was none the worse for his experience. The boy had been missing for several days and detectives had been conducting a search for him, believing he had been kidnapped.

Cunard Anchor-Donaldson

Anchor Lines

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PLANS FRAME-UP, FACES \$5000 FINE

Meaneat Man In Dominion
Convicted Of "Planting"
Still On Brant Farm

Brantford, Sept. 26.—R. Cutts and J. Simmons appeared before Magistrate Blake in the police court yesterday morning in answer to a charge of breaking the inland revenue act. The charge was that of having a still in their possession. Cutts, a former O. T. A. operator, stated that he and Simmons were trying to "frame" a man by the name of Shore, a farmer living in the vicinity of this city. They made the still, he said, and then placed it in a pond on the Shore farm. Cutts then came in and told the inland revenue officers that Shore was operating a still, and took them to his farm, where the still was found where they had placed it.

Simmons denied all knowledge of the affair, and was a short time ago fined for having another still in his possession. With Cutts' statement the police believe they have had the meaneat man in the Dominion in police court. "Have you ever read a book called the Bible?" asked Magistrate Blake of Cutts, who claimed he had. "Then, do you remember the passage of Judas Iscariot, who betrayed his Master?" "No, sir," replied Cutts. "I can walk with a drunk," said the magistrate, "and even a man who has had a still in his possession, but a man who would play a trick like that on a man unknown to him is too much for me."

He fined both of them \$500 and costs, with an alternative of six months in jail.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears

Signature of

Dr. H. H. H. H.

Dr. H. H. H. H.

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Dr. H. H. H. H.

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QUEBEC, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1922.

CONFERENCE OF TRAFFIC FORCE

Striking Address Delivered By Mr. W. D. Robb To G.T.R. Officials

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 26.—(Special to the Chronicle)—A striking address by Mr. W. D. Robb, the new Chief Executive, of the system, was the feature of the important conference of Grand Trunk traffic officials that opened here today.

It was Mr. Robb's first opportunity of addressing as Vice President and General Manager, the railroad's traffic men, and he was enthusiastically received. He spoke with confidence of the future of the Canadian National Railways, linked with the Grand Trunk system, he described how much could be obtained by the co-operation of every individual in the railway's working force and told of the advance in efficiency and of the results obtained by the Grand Trunk during the past few years.

Mr. J. E. Dalrymple, Traffic Vice President, who presided over the conference, in asking Mr. Robb to speak to the gathering, said that every man present admired the ability, courage and hard work that had made it possible for the Grand Trunk to rise step by step through the service to the position of general manager.

"If I had any measure of success in my work, it has been due to the loyal support and co-operation that I have received from the men serving with me," said Mr. Robb at the outset of his address. "We are all managing this railroad," he proceeded, "and if you all carry your duties to successful fulfillment, the success of the road is assured; if you fail, then the road and its executives must be a failure."

Evidences were being received from the Quebec daily of the merits of the service given by the railway and he read two letters that had reached him this morning from patrons, bearing testimony to the growing appreciation of what had and is being done.

"You all know, of course, that we are going through a period of change, that within a very short time the final fusion of the Grand Trunk with the rest of the Canadian National lines will take place. The total mileage of this combined system will be nearly twenty-three thousand, constituting the largest railway system in the world. When you consider the enormous size of the Dominion of Canada, and the present sparsity of population, you will realize that we are faced with a big problem in securing sufficient revenue to enable this vast system to be operated without loss to the owners—the people of Canada. It has been said in some quarters that it will be impossible to eliminate the loss in operation of this great railway system until the population has greatly increased. That may possibly be so, but we must not take a pessimistic view. Mr. Dalrymple has told you how the traffic of the Grand Trunk has doubled within seven years. Today the traffic, handled by the Canadian National-Grand Trunk joint lines is greater than that of any other Canadian railway."

"Operating ratio to gross earnings was being constantly reduced. Indeed, the Grand Trunk operating ratio today made a more favourable showing than that of any other Canadian road. The end that all the employees of the railway must have constantly in view must be to create each year increasing improvement in the results obtained. "We want you traffic men, who most day by day the patrons and potential patrons of the line, to know that the management stands back of you in providing the most efficient service that is humanly possible, and we would like you to listen patiently to the suggestions, or criticisms of our patrons, and to pass them on so that they may receive consideration in the right quarter and no stone be left unturned to remedy any conditions which are susceptible of criticism."

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MUST RESPECT 3 MILE LIMIT

Prohibition Enforcement Operations Restricted To Within Three Mile Limit

Washington, Sept. 26.—The Cabinet at its meeting today decided to restrict prohibition enforcement operations within the three mile limit at sea except in case where ships beyond that limit are in communication with shore and small boats. Prohibition enforcement officials, it was said authoritatively, would be cautioned to observe this decision. The subject of searches for contraband liquor beyond the three mile limit formed the principal topic of discussion before the cabinet. Examination of municipal law authorizing customs or other operations up to the twelve mile limit were found by the President's advisers to be out of harmony with international law, and it was held that attempts to carry out the municipal law provisions might involve the government in embarrassments with other countries.

Good nature and good sense must ever join.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LIQUOR LAW

Gov't. Disposed To Make Further Concessions--Satisfied With Operation Of Act

Montreal, Sept. 26.—A Gazette writer has the following in connection with the Quebec Liquor Law:—With the session at Quebec announced for the 24th of next month, the question of amendments to the Quebec Liquor Act is again to the forefront. Suggestions as to amendments to the law are being studied in various sections for submission to the Government. One of the matters which the Government will have to deal with is that of permitting the hotels to serve beer and wine in guest rooms. The law at present provides that a hotel may serve beer only in a section of the premises called the tavern, and wine and beer at mealtime only in the dining room or rooms.

A guest at a big hotel in Montreal or Quebec therefore cannot get a bottle of beer served in his room, but must, if he wants beer, either go to the tavern and drink his beer there and there, or to the grocery store and order beer by the bottle in any quantity he wishes.

The matter was taken up at Quebec last session by the owners of the big hotels, but was suddenly dropped towards the end of the session without any particular reason being assigned for the cessation of the effort. A delegation of owners of big hotels in Montreal went to Quebec, interviewed the Government, and the matter ended there. The Government was reluctant to amend the law to a too great extent for the time being, but Premier Taschereau pointed out at Batiscan last Sunday that the Government is satisfied with the manner in which the law is being observed, and disposed to make further concessions. This was the attitude Mr. Taschereau took when the bill was introduced in the Legislature in 1921, and emphasized at subsequent public meetings.

There is no indication of any attempt being made in the Legislature to change the provisions of the law as regards the sale of "hard stuff." The Government is well satisfied with the system of its own liquor stores direct to the public and chances for any intermediary arrangements at this session at least seem nil.

One matter which will be laid before the Government in the course of the session, in addition to the petition of the big hotels, is in regard to the sale of wine. At present there are tavern licenses, and restaurant licenses, and last session the law was amended to permit of an establishment, in addition to a hotel, having both a tavern and a restaurant license. What is wanted very largely by the trade is an extension of this to provide that establishments be permitted to sell both beer and wine under one license. The dual license system extends to very few places in Montreal and there are many taverns in the city which would like the privilege of selling wines, especially native wines, of which there was quite a quantity sold in these places during the colder months prior to the entry of the present law.

Correspondence.

NOTHING TO BE PROUD OF.

Editor Quebec Chronicle, Dear Sir:—It was a little vexed last night reading in the Telegraph the article—"Eight-year-old Faces Recorder." The Telegraph seems to be proud to announce to the public that it was the youngest prisoner ever brought before the Recorder's Court.

It seems that the boy was found throwing stones from the Ramparts. Personally I abhor anybody throwing stones, but anyone who has the heart to arrest a child of eight years old, should be in jail himself, for it is anything but a public offence to bring a child to court at such a tender age, and perhaps make him a criminal for life, disgracing him at such a defenceless age. Shame! There is such a thing going too far.

CLAIRE FONTAINE.

MR. THOS. F. BATTLE

IS LAID TO REST.

The funeral of Mr. Thomas F. Battle who passed away on Sunday morning was held yesterday morning and was attended by a large concourse of mourners, who included the members of his family and a legion of condoling friends. The hearse was preceded by a large detachment of the Letter Carriers and in the funeral train following the hearse there were most of the officials of the Quebec Post Office where the deceased had been employed for thirty-three years. The chief mourners were his brother, Mr. J. J. Battle, Assistant Postmaster, his nephews, Messrs. A. Halliway and H. Halliway, Dr. Hayden and John Doyle and his brother-in-law, Mr. James Hayden. At St. Patrick's Church, McMahon street, the service was conducted by Rev. Father Connelly, C.S.R., Rector of the parish, assisted by Rev. Fathers McCormick and Koster, as deacon and subdeacon respectively. During the service a number of solos were feelingly rendered. The interment took place in St. Patrick's Cemetery where the prayers at the graveside were recited by Rev. Father O'Reilly. Further expression was given to the grief which is felt at the disappearance of the deceased and the sympathy which is felt for his family by the profusion of floral bouquets and floral tributes received.

ST. BRITAIN TO HELP AUSTRIA

Will Guarantee Twenty Percent Of Loan Assuring Plan's Success

Geneva, Sept. 26.—Great Britain today informed the Council of the League of Nations that she was ready to guarantee here share of twenty percent of the Austrian loan of £20,000,000 gold crowns. Italy's guarantee, which was dependent on Great Britain taking her share, will be immediately announced, which is regarded as assuring the success of the plan elaborated by the Council Committee of five.

This was the most important work of the Council today. The Assembly of the League held a general debate on the question of reduction of armaments. The only novelties in the debate were the suggestion by Lord Robert Cecil of Great Britain, that the aircraft of the world might be turned over to the League of Nations for use in enforcing peace, and a proposition advanced by Peter Munch, Denmark, that obligatory military service should be abolished throughout the world.

H. L. Fisher, Great Britain, and Paul Hymans, Belgium, were the principal speakers at the afternoon session. Mr. Fisher dwelt particularly on the failure of the St. Germain convention for control of traffic in arms. "It is impossible that the manufacture of armaments can be limited or traffic in arms controlled without the co-operation of arms manufacturers in the United States," said Mr. Fisher. "Europe cannot be expected to submit to limitation from which arms manufacture could carry across the Atlantic, tapers of America are free. If my I would pray the peace loving citizens of the United States to bring pressure on their Government to co-operate with the Powers represented at this great Assembly in order that we might devise a code of regulations to prevent gross abuses in the manufacture and traffic in armaments."

During his speech Mr. Fisher said it was the viewpoint of the British Government that reparations and war debts were inseparable. Baron Hayashi, Japan, approving the armament committee's report, said he was proud that Japan had signed the treaty at Washington.

M. Hymans admitted, during his address, that the League of Nations could not order disarmament, but he said, it could formulate plans on which the Governments of the world could act.

The report of the committee on reduction of armaments, which was brought before the League of Nations assembly this morning by Lord Robert Cecil for final action recommends that the European powers with the exception of Spain, Belgium and the newly formed states, reduce the total of their expenditures for military, naval and air forces to the amounts spent in 1913.

The report further asks continuation of the work of collecting statistics on armament and proposes international Conferences on traffic in arms and to consider extension of the Washington naval accord to the members of the League.

Provisions for general and regional agreements to obtain mutual security and the reduction of armaments are conspicuous novelties in the report. It is regarded by the majority of the delegates as the first real step toward disarmament, since no country is disposed to abandon its own measures for defence as long as its security is menaced.

The report requests that the council recommend that the members of the League adhere to the clauses on gases in the Washington treaty. It further recommends the acceptance of the Washington accord on submarines.

Lord Robert opening the debate said: "The enormous sums and the stupendous efforts spent by the world on armaments, is nothing else but the price of international suspicion. We had enormous help from the results of the Washington Conference. There would have been far greater had there been set up a permanent organization to supervise the execution of its decisions."

Lord Robert said that it was comparatively easy to deal with naval armaments if submarines were accepted. He declared that it was far more difficult to obtain reduction of land armaments, a pre-requisite which is a mutual guarantee of security.

"Security is essential" said the British delegate, "but peace of guarantee must not be allowed to take the form of the old style treaties of alliance, developing groups of powers in opposition one to the other. If that should happen all hope of real disarmament would be lost. We would soon find ourselves on the eve of a great war."

The economic situation was a greater barrier to disarmament according to the speaker. "We must appeal to the governments to reach a solution of the reparations problem," he said. "The inter-governmental and inter-allied debts question can be solved only if the victors and vanquished creditors and debtors alike, make sacrifices."

The presence here of Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador to Washington in the public gallery this forenoon started the rumor that he was sent to prepare the way for the German application of admission to the League of Nations. Skepticism over the project prevails in German circles.

Hot headed agitators sometimes develop cold feet.

MAN ACCUSED OF KILLING INFANT

Louis Guilmette On Trial For Murder In Montreal—Strangled Daughter?

Montreal, Sept. 26.—Louis Guilmette formerly living on Joliette Street, stood unmoved in the Court of King's Bench this morning while the jury heard the charge that he had killed his five months old daughter Yvette in February by strangling her.

"The Crown will endeavor to prove two damaging admissions alleged to have been made by the prisoner," said D. A. Lafortune, K.C.M.P. Crown prosecutor. "First that he had told a woman living nearby that the child was not his; and second, that he asked her not to speak of the 'accident' when he explained to her the child's death."

Evidence by accused's lawyer upon whom Guilmette called on the day prior to the child's death was to the effect that Guilmette was drunk and had asked him to have Mrs. Guilmette arrested. He had refused to act in the case. Other witnesses also gave evidence as to the accused being frequently intoxicated. Further evidence stated that on the night of the tragedy Guilmette came home home drunk; his wife fled the house in fear of her life, leaving the child asleep on the couch. Next morning the child was found dead. The Court adjourned until to-morrow.

ONLY 60 PERCENT OF ANTHRACITE

Use Substitutes—Forty Percent Of Coal Ordinarily Used In Montreal

Montreal, Que., Sept. 26.—Up to date there is nothing to indicate that the amount of anthracite coal available for domestic heating purposes in Montreal will exceed 60 percent of last year's total quantity, so that 40 percent of the coal ordinarily used by Montreal householders will have to be made up by substitutes. This statement was made this afternoon by F. L. Wanklyn, Provincial Fuel Controller.

Mr. Wanklyn added that he had official confirmation that New York was to get only half her normal supply of anthracite and he inferred from that fact that Canada could not expect to be treated more generously.

OPEN ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Of Holiness Movement In The Provinces Of Ontario And Quebec

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—The annual conference of the Holiness Movement in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec opened yesterday morning and will continue over Sunday. Bishop A. F. Warren, of Ottawa, is presiding and there are about 50 Ministers from the two Provinces, together with a number of lay delegates, though all have not yet arrived.

Miss Carrie Reynolds was today appointed Secretary Treasurer for the year of the conference. She was formerly a Missionary in Egypt. It was reported that for the first time the movement had been incorporated during the past year in Quebec Province to conform to the Provincial law. Previously, according to Bishop Warren, incorporation was a Dominion affair.

RESTORE WORLD THROUGH FAMILY

Message From Pope Read At Convention Of Catholic Women

Winnipeg, Sept. 26.—"I wish you to devote yourselves to the family; the family is the center of all good, and through the family will come the restoration of the world," stated Pope Pius XII. in a message which was read at the opening session of the second annual convention of the Catholic Women's League of Canada here, tonight.

The message, which bestowed the Papal blessing on the Catholic Women of Canada, individually and collectively, was read by Miss Belle Guerin, Montreal, Dominion President, who received it from His Holiness when she attended the International Conference of Catholic Women's Leagues at Rome, as the Canadian delegate.

In connection with that convention Miss Guerin was decorated with the gold cross. The message, which was read while the audience of 600 women stood in reverent attention, caused a profound impression.

METHODISTS AND CHURCH UNION

Report To General Conference Will Condemn Delay In Effecting It

Toronto, Sept. 26.—A report on Church Union which will be laid before the quadrennial meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada, which opens here to-morrow, will condemn the delay in bringing about the Union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches and will express the opinion that "to substitute co-operation for organization as the continued policy of the Churches would imperil all that has been done and would break faith with hundreds of communities in which people have abandoned their old allegiance on the basis of the solemn declaration of the three bodies in favor of Union."

The question of admittance of women to the Ministry will also be a live subject at the Conference. Delegates have been arriving all day from different parts of Canada and 400 are expected to be present at the opening session to-morrow morning. The Conference will continue about two weeks.

NOT LIKE THE OLD TIMES NOW

Public Men No Longer Regard Dying Poor A Merit Saue Says

St. Canut, Que., Sept. 26.—Arthur Saue, Leader of the Opposition, passing through here on Sunday, addressed an audience after mass. Mr. Saue spoke specially on the highways and the liquor law. With regard to the session, he said the control of the Provincial administration should be assured, but it could not be unless there were an Opposition numerically strong enough to obtain it.

"Formerly," Mr. Saue said, "it was a crown of merit for a public man to die poor. To-day, Ministers at Quebec say it is necessary to be rich in order to have influence and impose confidence. They do 'not choose' to say how they have become rich."

Mr. Saue said he had asked at the last session that partial licenses be accorded owners of automobiles because, in the country especially, this vehicle was used only four or five months a year. He reproached the Government for having rejected his proposition. He had protested against the Government amendment authorizing a speed of twenty miles an hour in villages. The Opposition had demanded a regulation of twelve miles an hour passing through a village. It was necessary, he said, to take into consideration the situation of the houses, built five, ten or twenty feet from the street. The people had a right to enjoy their balconies and to open their windows without being smothered by clouds of dust. The Government had had little consideration for the villagers.

EXONERATION OF TURKEY IS MADE

Not Responsible For Burning Of Smyrna French Foreign Office Reports

Paris, Sept. 26.—The French Foreign Office, in an official statement published today, confirmed the news from Constantinople that General Pella, the French High Commissioner in that city, and Admiral Dumesnil the Commander of the French forces in the Near East war zone, had satisfied themselves that there was nothing to justify the holding of the Turks responsible for the burning of Smyrna.

Admiral Dumesnil also investigated the charges that the Turks poured kerosene on the houses and streets, and found them false. Both General Pella and Admiral Dumesnil found that there had been much excitement in the Greek and Armenian quarters of Smyrna and that a number of Turk officers and men had been wounded by bombs and hand grenades thrown from the houses.

The two French commanders found that fires were started in widely separate spots in foreign quarters of the city. They learned that French sailors, who were fighting the flames, were fired upon. Turkish authorities tried to put out the flames but the wind fanned the flames.

FIVE INJURED IN CHICAGO EXPLOSION

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Five workmen were injured, one perhaps fatally, lives of forty others were imperilled and windows in neighboring skyscrapers were shattered by an explosion of an air compressor in the partly finished Illinois Merchants Trust Bank Building early today.

EXTOLS ISLAND OF MAURITIUS

Anatole Boucher De Boucherville Would Bring It Under Tricolor

Montreal, Sept. 26.—To see the Island of Mauritius under the tricolor of France, or as a self-governing country, is the ambition of Anatole Boucher de Boucherville, a member of that branch of the de Boucherville family which left Canada for Mauritius when this country became a British Dominion, and who lectured on "The Island of Mauritius" in the St. Sulpice Library Hall here tonight.

Mr. de Boucherville has come to Canada for the occasion of the tercentenary of the birth of Pierre Boucher.

A number of ceremonies will be held in connection with the family jubilee, including the unveiling of a statue of Pierre Boucher in front of the Legislature at Quebec Thursday and a pilgrimage to the seigneurial manor at Boucherville on Sunday afternoon.

It is L'Action Francaise, which is organizing the latter ceremony. At 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon the visitors will be received at the Manoir de la Broquerie, and the principal speakers will be Mr. Anatole Boucher de Boucherville, and Rev. Father Louis Lalonde, S.J. The manoir is the oldest building of its kind in Canada.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FALL

Ottawa Publishes Trade Figures For Twelve Months Ending Aug. 31 Last

(By Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—Trade figures for the Dominion, covering the twelve months ending August 31 last, showing a falling off in both imports and exports as compared with the previous twelve month period. The decrease in imports total \$228,886,247 and in exports of domestic goods \$232,719,764 when the two periods are compared. Total imports for the twelve months ending August 31 last were \$732,391,935 while for the preceding twelve month period they totalled \$961,278,042. During the twelve months ending August 31 of the present year, total exports were \$779,467,399 as against \$1,012,187,163 in the previous twelve month period.

Imports of dutiable goods show a marked falling off. During the twelve months ending August 31, 1921, dutiable goods entered Canada to the value of \$296,615,885. The two periods compared, closing on August 31, 1922, shows importations of dutiable goods to the total value of \$487,066,744, and free goods to the value of \$245,355,151. Duty collected in the 1921 period totalled \$138,816,244 and in the 1922 period \$127,484,256.

A noticeable feature of the trade summary, which was issued this evening by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is the marked decrease in imports from the United States.

In the twelve months ending August 31, 1921, Canada imported American goods to the total value of \$683,332,455, while during the similar period closing on August 31 last, the imports from the United States totalled only \$495,674,500 or a decrease of \$187,657,955. Exports of domestic goods to the United States also show a decline from \$455,011,568 in the 1921 period to \$311,573,557 or a decrease of \$143,438,011. Imports from the United Kingdom declined from \$148,132,446 in the twelve months ending August 31, 1921, to \$124,061,105 in the period just closed. Exports of domestic goods to Great Britain increased on the other hand, from \$283,858,121 in the 1921 period to \$313,223,918 in the twelve months ending August 31, 1922.

FURNACE EXPLODED IN MONTREAL SCHOOL

Caused By Accumulation Of Gas Generated By Coke—Damage Trifling

Montreal, Que., Sept. 26.—Three hundred girls marched in an orderly way from their class rooms to the four large exits of the Marie Rose Academy, 250 Rachel Street, east, and walked outside to safety this afternoon when an explosion in the furnace of the building threatened to set fire to the place. The school was emptied within two minutes and all the girls and their teachers were lined up on the steps of the St. Jean Baptiste Church, which is opposite the school. No fire followed the explosion.

The school is conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus, and the assistant Superior stated tonight that except in the basement where the furnace is located, no damage had been done.

The explosion had been caused by the accumulation of gas generated by coke which was being used in the absence of hard coal.

Friendship is composed of a single soul inhabiting two bodies.



Safety First

A cold is easily caught. It is an easy matter to prevent this and protect yourself against the rigors of the changing weather when we are offering underclothing which will give you

COMFORT, WELL-BEING and HEALTH.

Special sale of underclothing for the last three days of the week.

In the Men's Department you will find warm clothing with luke-warm prices.

Here are a few of the lines which are on display for

Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

CEE-TEE

Undershirts and drawers, 34 to 44	\$4.50	Undershirts and Drawers, elastic knit, 34 to 44	98c
Combinations, 34 to 44	\$9.00	Men's Grey Undershirts and Drawers, fleece-lined	79c
Undershirts and Drawers in fine wool, with short sleeves, 34 to 44	\$4.50	Combinations in white Cashmere, 34 to 44	\$12.00
Combinations in fine wool, sizes 34 to 44	\$9.00	Men's Merino Combinations, sizes 34 to 44	\$1.59
Undershirts and Drawers in white cashmere, 34 to 44	\$6.00	Men's light-weight Combinations, fine rib	\$2.25
Undershirts and Drawers in white Scotch wool, 34 to 44	\$2.25	Heavy Wool Combinations, rib knit, 34 to 42	\$4.00
Penman's Undershirts and Drawers in ribbed wool	\$1.95	Stanford Combinations, silk and wool	\$9.00
St. George Undershirts and Drawers in Scotch wool	\$1.75	Fine Wool Combinations, for big men, 38 to 44	\$10.00

Myrand & Pouliot
1711 ST. ROCH

CASUAL CANADA.

The Chronicle's plea for the definition of some general policy in regard to Canadian participation in wars of the Empire receives further justification through a scathing exposure made by the Ottawa Journal of the perfidious and even frivolous manner in which the legislation dealing with the now much debated Treaty of Sevres was rubber-stamped through Parliament.

"Try to picture what took place in the House of Commons on June 24th last," says the Journal. "It is three days before prorogation. The House is hot and listless; most of the members have their indolent cheeks in their pockets; Progressives have their Crow's Nest Pass rates to take back West with them; everybody wants to go home. Mr. King, congratulating himself that the end is near, is cleaning up odds and ends of the session. Presently, and with an air of passing an estimate for an extra messenger, he introduces 'An Act for carrying into effect the Treaty of Peace between His Majesty and Hungary and Turkey.' Not ten of those in a thin House are listening to what he is saying. Mr. Meighen, usually vigilant, does not even think it worth his while to ask a question. Mr. Crerar, apparently impressed with the idea that the measure was a debt-collecting instrument, simply asked: 'Are we likely to get anything out of Turkey?' And thus, without deliberation, without intelligent discussion, without a moment of examination, Parliament sanctioned an obligation to defend with blood and treasure the Straits which to-day are menaced by Moslem cannon."

A few hours before prorogation, on the last day of the session, the same bill was brought before the Upper House and we are indebted to Hansard for the following report of what then took place in the Senate:

Sir George E. Foster: One of these treaties has been ratified, the other has not.

Mr. Dandurand: I do not think either of them has been ratified by Parliament.

Sir George E. Foster: The Turkish Treaty has not been ratified by Turkey.

Mr. Dandurand: There never has been any ratification as regards Turkey; and, in view of the most recent despatches upon the subject, that country may never ratify the Treaty.

Sir George E. Foster: Why are we required to ratify it?

Mr. Dandurand: It is necessary that the treaties be ratified for the purpose of dealing with former enemy property and debts in Turkey and Hungary in a manner similar to that which is already provided for dealing with former enemy property and debts in Germany, Austria and Bulgaria. That the House may see the need of this legislation I might mention that one concern in Canada has a claim against these countries amounting to \$600,000, which cannot be dealt with without the statute in question.

Mr. Belcourt: It is extraordinary that we should pass an Act to provide means for carrying out a treaty which we have not ratified.

Mr. Dandurand: We are now ratifying it.

Mr. Belcourt: This is for carrying it into effect, and assumes that we have ratified it.

Sir George E. Foster: No.

Mr. Belcourt: Then what does it mean?

Sir George E. Foster: These treaties have been passed and have been signed by us, but as I understand, Turkey has not agreed to sign the treaty in question.

Mr. Belcourt: Nor has Turkey ratified it.

Mr. Beaubien: The Bill gives authority for the appointment by the Governor in Council of certain officers to carry it out. What does that mean? That means that we accept it. That is the implication.

Mr. Belcourt: But my right honourable friend points out that Turkey has not signed it yet.

Mr. Beaubien: I do not deny that.

Sir George E. Foster: We will do our part.

Mr. Beaubien: One has to act before the other anyway.

Mr. Belcourt: Parliament should not ratify a treaty that one of the parties has not signed.

Sir George E. Foster: I think the treaties have been signed.

Mr. Beaubien: But have not been ratified by their Parliaments?

Mr. Dandurand: Yes, they have been signed.

Well may the Ottawa newspaper exclaim with mordant irony: "the bones of 100,000 British dead lie bleaching upon the shores of Gallipoli. Because they died for the Empire, we had vowed that the accursed Turk should never again set foot in Europe. Yet despite this, despite that the World War, in which 60,000 Canadians perished and a billion of Canadian treasure was lost, had its origin in the blood-soaked Balkans, not one member of the Senate raised his voice to ask whether the terms of the Treaty commended themselves to the people of Canada. Not one even asked as to the obligations which the treaty involved. With one stupid question in the Commons, and a score of irrelevant observations in the Senate, the Treaty of Sevres was approved."

We believe that every Canadian, no matter what his views upon Imperial issues may be, will heartily agree with the Journal when it roundly declares that "this casual world policy must cease." With irresistible logic it goes on to say that "if Canada is going to insist that she is a nation, insist upon going into foreign affairs, she must learn what foreign affairs are about. Why, for example, should it have been necessary for Mr. King to cable Mr. Lloyd George as to what was transpiring in the East? We have been told, times without number, told in Parliament, in press, and in Imperial Conference, that Britain takes no foreign step without informing us, and seeking our advice. We have had it drummed into our ears by the apostles of the 'New Status' that we now have an 'effective' voice in the Empire's foreign affairs. Has this new policy ceased to function?"

The Department of External Affairs would seem to be regarded largely as a snare, leaving the Prime Minister free to attend to his general duties as head of the Government whereas, in reality, it is one of the most important portfolios in the entire Cabinet. If the Prime Minister is unwilling or unable to give it the attention it demands then he should choose some other Department of which to act as the figurehead and should assign an active, properly qualified administrator to External Affairs.

There are only three honorable and common-sense alternatives between which Canada must choose; either she shall continue to insist upon her "status of nationhood," in which case she must keep herself thoroughly posted upon world politics so as not to be caught unawares by any sudden crisis, such as that

of the Near East, and must also give to Great Britain some permanent indication as to when and under what circumstances her co-operation may be depended on. Either that, or Canada must claim for herself colonial status, repudiating nationhood and informing Great Britain that we rely entirely upon her protection in the belief that we can make no better contribution to the strength of the Empire than the upbuilding of our own material resources. The third alternative is for Canada to cut herself free from the Empire, Great Britain, the League of Nations and every external tie; proclaiming to the world that we are sufficient to our own defense against any adversary and that, like the United States, we refuse to be caught in any European or Old World entanglements. By adopting one of these alternatives we shall stand at least before friend and foe with undisputed colors instead of pretending to an independence that we cannot protect ourselves, but which rests solely upon the support of a country which too many Canadians profess to regard as the arch-villain of the world and which they criticize and flout at every turn.

THE SYNAGOGUE'S HOLIEST DAY.

Sunday evening next, October 1st, inaugurates with great solemnity the Day of Atonement, or Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the Synagogue. On that evening and again on Monday, from morning till evening, the Jewish people will foregather to worship in their several synagogues in all parts of the world. Those removed from their families will endeavor to be among the family circle on this solemn occasion. Soldiers and sailors of Jewish faith are granted furloughs in order to observe appropriately this holiday. Whenever the Jewish people happen to be, whether few or many, they will cease from worldly concerns and give themselves wholly to thoughts of repentance.

More than any other holiday of the Synagogue, Yom Kippur revives the confidence of the Jew in the ultimate triumph of God's love and justice. However sadly he has fared, despite misfortune and untold affliction, he repairs to his synagogue on the Day of Atonement hopeful of God's way and trusting that in the later days none of earth's children shall hurt nor destroy in all His mountain, for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.

The outward form of observance practised by the Jewish people on this day is abstention from food and drink. The intent of this ceremony is to afflict the soul, in order that the worshipper be better disciplined to exercise self-control and direct his actions for the upbuilding and betterment of humanity.

The Day of Atonement can be traced back to ancient days and in the long career of the Jewish people it has undergone many transformations. When it is first noted in the Mosaic Code it is a day when the high priest in the Temple expiated the sins of the people. The mass of the people were to observe the day from evening to evening as a Sabbath, and a fast day to obtain pardon of their sins. In Leviticus 16:2-34 the elaborate priestly ritual of "Making atonement for the holy place and because of the uncleanness of the children of Israel and because of their transgressions, even all their sins" is described. The high priest was the central figure of the ritual. He sought forgiveness for his own sins and those of his household and then for all the people. A very primitive rite which was revived for use on the Day of Atonement of this very ancient period was the selection of two goats, one of which was to be sent to Azazel, the demon of the wilderness, to bear away the sins of the people, while the other was to be offered to the Lord as a sacrifice.

In contrast to the priestly monopoly of service with its archaic forms of expiation, the founders of the Synagogue invested the Day of Atonement with a more spiritual meaning and one that was more in accord with the prophets of Israel who associated with God the attributes of love and mercy.

According to these teachers of Judaism repentance could not be obtained through any other mediation than the personal effort of the sinner to purge himself of his evil thoughts and to mend his evil ways by his own personal effort and the stout resolve to cleave unto God and walk in His ways. Confessing his sins before God with a contrite heart combined with practical efforts to harmonize his deeds with those laws of love and life proclaimed by God, constituted the true repentance and lifted man up from his low estate to sit among princes. Forgiveness is sought not only for Jew but for all mankind.

In modern times a memorial service is included. This service reminds the worshipper that death is a consummation of life and that no one who has lived worthily is forgotten nor his life's efforts void. The memorial service is crowded with tender moments to impress on the congregation the imperative need of duty and service to God and country.

Some Things the Public Would Like to Know:

Pertinent Questions On Matters Of General Public Interest Are Invited

A Gazette writer draws attention to a hardship imposed by the Quebec Liquor Act upon the hotel guest who cannot obtain beer and wine in his bedroom, but must sally forth to the dining room or seek the remote fastnesses of the bar. Can it be possible that the Montreal newspaper's legislative correspondent has suffered from drought while occupying his sumptuous suite in Quebec's leading hostelry?

Is the Q. R. L. H. & P. an Indian giver, making up for the small discount conceded by reducing the strength of gas?

Press Comment

DRY ALBERTA.

(Ponoka Herald.)

The usual number of duck hunters are in evidence, but so far the returns have been poor. Truly this is becoming a dry parched land for man and duck—more especially the duck.

PRAISE FOR ROBB.

(The Financial Times, Montreal.)

The new chief executive of the Grand Trunk, W. D. Robb, Vice-President and General Manager, is making his influence felt throughout the whole organization of the railway. He is a man of great courage, energy and experience, and Canadians, no matter what their views may be regarding the principle of government ownership of railways, will be gratified to note the success of his administration. Mr. Robb has the respect and loyalty of the 40,000 employees who comprise the Grand Trunk working force. They look upon him as an able administrator who has risen from their ranks. The attitude of the new Vice-President and General Manager towards the public is one that will commend itself to business men. "The encouragement that the public can give us will be invaluable," said Mr. Robb in an interview a few days ago. "It will be the unvarying policy of the present administration of the Grand Trunk to take the public into its confidence, to tell them of its problems and to invite their suggestions."

PLAYER'S

NAVY CUT

CIGARETTES



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

"a REAL cigarette"

AN IMPRESSION OF KEMAL PASHA

Sir Charles Townshend Describes Turkish Leader—Adored By The Army

By Major-General Sir Charles Townshend, M.P., in The London (Times.)

Piercing blue eyes, fair hair, a diminutive close-cropped moustache—these are the salient features of Kemal Pasha, the force behind the Turkish push, that impressed me when I met him face to face at Konia only a month ago.

He is a man of middle height, and he wore at the time of our meeting plain clothes—the knickerbocker breeches were well cut and rather in the English style—sporting stockings, and on his head the universal "kalpak," of astrakhan, in a larger size than usual. The distinctive and useful feature of this "kalpak" is that it may be worn with either uniform or plain clothes. In appearance it closely resembles the fur caps of the Russians and the Persians.

Adored By The Army.

Kemal, as far as I have been able to judge, is adored by the army and the populace, and it is in vain that the propaganda agents strive to re-

present that there are divisions in the Kemalists ranks. In Constantinople actually ninety per cent, are for Kemal, and the Turks in Anatolia support him to a man. His orders are obeyed implicitly; his rule is an iron one beneath the velvet glove, and under him the government of National Turkey works smoothly and well. His will is law. Kemal Pasha speaks little unless it is on a subject which vitally interests him; then he is eloquent. For example, one night when dining with me we discussed for a long time Napoleon's campaign of Austrelitz in 1805. This campaign provides one of the very few examples when Napoleon attacked the enemy's centre; his usual method was to hold his adversary in front with a minimum part of his force, while he delivered his principal effort against one of the enemy's flanks.

When I went in to dinner I certainly had no idea that I was going to have a discussion on Napoleon's strategy and higher tactics. We both agreed that Napoleon's doctrine is as valuable today as it was one hundred years ago, and I discovered that Kemal is an enthusiastic admirer of Napoleon's campaign in Italy in 1799. I mention this in order to show that Kemal is a close student of military history—as every soldier who aspires to military warfare must be.

Has Good Military Training.

Laborious and indefatigable to the point of excess, Kemal is always at work, and possesses a wonderful grasp of European politics and affairs. This all the more remarkable as his education was purely a military one received at

the Ecole de Guerre in Constantinople. He was in the Tripoli campaign, and later served in several theatres of war; his best service was in the defence of Gallipoli, and it was for this service that Liman von Sanders had him promoted to the command of an army. He was afterwards on the tottering front of Palestine, where the Turks in the final stages were hopelessly outnumbered.

Kemal was Inspector-General of the Turkish Army in Asia Minor after the Armistice in 1918, and his patriotism came into prominence after the occupation of Constantinople by the Allies, when the Nationalist ran to arms.

Suspicious of British.

Kemal is a patriot; he is out for liberty and independence—Turkey for the Turks—and he desires peace, but an honorable peace. His terms are the immediate evacuation of Asia Minor by the Greeks. He says: "How can I trust assurances that the Greeks will evacuate after four months, as was said in the Paris Conference last March, when, in the middle of the London Conference last year, during an armistice, the Greeks suddenly launched their offensive?"

"Will you try to persuade me that the British Government did not know of that offensive being prepared?" he remarked to me. "If you can convince me of that, then can you persuade me that the British Government could not have stopped that offensive by raising a finger?"

It is now an open question whether the British Government will be so flippant this winter.—Vancouver Province.

Classified Adverts.

WANTED.

WANTED — An experienced nurse with good references to take charge of two children. Good wages. Apply to Mrs. Desmond Clarke, 72 d'Artigny street. sept16x3

WANTED.

WANTED — Two reliable men to manueve the city and surrounding districts entirely on good commission basis. Must speak both languages fluently. Apply in writing for interview to R. A. case of the Chronicle. sept16x3

LADIES WANTED—To do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal. sept16x3

TO LET.

FLAT TO LET—Six rooms, completely new; heated, garbage and snow removed by proprietor; well lighted; third floor; immediate possession. Apply 88 Aberdeen. sept16x2

TO LET—Large bright double room, furnished. All modern conveniences. In private family of two. For gentlemen only. Apply 189 St. Ann street. Tel. 6749W. sept20tf

ROOM TO LET—Room with board in private English family. Apply 45 Lachevrotiere street or phone 8375M. aug1-tf

FOR SALE.

500 TONS OF ICE FOR SALE. FOR SALE—500 tons of ice. Apply to P. J. Holden, 549 Champlain street. Phone 454. sept22tf

FOR SALE — Splendid Brick House, cut stone front, No. 60 St. Foy Road. Opportunity to buy a house in residential district. Permission to see property and full particulars given by the owner, John Thompson. Phone 6133. sept26x2

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUTOMOBILE ELETRICIAN — An expert on all types of automobile electric systems and battery work. Permanent position with good pay for man who can qualify. References required. Apply L. Z. care of Chronicle. spe.5x1f.

SPECIAL OFFER

Ambitious men who desire to establish themselves permanently can have a handsome income. With One Thousand Dollars you will become owner outright of one of the most profitable farms in Manitoba County, Florida, where three crops are raised annually; many people become independent in few years, far from frost and snow, where heat is never excessive, and health abounds. Our special proposition provides for your transportation, board and lodging for one year, and necessary implements, thus assuring success. This is a real opportunity, limited to only ten more persons of good character. Write our Head Office.

MANATEE LANDS, LIMITED, 207-209 St. James Street, Montreal. sept25x3

PERSONAL

MARRY—For speedy marriage, absolutely the best, largest in the country, established 16 years; thousands wealthy merchants, both sexes, wishing early marriage; confidential description free. The Old Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, Box 18, Oakland, Calif. aug27x1m

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED — Girls or men canvassers wanted at once. \$5 to \$10 per day guaranteed. Apply between 10.30 to 6 p.m. to 288 St. John street.

200 PERCENT PROFIT. TWO new office specialties, never before introduced; every office prospect for one to a dozen, all aluminum Envelope Sealer; sample, 50 cents; Misto-pad for desk or phone, sample, 50 cents. Live wires. Write to-day. Wellwood Sales Co., 36 Glen, Ottawa. sept14x2w

How the Udder of a valuable cow was saved

Chas. K. Robbins, of Chelmsford Palace, Yarmouth, N.S., writes:—
"A recent experience in rescuing what was supposed to be a lost section of a valuable cow's udder has demonstrated again the great worth of Minard's Liniment. I can recommend it in the highest terms to all who have a lost udder."
"For years I have never considered my household stock complete without a bottle of Minard's. For burns, bruises, sprains, frostbite, rheumatism, etc., and I know of no better remedy for a sore udder."
"I think I am safe in saying that among all the patent medicines there is none that cures so large a field of usefulness as does Minard's Liniment. A real treasure—Good for Man and Beast."



Yarmouth, N.S. 8

HETHINGTON'S BAKERY

Every variety of high-grade Bakery Goods, delivered to all parts of the City, daily. 864 ST. JOHN STREET. Tel. 4086.

"The Crows' Union had struck for better pasture but the Hens' Brother hood promised to stay on the job as long as the fine weather continues and bugs are plentiful." Hen's Brotherhood is good. He who is entirely satisfied with himself wants but little here below.



Quebec, September 22nd, 1922.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE

Tenders for the Removal of Garbage

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders endorsed: "Tenders for the removal of garbage" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to Wednesday, the 11th of October, 1922, at 4 p.m. for the removal of garbage in the city of Quebec, the whole in accordance with tender form and specifications prepared to that effect by the City Engineer.

Tenders must be made on the printed blank forms and endorsed in the printed envelopes which will be furnished to intending contractors on application for the same at the City Engineer's office and the Roads Committee will not entertain any tender that is not made on the said blank form and enclosed in the said envelope.

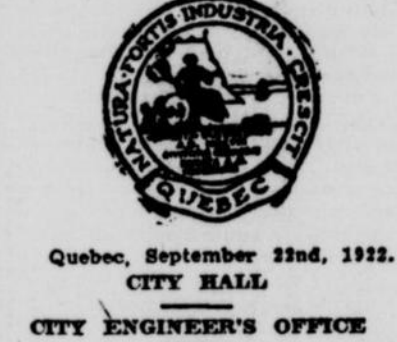
Tenders must be endorsed on the outside of the envelopes with a certificate from the City Treasurer of the necessary deposit as security for the contract.

Each tender shall be subscribed by two responsible parties willing to secure the execution of the contract.

Each tenderer shall deposit in the hands of the City Treasurer an accepted cheque equal to the amount specified on the tender form for the items on which he tenders; said deposit to be forfeited by any one refusing to sign the contract; returned to non-contractors after contracts will have been signed; and kept back to contractors until all works will have been carried out to the entire satisfaction of the City.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the lowest or even any tender. Contractor to pay for drawing up deed and supply the City Engineer with a certified copy thereof.

W. D. BAILLAIRGE, City Engineer. sept13tooct11



Quebec, September 22nd, 1922.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE

Tenders For The Removal of Snow

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders endorsed: Tenders for the Removal of Snow, will be received at the office of the undersigned up to Wednesday, the 11th of October, 1922, at 4 p.m. for the removal of snow in certain streets in the city of Quebec, the whole in accordance with tender form and specifications prepared to that effect by the City Engineer.

Tenders must be made on the printed blank forms and endorsed in the printed envelopes which will be furnished to intending contractors on application for the same at the City Engineer's office and the Roads Committee will not entertain any tender that is not made on the said blank form and enclosed in the said envelope.

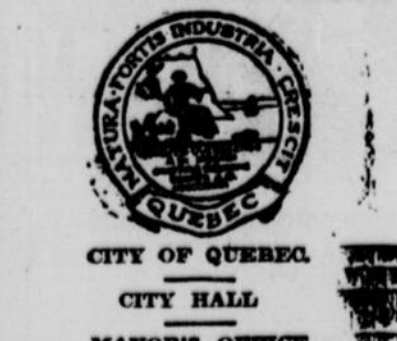
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W. D. BAILLAIRGE, City Engineer. sept13tooct11



Quebec, 22nd September, 1922.

I hereby give Public Notice that the effect of the Resolution adopted at the meeting of April 1st, last, ordering the advance of one hour in order to effect a saving and economy in lighting, has ended and, in consequence, thereof, beginning at two o'clock a.m. during the night between the 30th of September instant and the 1st day of October next, the hour shall be computed as the solar hour used to be previously.

(Signed) JOSEPH RAMSON, Mayor of Quebec.

H. J. J. B. Chouinard, City Clerk. sept13to19

S. F. C. A. TAKE NOTICE

Maude—What's wrong with the car? It squeaks dreadfully. Jimmie—Can't be helped; there's pig iron in the axle.

The National Surety Company

announces the appointment of Mr. Clarence F. Smith, as MANAGING DIRECTOR of this Company for the Dominion of Canada.

This Company is the largest Guarantee Company in the World, transacting no casualty insurance.

Licensed in Canada to write Guarantee, Forgery and Burglary Insurance.

Head Office for Canada:

722 Transportation Bldg., 120 St. James Street, Montreal

WM. B. JOYCE, President

National Surety Company, 115 BROADWAY NEW YORK, N. Y.

1

Broke Through Canal Du Nord

(Written for the Canadian Press.)

Fortune again favored the Canadian Corps on the night of Sept. 26-27, 1918. It was dark and stormy, with pelting rainstorms that chilled the men to the bone. Artillery on both sides was unusually active, but the conditions were all against observation from the skies. The audacious side-slip under fire of the Canadian Corps from its area confronting the Canal du Nord of the Arras-Cambrai road to the attack across the dry bed of the canal at Inchy-en-Artois was carried out therefore unnoted by the enemy.

Four infantry Divisions were crowded into an area where there was hardly room for the deployment of one. Immediately behind was a great concentration of artillery, with hastily improved positions as near as possible to the jumping off line, for it was all-important that the infantry, after they had stormed the line of the canal, should have as long as possible effective artillery support as they carried on the attack up the slopes easterly to Bourlon Wood as the right objective and to Marquion in the centre. Other batteries were to carry out the concentric fire under cover of which our left was to fan out on the east side of the canal and hem in from behind the enemy guarding its right bank.

It was necessary to leave a clear space of two thousand yards deep west of the enemy line to give our troops room to deploy, and our battery positions were therefore that much further from the canal. From the canal our field batteries could command a range up to 10,000 yards, but no further. A novel device was therefore adopted, known as the "extension barrage", by which at "zero" hour four brigades of our Field Artillery were all limbered up and dashed down to the west bank of the canal literally on the heels of the infantry, thus being able forty minutes after the battle opened to establish themselves in new positions on ground that an hour before was held by the enemy.

But the objective for the day—though not reached on our right wing through unforeseen difficulties—lay far beyond the Bourlon Wood, and therefore if the attacking infantry were to be adequately supported, our batteries must speedily make good their crossing of the canal and follow up the eastern slopes. For this purpose the Canadian Engineers crowded their bridging material forward and it is to their lasting fame that within an incredibly short time after the attack opened they had established five steel bridges across the canal, these being constructed under fire and in one case at least an Engineer Company Commander having to split his men in two, one half fighting off the enemy while the other half carried on their work.

The initial attack was to be made by the 4th Canadian Division, right wing, through unforeseen difficulties—lay far beyond the Bourlon Wood, and therefore if the attacking infantry were to be adequately supported, our batteries must speedily make good their crossing of the canal and follow up the eastern slopes. For this purpose the Canadian Engineers crowded their bridging material forward and it is to their lasting fame that within an incredibly short time after the attack opened they had established five steel bridges across the canal, these being constructed under fire and in one case at least an Engineer Company Commander having to split his men in two, one half fighting off the enemy while the other half carried on their work.

This plan, admirable in its conception, succeeded but partially, because of the failure of the XVII Corps to make good their advance through the Bourlon Wood. The 4th Division, therefore, after pushing forward to the outskirts of Bourlon Wood, found themselves with their right flank in the air, and one of the attacking brigades had to face south to beat off the enemy's counter-attacks. This paralysed the advance of our right and in time slowed up the successful attack of the 1st Division in our centre. Nevertheless the initial day's fighting saw the Canadian Corps in possession of high ground on the east side of the canal, though it was not until early morning that the last of the enemy was driven out of Bourlon Wood.

To return to "zero" hour. There are always anxious minutes before an attack, but this was especially so that morning. Our troops were clustered up in such seeming confusion and in so narrow an area that if the enemy should awake to his opportunity and lay down a barrage our losses must be terrible. The men most of whom had made a long night march, were cheerful, but chilled by cold and wet, so that a tot of rum before battle was doubly welcome. The rain lifted about an hour before "zero", set for 5.20 a.m., just before dawn, and as the skies cleared the blaze thrown by some of our artillery dumps set off by the enemy's shells, threw a flickering light on the scene. The enemy was nervous and jumpy, expecting an attack, but not knowing where it would fall, as for days past our heavy artillery had been destroying wire for miles to the north and south. A strong machine-gun post had been located by our observation right where the dry crossing of the canal was situated. One of our battery commanders pushed up four guns to within pointblank range of this post, and when the signal flares for our barrage to open went up, he literally blew it and its gunners out of existence.

Five minutes after the great barrage opened our infantry pushed forward to the canal, beating down all armed resistance on the west side and clearing the enemy out of Inchy. With them were our engineers carrying scaling ladders and floats. The surprise in this sector was complete, but it took some stiff fighting before the canal was made good. The enemy's batteries, secured on the heights to the east, laid down a devastating fire all along the canal and made the work of engineers and gunners very difficult.

In his official narrative the Corps Commander, Sir Arthur Currie, thus describes the day's operations:—"At 5.20 a.m., Sept. 27, the attack was successfully launched, and in spite of all obstacles went well from the first. The barrage was uniformly good, and the 3rd and 4th Canadian Division artillery commanded respectively by Brig. Gen. J. S. Stewart and Brig. General W. B. M. King, were successful in advancing into captured ground, and continued the barrage as planned."

"Early in the afternoon the first phase of the attack was substantially over, and the readjustments of the fronts preparatory to the second phase were under way."

"On the extreme right, however, the XVII Corps had failed to keep pace with our advance, and our right flank, submitted to a severe enfilade machine-gun fire from the vicinity of Anneux, had to be refused for a considerable distance to retain touch with the left of the XVII Corps, therefore, the encircling movement which was to have given us Bourlon Wood could not be developed."

"Fully alive to the gravity of the situation which would be created on the flank of the Third Army by the failure to capture and hold Bourlon Wood, the 11th Brigade, (Brig. Gen. Odium), of the 4th Canadian Division attacked from the north side of the Wood and captured all the high ground, pushing patrols as far as Fontaine Notre-Dame."

"It is recalled here that Bourlon Wood, which is 110 metres high, dominates the ground as far as Fiesquiers and Havrincourt, and that its loss after very heavy fighting in Nov., 1917, during the first Battle of Cambrai, caused eventually the withdrawal of the Third Army from a large portion of the ground they had won by their surprise-attack."

"A severe counter-attack launched from the direction of Raillencourt, against the left of the 4th Canadian Division, was repulsed in the afternoon with heavy losses to the enemy. "Owing to the situation on our right flank already explained, the 3rd Canadian Division could not be engaged this day. The 1st Canadian Division and the 11th British Division, however, made substantial gains after the commencement of the Second Phase, the former capturing Haynesourt and crossing the Douai-Cambrai road, and the latter pushing on and taking Epiney and Olsley-Verger by evening."

Sept. 27 was a very notable victory for the Canadian Corps. If it failed of complete success it was because of causes over which the Corps had no control. Failure, however, to carry the heavily fortified Macquing line east of Bourlon Wood, on the opening day gave the enemy time to bring up reserves from Douai and elsewhere. Alarmed at this decisive thrust at the heart of his defense, he threw in reinforcements with a lavishness that recalled the early years of the war, before attrition had compelled him to husband his man force. In the five days of fiercely contested battle that followed for possession of the commanding plateau north and northeast of Cambrai, a spectacle was seen for the first time after many months of the enemy's gray-clad masses attacking in close formation. They were supported by a greater machine-gun concentration than the Canadian Corps had ever faced, and it was only by the utmost resolution of all from the Corps Commander to the man in the ranks, that victory was finally won from what on Sept. 26 and Oct. 1, came perilously near defeat as the Canadian Corps experienced throughout the war. Nothing could have been finer than the stubborn courage of our infantry.

This great and crucial victory broke the back of the enemy resistance. The battle was taken up to the south of us by the 3rd and 4th British Armies and the French. The battle once made at Cambrai, the enemy's line north and south was in peril of being rolled up, and from that date he began his sullen retreat first on the immediate front of the Canadian Corps, then to the north in front of Vimy and Lens, and so spreading up into Flanders and to the sea. The price paid by the Canadian Corps in the great battle of Cambrai, lasting from Aug. 26 to Oct. 2, was heavy indeed, but the victory then won, was a determining factor in bringing about the collapse of the enemy's fighting strength on the Western Front. It was on Oct. 2 that Ludendorff relates he insisted to the Chancellor that peace offers must not be delayed an hour longer.

SWEDEN'S REVENUE FROM LIQUOR HIGH.

Stockholm, September 4.—(By Mail)—Sweden's income from liquor trade taxes during 1922 will be over 121,000,000 kronor, or more than \$32,000,000, according to the official reports just published by the Liquor Control Board.

One of the arguments used by Sweden's "wets" in the recent prohibition referendum in Sweden, was that in a victory for the anti-prohibitionists, there would be a heavy loss of revenue from liquor taxes, and that other commodities might have to be surtaxed to make up the deficit.

George Bellows, the eminent painter said at a Brooklyn tea:—"You know those over here to astonish us all the time? Well, I attended a lecture by one of them, a writer, on the literary art last night."

"How was the lecture?" a sculptor asked.

"The best criticism of it I heard," Mr. Bellows answered, "came from a fat old man at the end of the show. He gave his wife a bitter look and said: "Well, you would come!"

LENIN is said to be slowly rallying from the effects of his last death

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PRESERVING THE UNITY OF NATIONS

Cannot Be Accomplished By Arms But Through Medium Of Christianity

The unity of nations cannot be preserved through arms; it must be through the medium of Christianity, according to Admiral Sir James Starlin, K.C.B., who sailed for England on the Canadian Pacific Montcalm recently.

get together on a Christian basis there will be none of the petty jealousies which are so rife at the present day, he thinks. So long as arms are the basic principles of unity, so will jealousies prevail, and as soon as a weaker nation becomes strong it will challenge the greater nation, he said.

Admiral Starlin was emphatic in his statements. "In my opinion it is Christ or chaos."

One of the old school of naval men, he was silent on the Near East situation. From his record of fighting, having fought in China and Egypt in 1900 and 1882 respectively, and his service with the navy from 1869 to the present day, he is known as an authority on the East.

"I am not on duty, and it is not for me to discuss such things. There is a number of fools expressing their ideas in the newspapers which in the majority of cases are absurd. Of course Britain wants to preserve her friendship with France, and undoubtedly will do so—but not 'at all costs.'"

He holds great hope for China, and said that at the moment there is quite a movement toward Christianity in that country. They are becoming more enlightened, he remarked, and as this state progresses so will their business acumen increase. Her future will be a world revelation. In the main the religious tendencies of China were towards the doctrine of Confucius and they were partial to Buddha.

He said he knew a wealthy merchant in China who had been given

a Bible and had read the description of Noah and the Ark. The merchant had compared the Bible description of that of Confucius and had said, "Why, the Bible is much more lucid than ours. I will follow the Bible," and had turned Christian.

Sir James Starlin entered the Royal Navy in 1869, at the age of fourteen. He became a Lieutenant in 1879, commander in 1891, captain in 1897, rear-admiral in 1907. During the European war he saw service in patrol vessels and "Q" boats. He was a lieutenant on Queen Victoria's yacht, the Victoria and Albert, from 1889 to 1891. He was with the naval brigade that landed in Egypt in 1882 and in the Zulu war, being mentioned in despatches in both cases. He served in China in 1900 and holds both the silver and bronze life-saving medals of the Royal Humane Society. He is also an officer of the Legion of Honor, and was re-

ipient of the Albert medal. His home is "Wyndham," Hayling Island, Hants, England.

For the past few months he has been touring the east, visiting his son in Java, returning to Canada on the Canadian Pacific Empress of Australia.

Infants—Mothers

Thousands testify

Horlick's

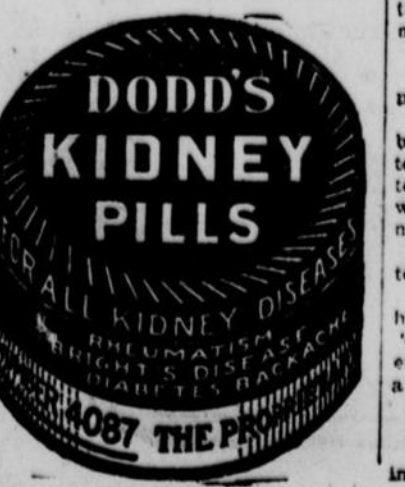
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ELECTRIC TRAIN RECORDER DEvised.

A simple and ingenious instrument for checking train movements was recently devised for an overseas railway by a British firm. A record is automatically made on a horizontal drum which is driven by a clock. A long screw in front of the drum moves a pen slowly across the paper wound over the drum, and this pen carrier is controlled by electric magnets which are operated by the train as it passes over a special contact on the track. As each train passes this point the magnet pulls the pen in one direction or another according to the train movement. The diagram thus gives a continuous record of the trains passing a particular point in both directions. One advantage of this instrument is that it may be placed at any convenient spot away from the track.





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SAYS CHINA IN NEED OF HELP

Christian Help Essential, Says
Hankow Bishop — Trying
Period Now

University, Va., Sept. 26.—That China, whose population cannot be estimated within 100,000,000 people, and whose history goes back at least 4,000 years, is changing with a lightning-like rapidity which threatens the nation and is developing new forms of political, economic, literary, educational, religious, and social life, into which, for safety's sake, Christianity must be injected, was the opinion expressed by the Rt. Rev. L. H. Root, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Hankow, before a large company of men and women, who have been making a careful study of missionary aims, methods and results at the seventh annual session of the Virginia Summer School of Religious Education, held for 10 days at the University of Virginia, the institution founded over 100 years ago by Thomas Jefferson. He said in part:

Most Critical Time.

This is a most critical time in China, a nation of enormous numbers and great antiquity. Nobody knows the population of China within 100,000,000 persons. My diocese, for example, in Central China, has in it more people than there are in all France, and Hankow is only one of 18 divisions of China. The genealogy of a single family will often fill 40 good-sized volumes and will often carry the record back to at least 500 B.C. All of China, except the southeastern portion, has wonderful homogeneity in language, literature and religion. No longer may one declare that there is an unchanging East. All the East, indeed, is aflame with new life. The East is changing with lightning-like rapidity.

The Chinese revolution came after 2,000 years of Chinese aristocratic political theory, although from the beginning there was much democracy of a local character in Chinese political life. The change from an ancient, despotic, imperialistic form of government in China has been greater than can be supposed.

From 200 B.C. to 1911 A.D. there had been no political revolution in China which was based on a new theory of government. When the Chinese political leaders made the change in their Government they had their eyes squarely on the United States of America. It is not to be wondered at that in these vast changes the Chinese people have not become perfectly readjusted.

Recently I talked with a young Chinese, a former pupil of mine, who had just sold \$1,000,000 worth of cotton spinning machinery near Hankow. It is a fact that hundreds of thousands of cotton spindles are going night and day in China. These spindles are worked by men, women and children. There are many men in China who are glad today that there are no machine labor laws. These industrial conditions are spelling ruin in China, unless the manufacturing companies are regulated by an enlightened public opinion. China is changing with a rapidity which threatens the safety of the nation.

China also faces the serious social situation of the disintegration of families. There are just as advanced women in China as are found anywhere else in the world. There are not, however, so large a number, but the Chinese women are very powerful. According to Bertand Russell, Soviet Russia is sending its propaganda into China and India.

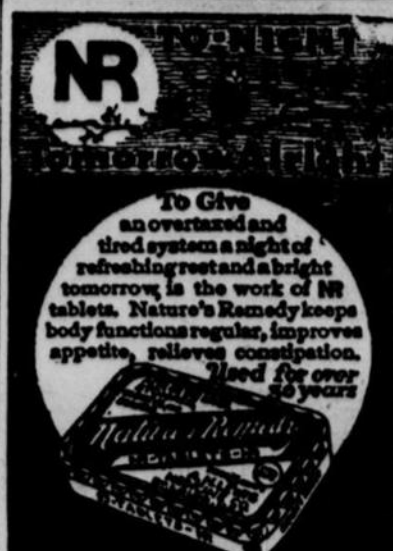
Eager To Learn.

New social ideas are shaking the foundations of Chinese society. There is the pressing need of sending into this Chinese society, not merely books or the translations of books, but living examples of Christian womanhood—sane, loving, devoted, educated, Christian women. The Chinese are eager to find out their Christian heronadities have great value for the Chinese people. Christianity in China is transferred through everyday living among those who profess to be Christians.

The Chinese ask the coolie who attends the missionary such questions as these: "How does the missionary treat you?" "What is the missionary like?" "What is the missionary here for?" The coolie for the missionary really gets at the hearts of the Chinese people. His value to the missionary is very great. The scrutiny under which the missionaries live in China is their greatest blessing.

There is a new thought in China. For good or for ill there will follow a change of heart in China. There is a distinct drift toward Christianity in China. There is the widespread feeling that Christianity has a valuable contribution to make to Chinese life.

The Christian movement in China found expression in the May meet-



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ing of the National Christian Conference, which was held in Shanghai for 10 days. This was a wonderful gathering. A thousand delegates—over one-half of whom were Chinese—were present. The Chinese spoke first on all questions. The chairman of the conference was a Chinese. The work of the conference was done in Chinese and in English.

Century Of Work.

The Chinese delegates represented 350,000 Chinese communicants—the result of 100 years of missionary work. The meetings were held in the Shanghai Municipal Hall, for which no charge was made, except for electric lights. In 1907 a conference of between 600 and 700 missionaries was held and then no Chinese delegates were present.

The Chinese chairman of the May conference was a powerful Christian of rare executive ability. The theologian of the conference was a Chinese—a graduate of Columbia University and the Union Theological Seminary of New York—who stated constructive theology that won the conservatives and liberals. This young theologian, in referring to the message of China, said: "Chinese China will teach her sons to agree to differ, but resolve to love."

At least 130 organizations sent representatives to this conference, which was held to meet the needs of modern China. There was formed at this conference what is known as the National Christian Council of China, which aims not at organic unity of Christian denominations, but a finding a way for Anglicans, Baptists, Congregationalists, Lutherans (22 kinds), Methodists, Presbyterians, China Inland Mission workers and other Christians to approach the problems of modern China.

I trust myself to Chinese Christians, because they are Christians first and denominations afterwards. The National Christian Council for China aims to promote mutual sympathy, co-operation and understanding among Christians. After searching and effective inquiry four persons were selected to carry on the work of the council—an Episcopal Chinese clergyman, a Chinese Methodist woman, who has served as a Y. W. C. A. secretary an English Quaker, and the Bishop of Hankow.

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Change of Passenger Trains.

Schedules and Stations, Effective Sunday, September 24th, 1922.

Leave Palais Station.

7:15 a.m. daily except Sunday for Portland and all local stations on main line and Chaudiere division.

3:00 p.m. daily for all local stations on main line, New York, Boston and all New England points. This train will make connection at Tring Jet, for points in Megantic division, daily except Sunday.

Arrive Palais Station.

1:50 p.m. daily from Sherbrooke, New York, Boston and all New England points.

10:00 p.m. daily except Sunday from Portland, Sherbrooke and all local stations.

Leave Levis Station.

2:45 p.m. daily except Sunday, MOTOR for St. George.

6:30 p.m. daily except Sunday for Lake Frontiere.

Arrive Levis Station.

10:55 a.m. daily except Sunday from Lake Frontiere and Megantic.

10:10 p.m. daily except Sunday, MOTOR from St. George.

Time tables and full particulars can be secured from the city Passenger Office, 30 St. John Street, Chateau Frontenac Agency or at the Palais Station.

P. O'CONNELL,
District Passenger Agent.

Air and manners are more expressive than words.

BRITISH PATENTS TO COVER EMPIRE

Devised By Drug Traffickers
In West End Of London—
Various Tricks

London, Sept. 26.—An interesting project is on foot to simplify the granting to inventors of patents within the British Empire. As things are at present if anyone wants to take out an Empire wide patent he has to make no less than 46 applications and pay nearly £300 in fees. That is merely for taking out the patent. If he wishes to renew it, he has to pay £126 in fees in the United Kingdom, £84 in the dominions and India, collectively and nearly £1000 in the various colonies and protectorates.

Naturally this system has given rise to a good deal of dissatisfaction and a conference was called of representatives of all the patent offices (Newfoundland for some reason not being represented) to discuss the possibility both of cheapening the cost and simplifying the procedure. The various delegates met in London and spent 10 days making an exhaustive inquiry.

From the report of this conference which has now been published it seems likely that in the near future there will be established a central patent office, which will be able to grant one patent operative throughout the British Empire. This will mean not only a considerable saving in registration fee, but will simplify the work of the patent agents and thus reduce their fees as well.

This should be a great boon as the agency fees are usually higher than those actually charged by the various patent offices, and owing to the inventor's ignorance of the proper procedure for making the necessary application—by no means a simpler affair under present conditions—it is practically impossible to dispense with the assistance of a regular agent.

Outline of System Proposed.

The program which the conference adopted after considerable discussion was as follows:—

(a) The existing rights of the United Kingdom, the self-governing dominions and India, to grant patents in accordance with their laws and within their own territories to be maintained in full.

(b) The establishment of a central patent office for the reception and examination of applications for and the grant of, patents which shall extend to the United Kingdom or to any of the self-governing dominions, or to India, upon registration in that particular territory in which protection is desired. The application for registration to be open to opposition before registration is actually affected.

(c) The central patent office, in examining applications submitted to it, to make a search co-extensive with the field at present covered by the search now made in the United Kingdom, the self-governing dominions and India collectively.

(d) The scheme suggested above to be equally applicable to all the colonies and protectorates, subject to the qualification that the application for registration shall not be open to opposition unless the existing law makes provision for the hearing of opposition to the grant of patents, but in any case the local courts to be empowered to declare that an exclusive privilege has not been secured in the territories within their jurisdiction.

(e) The fees for registration to be of such amount as could result in a considerable reduction in the total cost of obtaining patents throughout the empire. Eat the present time.

For Temporary Provisions.

Pending the establishment of this new central patent office with the necessary powers of search throughout the British empire, the conference recommended that patents issued by the existing United Kingdom Patent Office should be extended to cover the various colonies, protectorates, dominions and India, subject to any objection raised by individual patent offices before registration was actually effected.

It is of course possible that the methods proposed by the conference of experts will not commend itself to the various governments concerned but in view of the difficulties encountered under the present system some change in the near future is almost inevitable.

The conference indeed put it on record that "it is of the highest importance that both the procedure and practice in respect to the grant of patents should be uniform throughout the British Empire."

The man who could do just as he pleases probably would try to raise a bull pup that wouldn't mind.

Don't forget the Apollo Dansant, 227 St. John Street, this evening. Splendid floor, good music.

Your Mother Will Be Pleased

with this tea. Tell her I recommend it, for I use it in my own home. Show her the Guarantee on the label, and I know she will be glad to try it.



"You'll like
the flavor"



EXPLORER TELLS OF DISCOVERIES

Donald B. McMillan Found
Fine Harbor And Many
Varieties Of Flowers

Portland, Me., Sept. 26.—Announcing the discovery of a fine harbor, which was named Bowdoin Harbor, more than three-score varieties of flowers and the home of the white and blue geese, Donald B. McMillan, explorer, addressed nearly 200 Bowdoin graduates from all over New England at a dinner in his honor given by the Portland Bowdoin Club last night.

"There is something about the Arctic that cannot be resisted," said

Professor MacMillan. "Although when we were up there we were thinking of home and longing to see the home people, yet now we are back we are dreaming of those clear blue skies and longing to go back—and we are going back."

Continuing, he said: "There are 700 different kinds of flowers in the grasses of that land that you think is all ice and snow. There are birds of which we know little or nothing. There are specimens of animals that used to be on earth. And there are captivities that tell us things about the earth of the past—great hills that were once covered with water."

"The Bowdoin was not, as has been said, the smallest boat that ever sailed to the North, but it is a small ship. It is not size that is needed, but strength, and the Bowdoin was built for strength."

"We planned to take up winter quarters on the west coast of Baffin Land. As we were looking around us, we lost track of our bearings for a little while, and when we took account of where we were, by our instruments, we found that we were sailing on uncharted

waters and seas that had never been sailed. We were sailing in a region marked as land on the map and proving it was not there. We met a boat load of Baffin Land Eskimos who told us that there was not a safe harbor on the shore. We made a long, unsuccessful trip in search of one and finally came back and followed along the Baffin Land coast, through a narrow opening, and there, before us, was the most beautiful little harbor in the world—and I named it Bowdoin Harbor."

The new minister had asked Al Jones to lead in prayer. It was Al's first experience, but, not wishing to disappoint his new pastor, he complied. Twenty minutes later found him still praying.

The congregation was becoming restless. Finally, from a deacon's pew there came a loud and devout, "Amen."

Unbending his knees the supplicant exclaimed, "God bless you, deacon! That's the word I've been trying to think of ever since I started!"

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is to preserve the
natural flavor, aroma
and color of
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to eliminate the excess of fat, so that the cocoa may be easily
digested by the most delicate stomach, yet not to take out too
much and materially impair its nutritive quality.

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and blending of beans, and by the
employment of the most highly developed
machinery and processes of manufacture
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Competing squaws and papooses at the celebrations when the David Thompson Memorial was opened at Windermere, British Columbia.

Prices Drifted Downward But Within Narrow Limits

PROFESSIONAL SHORTS WERE ENCOURAGED TO GREATER ACTIVITY IN N. Y. MARKET

Selling Movement Ended In Early Stages By Rather Heavy Offerings From Western Points—Domestic News Largely Favorable—Lack On Investment Demand Due To Near East Uncertainty And Government Financing

New York, Sept. 26.—Lack of fresh buying power and renewed concern over the foreign situation encouraged professional short interest to greater activity in today's market, prices in which drifted downward but generally within narrow limits. The selling movement was aided in its early stages by rather heavy offerings from Western points.

Domestic news was largely favorable. Steel centers reported increased production and heavy orders, the latter being particularly accounted for by the desire of the railroads to benefit from the present rate on rails, which will be increased \$1 a ton October 1. Car loadings continue to increase and heavy coal movements are under way to points where the shortage was most acute. Trading was again largely in the hands of professional interests.

The lack of investment demand was explained as being due to threatening aspects of the near Eastern situation and the uncertainty regarding the government's plan for refunding its short term obligations maturing in the next few months.

Unconfirmed reports of capital readjustment and possibility of extra dividend disbursements continued to have a favorable effect on Standard Oil securities. Standard Oil of New Jersey rising 1-3 and Standard Oil of California, 3-4.

Predictions that the August earnings statements of the railroads would show heavy losses as a result of the miners and shopmen's strikes, were borne out by the figures supplied by the Union Pacific System, the first to make it report.

This showed a loss in net operating income for August of \$1,549,219 below that of the corresponding month last year. However, the gross income was \$3,000,000 more in August than it was in July and larger than that for either May or June before the shopmen's strike went into effect. Largely as a result of this showing, Union Pacific stock was among the hardest hit in the rail group, dropping 1-2 points. Atchafalpa, Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, St. Paul common and preferred, and Chicago and Northwestern also scored material recessions.

Some of the specialties moved against the prevailing current, Coca Cola moving up nearly 2 points. Dupont jumped up eight points on a turnover of about 3,000 shares.

Total sales were \$35,000,000.

Call money opened and renewed at 4-1/2 per cent., but eased off to 4 per cent at the close. The time money market also showed a tendency to ease, bankers who had been holding out for a five per cent. rate for the longer maturities, lending money today at 4-3/4.

The bulk of prime mercantile paper commands 4-1/4 per cent. Foreign exchange rates were slightly irregular but did not appear to reflect any serious concern over Near East developments.

Sterling yielded slightly in response to another large offering of commercial bills against grain and cotton shipments, while the continental rates were inclined to harden.

Weakness in both Liberty bonds and high grade and speculative issues prevailed in the bond market today. Liberty second four, second 4-1/4s, and third 4-1/4s, sold below par today for the first time in a long while. All the government issues were lower. The general decline was attributed both to uncertainty over new government financing and the European political situation.

In the foreign bond list, French 7-1/2s, Brazil 8s, Czechoslovakian 8s, Bolivia 8s, and Seine 7s, declined one to one and a half points.

High grade utilities held up better in the domestic list than rails or industrials. A decline of 1 to 1-1/2 points was noted in Chile Copper 7s, Texas and Pacific firsts, declined 2 points.

Total sales, par value, were \$12,463,000.

(By L. G. BEAUBIEN & Co.)

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Allis-Chalmers	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Amn Beech Sugar	44	44	44	44
Amn Bosch Magneto	41	41	41	41
Amn Can Co	59 1/2	59 1/2	58	59 1/2
Amn Car & Fdy	186	186	186	186
Amn Int'l Corp.	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
Amn Locomotive	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
American Sugar	80	80 1/2	79 1/2	80
Amn Smethport Tobacco	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	40
Amn Woolen	99 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Anaconda Copper	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Atchafalpa Railway	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atlantic Gulf	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Baldwin Loco	133 1/2	134	132 1/2	133 1/2
Beth Steel	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Calif Petroleum	64 1/2	65	63 1/2	64 1/2
Canadian Pacific	145 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	145 1/2
Central Leather	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Chandler Motors	60	60 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2
Chgo M & St Paul	32 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
do do pfd.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Chicago Rock Island	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Consolidated Gas	138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2
Columbia Gas	109 1/2	110	109 1/2	109 1/2
Corn Products	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Crucible Steel	88	88 1/2	87 1/2	88
Cuban Cane Sugar	14	14	14	14
Erie R R	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Famous Players	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Great Northern pfd	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
General Motors	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Inspiration Copper	40	40	40	40
Int Mer Marine	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int Mer Marine pfd.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int'l Paper	169	169	169	169
Int'l Harvester	169	169	169	169
Inland Oil	43	43	42 1/2	43
Kelly Springfield	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Kennecott Copper	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Keystone Tire	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Lackawanna Steel	188 1/2	188 1/2	185 1/2	188 1/2
Lehigh Valley	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Midvale Steel	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Missouri Pacific	22	22	22	22
New Haven R R	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
N Y Central	98	98	97 1/2	98
Northern Pacific	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Pacific Oil	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Pan-Ann Petrol	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Pierce Arrow	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Pere Marquette	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Producers & Refiners	78 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Reading Co.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Republic Iron	59 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Royal Dutch	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Sinclair Cons	94	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Southern Pacific	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Studebaker	126 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
Texas Co.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Tincken Roller Bearings	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Tobacco Products	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Union Pacific	150 1/2	150 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/2
United Fruit	147 1/2	147 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2
Uni Retail Stores	82 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
U S Ind Alcohol	65	65	63 1/2	65
U S Rubber	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
U S Steel	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Vanadium	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Vanadium Steel	48	48 1/2	46 1/2	48
Westinghouse Electric	63 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
Willis-Overland	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2

Cotton Market	Foreign Exchange
New York, Sept. 26.—Cotton futures closed steady. Closing bids: January 20.84-88; March 20.91-94; Oct. 20.73-74; Dec. 21.05-09; Spots closed quiet. Middling upland 21.00c.	New York: premium 3-32 1/2; London: pound sterling 44.41375 \$44278; Paris: franc 0.764 0779; Brussels: franc 0.71950 0723; Geneva: franc 1.867 1868; Madrid: peseta 1625; Berlin: mark 0.00725 000775; Vienna: crown 0.00016 000016; Rotterdam: florin 0.8878 8878; Rome: lira 0.0428 0430; Athens: drachma 0.0275 0275; Christiania: crown 1.4600 1600; St. Petersburg: rouble 0.0003 0003; Copenhagen: crown 20.80 2081; Stockholm: crown 2446 2446
Liverpool cotton, spot, quiet. Prices easy. American middling fair 13.84d. Good middling 13.08d. Fully middling 12.73d. Middling 12.93d. Low middling 12.58d. Good ordinary 11.53d. Ordinary 11.03d.	
Sales 5,000 bales, including 3,000 American.	
Receipts 4,000 bales, including 500 American. Futures closed steady.	

Closing Letters By Local Brokers

(By Breen, Gourdeau & Co.)

New York, Sept. 26.—Irregularity continued to characterize price movements throughout today's stock market session. In this respect the fluctuations were very largely confined to narrow limits, although some of the oils, under the leadership of Standard Oil of California, enjoyed substantial improvement. Hesitancy on the part of speculative interests was still apparent in the matter of fresh market commitments, and which was chiefly attributed to European affairs, the outcome of which remained highly problematical. In a nutshell no definite trend was indicated at any time, although the share list's undertone, as a whole, was not unfavorable. The irregularity was more pronounced in the early dealings, but gradually improved later in the session and the market closed at about the best level of the day. Despite the uncertainty which dominates the general situation, we believe the easy spots offer excellent opportunities to buy the better class of stock, but pending the development of a clearer outlook, we would be inclined to take profits on such commitments on the bulge.

Sales, stocks \$30,900; bonds \$10,900,000.

(By L. G. Beaubien & Co.)

New York, Sept. 26.—The market has shaded from heavy to irregular today with some of the recent speculative favorites pressed for sale. Familiar methods in attempting rallying stocks and change the trend about were used to some of the professionals but these methods were advanced these stocks declined with the rest. The general list shed from one to three points although the pressure has been very evenly distributed and a large part of it has come from professional short selling rather than liquidation by stockholders. The principal factor or at least the reason held up as the principal factor for the decline today was the uncertain cables from London about the Turkish situation and the possibility of the Turk invading British soil. The war scare abroad has always possibilities of depressing our markets and the uncertain feeling towards this situation extended today to the bond market as well as stocks. Money is 4-1/2 to 4-3/4 per cent and there appears to be ample supply. One of the optimistic features of the morning report is increased operations by practically all the big steel corporations.

Daily Gossip On Leading Stocks

(Special to The Chronicle)

It would appear that the royalty tax of 5 percent on asbestos mined in this Province is again being given serious consideration by those in authority.

Last spring, it was anticipated that the government would remove the tax, but nothing was done.

Present reports would indicate that whilst the tax will not be removed there is a good chance that it will be reduced to about 2 percent.

This will be a big help to the mines of the Province in their competition with South Africa for the foreign markets.

The strength of the Asbestos Corporation stocks today may be attributed, in part, to the possibilities that the reduction of this tax will open up for the Corporation.

U. S. steel manufacturers say another wage advance is unlikely before spring. Higher iron and steel prices forced by advanced labor costs are already adversely affecting sales, it is contended.

Demand is less urgent for steel products and shipments are restricted by shortage of box cars.

Resumption by Ford Motor is having no appreciable effect on the Valley State situation as shipments for Ford was never seriously retarded.

Hillcrest collieries has declared a dividend of 1-1/2 percent on the common and 1-3/4 percent on the preferred, both payable October 15th, to shareholders of record September 30th.

Logan and Bryan's crop expert says:

A. Miller from Enid, Okla., writes: "The farmer who rented has been systematically compelled by the banks to sell his wheat, and in practically every case the gross wheat has not paid his notes. In many cases of light yield the wheat was not threshed at all as it costs too much. Many stalks are now being fed to chickens as they are paying well in eggs and meat and it saves threshing expenses.

Plowing, since the heat wave and drought were broken, has gone ahead well, and the better fixed farmers will probably put in about the same amount of wheat acreage, but many farmers are going into other crops. The price is the cause."

The management of the Lake Superior Corporation announce that the interest on the bonds of its subsidiary, the Algonquin Eastern Railway Company will be resumed on October 1, the interest due on March 1, 1922, and involving an outlay of \$60,000, being met on that date. At the recent annual meeting of the company it was pointed out that the complete cessation of operation by the International Nickel Company and other industrial concerns, upon which the company was dependent for its principal traffic, had rendered it impossible to meet the half-year's interest on the first mortgage bonds, but the hope was expressed, now fortunately realized, that this condition was only temporary.

"Humility is a fine thing," remarked the man on the car, "but the fellow who is as meek as Mary's little lamb runs the risk of being the goat."—Toledo Blade.

They are using slides on airplanes now for making landings so we have the slide as well as the glider in aircraft.—Omaha World Herald.

TRADING MUCH NARROWER AND A WEAKER FEELING IS NOTED AT MONTREAL

Declines Most Frequent In Papers—Eleven Gains Scored Against Fourteen Losses—Greatest Advance Was In Dominion Textile—Asbestos Only Issue To Touch New High Ground

Montreal, Sept. 26.—Trading in listed shares on the Montreal Stock Exchange today was much narrower while there was also noted a weaker feeling with declines most frequent in the papers. Eleven gains were scored against fourteen losses, the largest recession being two points.

The greatest advance was in Dominion Textile, which was up 2-7/8 points to a close of 175 on a single board lot sale.

Only one issue touched new high ground, being Asbestos, which sold at 73-1/2 but closed unchanged at 73.

The loss of 2 points was in Abitibi and Spanish River preferred, with the former market leader in activity and closing at 61.

Brompton came second and was off 1-2 to 33-1/2 and Spanish common was third, down 1-4 points to 94. The preferred closed at 103.

Howard Smith was unchanged at 81; Laurentide unchanged at 95; Price Bros. off 1-4 to 43-1/2. Rioron however, was up 1-2 to 8-1/2. In transactions, Brazilian unchanged at 43-1/2; Ickrook Railway up 1-2 to 68-1/2; Quebec Railway was off 1-2 to 26, and Twin City was up one to 59.

Steel of Canada declined 3-4 to close at 75, but B.E. Steel second preferred, gained 1-4 to 35-7/8.

Bell Telephone was up 1-2; Canadian Car advanced 1-2; Steamships preferred was up 1-8 and Power was up 1-4.

Bond trading showed considerable expansion with the list that came out displaying moderate strength. New highs were reached by Canadian Car; Dominion Glass and Quebec Railway.

Total sales listed, \$3,077,000; bonds \$217,600.

(By L. G. Beaubien & Co.)

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Abitibi Power	63 1/2	63 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Atlantic Sugar	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Asbestos Corp.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Brompton Pulp	34 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Bell Telephone	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Brazilian Traction	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
British Empire 2nd pfd.	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Can Car & Fdy	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
Can Car & Fdy pfd.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Can Cement	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Cement pfd.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Can Cotton	104	104	103	103
Cons Smelting	27	27	27	27
Can SS Lines pfd.	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Can Converters	91	91	91	91
Dominion Cannery	37 1/2	37 1/2	37	37
Detroit United	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Dominion Textile	173	173	173	173
Howard-Smith	81	81	81	81
Laurentide Pulp	95	95	94	94
Peter Lyall Cons	98	98 1/2	97	98 1/2
Montreal Power	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
National Breweries	44	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Price Brothers	44	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Quebec Railway	26 1/2	26 1/2	26	26
Rioron Paper	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Shawinigan Power	111	111	111	111
Spanish River	95 1/2	95 1/2	94	94
Spanish River pfd.	104	104	104	104
Steel Co of Canada	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Toronto Street Railway	61	61	61	61
Waysmack	61	61	61	61
Winnipeg Railway	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Winnipeg Railway pfd.	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2

BANKS:

Commerce	186 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2
Royal	198	198	198	198

VICTORY BONDS—(Tax Exempt):

1933 5 1/2 per cent.	103.45	103.45	103.45	103.45
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VICTORY BONDS—(Subject to Income Tax):

1924 5 1/2 per cent.	99.60	99.70	99.60	99.70
1934 5 1/2 per cent.	100.45	100.45	100.45	100.45

MISCELLANEOUS:

Quebec Railway Bonds	76 1/2	77	76 1/2	77
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The Chicago Produce Market

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Nervousness over the Dardanelles crisis and the threatened tie up of vessels on the Great Lakes led to higher prices today for wheat, corn and oats. The market closed unsettled at 1-4 to 1-2c, net gain with December \$1.04 3-8 to \$1.04 1-2 and May \$1.08 3-8 to \$1.08 1-2. Corn finished 3-8 to 3-8c, up and oats unchanged to 1-4 to 3-8c, higher. In provisions the outcome was the same as yesterday's to 1-1/2c, higher. Close:

Wheat, Sept. \$1.08 3-8; Dec. \$1.04 1-2; May \$1.08 3-8.

Corn, Sept. 63 1-8c; Dec. 59 1-8c; May 67 1-8c.

Oats, Sept. 41c; Dec. 36 5-8c; May 38 3-8c.

Lard, Oct. \$11.25; Jan. \$9.32.

Ribs, Sept. \$10.50; Oct. \$10.25.

Gov't. Bond Yields

Compiled by L. G. Beaubien & Co. Bonds Free From Usual Income Tax	
1922	5 1/2% 100.30 5.45%
1927	5 1/2% 100.95 5.2%
1937	5 1/2% 105.5 5.00%
1923	5 1/2% 99.90 5.5%
1933	5 1/2% 100.40 5.12%

War Loans.

1925	5% 98.20 5.2%
1931	5% 98.00 5.2%
1937	5% 100.00 5.0%

Victory Bonds

Subject to Income Tax.	
1924	5 1/2% 99.55 5.70%
1934	5 1/2% 100.45 5.45%

Oil Market

London, Sept. 26.—Close:—Lined oil 118, 15s. Linseed oil 36s, 9d. Spermin oil 133. Petroleum, American refined 1s. 2d; spirits 1s. 3d. Turpentine spirits 10s. Rosin, American strained 14s, 9d. "G" 15s, 3d. Tallow, Australian 3s.

Savannah, Sept. 26.—Turpentine firm, 120; sales 454; receipts 853; shipment 893; stock 1,285. Rosin firm, sales 878; receipts 2,631; shipments 907; stock 107,754.

Egg Market

Ottawa, Sept. 26.—Considerable export business is now being done in eggs but no information with regard to price is yet available.

It is reported that Canadians are exporting a number of cars of state fresh. Local markets are firm under light receipts. A large proportion of arrivals consist of state held eggs and for these the market is very dull.

Toronto and Montreal firm, jobbing prices unchanged.

The Toronto Produce Market

Toronto Sept. 26.—Manitoba wheat No. 1 Northern 1.07 1-4; c.i.f. Bay ports. American corn No. 2 yellow 80c; No. 3 yellow 79c. Ontario oats No. 2 white 33c to 35c.

Ontario wheat, No. 2 winter per car lot, 90c to 95c; c.i.f. shipping points, according to freight.

Barley, malting 55c to 58c. Rye, No. 2 62c to 67c.

Ontario flour 90c per patent \$4.50 to \$4.60, in jute bags Montreal, prompt shipment, \$4.35 to \$4.45 in jute bags Toronto, prompt shipment; \$4.20 to \$4.25 bulk seaboard, prompt shipment.

Milled feed carlots delivered Montreal, freight, bags included: bran per car, 90c to 95c; good feed flour per bag \$1.70 to \$1.80. Hay, extra No. 2 per ton \$16; mixed \$13.50 to \$14.00; clover \$13.50 to \$14.00. Straw, carlots \$9.00.

Sugar Market

New York, Sept. 26.—The early raw sugar market was steady and unchanged at 3 cents for Cuban, cost and freight, equal to 4.77 for centrifugal. No sales were reported.

Raw sugar futures were quiet and steadier and prices at midday were 3 to 4 points net higher on covering and scattered trade buying.

The market for refined sugar was unchanged at 6.25 for fine granulated with less offering from second hands. Refined futures nominal.

WE CANNOT TURN BACK THE CLOCK.

As in the case of reparations, no one will ever know whether the Allies could have paid their debts to the United States, or rather, have provided for the service of the debt when refunded into long time obligations as contemplated by the terms of the loans, if promptly after armistice an effective peace had been concluded and Europe had set to work. Certainly, the table where peace with Germany was being negotiated was not the place to discuss cancellation of inter-Ally indebtedness. As certainly, a treaty of peace by which America took—she asked—nothing from Germany, while the Allies took everything they could from Germany, and \$10,000,000,000 from the United States, would have been foredoomed in the Senate and in American public opinion. But today we are concerned not with what might have been, passed since that glorious eleventh of November—years only less disastrous for Europe than the years of war; and we cannot turn back the clock.—R

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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.

Notice

P. J. HOLDEN

ICE MERCHANT.

Wishes to advise his customers and the public in general that the regular season for the delivery of ice closes on September 30th. Those who wish to have ice delivered for the month of October are requested to notify him. Phone 454. sept23,25,27,30oct.2,4x6 454.

Societe de Prêts et Placements de Quebec

DIVIDEND NO. 122.

A Dividend of two per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Society has been declared for the current quarter, payable at the office of the Society on the 2nd of October next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th instant inclusively.

By order of the Board.
F. F. HOUEDE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
sept25,27,30oct.2x5

BOOKS

THIS FREEDOM, by A. M. Hutchinson, author of "If Winter Comes."
BLACK GANG, by Sapper, a new building Drummond story.
FOUR SQUARE, by Grace S. Richmond.
CERTAIN PEOPLE OF IMPORTANCE, by Kathleen Norris.
Also —
MARIA CHAPDELAIN, by Hemon.

P. J. EVOY

141 St. John Street.

Estate Late Thomas Haram

All persons indebted to the above estate are requested to pay to, and all having claim against it to file same within thirty days with the undersigned.

W. G. L. PAXMAN,
Attorney for Heirs.
Department of Public Instruction,
Parliament Buildings
sept20x6

LEGAL NOTICES.

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Beauce, No. 6483. Superior Court, Dame Delina Gilbert, of St. Prosper, wife of Ambrose Champagne, farmer, of St. Prosper, duly authorized to enter in justice, plaintiff, vs. the said Ambrose Champagne, defendant. An action for separation as to property was entered in this case on the 8th day of July, 1922. (Signed) St. Joseph, Beauce, Sept. 4, 1922. (Signed) Fortier, Cliche & Dutil, attorneys for plaintiff. True copy. Fortier, Cliche & Dutil, attorneys for plaintiff. sept16x30

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Next to Holt Renfrews—51 Beaudry Street—Quebec.
Special Business Men's Lunch daily. Excellent cuisine and perfect service.
Table d'Hôte Dinner on Sunday for\$1.00

WHEN USING WILSON'S FLY PADS

READ DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND FOLLOW THEM EXACTLY

Best of all Fly Killers 10c per Packet at all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores

Chronicle Files 100 Years Ago

The Sale of Bread.

London—The new British Act of Parliament for regulating the sale of bread provides that:
Any baker selling bread not previously weighed in the presence of the purchaser, or the purchaser to do so or not, forfeits for every offence a sum not exceeding \$10.
Every baker or baker's journeyman, detected in adulterating bread, to be fined in a sum of not less than 15s. and not exceeding 100s. or in default of paying such fine, to be imprisoned six months. The names of all offenders to be published in the newspapers.
Millers, mealmen, or bakers, having any ingredients for the adulteration of meal or bread on their premises, to be fined 40s. and not exceeding 100s. for the obstruction of any authorized search subject to a penalty not exceeding 10s.

Chronicle Files 25 Years Ago

Mr. Lafamme.
Mr. J. C. R. Lafamme, Rector of Laval University and Superior of the Quebec Seminary, who represented Canada at the International Geological Congress held at St. Petersburg, has been elected one of the Vice-Presidents. This is an honor to Canadian Geologists of which they may well feel proud, and it was richly deserved by the erudite and scholarly gentleman upon whom it was conferred.

Bears Plentiful.
Messrs. Cleophe Tremblay and Henry Brassard, who had set traps at Lac aux Roches, Riviere a L'Ours, recently captured four bears worth 75 dollars. Mr. Paul Vallée took as many in three trips to the same place.

Visiting Jurist.
Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, who arrived here on Saturday, is at the Chateau Frontenac. He dined on Saturday with the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick. This morning he will be at the Court House to see the opening of the Court of Review, and an address of welcome from the Bar of Quebec will be presented to him by Mr. F. N. Lemieux, Q.C., M.P.P., Batonnier.

St. Jean Baptiste Church was the scene of an impressive ceremony yesterday morning when Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vezina, after fifty years of wedlock renewed their marriage vows and received the blessing of the church. Mass was chanted by Rev. Abbe Turmel of that parish, while a special sermon was delivered by Mr. Laberge, parish priest. The celebration was rendered still more impressive by the fact that several musical organizations which owed their origin to the enthusiasm of Mr. Vezina were in attendance and rendered a special programme of music in honor of the occasion. Following the religious ceremony lunch was served at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Vezina. Previous to their address was presented to them by their son, Mr. Jules Vezina. Last evening a musical soiree took place at which a number of prominent musicians were present.

The wedding was solemnized yesterday morning in the St. Louis Chapel, Basilica, of Miss Aline Lavery, daughter of Mrs. J. I. Lavery, St. Louis street, to Lieut. Jean Lafontaine, M.C. son of the late Hon. Judge Uric Lafontaine and Mrs. Lafontaine, of Montreal. The bride who was given away by her brother-in-law, Hon. Judge Seigney, wore a gown of "Theresa" crepe, supple in shade, with large black panes velvet hat trimmed with ostrich plumes, Russian Marten furs, and carried a bouquet of tea roses and orchids. The groom was attended by Mr. Aime Lafontaine, of Montreal. Breakfast and reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, which were attended by a large number of guests. Mr. and Mrs. Jean Lafontaine left by afternoon train for Montreal and Lake Placid on their wedding trip, and on their return will take up their residence on Bernard Avenue, Montreal. Among the out-of-town guests were Mrs. Uric Lafontaine, Mr. and Mrs. Rene Willard and Mr. Ross Penoyer of Montreal.

AN UP-TO-DATE ATTRACTIVE COSTUME.

4097. Comfortable and practical is the development of this style. The skirt with its slenderizing pleat fullness, is mounted on an underbody. The blouse long of line, and with a smart vest finish, makes its sleeve short or in wrist length. This model is excellent for silk, kasha, crepe, and for linen and other wash fabrics.

The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 5 1/2 yards of 32 inch material. To make underbody, sleeves facings and vest portions of plain material as illustrated. 1 1/4 yard 40 inches wide will be required. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 3/4 yards. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps. Address all orders to Pattern Department, Quebec Chronicle.

RICH SILVER FIND

NEAR PORT ARTHUR
Port Arthur, Ont., Sept. 26—Ore carrying silver of excellent value has been located in the Schreiber district by William Longworth, partner of the McKellar-Longworth gold mine.

Word from the camp is that the ore is so rich in silver that it may be profitably bagged as it is taken from the pit now being sunk.
Work done in the Schreiber field this summer has produced most encouraging results. Several shipments of gold-bearing quartz have been made, the returns from which bear out the claims that the day is near at hand when Schreiber will become one of the permanent mining camps of Ontario.

When you see a man climbing the ladder to success you can bet a woman is holding it.

Social and Personal

Mr. R. A. Carmichael, of Montreal, is staying at the Chateau.
Mr. Ernest LaRue, of St. Marie, Beauce, is registered at the Chateau.
Hon. Judge Robideau is in town from Montreal, staying at the Chateau.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierre Robin, of Montreal, are in town, guests at the Chateau.
Mrs. J. L. Demers, of Thetford Mines, is in town, staying at the Chateau.

Miss M. Wilson, of Sydney, Australia, is in the city, registered at the Chateau.

Dr. and Mrs. J. K. Chamberlain of Maplowood, N.J., are guests at the Chateau.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Conlan are in the city from Toronto, registered at the Chateau.

Mr. Desmond Clarke, of this city, was registered at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on Monday.

Mrs. Alphonse Letellier and Miss Marie Letellier are spending the winter months at Neuville.

Mr. James J. Joseph and Mr. C. Couillard, of Rimouski, are among the guests staying at the Chateau.

Hon. J. E. and Mrs. Perrault arrived in town yesterday from Antabaska, and are staying at the Chateau.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dalziel, of London, Eng., arrived in town yesterday, and are staying at the Chateau.

Lieut. W. G. Kear is spending a month in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. St. J. Griffin, d'Arigny street.

Mrs. C. St. J. Griffin and family have returned to town from Lovestville, where they spent the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ernest Cote have left for Vancouver and San Francisco, and will return to town sometime in November.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Dickson and Miss Dickson, of Melbourne, Australia, arrived in town yesterday, and are guests at the Chateau.

Mrs. Antoine C. Tachereau will receive company at her home at her residence, St. Ursule street, on the occasion of the marriage of her daughter.

Mrs. L. A. Tachereau entertained at dinner last evening at her residence, Grande Allee, for the bridesmaids and ushers at the wedding of her niece.

Mr. and Mrs. Marc Aurele Lemieux and son left yesterday for New York, where Mrs. Lemieux and daughter will spend several weeks. Mr. Lemieux will return to town Friday.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Willie Moffatt, of La Banque Nationale, son of Mr. George Moffatt, of St. Ephrem de Ting, to Miss Juliette Lapointe, daughter of Dr. Lapointe, of Murray Bay. Mr. Willie Moffatt has been, for the last few years, the manager of the branch opened by La Banque Nationale at the summer resort of Pointe-au-Pic.

The marriage of Miss Marie Dupuis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Dupuis, Dupuis, Outremont, to Lieutenant Paul Bussat, of the 22nd Battalion, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rene Bussat of Montreal, took place yesterday morning at ten o'clock, at the Church of St. Vincent, Outremont. The Rev. Father Dupuis, cousin of the bride, officiating at the ceremony. Mrs. Latierne Garneau and Mrs. E. B. Garneau of this city, were among the out-of-town guests at the wedding.

St. Jean Baptiste Church was the scene of an impressive ceremony yesterday morning when Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Vezina, after fifty years of wedlock renewed their marriage vows and received the blessing of the church. Mass was chanted by Rev. Abbe Turmel of that parish, while a special sermon was delivered by Mr. Laberge, parish priest. The celebration was rendered still more impressive by the fact that several musical organizations which owed their origin to the enthusiasm of Mr. Vezina were in attendance and rendered a special programme of music in honor of the occasion. Following the religious ceremony lunch was served at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Vezina. Previous to their address was presented to them by their son, Mr. Jules Vezina. Last evening a musical soiree took place at which a number of prominent musicians were present.

The wedding was solemnized yesterday morning in the St. Louis Chapel, Basilica, of Miss Aline Lavery, daughter of Mrs. J. I. Lavery, St. Louis street, to Lieut. Jean Lafontaine, M.C. son of the late Hon. Judge Uric Lafontaine and Mrs. Lafontaine, of Montreal. The bride who was given away by her brother-in-law, Hon. Judge Seigney, wore a gown of "Theresa" crepe, supple in shade, with large black panes velvet hat trimmed with ostrich plumes, Russian Marten furs, and carried a bouquet of tea roses and orchids. The groom was attended by Mr. Aime Lafontaine, of Montreal. Breakfast and reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother, which were attended by a large number of guests. Mr. and Mrs. Jean Lafontaine left by afternoon train for Montreal and Lake Placid on their wedding trip, and on their return will take up their residence on Bernard Avenue, Montreal. Among the out-of-town guests were Mrs. Uric Lafontaine, Mr. and Mrs. Rene Willard and Mr. Ross Penoyer of Montreal.

THE HAIR-DESTROYING CURLING IRON PASSES

The heated iron makes the hair dry and parched looking, burns off the ends, giving a harsh, unappealing effect. You have learned this from experience. You are glad to hear of a very simple method which is so easy to use, and which gives better results than the curling iron for either short or long hair. Just get a few curls of plain wire, and give it a try. You will find it a time from root to tip. In three hours your hair will be as beautifully wavy and curly as though Mother Nature did it, and it will be quite manageable, no matter what style of coiffure you adopt. The wire will be much greater than if you used a waving iron, will last much longer, and the health of your hair will not be injured. Silmerine is not sticky or greasy, but is quite pleasant to use.

Don't slide the rear wheels when stopping; rubber pavement polishers are too much of a luxury.

WILL ANSWER ANY WOMAN WHO WRITES

Montreal Woman Finds Health by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Montreal, Quebec—"I was a sufferer for three years, not able to do my housework. My husband was discouraged, for I was no better and had had the doctor all this time and nothing helped me. I was always sleepy, had no appetite and suffered with my left side. My mother in England recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because it had helped my sister, so I have been taking it. I am now able to do my housework and I can not praise your medicine too highly as I have great hopes for the future. I will tell anyone who writes to me what good it has done me."—Mrs. E. Masson, St. Henry P. O., Montreal.

For nearly fifty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been helping women just as it helped Mrs. Masson; oftentimes after doctors and other medicines failed.

If you are suffering from disagreeable symptoms caused by some female weakness, try this splendid medicine. It is a woman's medicine for women's ailments, and can be taken in safety by any woman.

BARBERS NEVER TRIMMED BEARD

Reminder Of Ancient Trade Guilds In London-Surgeons, Dentists, Barbers

London, Sept. 26—A reminder of the survival of the ancient trade guilds in London, long after their members have ceased to have any connection with trades they ostensibly represent, is provided by the election of Sir Samuel G. Sheard as chairman of the Company of Barbers for the ensuing year.

Sir Samuel never was a barber and if any of his ancestors ever were he has forgotten it. And the same is true of all the members of the company. But they are very proud of the old traditions which the company once maintained, and get together on stated occasions to eat a generous dinner, washed down with good wine, and listen to speeches about the good old times.

The company is an ancient one. It was incorporated in 1461, and 50 years later an act was passed which prevented any persons not members of the company from practicing surgery within seven miles of the city of London unless they had been licensed by the Bishop of London.

Barbers were veritable "doctors" in those times, combining the avocations of surgeon and dentist with the work of trimming hair and beards.

INSIDE COATS DO FOR FALL TOP COATS
Clean-Up Sale Of Coat Sweaters In Semi-Ready Store
"My sale of 50 coat sweaters begins on Friday. I give in this department entirely, and even the best and finest Scotch wool coat sweaters worth \$15.50 will be included in the sale at \$9.50 for a choice. Not a coat in the lot worth less than \$12.50," said George Morcette.

"I have Coat Sweaters in all sizes—and in maroon, grey, light grey and dark grey and pure white. All have velvet collars, which will carry one through the fall season without a fall top coat, warm enough to wear until the winter overcoat time. I must have all my store for the new fall styles. My store at St. John and d'Youville grows too small for my growth of trade."

GEO. MORCETTE,
108 St. John St., Quebec.
(Corner d'Youville).

TAKE LONG TIME FOR MARKETS TO RECOVER.

Until world conditions improve, no one but an inspired prophet can tell when the market for tin and copper, now at a low ebb, will recover, according to Col. Oscar Butler Perry, mining engineer for Guggenheim Exploration Company, who reached Vancouver from the Orient on the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Australia." "The market for the basic metals, such as gold and silver, is all right, but the other metals, especially tin and copper are below the pre-war level," said Col. Perry. "When the world gets back to normal these latter metals will recover, but I am not trying to prophesy when that will be." Col. Perry has probably travelled as much as any mining engineer in the world. Since 1906 he has been connected with the Guggenheims, whose interests are located in every corner of the globe. In his present trip he has circled the world. His last stop of importance was at the tin fields of the Malay States, where his principals are developing a new industry.

During the war, Col. Perry was in command of a regiment of engineers in the United States Army. After he was assistant engineer in charge of roads, light railways and bridges with the American First Army.

PUTTING IT UP TO GRANDPA.
John—Grandpa, can you help me with this problem?
Grandpa—I could, dear, but I don't think it would be right.
John—I don't suppose it would, but have a shot at it anyway.

MAY DECREASE GASOLINE LOSS

Huge Saving Possible By Improved Refining Methods, Says Report

Possibility of increasing output of gasoline by 120,000,000 gallons through more complete condensation of still vapors at the petroleum refineries has been suggested by the United States bureau of mines, after an investigation by D. B. Bow, the bureau's petroleum engineer.

Mr. Bow estimated that 50,000,000 gallons were recovered from uncondensed still vapors at refineries in 1921.

"Application of the system to all refineries would give a possible gasoline recovery by this method of 170,000,000 gallons yearly," the bureau says in a statement.

"The calculation of the bureau of mines is based on results obtained in refineries whose general methods are more efficient, than those employed in the hundreds of smaller skimming plants that have no recovery systems. It is assumed that in the less efficient skimming plants located in sections where the supply of cold water, so essential for condenser use, is scarce, greater recovery would be made than in the large refineries studied. This should be especially true of Oklahoma, North Texas and Louisiana skimming plants, where summer temperatures are high and where cold water is scarce. A survey of these plants, it is believed, would show that their losses in uncondensed still vapors would be much higher than in the plants where the studies of the bureau of mines were conducted.

Realize Loss Is Big.

"The magnitude of the loss from non-condensation of these vapors has been realized only by a few refiners, judging by the number of plants that have recovery systems. The thirteen refineries studied by the bureau of mines are obtaining 126,651 gallons of gasoline daily from uncondensed still vapors. These plants are situated in the various refining centres other than the Pacific coast and are running crude representatives of the producing fields east of the Rocky Mountains. In addition, several are running Mexican crude. Information from California refineries indicates that on account of the smaller gasoline content of the California crude there are no recovery plants of importance in that state. The average recovery of gasoline at the refineries investigated by the bureau of mines amounted to four-tenths of a gallon a barrel of crude oil charged.

Must Prevent Loss.

"Unless preventive measures are adopted, loss of gasoline from failure to condense still vapors will increase in the future, because crudes are being handled in the field with men and more care to avoid evaporation, and will therefore contain much lighter and more volatile fractions than at present.

"Condensation of the vapors formed by heating crude oil is effected in the refinery by leading vapors through coils of pipe submerged in water. On cooling the vapor becomes 'bottled,' but a certain amount of vapor, due to insufficient time for proper cooling on the fact that its condensing point is lower than the temperature of the water will remain uncondensed. A certain other fraction will not be condensed for the reason that its boiling point is higher than that of the water. A small part of this uncondensed vapor is dissolved in the liquid that has condensed.

Condense From Still.
"Condensation of the vapors coming from the still into liquid is accomplished either by passing them through the pipes or shells having large surfaces exposed to the air or through coil submerged in water.

"Atmospheric temperature is an important factor in the production of gasoline from uncondensed refinery vapors. It is found that during winter months, due to more complete condensation of the vapors, the production of the 'gas' plant will fall off to some extent. An unusual example of this is a certain skimming plant which produces about 6,000 gallons of compression gasoline daily through the summer months, but drops to as low as 500 gallons a day in winter. Ordinarily the difference is far less, but there is always a tendency for production to drop in colder weather.

"The cost of installing recovery plant will necessarily vary, depending on local conditions, such as the distance between different stills, which are sources of gas, the nature of gas, especially in regard to sulphur content, and the plant efficiency. However, a cost of approximately \$15 a gallon of gasoline (daily capacity) should be sufficient. The operative cost of the gas plant is relatively low.

Let the Foot Develop Normally
HURLBUT
CUSHIONED SOLE
Shoes for Children

"The BIG 4"
Fall & Xmas Sailings
Book your passage now for Fall and Winter sailings of the White Star-Dominion Line "Big 4"—the *Magnolia*, *Canopic*, *Canada* and *Regina*—sailing regularly from Montreal to Liverpool this Fall, and from Portland, Me., and Halifax this Winter. Plan now to spend Christmas in England. White Star, Red Star and American Line sailings from New York also provide a regular service to British ports.
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Quebec Technical School
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Reopening of Night Classes on
OCTOBER 3rd.
New Automobile Courses
Registrations received from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., beginning Sept. 25th.
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SEEK AID FOR POLES IN GERMAN SILESIA
The Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed to the Council of the League of Nations two notes regarding the persecution of Poles in German Silesia and East Prussia. In the one note, concerning the troubles in that part of Upper Silesia which has been assigned to Germany, Poland asks the League to facilitate the return of the Polish refugees and to guarantee the inviolability of their persons and their property. The second note deals with the Polish minority in East Prussia, which has been systematically persecuted by the Germans because of its vote during the plebiscite of 1920. Poland in this case asks the League to intervene in order to guarantee the rights of the Polish minority. (Polish Telegraph Agency—PAT.)
NOTHING NEW.
"The memory-training expert was asking the merits of his system. 'Why not take a course in efficiency training?' said he. 'I can show you how to earn more money in you are getting.' 'I do that now!' said his victim morosely."

Good Values in Winter UNDERWEAR

for Men, Women and Children.

Our new stock, which we have just received, proves that Underwear prices are considerably lower than they have been for several years.

Children's Wool Vests 72c, 78c, 85c, 98c, and\$1.45
Children's Wool Combinations, 80c, 78c, 90c, 98c and\$1.50
Women's Wool Vests, 80c, 88c, \$1.10, \$1.40 and\$1.90
Women's Wool Drawers, 69c, 78c, 90c, 98c, and\$1.50
Women's Wool Combinations, \$2.58, \$3.35 and\$3.75
Men's Wool Shirts, \$1.75, \$2.75 and\$2.95
Men's Wool Drawers, \$1.90, \$2.75 and\$3.25
Men's Wool Combinations, \$2.50, \$3.95 and\$7.85

SPECIAL: One lot of Underwear for Men Women and Children, broken lines reduced.

AUTUMN HOSIERY
Some exceptional values in Imported Hosiery in many new shades have just been received.
Fall Styles in Pictorial Review Patterns.

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Beautiful shades in Plushes and Velours, single and double faces.
The latest colors in Poplin, plain, striped and figured. English Colored Madras in the newest colors and designs.
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Shadow Cloths and Cretones in a great variety, at

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