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London SW ENGLAND

...ews Analysis on Page Eight

DAILY WITNESS

FAIR AND MILDER

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CITY IN TERRIBLE DANGER THROUGH WATER SHORTAGE

Last Night's Fire Gave Indication of Dreadful Possibilities Should Conflagration Break Out Uptown.

...water! No water! ... of hundreds of ... the upper levels ...sult being house- ...state of desperation ...uses water had to ...en or eight blocks, ... home from school ...arry water for household ...disgusted citizens ...ceed to go with- ...breakfast owing ...

... into the City Hall ...office all morning ...ffected, and acting on ...n Alderman Ward. His ...Lavallee has promised ...o situation not be re- ...ternoon such emergency ...necessary will be taken. ...time, however, the fact ...should a fire break out ...e street, or on any of the ...f the city, there would ... of water to extinguish ...ns of dollars worth of ..., undoubtedly, be de- ...ds of the water depart- ...s fire department officials ...sy, and are sparing no ... the situation relieved. ... have water in these ...s afternoon. Superin- ...e, with Engineer Janin ... morning in personally ... work of the organization

...SES OF ...NTS LAID.

... of the two breaks of yes- ...s soon in the big fire at ...st, when, owing to in- ... water supply, the loss ex- ...quarter of a million dollars, ...ller people are frightened,' ... prominent city official this ... Should a fire occur now on ...level, there is absolutely no- ...t could be done, and though ... is said to have one of the ...re fighting forces in North Am- ...these men would be helpless ow- ...to lack of water.'

At the City Hall this morning hundreds of indignant citizens were heard from, some calling in person, while others contented themselves with calling up the Water Department, the Mayor, or any official who could be found, and pouring tales of misfortune into the ears of these long-suffering gentlemen. The first complaints came from Drummond street shortly after six o'clock, but it was not long before the whole of the upper level, including Pine avenue, Park avenue, Prince Arthur street, Cedar avenue, and other parts had been heard from, all with the same complaint. Residents of Pine avenue complain bitterly that they have had no water since last night.

All the upper reservoirs are empty as a result of the breaks in the Papineau avenue watermain, and in the 36-inch main at the pump house. This forced the closing down of a twelve million gallon pump till the repairs were made at the pump-house. The break was caused through an accident in the installation of a new twelve million gallon pump besides the other.

LIABLE TO HAPPEN ANY TIME.

Controller Godfrey said this morning that a break was liable to happen at any time.

Admitted, said one of the aldermen this morning, but inquired why such an emergency should not have been provided for long ago. 'If such a break is liable to occur at any time why have not some steps been taken in order that householders may not be put to such inconvenience, and the property in such danger.

Alderman Ward said that when the engineer was asked as to whether any improvements were necessary to the present facilities, Mr. Janin always expressed the opinion that there was no need of any change. Alderman Ward waited on His Worship the Mayor this morning, and was assured that in case the situation had not been relieved early this afternoon all the necessary emergency steps would be taken.

TURKEY, CRUSHED BY BALKAN ALLIES ASKS BRITAIN TO INTERCEDE

Meanwhile, Fighting Continues---Panic in Salonika--Warships of Powers in Race for East.

LEADING POINTS IN TO-DAY'S DESPATCHES

Turkey sues for peace. Tewfik Pasha in consultation to-day two hours with Sir Edward Grey.

Germany and Austria not yet officially advised of peace overtures.

Germany has to-day despatched ser, sails round Cattegat; 'Breslau' from Kiel to Constantinople waters.

'Geoben,' large Dreadnought cruiser, sails round Cattegat; 'Breslan' going through canal waits at Wilhelmshaven.

Salonika reported in panic; 30,000 native fugitives there; 7000 hungry Anatolian troops as garrison plundering shops.

Ragged Arnaut hillmen prisoners arriving in pitiable condition at Belgrade.

Greek division, under General Smolenski, reported landed from transports at Stavros on Aegean coast east of Salonika.

Northwest of Salonika, Janitza (Jenidje) town, east of Monastir railway line, occupied from Verria by Greeks.

Adrianople and Scutari still hold out.

Austria says she will not allow Servia to occupy Albania.

Greeks also capture Prevesa.

London, Nov. 4.—Those Powers thus far consulted have responded to Turkeys appeal for their mediation in the war by declaring that they could make only proposals for peace, and could not approach the Balkan Nations with a request for an armistice.

It is believed still that the Powers will soon find a formula under which they can offer their good offices.

The terms of peace themselves are a matter entirely for belligerents to settle, Bulgaria having again affirmed that no interference by outsiders will be tolerated. In this she has the whole hearted support of her allies, who settled the political as well as the military aspect of the campaign before the war was undertaken.

The negotiations which were taking place among the Powers when Turkey sprang the surprise of asking for mediation were not over successful. The European governments had not even agreed upon the preliminaries for an offer of mediation. The suggestion made by France to which both Russia and Britain subscribed met with nothing but criticisms in Austria, and she, of course, was backed by Germany and Italy, the other two members of the Triple Alliance.

It is suggested, however that Austria understood the proposal in regard to 'disinterestedness' which was not, as believed in Austria, directed against the idea of economic arrangements between Austria and the Balkan League. Still, Austrias attitude has caused much uneasiness and reports that she is mobilizing continue to circulate all over Europe.

In the meantime the war is going on and what was left of the Turkish army after the defeat at Luleburgas is rushing for supposed safety behind the line of forts at Tchatalja with the Bulgarian left trying to cut them off. It is suggested in some quarters that Nazim Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, has received reinforcements, and is making a last desperate stand to cover the retreat of his shattered forces.

Twefik Pasha immediately on receiving the communication from Constantinople went to the foreign office and conferred with Sir Edward Gray, the British Foreign Secretary, for two hours.

The Balkan nations and Greece are persistent in their determination that Turkey must arrange directly with them, the terms of peace without the intervention of the European Powers. This attitude is emphasized in a statement from official sources which says: 'The Turkish proposal of peace is satisfactory insofar as it shows a desire to prevent further bloodshed.

'As regards foreign intervention, however, there seems to be no chance of the Balkan states listening to any foreign counsels while treating for the arrangement of conditions of peace. These must be settled between the Balkan states and Turkey direct.

SULTAN OF TURKEY,

Who, to-day, has to admit the shattered fortunes of the once-powerful Ottoman Empire.

Germany's Answer To Turkey's Appeal To Great Britain

A Dreadnought to Constantinople

APPEAL TO GREAT BRITAIN

London, Nov. 4—The Turkish ambassador here has been directed by the Ottoman Government to inform Great Britain of Turkey's willingness to receive assistance in bringing about a suspension of hostilities with a view of arriving at a peace settlement.

GERMAN WARSHIPS FOR THE EAST

Kiel, Germany, Nov. 4. — The German armored cruiser 'Goeben' sailed this morning by way of Skagen and the protected cruiser 'Breslau' will follow this afternoon by way of the Kiel canal. The 'Goeben' is to go to Con- The cruiser 'Vineta' has left Corfu for The cruiser 'Vinet' has left Corfu for Constantinople, the 'Hertha' for Salonika, and the 'Geier' for Haifa.

Rear-Admiral Trumler has been placed in command of the German warships in Turkish waters.

SALONIKA IN STATE OF PANIC

London, Nov. 4. — Salonika is in a state of panic, according to a despatch from that city to the 'Post.' About 20,000 inhabitants of the surrounding villages have poured into the town, besides hundreds of fugitives from Uskup, and 7,000 Anatolian soldiers sent from Constantinople. There is a great scarcity of provisions and the hungry soldiers have plundered the bakers' shops.

GREEKS OCCUPY JANITZA.

Athens, Nov. 4.—The Greek forces have occupied Janitza, an important town in Macedonia, about 35 miles to the north-west of Salonika.

Who Will Win the Race to the White House?

A great many people in Montreal are deeply interested in the result of To-Morrow's Election to the Presidency of the United States. Realizing this, the "Witness," the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company and the Westmount Electric Light Department have arranged for the most extensive announcement of an election result ever attempted in Montreal. By flashing the lights in every residence, hotel or other place served by the Companies, the standing of the candidates will be announced at intervals as the returns come in during the evening. The explanatory key will appear in the "Witness" TO-MORROW. Do not miss it. Then you will know what the Electric Flashes mean.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS

to watch for the Key so that they will recognize the signals.

OBJECT TO C.N.R. PLANS

Overhead System for Montreal Severely Criticized Before Commission

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—The Railway Commission this morning heard the application of the Canadian Northern Montreal Tunnel and Terminals Company for approval of its locations in Montreal and also for authority to cross numerous streets and the tracks of the Montreal Tramways Company by means of an overhead bridge, to extend from the proposed station to the harbor front.

Numerous Montreal property owners were on hand to put in their objections and to ask for protection.

That part of the C.N.R. line from Lagauchetiere street south was first considered. The only objection has been from Sir Montagu Allan and the Merediths, who claim that their property will be affected by a construction shift projected by the C.N.R. on that part of its line.

The board then considered the route from where it passes, just east of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, near the Conventure station, and runs across the city, intersecting St. James, Notre Dame, St. Antoine and a number of other principal thoroughfares.

OBJECTION FOR CITY.

The question which arises is, whether it will be an elevated or underground railway,' said Mr. Butler for the city of Montreal. He stated that the city would take objection to the profile presented by the railway for the crossing of St. James, Notre Dame and other streets, unless a high headroom as possible was afforded. An 18-foot clearance was desired, instead of 14 feet, as provided in the plan, one reason being that the Montreal Tramways Company might later wish to operate double-deck cars. The best principles to-day were for underground construction, and the city's attitude was one of objection to an overhead. It was the first of its kind and a precedent which other roads might follow.

Mr. T. Chase Casgrain appeared for the shoe manufacturing firm of Ames, Holden & McCready, on St. Monique and Inspector streets, which will lose shipping space as a result of the construction of the line.

'There is not a civilized city in the world which would permit the building of an overhead railway,' said Mr. Joseph Perrault, who appeared for himself and other property owners whose land will be depreciated by the railway, but who are too far from it to be entitled to compensation under the Railway Act.

'No doubt such cases of damage arise, but the department hasn't seen fit to recognize them,' said Chairman Drayton. He promised careful consideration of the case.

Mr. Harry Trihey presented the case of Mr. Phil. Meehan, owning property at the corner of St. Antoine and St. Monique street.

CASE FOR THE RAILWAY.

Mr. Temple, counsel for the Canadian Northern, contended that in many cases the improvements contemplated would increase the value of the property rather than depreciate it. If the matter was to be arbitrated, he said the increased value of property must be taken into consideration.

Chairman Drayton suggested that it would be better if the parties interested would deal with the whole question.

The objection was taken that it would be impossible to find anyone on whom everybody concerned would agree.

After a general discussion Chairman Drayton announced that the approval of the application will be withheld until Mr. Go. Mountain, chief engineer of the board, has made a comprehensive report on all aspects of the matter. He also promised when he is in Montreal again to personally look into the situation.

SHOT DEAD AT WAR ARGUMENT

Calgary, Nov. 4.—Following a dispute over the respective fighting ability of the Greeks and the Turks, Joseph Mayo, an Italian, was shot and killed last night at Ogden, a suburb of this city by E. J. Sullivan. Both men were employed as iron workers at the C. P. R. shops. Sullivan fired at Mayo three times, the last shot taking effect in the forehead. Sullivan fled after the shooting and has not been captured.

SEARCHED FOR WIFE'S BODY.

Rowing over the lake in a small boat, searching for the body of his wife, Mr. Louis Valois arrived at Chateauguay this morning in despair He could find no trace whatever Mrs. Valois left Montreal on Friday to visit relatives at Cascade Point.

MOTOR BOAT HALF FULL OF WATER FOUND LED TO FEARS OF ANOTHER LAKE TRAGEDY

The first intimation that the inhabitants at Johnson's Point, Chateauguay, had of the wreck of the ill-fated 'Cecilia L.' was about noon on Saturday. Early the same morning they had had considerable excitement through the finding of the two bodies, one of which was washed up opposite the shack occupied by Mr. Johnson, the owner of the 'Point,' and the second lower down in the bay, near White Eagle's shack, an Indian employed by the British-American Film Company, who have a moving picture plant at this spot.

Mr. Frank Beresford, the manager for the company, told a 'Witness' representative that at about five o'clock on Friday night he was sitting with his wife in his shack, which faces the lake, and is situated right near the edge, when in the darkness he heard cries for help. He rushed out, knowing that Jerry Austin, with Mr. Norman, brother of the well known dancing master of Montreal, and a Mr. Haynes, of Montreal, were out in a flat-bottomed boat duck shooting, and thought the cries were from them. By the aid of glasses he saw the party in difficulties on the lake, and at the same moment the company's motor boat came along ready to render any assistance that might be required. Fortunately, Austin shouted they were all right, and the incident closed for the time. The next morning, however, two bodies were found and a motor boat half full of water. The boat was named 'Unie,' and contained two mackintoshes two grips filled with seven hundred cartridges, an empty gasoline can, double-barrelled shotgun, and a magazine bearing the name of 'E. J. Tillson, 4828 Western avenue.' Tom Williams and Fred. Barnett found the motor boat.. The dead bodies were at once connected with the boat.

The Lachine police were notified and subsequently removed the bodies unidentified to the police station. The motor boat is a Fairbank-Morris, and on examination the batteries were found O.K., but all tanks empty, and it was surmised that the two men had been caught in the squall. Mr. Beresford said that when they received word from Lachine that the Steamer 'Cecilia L.' had been lost it put a different complexion on the finding of the boat and the dead bodies, it then being established that the bodies were from the ill-fated steamer, and that the occupants of the motor boat were still missing. Mr. Hyde, who resides on the Point, identified the 'Unie' as the property of Mr. White, Beaconsfield, but it was impossible to locate Mr. White last night, and the police are investigating the mystery.

Jack Barnett, a member of the camp, said he was out with Sour Face (Tom Williams) yesterday morning, searching for bodies, and when out in the swift current saw a black object, which on closer inspection they found to be the body of a young man apparently about 16 years of age. Three times did they try to get the body, but owing to the swiftness of the current were unable to do so. They rescued the cap only, and the body sank. This he handed to the Lachine police.

Chief Robert, of the Lachine police, interviewed yesterday, said that no more bodies had been recovered. He had been searching the shores of the lake and right down the Chateauguay river. The two bodies recovered on Nun's Island, he said, had not been turned over to him, but he was willing to do anything he could to assist in locating bodies and removing them to Montreal. At the point where the 'Cecilia L.' went down the water was 107 feet deep. Much wreckage was strewn along the shores from the Nun's Island right down as as Caughnawaga. Fruit and boxes of merchandise were washed up, while well out in the lake from Nun's Island a piano, refrigerator, hencoops, side of the boat, raft or upper deck of the boat, and many spars were to be seen.

C.P.R. MEN OUT ON STRIKE

Ottawa Freight and Baggage Depts Tied Up; Work Ceases Elsewhere

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—The freight and baggage departments of the Canadian Pacific Railway were tied up at 11 a.m., when the freight handlers, freight, clerks in the superintendent's department and baggagemen, quit work. About 120 men are on strike, practically the full force of members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees here.

The Minister of Labor this morning declined to comment on the situation.

SAYS STRIKE WILL BE GENERAL.

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—In an official statement issued here at 9.30 a.m., President Mosher, of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, announced that its members would be on strike on the C. P. R. lines throughout the Dominion by noon to-day. From telegrams received, he said that the men at nearly all the small stations were already out, and that the strike would be general in the large towns and cities within a few hours. A number of the Brotherhood men are already out here. About five thousand will be affected throughout Canada.

300 MEN OUT AT FORT WILLIAM.

Fort William, Nov. 4.—Three hundred members of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees went on strike on Sunday night on receipt of word from Montreal. At midnight the night gang failed to report. Peaceful picketing began this morning.

Fort William is regarded as one of the strategic points of the entire system. During the summer wages were raised at this point to hold the men, but they determined to stay with their union. The strike means the tieing up of grain shipments, and also of freight brought up the lakes for shipment west either immediately or after the grain rush is over.

The Brotherhood is an organization said to embrace practically all of the employees of the railway not belonging to any other union. It includes all classes, from clerks, stenographers, and employees engaged in confidential and official and semi-official positions, to watchmen and policemen. In all some thirty-six different classes are members. An application for a board was first made in August last and was refused on the general grounds that it did not disclose the circumstances and conditions in which the provisions of the industrial disputes act should be invoked. Recently the application was again made and was again refused.

FIFTY MEN OUT AT NORTH BAY.

North Bay, Nov. 4.—The strike of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees became effective this morning when fifty men failed to report for duty at North Bay.

WITH POLITICIANS AND PEOPLE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

New York, Nov. 4.— The vote cast ... President at to-morrow's elections ...ughout the United States will ex- ... all previous records, if to-day's ...dictions are fulfilled. Reports ... all states indicate intense partiship as the election draws near; ... unusual activity on the part of ...paign managers to get out the ... and developments in the three-...ered Presidential contest which ...icate a determination to bring every ...er to the polls.

Colonel Roosevelt, in a statement ...m Oyster Bay, to-day, made the ...ct charge that in New York, Republican leaders are urging voters to ...port Wilson, to make the defeat of ...osevelt certain. This statement ... met with general denials from ...Republican state leaders. From ...ernor Wilson, and from his New ...rk headquarters, came further ad...nitions to Democratic leaders to get the voters to the polls, so that the maximum vote would be cast.

The extent to which the Socialist party, with Eugene V. Debs as its Presidential candidate, will cut into the vote of Taft, Roosevelt and Wilson, has become a matter of lively conjecture in the committee headquarters of the latter candidates. The Progressive leaders assert that the specialists will poll a heavy vote, drawing largely from the Republican and Democratic ranks.

In the majority of states, the polls will open between five and seven o'clock to-morrow morning. Full reports will not be available from any sections until after five o'clock in the afternoon, and complehensive returns from any states or congressional districts will probably not be heard before nine or ten o'clock to-morrow night. The Presidential candidates have prepared to receive returns from state and local leaders in alll sections of the country.

REPUBLICAN LEAD IN MINN.

St. Paul, Nov. 4.—While there will be but one or two political meetings in Minnesota to-day, leaders of the three big parties are not resting, and a large amount of quiet work is being done on the last day of the campaign. It is pretty generally considered that the Legislature will again have a large Republican majority.

WORK ENDS IN 'SHOW ME' STATE

St. Louis, Nov. 4.—A few speeches and minor political meetings are scheduled for the last day of the campaign in Missouri, although the state and national organizations finished their work with Saturday night's rallies. Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, will make several speeches in St. Louis to-day.

WINDING THINGS UP IN NEW YORK

New York, Nov. 4.—The last word in the presidential and gubernatorial campaigns in this state is being spoken to-day, and the eve of election finds the three candidates for the head of the state ticket winding up their canvasses with speeches in and about this city. All sides make claims of victory, and with a forecast of fair weather for election day, it is predicted that a heavy vote will be cast.

Colonel Roosevelt planned to spend the forenoon at his home in Oyster Bay and later in the day was to go to Mineola to address a meeting there. To-night he will talk to his Oyster Bay neighbors and close his long campaign.

The gubernatorial candidates of the Republican, Democratic and Progressive parties began a day of activity that promised to continue until the last voter had gone to bed. Congressman William Sulzer, Democrat gubernatorial nominee, started off on a special train this morning on a swing across Long Island and back. He was to make eighteen speeches at the principal towns on Long Island.

The plans of Job Hedges, Republican nominee, called for speeches at Fishkill and Kingston at noon and at three p.m., respectively, and in New York city to-night.

Oscar Strauss, Progressive nominee, will make several speeches in the city to-night, with his principal meeting at Cooper Union, where Father J. J. Curran, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., 'the miners' friend,' will also speak.

To-night the Wilson and Marshall parade, to have been held last Saturday, will swing up Fifth avenue, led by more than twenty bands.

LAST APPEAL TO REPUBLICANS

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 4.—A final appeal to the Republicans of the state to vote for Taft was issued early to-day by the Republican state committee

'In this state,' says the appeal, 'the fight is between Taft and Wilson, and not between Wilson and Roosevelt.'

In spite of this claim, the Progressive managers assert that Taft will be third in the Nebraska voting, and that Roosevelt will carry the state. Democratic managers continue confident that Wilson will win by a large plurality.

RECORD POLL ANTICIPATED

Detroit, Nov. 4.—Except for a few scattering rallies throughout the state to-night, the presidential campaign in Michigan is closed. Campaign committees of all parties to-day devoted their energies to perfecting their plans for getting out a full vote. Registration has been heavy, and with favorable weather a record poll is anticipated.

Chairmen of the Democrat, Republican and Progressive committee predict victory for their respective candidates with the Roosevelt men claiming the largest plurality.

PROGRESSIVES EXPECT LANDSLIDE

Helena, Mont., Nov. 4.—The chairman of the Democratic state central committee said that Montana would go for Wilson by more than 15,000, and that the Democratic candidate for governor would win with a plurality of at least 10,000. The Republicans are claiming the state by a close margin. The Progressive leaders say there will be a landslide to their ticket

AGRICULTURAL.

HORSE AND CATTLE RAISING

Prairie Provinces Furnish Big Field for Live Stock Production

Dr. J. G. Rutherford writes as follows on the question of horse and cattle raising in Western Canada:—

It is doubtless only natural that, in regard to so great an area of fertile virgin soil as that now being opened up in the Canadian West, much more should be heard of its tremendous grain-growing possibilities than of its suitability for other and more permanently profitable agricultural activities. The ease with which large and remunerative crops of grain can be secured from new land is, of course, one of the most attractive features of rural life in a prairie country and has, to some extent, obscured the fact that these western plains are admirably adapted for mixed farming.

As a matter of fact, it would be difficult to find anywhere in the world a better field for live stock production than that at present furnished by these prairie provinces. The country is pre-eminently suited for the breeding and feeding of all classes of stock, being unexcelled in healthfulness of climate, good water and soil capable of producing nourishing foods in abundance, while the transportation facilities, keeping pace with the general progress, place the product within easy reach of the world's markets. The transportation question is at present of greater moment to the importer than to the exporter of most classes of live stock.

To such an extent has grain growing usurped the place of sound husbandry that, with the single exception of beef cattle, and even that only in certain districts, these provinces are largely dependent on outside sources for their supplies of live stock and meat-food products. In other words, many of our western farmers, regardless of the fact that they are in a position to breed and raise stock more cheaply and at a greater net profit than those from whom their supplies are obtained, are to-day buying-consumers instead of selling-producers of staple agricultural products.

Without discussing this remarkable economic situation, beyond commenting on its existence, in face of the two, incontestable facts that soil fertility cannot be permanently maintained without the keeping of live stock and that great advantage which the farmer possesses over the rest of mankind is the privilege of producing at first cost many necessities for which others have to pay prices enhanced by various intermediate transactions, it may be simply stated that its most immediate and evident effect is to make stock raising much more profitable locally than it would otherwise be, even under the eminently favorable conditions already referred to. That this is actually the case is fully borne out by the facts in regard to the various classes of live stock in their relation to these western provinces.

HORSES.

The enormous demand for horseflesh incident to the rapid settlement and development of Western Canada has brought prices up until to-day they are higher here than in almost any other part of the American continent. Horses are imported in enormous numbers, not only from Eastern Canada, but also from Middle and Western States, while any locally-bred animal fit for work finds ready sale at a figure altogether out of proportion to the cost of production.

Special purpose animals of all kinds are inconstant demand at high prices, those with a preponderance of draft blood finding especially ready sale, and there is a first-class market for almost any kind of horse above the level of the Indian cayuse. This state of affairs is bound to continue for a considerable time, as the exclusive grain grower seldo mbreeds his own working stock, while, as the available supply in other parts of the continent is too limited to meet the requirements of the new settlers constantly entering the country, comparatively few of whom bring their work animals with them.

In most districts of the Canadian West the conditions met with are such as to render horse-breeding and the rearing of colts a pleasant as well as a profitable line of industry. Except in some few low-lying or marshy localities, disease of any kind is rare in the extreme, while even in these districts it disappears as soon as drainage and cultivation follow the advent of settlement. There is, as a rule, a plentiful supply of good water, the climate is such as to develop a sound constitution, with great vitality and endurance, while in the matter of feet and legs, the Western horse is acknowledged to be without a peer. So far as feed is concerned, the native grasses, in the many districts where these are still available, can scarcely be excelled in point of nutriment. In Southern Alberta and south-western Saskatchewan, these grasses cure on the stem and are thus available as nourishing food throughout the whole winter. In this part of the country horses winter out with a minimum of loss, being abie to reach the grass by pawing even through a considerable depth of snow. While this method of wintering stock is not to be generally recommended, the fact that it is practicable and, in some seasonss, even profitable, is well worthy of note.

Throughout the whole country there are still available in most localities large quantities of native hay, some varieties of which are quite equal in nutriment to the sorts generally cultivated. By the use of modern machinery this hay is procurable at an excedingly small cost per ton, varying somewhat according to the district, the variety, the season, the haulage distance, and whether it is cut on privately-owned or government land, but in any case, lower for the same quantity than in almost any other part of the world.

Most of the domestic grasses flourish in the Canadian West. Timothy, brome grass, western rye grass and other varieties do well, while in many parts especially on irrigated lands, Alfalfa is a sure and prolific crop. Oot hay is also grown by many farmers, while the oats produced in Western Canada are unsurpassed by those of any other country in yield, weight and feeding qualities.

The number of good pure-bred stallions in service in these provinces is large and constantly increasing, but as yet, by no means equal to the demand. Almost every breed of recognized merit is represented, and although Clydesdales and Percherons predominate, the Shire, the Suffolk Punch and the Belgian have many friends, the lighter breeds being also more or less in evidence. The tastes and inclinations of individual breeders vary here as elsewhere, each being his own judge as to the kind of horse which best suits his purpose or the particular district in which he is located.

CATTLE.

From about the time when, through the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the country first became accessible, until about five years ago, the big ranches in Southern Alberta and South-Western Saskatchewan supplied not only all the local beef demands, but furnished annually a very conhiderable number of cattle for export to Europe. As settlement progressed and land became more valuable, these ranches were broken up and the herds dispersed until at the present time, with a largely increased demand, both local and general, the export surplus has practically disappeared. This is the more regrettable as prices for prime beef cattle have never before reached the high level at which they now stand and from which it is most unlikely that they will ever permanently recede. Without attempting to enumertae all the factors which have brought it about, there is no question as to there now being an exceedingly serious and widespread shortage of beef cattle, which is certain to persist for a long time, if in fact it is ever entirely overcome.

In no part of the world are the conditions more favorable for the profitable production of prime beef than in these western provinces. In many districts pasture can be had for nothing, or at a nominal cost, and, even where this is not available, summer feed can be cheaply raised in great abundance and with decided advantage to the farm as well as to the farmer. Winter fodder is easily procurable in great variety and at the lowest cost; the coarser grains are always available in abundance and generally at prices which render their use for feeding purposes highly remunerative. Although the winters are cold, the dry, bright climate renders close and warm stabling neither necessary nor desirable, as cattle, if sheltered from the wind and regularly fed and watered, do well and fatten profitably in the open air, thus reducing to a minimum the labor of looking after them. It is beyond question that under these conditions it would be a comparatively easy matter for the farmers of the West to increase their output of beef as to far exceed the most favorable export returns of the years when the rancher held sway.

With the open markets now being organized throughout the country, the improved and constantly improving transportation facilities, and the experience in co-operative selling already acquired in other lines, there is no reason why these prairie provinces should not, in the very near future, become one of the most powerful governing factors in the cattle trade of the world.

DAIRYING.

Before leaving the subject of cattle a word may be said as to the large profits derivable from intelligent and systematic dairy farming. The rapid influx of people during recent years and the growth of many important urban communities have created a local demand for dairy products which the existing resources of the country are quite incapable of supplying. The imports of butter and cheese from Eastern Canada, as well as from foreign countries, are very large and annually growing larger, and there is not the slightest doubt that for a long time to come the local demand will far exceed the local supply. If, as may be possible in the distant future, a surplus is at any time found to exist, it can be readily disposed of either in the constantly expanding markets of the Pacific Coast or in those of the Mother Country, which is always ready to purchase anything we have to sell.

All breeds of cattle thrive and do well in the Canadian West. Among beef cattle the Short-horn and the Hereford now stand pre-eminent, although the Aberdeen-Angus has its admirers, as has also the less fashionable but more hardy Galloway. The dairymen are as usual divided in their allegiance, but the Holstein is, as elsewhere at present, well in the lead, with the Ayrshire a good second. The Channel Island breeds are, so far, not found in great numbers, although those who keep them are, as usual, convinced that they have no rivals in the dairy field.

There is, in many districts, a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of the milking Short-horn or some similar type of dual purpose cows. Thoughtful and far-seeing farmers realize that the present world shortage of beef can never be overcome by the pure dairy breeds, especially if the calves go to the butcher when only a few days or a few weeks old, while many of the dams are also cut off in their prime by the senseless policy, now growing all too common, of buying fresh and selling dry, and which prematurely condemns many good young cows to the sausage machine or the canning room.

DUCK MANAGEMENT.

Ducks should have plenty of room, and water on which they can swim—that is, if one wishes to get the most out of the birds, to rear and keep them at the minimum outlay for food.

They can be reared without swimming water; but they are the better when allowed to take their natural exercise. When they are kept off the water their feathers are liable to rot; and often enough in such circumstances the birds are troubled with insects.

Keep ducks on an ordinary fowl range, and watch their antics during a shower of rain. They have exhausted the water in their drinking troughs and probably turned it into a good sample of mud. But in the rain—no more proof is needed that they require to 'dust' in water, says a writer in 'Poultry.'

Ere we kept ducks in natural surroundings we had some in a field pen minus pond or stream.

On some adjoining land a neighbor had made an ornamental lake. Our birds were not content until they had worked through the hedge and trespassed. They used to be on that lake for an hour or two each day.

Ducks have wandered a mile and more in search of a swim; others have winged it to distant water for exercise, and returned at night.

A CASH RESERVE

To control chance, to compel success, have money in the bank.

The man with nothing saved is in a poor position with respect to chances and opportunities.

Begin the accumulation of a Reserve Fund by opening a Savings Account with

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Established in 1855.

112 Branches in Ontario, Quebec and the West.

FATTENING THE HORSE

Interesting Experiments Held by the Illinois Experiment Station.

Each year a number of horses are fed up or fattened for sale. Some give the horses exercise, while some keep them as quiet as possible. It is generally necessary to give a little exercise to keep the animal's legs right, but aside from a discussion of the injurious or non-injurious effect of idleness, it is interesting to note what effect exercise has in the fleshing of the horse. In an experiment carried on at the Illinois Experiment Station, where seven horses were not exercised, and thirteen were walked 2.8 miles daily for a period of 84 days, it was found that the horses getting exercise made 41 pounds less gain per head, or an average of nearly one-half pound less per day than those not getting exercise. So far as could be observed, the horses not getting exercise remained in as good health, and retained their appetite as well as those regularly exercised.

There is even a difference between the gains made by horses fed in loose box stalls and those tied in narrow stalls. In connection with the same experiment ten horses were kept in each of these two types of stall for 84 days, and those in the single stalls gained 2.4 lbs. daily, as against a gain of 2.2 lbs. daily made by those running loose in the box stalls, or a difference in favor of the tied horse of .2 lbs. daily.

Absolute idleness with no exercise whatever is not believed to be in the best interests of any horse, taking into consideration his usefulness in after life.

Horse fattening has many problems, and the man engaged therein usually has little concern as to the horse after it leaves his hands. A mature animal is not injured by this idleness to such an extent as the younger stock, and as most horses are not fattened until they are mature, there is not so much damage done.

The full results of these experiments carried on with the fattening horses are contained in the following summary:

1. A mixed grain ration of corn and oats, when fed with clover hay, is more efficient than a single grain ration of corn for producing large gains in an eighty-four day feeding period.

2. While a ration of corn, oats, and clover hay is more expensive with prices of feeds (corn 35c per bushel, oats 30c, oran $20 per ton, oil meal $27 per ton, clover hay $8 per ton, and timothy $9 per ton), than one of corn and clover hay, the gains are such as to make its use more economical.

3. Clover hay, when fed with a mixed grain ration of corn and oats, is more efficient for producing gains than timothy hay. In this test clover hay produced 58 percent more gains than timothy.

4. A ration of corn, oats and timothy is not satisfactory for producing finish in fleshing horses for market, but may be materially improved by the addition of oil meal.

5. Experiment No. 2 showed but little difference in the efficiency of a ration of corn and oats, where the oats and corn were fed in equal quantities by weight, with clover hay as roughage in each ration.

6. A ration of one-fourth oats and three-fourths corn, proved more economical than one of half oats and half corn.

7. A ration of corn and bran fed in proportions of one part bran to four parts corn by weight is superior to an all-corn ration for producing gains when fed in conjunction with clover hay.

8. This test seemed to indicate that there is danger of feeding too much bran for best results, when clover hay furnishes the roughage part of the ration. The bran and clover combined produced a too laxative condition.

9. A ration with a nutritive ratio of 1 : 10 is too wide for best results in fleshing horses. In three exceptional cases there was either no gain at all or only very slight gain from cooking or steaming, amounting to 2 percent in one case.

FAILURE IN SPRAYING.

Despite the fact that spraying has been practised successfully for over twenty years for the control of plant disease, and that numberless pages of practical directions have been put before the public, there are still many who report 'We have tried Bordeaux mixture, but without success.'

In ninety-nine cases in a hundred, if the disease has been shown to be controllable by spraying, the failures of the grower are due to faulty methods. They began too late, after the disease had a foothold, or the Bordeaux mixture was notp roperly prepared, or it was not applied thoroughly. Success comes through attention to details.

Do not wait till the disease had appeared before getting out the spray outfit. Spraying is a preventative, not a cure. When the first signs of blight are visible to the eye it means that the fungous parasites have already entrenched themselves within the plants, where they are largely beyond the reach of sprays. The efficacy of fungicides depends upon their being spread uniformly over the leaves, before the fungous spores find lodgment there. Then the spore is killed before it can infect the plant.

POINTS OF A PIG.

The British National Pig Breeders' Association adopted this scale of points in judging swine:—

Head wide and deep, lower jaw sprung	10
Neck muscular, and rather long	5
Shoulders wide, but not open	10
Fore legs straight, and well placed outside the body	7
Loin wide, not slack	8
Flanks deep and full	7
Ribs well sprung and deep	2
Quarters long, and straight from hip to tail	13
Hams wide, with meat down to the hocks	10
Hind legs placed well outside, and not too much under body	15
Bone flat and not coarse	6
Hair long and silky, but without mane or bristles, along the neck and shoulders	7
	100

SHEEP DIP BATH FOR PIGS.

It will take a long time to explode the popular idea that a pig is dirty by nature.

Says the Denver 'Farm and Field': Pigs will be clean enough if they only have a chance. Place a concrete tub in the hog house, put in six or eight or ten inches of coal tax dip, according to the number of animals, and you will be surprised to see how the hogs will go into it, not only by chance, but often. The dip kills the insects that worry hogs, and it cleanses their skin and keeps them healthy. The bath tub should have sloping sides so the hogs can get in and out easily. Do this and you will find the hogs will bathe oftener than the boys.

PREPARING PIGS FOR THE SHOW

The operation of preparing the outside of pigs so that they present the most attractive appearance in the show pen is considered by many persons who have had no experience of the systems to almost rank among the fine arts, writes Mr. Sanders Spencer, the well known English authority. The chief requirements are care and attention in selecting a pig that has naturally a good skin and coat, and when it has been so fed for a time that the skin is in a healthy and bright condition.

The operation is one which cannot be hastened. A fair length of time must elapse between each washing day, so that the scurf on the skin becomes semi-detached, then subsequent washings will remove it without leaving the skin irritated. As a rule, pigs like to be washed after the first time or two, if they are not used roughly. The ordinary dandy brush of the stable can be used. The water should be tepid in very cold weather, when care must be taken, by the closing of the doors of the sty, or by covering the pig with a sack or horse rug, dry straw being placed under the rug in order that evaporation may take place freely. Soft soap is preferred to the ordinary soap, whilst carbolic soap has been known to affect the skin of delicate pigs.

The operation of washing should take place in a small pen, with a floor so laid that the water can escape readily. Care must be taken that all the soap is washed off the skin, when a little neatsfoot or salad oil may be applied. This will have the effect of brightening up the hair, and also act as a preventive of cold-catching. The washing may be repeated each week. A new days previous to the first washing it is well to dress the skin of the pig with oils, and this will loosen the scurf.

THE HEALTHY PIG.

'Abundant hair on swine, lively and somewhat fine and soft, growing thick somewhat fine and soft, growing out of a pliable skin, which is neither thick nor papery, and free from mangy conditions, tells the story of robust health, vigor, thrift, and active circulation. The ideal pig should not oe sleepy and sluggish, nor, on the other hand, restless and uneasy. Free action and a bright, sprightly manner are signs of good digestion and good health. If he is a comfortable, good-natured, friendly creature, wide-awake, disposed to visit with his owner instead of running away from him, and has the other points of excellence mentioned, he can scarcely fail to be a joy to his possessor and approximate, in the eyes of many, a thing of beauty.'—From Coburn's 'Swine in America.'

STANDARD OF WHITE RUNNERS

Following is the standard for White Indian Runner ducks adopted by the National White Runner Duck Club at their meeting held at Atlanta, Ga.

DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Black bean in drake; color other than white or creamy white in any part of plumage; absence of two or more primaries, or secondaries; twisted wings; crooked backs; decidedly wry tail.

STANDARD WEIGHTS.

Drake .... 4 1-2 lbs. Duck ..... 4 lbs.

SCALE OF POINTS.

Carriage	20
Weight	4
Condition	8
Head — shape 3, color 2	5
Beak — shape 3, color 3	6
Eyes	2
Neck — shale 10, color 2	12
Wings — shape 4, color 2	6
Back — shape 8, color 2	10
Tail — shape 3, color 2	5
Breast — shape 8, color 2	10
Body — shape 6, color 2	8
Legs and toes — shape 2, color 2	4
	100

COLOR OF DRAKE AND DUCK.

Bill: Drake and Duck, lemon.
Eyes: Blue.
Shanks and toes: Orange.
Plumage: Web, quill and fluff of feathers in all sections pure-white

FEEDING LAYING FOWLS.

The feeding of fowls for the production of eggs requires considerable practical experience and knowledge to obtain the best results. The beginner should obtain a list of poultry foods with their chemical composition, and work out various mixtures for himself. The best ration of food for laying hens is about one to four—that is, one part albuminoids to four parts carbohydrates. The composition of maize, for instance, is one part albuminoids to eight parts carbohydrates. To balance this excess a good mixture for laying hens would be one part maize-meal, one part lean, cooked beef, and one part middlings, which works out at very near one to four. Another suitable mixture for feeding would be boiled potatoes, one lb. mixed with one lb. of scalded bran, and dried off with middlings. But the more changes of food given the hens the more eggs one is likely to get, as the birds lose their appetites if fed on the same food all the time.

A good way would be to give them, say, oats one week, wheat the next, with changes to barley and other grain food now and again. Never give maize continually for a week, but one evening now and again, when the weather is very cold or wet. The soft food in the morning should also be changed as much as possible. A few handfuls of millet or rye buried in the litter of the scratching shed at midday will keep the birds busy and in good health. A good supply of green food is also essential. Do not overfeed the birds, but give them sufficient to satisfy their hunger. If they are not over-anxious to eat only give them half the usual amount of food, but if on the other hand they are ravenous give them a few more handfuls, for one cannot expect hens to lay if they are either too fat or half starved. To say just how much food to give birds is impossible, but observation and experience soon teaches.

VALUE OF PURE-BRED BULLS.

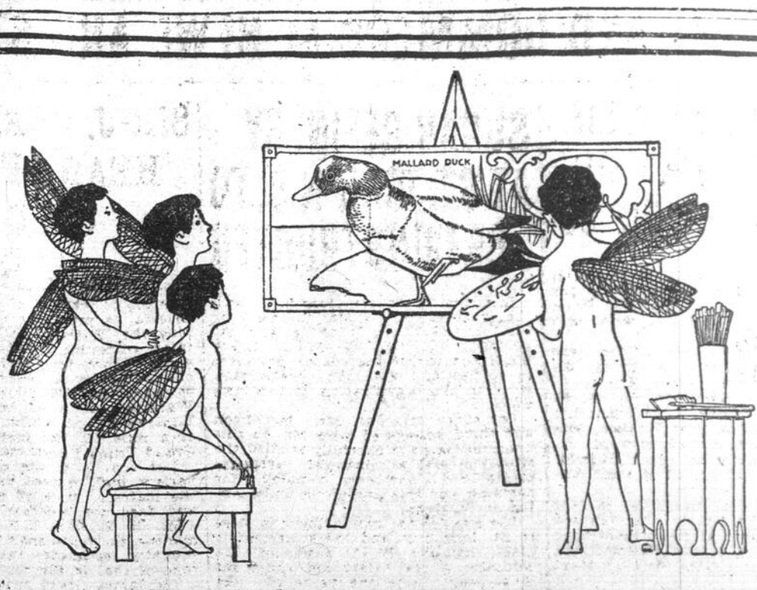
While the quantity of heavy production is so highly prized in the dairy cow, it must be remembered that the cow's offspring will each year number not usually more than one, whereas the bull may be parent of sixty to seventy calves during that period.

How much more important it is, therefore, that the dairyman should be positive that the head of his dairy herd has, by inheritance, received those dairy qualities which the herd owner is striving to fix in his herd.

These dairy qualities are now very much abbreviated, and may be summed up as 'the ability to get offspring which, if females, will produce a large quantity of milk and butter economically.'

The productive capacity of the dairy cow is of prime importance, and any intelligent dairy farmer may, with the use of scales and fat-test, obtain exdata from which to build up a herd which shall enable him to make a success of dairy farming.

Thus a record of pure-bred cows—and the record of pure-bred bulls, as seen in the number of their daughters which have distinguished themselves—is obtained.



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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS AND STOCKS

MR. A. A. AYER IS PRESIDENT OF NEW BRICK CO.

Fort William, Ont., Nov. 4.—(Special)—The announcement is made of the incorporation of the Superior Brick Company of Fort William, capitalized at $500,000.

A meeting of the shareholders was held last week, and a board of directors appointed, with Mr. A. A. Ayer, Montreal, president; Mr. G. F. Stephens, Winnipeg, vice-president; Mr. G. R. Duncan, Fort William, secretary, and directors, Messrs. K. R. Ayer, E. D. Sutherland, J. R. Hutchison and T. B. Brown, all of Fort William.

Construction of the plant is now well under way, nearly one hundred men are employed at the present time and the plant, it is fully expected, will be in operation by the first of May, 1913.

LA ROSE MINE BIG SHIPPER FROM COBALT

Cobalt, Ont., Nov. 4.—The ore shipments last week were slightly less than those of the previous week, although the average is kept up well. Five mines appeared in the shipping list, three of them sending out cars of high-grade with LaRose a heavy shipper.

The week's ore shipments in pounds were as follows:—

Cobalt Townsite, 2h.	123,950
McKinley-Darragh, 1h.	65,650
LaRose, 2h.	148,746
Chambers-Ferland 11,	65,490
Cobalt Lake, 2h.	135,270
Total	539,016

The bullion shipments for the week were:—

Mine.	Ozs.	Value.
Nipissing	100,894.40	$63,815.71
O'Brien	25,630.00	16,146.90
Crown Reserve	15,838.00	9,950.00
Dom. Red.	11666.40	6,464.00
Totals	154,028.80	$95,386.61

Broker Expelled from Consolidated Exchange

New York, Nov. 4.—Mr. Walter Blair, of Blair Bros., has been expelled from the Consolidated Exchange. The firm failed Sept. 30 last.

President Aguers issued a statement explaining that the expulsion was due to the failure of Mr. Blair to comply with the requirements of the constitution relative to appearance before a proper committee for examination into causes of failure of his firm.

RESIGNED AS PRESIDENT.

New York, Nov. 4.—General Brayton Ives has resigned as president of the Metropolitan Trust Company, because of age and ill-health. His successor has not yet been decided upon.

MONDAY MORNING BOARD.

Can. Pacific—25 at 262 1-8; 25 at 262 1-4; 100 at 262; 25 at 261 7-8.
Mont. Tram. Deb.—$6,000 at 82 1-2.
Mont. Tramways—2 at 130; 20 at 131.
Rich. and Ont.—80 at 112; 10 at 112 1-4; 75 at 112; 10 at 112 1-4.
Soo—100 at 140 3-4.
Shawinigan—8 at 138 1-4.
Quebec Railway—325 at 12 1-2.
Bell Telephone—2 at 164; 55 at 163 1-2; 105 at 163.
Power—125 at 227; 75 at 226 3-4; 10 at 227; 50 at 226 3-4.
Detroit—50 at 70 7-8; 50 at 71; 10 at 71 1-4; 100 at 71.
Toronto Railway—25 at 139 1-2.
Dom. Textile—25 at 79 3-4; 50 at 79 1-2.
Sawyer Massey—20 at 48.
Steel Corp.—7 at 61 1-2; 135 at 61; 25 at 60 7-8.
Can. Loco.—100 at 60.
Dom. Canners—50 at 68.
Canada Cement—50 at 28 3-4.
Laurentide—35 at 227 1-2.
Spanish River—10 at 63 1-4; 20 at 62 3-4; 10 at 63 1-4; 30 at 62 1-2.
Sher. Williams—50 at 55.
Scotia—7 at 87; 2 at 86 1-2; 25 at 87 1-2; 10 at 87.
Steel Co. of Can.—25 at 28 1-4.
Dom. Iron Pfd.—5 at 102, 20 at 101 3-4.
Penman's Pfd.—40 at 85.
Illinois Pfd.—5 at 93.
Span. River Pfd.—50 at 93.
Cement Pfd.—5 at 92 1-4, 13 at 92, at 92 1-4, 1 at 92.
Sawyer M. Pfd.—10 at 95 1-4.
Can. Cots. Pfd.—25 at 74 3-4.
Quebec Ry.—$2,000 at 57, $11,000 at 58, $23,000 at 57 1-2.
Dom. Textile—$7,000 at 98C.
Bank of Commerce—1 at 220, 40 at 223.
Molsons Bank—10 at 205, 1 at 204 1-2.
Royal Bank—3 at 224.

BALED HAY STEADY.

Following are prices in car lots, ex-store:—No. 1 hay, $14.50 to $15; No. 2 hay, extra, $13.50 to $14; No. 2 ordinary, $11 to $12; No. 3 hay, $10 to $10.50; clover, mixed, $9 to $9.50.

OATS CONTINUE FIRM.

No. 2 Canadian western, 53c to 53 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 52c to 52 1-2c.

What Grain Men Discuss

The grain shipments from Fort William continue heavy. Daily receipts and boat shipments are making new records of tonnage handled. Some idea of the extent of the traffic can be had from the statement that over 1,520 cars of grain reached Fort William on Oct. 31, and five vessels carrying 550,000 bushels of grain cleared from the terminal elevators at this point the same day.

Over twenty vessels are in the harbor to-day, seven of which are under the spouts of the elevators loading with wheat and barley.

Fort Williams grain storage capacity will be boosted by 2,500,000 bushels with the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway elevator 'D' annex, which will shortly be turned over to the company to handle this year's crop. The last rivet was driven in the tanks a few days ago, and work is now under way on the roof. This addition will be ready for operation as soon as the roof is completed.

Total stocks wheat in all positions east and west of the Rockies in United States and Canada are given at 262,000,000 last year, or 15,000,000 decrease. Total in Europe and afloat, 166,352,000, against 86,600,000, making a grand total of 166,352,000, against 182,852,000, or about 16,500,000 decrease.

SUGAR REFINERY AT ST. JOHN N.B. TO BE CONSTRUCTED

Interests which are identified with the proposed new Sugar Refinery at St. John, N.B., are following with expectancy the visit of Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon to the maritime provinces in connection with the preliminary work in the organization of this new concern.

For some time past Mr. McGibbon and those associated with him in this undertaking have carefully studied the situation, and all financial arrangements have now been completed for carrying out this ambitious undertaking in St. John.

The site for the new refinery is close to St. John city, and the statement is made that already the assets of the company, in real estate and equipment is at least twice the value of the capital stock involved.

Mr. McGibbon is in St. John negotiating with the authorities there, and it is expected that on his return to Montreal he will be in a position to give full details of the transactions.

BIG PAINT CO. MEETING WILL BE HELD NOV. 15

MR. C. C. BALLANTYNE.

The 'street' is anxious awaiting the result of the annual meeting of the Sherwin-Williams Paint Company, which will be held on Friday, November 15 next, for the purpose of presenting the different reports, while the financial statement is likely to show gradual and steady business during the past twelve months.

It is not surprising that the indefatigable managing director, Mr. C. C. Ballantyne should feel satisfied with the progress of the company, since its recent reorganization, fo if there is one man who has worked hard to enlarge the trade scale and influence of the Sherwin-Williams plant that man is Mr. Ballantyne.

Miller and Company—The general business situation in this country would seem to be such as to preclude the success of any decided bear campaign and with the balloting once passed into history, and considering that the foreign situation bids fair to adjust itself very quickly, it would seem that the optimist has every reason to maintain his success.

E. and C. Randolph.—Railroad earnings coming to hand continue to make an extremely good showing as regards the gross, although the net for September, as a rule, is disappointing.

Laidlaw and Company—The professional element, as a whole, was bearish and predicted a sharp decline after the election, but apparently had not the courage of its convictions.

CHEESE BOARDS.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Nov. 4.—The offerings on the board were 250 packages butter, which all sold at 29c. There was no cheese boarded.

Cowansville, Que., Nov. 4.—There were offered for sale Saturday on Cowansville Board 784 boxes butter. 87 boxes sold for 30 5-8c, 507 boxes for 30 1-2c, and 49 boxes for 30 1-4c, and 141 boxes for 30c. There were five buyers present, and bidding was keen. The board stands adjourned until Saturday the 16th of Nov. inst.

London, Ont., Nov. 4.—Six factories boarded 645 boxes colored cheese at the weekly session. Bidding, 12 1-2c to 12 3-4c. No sales.

Belleville, Ont., Nov. 4.—There were 1,720 boxes white cheese boarded. 800 sold at 12 5-16c; 650 at 12 1-8c; balance refused at 12 1-8c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Cattle receipts 15,000; market strong, generally 10c higher.

Beeves, $5.35 to $11.10; Texas steers, $4.40 to $5.70; western do., $5.60 to $9.30; stockers and feeders, $4.30 to $7.50; calves, $6.50 to $10.50.

Hogs receipts 19,000; market slow, 5c to 10c higher.

Light, $7.45 to $8.05; mixed, $7.55 to $8.12½; heavy, $7.40 to $8.10; rough, at $7.40 to $7.60; pigs, $5.40 to $7.50; the bulk of sales, $7.80 to $8.05.

Sheep receipts 30,000; market steady to strong.

Native, $3.40 to $4.55; western, $3.50 to $4.50; yearlings, $4.50 to $5.75; and lambs native, $5.25 to $7.20; western, $5.40 to $7.40.

EXPORTS OF HAY.

The following are exports of hay for week ending Oct. 31, 1912, from Montreal, showing comparisons with last year:

To—	Bales.
Liverpool	830
London	7,118
Bristol	655
Glasgow	150
Manchester	4,545
Aberdeen	213
Total	13,511
Same week last year	43,615

FLOUR QUOTATIONS.

Manitoba spring wheat patents, first, per barrel, in wood, $6.10; in jute, $5.80; Manitoba spring wheat patents, seconds, per barrel, in wood, $5.60; in jute, $5.30; Manitoba spring wheat, per barrel, in wood, $5.40; in jute, $5.10; choice winter wheat patents, per barrel, in wood, $5.25 to $5.35; choice winter straights, rollers, per barrel, in wood, $4.95 to $5; winter wheat straights, rollers, per barrel, in jute, $2.35 to $2.40; winter wheat extras, per bag, in ute, $1.85 to $2.

SIR J. GRANT HEAD OF NEW COAL PLANT

Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 4.—(Special.)—Security Coal Mines Company, of Edmonton, of which Sir James Grant, of Ottawa, is president, will begin shipping the 'Witness' correspondent is informed within twenty days, starting with 100 tons daily and increasing the output rapidly to 1,000 tons a day. The company has 880 acres of land near Wabanum, Alta., 40 miles west of Edmonton, and within three-quarters of a mile of the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

The coal is of the semi-bituminous variety, high in fixed carbon and volatile matter; it is of sound structure and does not 'weather' quickly.

Mr. H. E. Cyll, M.E., who recently made a thorough examination of the property, estimates there is 22,000,000 tons of coal in the three seams.

'Sir James Grant recently went over the property before becoming president of the company, and he is fully satisfied that the mine will become a valuable producer in a short time.

RISE IN FRESH FISH BUT OTHER STOCK IS CHEAP

There will be a small car of fresh halibut arriving by express this week. The price has again advanced, but choice frozen stock are at a much lower cost, including new frozen B. C. salmon, elegant stock, weighing about ten pounds each. Haddock and cod are not so plentiful, but prices remain same as last. There will be no more fresh lake fish, except some lake trout. Frozen lake fish are in excellent condition.

Following are f.o.b. quotations of Leonard Brothers:

Fresh—Haddock, fancy express, 8c per lb.; steak cod, do., 6c; halibut, do., 13c; round pike, 8c; doree or pickerel, 13c; lake trout, 12c; fancy smelts, 12c; dressed perch, 9c; dressed bullheads, Barbotte, 9c; flounders, 10c; large mackerel, fancy, 18c; B. C. salmon, express, 19c; Gaspe salmon, chilled, 18c; fancy bluefish, 15c; weakfish, 12c; black sea bass, 12c.

Frozen—New halibut, express, 11c per lb.; silver salmon, 10 lbs. each, 10c; whitefish, dressed, 12c; small whitefish, Tullibees, 7c; pickerel or doree, 10c; pike, headless and dressed, 8c; pike, round, 6c.

Oysters—Bulk standards, $1.40 per gallon; bulk selects, $1.60; standard solid meats, $1.70; select solid meats, at $1.90; paper nails, quarts, per 100, $1.50; do., pints, per 100, $1.10; Malpecques, $7 to $9 per brl; fancy cup, $10 to $11; Cape Cod selected, $9; bluepoints, $12.

Butter Prices Go Higher Again—Receipts

The butter market continues firm with rising tendency. At Cowansville, Saturday, prices were 3-4 cents above those for the previous week, while conditions were almost as bad at St. Hyacinthe.

The receipts for the week show an increase of 181 packages, as compared with last week and an increase of 2,549 with the same week a year ago, but th receipts since May first to date show a decrease of 38,830, compared with a year ago.

Finest creamery quotes at 29 3-4c. to 30 1-4c.; fine creamery, 29 1-4c. to 29 1-2c.; seconds, 28 3-4c. to 29c.; dairy butter, 25 1-2c. to 26c.

FRUIT MARKET

There are fairly large stocks of all fruits on the market just now, and prices are quite moderate.

Following are f.o.b. quotations of the Peterson Fruit Company:

Oranges, Valencia Lates, 96, 112, $4 per box; do., 126, 150, 176, 200, $4.50; do., 250 288 $4.

Lemons, fancy fruit, 300s $4.50 per box; bananas, Jamaicas, Jumbos, $2.50 per bunch; cranberries, $8 per barrel.

Prunes, California crop 1911, very fine, 50 to 60 8c per lb.; 60 to 70, 7½c; 30 to 40, 10c; 80 to 90, 7c.

Apples, No. 1 Gravenstein, $3.50 per brl.; No. 2, $2.75; No. 1 Fameuse, $4.50; No. 2, $4; No. 1 Greenings, $3.50; No. 2, $3; No. 1 Baldwins, $3.75; No. 2, $3.25; No. 1 Kings, $3.75; No. 2, $3.25; No. 1 Spies, $4; No. 2 $3.75.

New Figs, 7 crown, 2¾, 14c per lb.; 6 crown, 2½, 13c; 5 crown, 2¼, 12c; 4 crown, 11c.

RECEIPTS OF EGGS LESS.

Receipts of eggs for the week 1,618, as compared with 1,843 for the previous week, and 2,798 for the corresponding week last year. The arrivals from May 1 to date were 217,157 cases, as against 197,050 for the same period a year ago.

Selected stock, in round lots, 30c to 30 1-2c; in single cases, 30 1-2c to 31c; No. 1 cold storage stock, in round lots, 27c to 28c; straight receipts, in round lots, 27c; in single cases, 27 1-2c; second grades, in single cases, 22c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET, Nov. 4.

About 1350 head of butchers' cattle, 400 calves, 2350 sheep and lambs and 1200 hogs were offered for sale at the Point St. Charles stockyards to-day.

The offerings of live stock at this market during th week were 2000 cattle, 600 calves, 3000 sheep and lambs and 2800 hogs.

Trade was good, with an upward tendency in the prices of cattle. Really prime beeves were scarce, and Mr. Fred. Richard offered 6½c per lb. fo ra bunch of the best steers, but the drover would not sell them at that price. Pretty good animals sold at 4c to 6c per lb., and the common stock at 2½c to 3¾c per lb.

Calves sold at from 3c to 6c per lb.

Sheep sold at about 4c per lb.; lambs at 6c do.

Good lots of hogs sold at about 9c per lb.

PRODUCE MEN AND THE TRADE

Canada's Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, Mr. W. A. Beddoe, writes that 'the great demand upon Canada's dairy products, in consequence of increase in population, suggests the thought that probable sources of supply for butter for next season might be interesting to know.'

'Butter is shipped from New Zealand to Canada by way of Vancouver direct,' he continues, 'and via San Francisco and transhipped to Vancouver. The system is to reserve cold storage space on the vessels engaged in this trade, and for the season from September to May by the Vancouver direct boats space has been reserved for 65,985 boxes, and space for 35,300 boxes is now the subject of negotiation. Together this makes 101,285 boxes of butter to be shipped direct to Vancouver for the period named.'

'In addition to the above,' Mr. Beddoe points out, 'arrangements nave been made to ship 23,700 boxes of butter to Vancouver via San Francisco—a grand total of 124,985 boxes of butter which will leave New Zealand for Vancouver between the months of September, 1912, and May, 1913.'

SIR WILFRID WON'T CONTEST HOCHELAGA

Mr. Alfred Leduc May be a Candidate if the Seat is Contested

The report that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was being asked to become the Liberal candidate in the Hochelaga by-election in opposition to the Hon. Louis Coderre, caused quite a flutter of excitement in political circles this morning, and it looked as if the attention of the whole Dominion would be focussed on this riding to a most remarkable degree. The report, however, was as exaggerated as the premature announcement of Mark Twain's disease.

'It was never suggested or discussed at all,' said Mr. Severin Letourneau, M.P.P., the Liberal organizer who went to see Sir Wilfrid in Ottawa on Saturday, together with other members of the Liberal Executive.

The situation was, he added, that the whole matter of the election was discussed with Sir Wilfrid, and the question of nominating a candidate to oppose the Hon. Mr. Coderre's return as a member of the Cabinet was left entirely to him.

'All we are waiting for, is the word of the master. If we receive orders, we are ready to go right ahead. The Liberal convention in Hochelaga would be called the following day, said Mr. Letourneau.

MR. A. LEDUC MAY RUN.

If Sir Wilfrid decides that there should be a contest, Mr. Alfred Leduc will in all probability be the choice of the convention, as the feeling in the executive is that he is the strongest man. He is willing to accept the nomination if asked to do so.

Mr. Leduc is a member of the firm of E. & A. Leduc, proprietors of several packing houses in St. Cunegonde and St. Henri. He was a member of the St. Cunegonde Council prior to annexation, and has been a prominent Liberal for many years. On several previous occasions he has been asked to become a candidate at federal and provincial elections, but declined on the score of business responsibilities.

Mr. Leduc is a resident of Westmount, and his firm are large employers of labor in other parts of the division, and he is personally popular in the district, so that he is looked on as a strong candidate.

To-day members of the Liberal committee have gone to Quebec with Sir Lomer Gouin regarding the election.

MR. CODERRE WOULD FEEL HONORED.

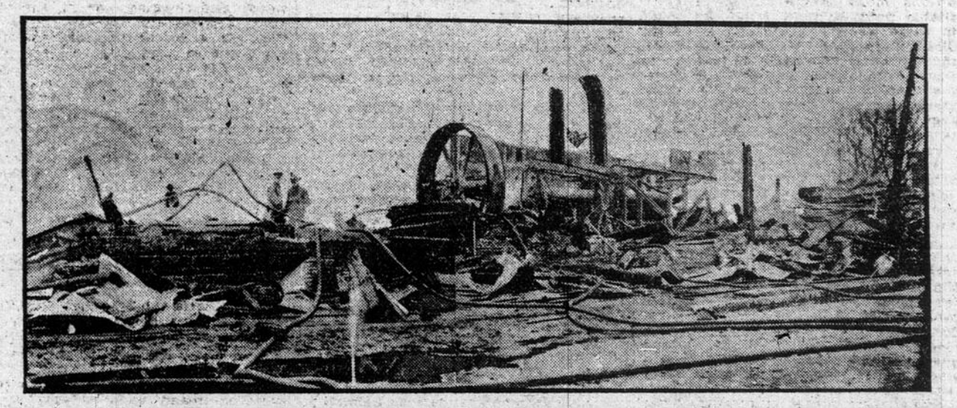
The Hon. Mr. Coderre was seen this morning by a 'Witness' reporter, and remarked that he would be highly honored if Sir Wilfrid Laurier accepted the Liberal nomination, but he would try all the harder to defeat him. He stated that he would have no public meetings before the speech to be delivered by Mr. Borden on Wednesday of next week. Mr. Borden would not speak, he added, unless there was going to be a contest. He stated that he was opening some of his committee rooms this evening, and would open the rest tomorrow, and was going right ahead with the organization of his campaign. He would begin a canvass of the riding this week, although there were no public meetings.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, who was at the Windsor, this morning, and will help Mr. Coderre is there is a contest, adopted an attitude of cheerful defiance towards the Opposition, in view of the report that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was being asked to run.

'If he can enjoy the contest I think we can,' he said. If Sir Wilfrid ran, he added, it would be because the Liberals knew they could not win the riding otherwise.

Mr. Doherty will remain in the city for the present at least.

WHAT LAST NIGHT'S BIG FIRE DID



BENT PIPING AND SHAFTS, HUGE ROLLERS, A LARGE PULLEY AND A HUGE MASS OF DEBRIS MARK THE SCENE OF LAST NIGHT'S BIG FIRE AT POINT ST. CHARLES.

YOUNG WOMAN IS BRUTALLY ASSAULTED

St. Lambert is All Excited Over the Deed Committed on Saturday Night and is Hunting for the Assailant of the Girl

The people of St. Lambert are having the country scoured for a man aged about fifty years, and medium height, who committed a brutal assault on Miss Stanley, a young girl aged about eighteen years, on Saturday evening about eight-thirty o'clock.

The young woman was walking along unconscious of danger when she was seized, choked, and carried to a secluded yard. The assailant brandished a knife and acted so as to terrify her nearly to death. The girl is reported as dangerously ill, and unconscious at noon to-day. She is so far unable to give a coherent description of her assailant.

Residents say that the crime was evidently premeditated. It was committed on a public thoroughfare, and the victim had just passed a police officer. People were passing all the time, and it is said it was no novice in villany who attacked her.

The residents were thoroughly aroused as soon as word spread through the town. The girl was cared for and a posse was sent out in search of the man. No success was met with, and he appears to have got clear away.

The girl said the man spoke English.

The local authorities are completely non-plussed, and they have sent over for a provincial detective, who is working on the case.

No person recollects having seen a person of the description of the girl in the town.

McGILL NOTES

McGill Junior Dance, which is always the first of the season in connection with the university, and is considered to be one of the biggest social events of the college life, will be held in the Union Hall on November 22. The committee are now busy making arrangements, and it is stated they will introduce several new ideas this year. It has been decided to follow the example of former years and restrict the tickets to 150 couples.

MORE CONCERTS.

Already lovers of music are looking forward to the second concert of the season of McGill Conservatorium of Music. This will take place on December 10th, and will be an orchestral concert. The full orchestra of 40 members, including fiddles, viola, chalice, flute, clarionet, trumpet, oboe, trombone, bassoon, and drums, will take part, and are now busy under the leadership of Dr. Perrin preparing for the event, which will be of a most interesting nature.

Other events contemplated are a free popular lecture by Dr. Perrin in the chemistry building on January 6th, 1913, a string and student concert in the Royal Victoria College Assembly Hall on February 25th, and another orchestral concert in the R. V. C. on April 29th.

SHIPPING NEWS

OUTWARD BOUND.

Baltic, arr. Liverpool	Nov. 3
Virginian, arr. Liverpool	" 3
Philadelphia, arr. Southampton	" 3
Majestic, arr. Southampton	" 3

INWARD BOUND.

Victorian, arr. Montreal	Nov. 2
Manchester Commerce, arr. Montreal	" 2
Spiral, arr. Montreal	" 2
Fremona, arr. Montreal	" 3
Ella, arr. Montreal	" 3
Laurentic, arr. Montreal	" 3
Corinthian, arr. Montreal	" 3
Lake Champlain, arr. Montreal	" 3
Celtic, arr. New York	" 3
Saxonia, arr. New York	" 3
La Provence, arr. New York	" 3

CO-OPERATIVE STORE FOR McGILL

Owing to grumbling among the students of McGill University about the students supply room being run for the benefit of the Students Council, the goods being sold no cheaper than at the city stores, and that the venture is not in the interests of the students, but is leading to a spirit of commercialism, a committee has been formed to go into the whole question, and put the supply room on a co-operative basis.

The committee are—Mr. A. K. Hugessen, president of McGill Union; Mr. W. G. Mitchell, president of the Science Undergraduate Society; Mr. H. W. Morgan, president of the Arts Undergraduate Society, and Mr. M. T. Burke, President Law Undergraduate Society.

DIED.

BLACK — In Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 1, 1912, Capt. John Black, aged 61 years.

RYAN — In Sharbot Lake, Ont., on Nov. 2, 1912, James Ryan, Crimean veteran, aged 78 years.

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MURDER SUSPECTS TAKEN IN WOODS

Quebec, Nov. 4.—Xavier Sauvageau and his son Paul were arrested Saturday in the woods of Notre Dames des Anges, under suspicion of being responsible for the death of Alfred Morion, the trapper.

NAMING AN EXECUTOR.

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ST. GILES' ANNIVERSARY.

Eighteen Years Since the Foundation of An Independent Church Laid.

The Rev. A. S. Ross, of Montreal West, and the Rev. Dr. Fraser, of the Presbyterian College, were the preachers at the anniversary services at St. Giles Presbyterian Church, corner of St. Denis and Carriere streets, yesterday.

At the morning service, the Rev. Mr. Ross selected as his topic the 'Invitations and Commands of Christ.' The same theme was treated from another standpoint at the evening service by the Rev. Dr. Fraser, who spoke of 'The Church's invitation to humanity.'

This was the eighteenth anniversary of the foundation of St. Gile's as an independent church, and the twentieth of the erection of the first building. Large congregations attended both services, and a special offertory in aid of the building fund was received by the pastor, the Rev. J. R. Dobson.

MACDONALD NOTES

STUDENTS PLAY BASEBALL.

Macdonald College Baseball Club are a husky lot of boys, and though they may not be able to quite come up to the standard of McGill as far as scoring ability is concerned, yet practice and a few matches against other teams would soon bring them into the front lines. Stout and sturdy, with every indication of vim, and yet in a most gentlemanly spirit playing the game, the freshmen and sophomores (strengthened by three seniors) had their first practice match in the 'gym' on Saturday afternoon. The game was an exciting one, as although the sophs. and seniors vanquished the freshmen by 40 to 4, the latter put up a good fight and took their licking in the best of spirits. The teams were:

Freshmen—Moynan, Smith, Hyndman, Gordon, Mitchell, Le Petrie, Jones and Hayes.

Sopohomores and seniors—Walker, Sutton, Presley, Westbrook, Boyce, Cook, Raymond and Richardson.

IMITATE McGILL STUDENTS.

Macdonald College students, probably through being so closely connected with McGill, like occasionally to let the good people of St. Anne see that they can be pretty lively at times. On Thursday night a party of them, by way of celebrating Hallowe'en, set out from the college with their faces blackened, and themselves otherwise diguised, and after parading the town, made a benfire of some timber and a fence belonging to one of the citizens. Not content with this, some of the students visited a store, broke some glasses and helped themselves to chocolate. Dr. Harrison had some fatherly words to say to them next day, and the house committee is now inquiring into the matter.

LADY STUDENTS ENTERTAIN.

On Saturday night the Model School girls of Macdonald College gave a reception in the women's residence to the freshmen and sophomores of the college.

HAND BURNT

One of the Macdonald College freshmen, Mr. Albert Graves, of Sherbrooke, when welding in the forge at the college on Saturday, got his hand rather severely burnt.

TO GO THROUGH WEST.

Ald. Blumenthal will make a trip through the West in two weeks to investigate farming conditions and food prices.

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Fighting to Bitter End Montreals Go Down to Defeat Before Tigers

MONTREAL WITH BACK TO WALL DIE FIGHTING GAMELY

Fighting gamely to the end, Montreal vainly endeavored on Saturday to win one game and save the season's record from total darkness. For the first time in history a local team must be placed in the Big Four archives as having finished the season with .000 percent.

Official figures show that Montreal has the lightest team that has ever played senior championship Rugby: Gammel weighs but 120, and several on the team not much more. Considering this, Montreal's showing will not be viewed in such an unfavorable light.

The Tigers are easily in the Argo and Rough Rider class. Their low standing indicates falsely that they are inferior to these two. Like Montreal, they have gone through the season suffering from the most miserable luck.

The feature of the game from the Montreal point of view was the return to the game of Art Brophy. After his absence last week and his falling down in the previous game, Brophy's work was astounding. He made the prettiest try in the second half that has been seen for a long time.

Dan Gilmore and Hugh Murray were referee and umpire, and their work was unimpeachable. Few were the offsides that escaped this vigilant pair, and interference was totally cut out.

The teams lined up:

Hamilton.		Montreal.
Burton	Back	Smith
Gattenby	Halves	Dean
McNealy	Halves	Green
McKelvie	Halves	Craig
Awrey	Quarter	Gammell
McCann	Scrimmage	Savage
Isbister	Scrimmage	McAllen
Melville	Scrimmage	Ross
McFarlane	Wings	Kelly
Glassford	Wings	Hulme
Thomson	Wings	O'Connor
Wilson	Wings	Coolican
Baldwin	Wings	Cameron
Taylor	Wings	McMurtry

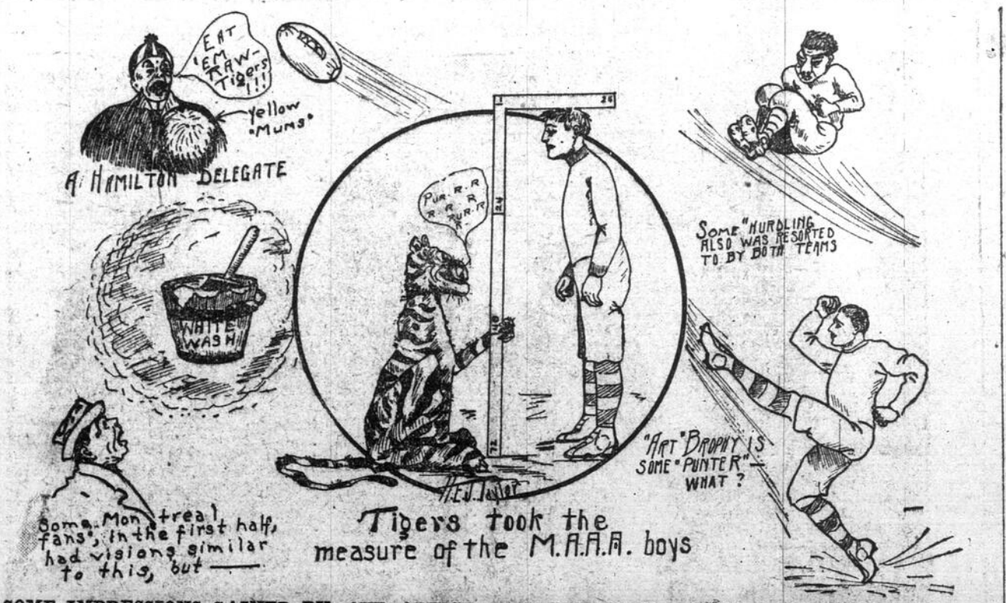
Montreal won the toss, and wisely placed the sun at their backs. It was they who were bewildered, nevertheless, by the wonderful Tiger runs and trick plays. Down rushed Hamilton, and, in spite of the vigorous efforts of the defence, seemed to soak through Montreal's line like water. For a moment they were held back by straight tackles, but this stopped them only for a moment. The Burton-McNealy-McKelvie trio seemed to do what they wished with the ball. Time and again they battered the Montreal line to pieces and calmly walked over for their yards through the ruins. For a time the local players stood dazed, but at last this avalanche was checked, and, after runs by Dean and Smith, McNealy kicked over the line, but no rouge was scored, because of the quick return. Green immediately was up, and at his men as soon as the ball was kicked from the 25-yard line. Then, from the 20-yard line, McFarlane kicked over to Green, who, after a nasty fumble, was rouged.

Again Hamilton got possession on an offside, and, after a long run and punt combination by McKelvie, who caught his own ball, Gatenby sailed in for a try that McNealy failed to convert. On resuming play, Baldwin made a phenomenal run, but Hulme checked him at the 25-yard line

When the Montreal team changed ends, Dean was seen to be replaced by Brophy, and the fans gave Art a rousing cheer.

The second period was similar to the first in all respects save one, the scoring. Although the chunky Tigers had the ball in their possession fully three-quarters of the time, nevertheless they failed to score as many points in this part of the game as the locals. McSweeny shone, starting from the first on a long, difficult forward pass, which he nobly resuscitated and carried to the five-yard line by quick, dodging tactics. Green, when passed to, fumbled, so that the ball, as it slid over the line, changed hands, counting Montreal only one point instead of the five or probable six. This caused the stands to emit a long groan, which was changed into a cheer as Cameron, after catching the difficult spiral, ran forward for a 15-yard gain. Unluckily he fell with such impact into an opposing player that he was laid out for the rest of the game. Fraser took his position at middle half. It looked at this period as though the locals were the one best bet, and the prospects for a win brought the bugs, hungry for a real chance to cheer, on tiptoe, and the din was horrible until Isbister caught the ball and sent a long clean punt, which was fumbled by Savage, the speedy Glassford making a long, flying sprawl in gathering the ball into his arms From that on, the game was all Hamilton, for the Montreal line was forced back inch by inch in spite of the frantic efforts of Coach Ross from the side lines.

With a victory in sight, the local players showed more ability than in any of their previous matches, but alas! this was not enough. McKelvie punted over twice for points, once crossing the dead line and the other time placing a nice, clean drop ball exactly midway between the posts. This was added to by another just as the whistle blew by Taylor, who, by a long baseball slide, got over the line, making the final score: Hamilton, 29; Montreal, 12.



SOME IMPRESSIONS GAINED BY OUR ARTIST AT SATURDAY'S MATCH BETWEEN THE HAMILTON TIGERS AND MONTREAL.

M'GILL SCORES ANOTHER VICTORY

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 4.—The McGill football team defeated Queens here on Saturday by fourteen to three and must now wait a week to see whether they will become intercollegiate champions without a play-off or whether they must meet Toronto 'Varsity for the third time this season to decide the destination of the title. McGill have defeated Queens twice and have split even with 'Varsity while Toronto has beaten Queens once and must defeat them here next Saturday to bring about a tie with McGill for the leadership.

Although McGill won the match their football was away below standard, they were lucky to achieve such a commanding lead. Unless they play a far better game than they did on Saturday in their future matches their lisa of victories is now complete. In the first half especially there was a notable lack of ginger in their play and with a little more luck and the use of more headwork Queens would have secured a commanding lead. Two weeks without a game and a four hour train journey just prior to the match seemed to have spoiled most of the visitors and it was the work of a few of them that kept Queens away from the line.

In the second half there was some improvement, but even at that the work of the team was open to any amount of criticism.

Queens on the other hand played strong football and were frequently pressing hard. On one occasion after Draper had been tackled hard and dropped the ball, Rodden secured right on the line. With an inch to go in three downs a touch seemed certain, but on the first down the referee gave McGill the ball on an offside play.

Queens suffered frequently from the rulings of the officials in this connection although they were not stopped as often as were the McGill men for alleged offside work. It was unfortunate for the locals, however, that they should have been penalized on such a critical occasion.

The work of the officials, Messrs. McArthur and Park, of Toronto, appointed by Jack Maynard, of 'Varsity, after the contending teams had been unable to agree, was poor in the extreme. Their interpretation of the offside interference rule was so strict as at times to render the game farcical. In fact at times the ball was being taken away from McGill with the utmost regularity. This perhaps accounted in some measure for the poor work of the team for they seemed afraid to try out many of their trick plays.

Both teams went into the game at full strength. Captain Jimmy Lee, of the McGill, fourteen who had announced that he would not be able to play was in the game as usual. This is the second time this year that Captain Jimmy had fooled everybody by a sudden change of mind at the last moment. Considering that he was playing with a bag leg his work yesterday was very fair.

'Big' Ed. Elliott was on the Queens line and made it far stronger than it was in Montreal. While Elliott strengthens the team it would do Queens no harm if their executive young Woollat, who had replaced Paisley on the visiting back division, after the latter had broken a small bone in his hand, and knocked him out. Woollat had caught a punt and returned prettily and fully two seconds after the ball had been punted the big Queens man reached the McGill half and struck him down. On another occasion Billington was tackled and held Elliott ran up and piled on quite unnecessarily, striking Billington twice in the face as he did so.

The only other rough work in the game was a mix-up between Rodden and Waterous. Rodden had been nagging McGill's big middle wing right along and on one occasion snatched off Waterous's headguard and then struck him on his bare head with the head gear. Finally Waterous retaliated and both went to the side for five minutes.

There were several apparently accidental injuries. Dunlop twisted his leg and had to retire in favor of Pilgrim just at the end of the first half. while Queen's suffered further in the second half when Reid, the quarter, hurt his shoulder and retired in favor of Pound, and McLeod was put out and was replaced by Stearns just at the end of the game.

Paisley hurt his hand when tackled in the third quarter and was replaced by Woollat. The latter played a beautiful game, matching everything that came his way and running in great style. Twice he saved points by running out punts from far behind his own line, and once he got away for a forty-yard dash through a broken field.

George Draper also ran in great style for McGill, and played a fine, all-round game. He pulled off four or five good dashes down the touch line, on one occasion grabbing up a ball which Billington had fumbled and running for fifty yards. Billington was off color, especially in the first half. He was outpunted by Hazlett, who played a magnificent game for the locals and failed to bring off a single drop kick. The footing was somewhat sticky, but not nearly as bad as it had been on the McGill campus on the occasion of their two Montreal victories. Another thing that bothered Billington, especially in the first half, was the fact that Queen's played all but two men, Erskine and Hazlett, well up on the line, and the McGill punter's wings were unable to give him the protection he needs.

McGill scored their points on two touches, one of which was converted, and three rouges. Queen's got a safety and a rouge.

Both of McGill's touches were of a flukey nature. Queen's lost the ball for offside work on their five-yard line in the third quarter, and McGill thus got a beautiful chance, of which they took full advantage and worked one of the few successful trick plays of the day.

Lining up for a triple buck through the left, they slipped the ball over to Draper, who dashed through on the right for five points. Billington converted.

In the fourth quarter a high punt by Billington bounced back and forth erraticaly among the Queen's backs, and, George Laing coming up fast, gathered it in for a touchdown. Billington made a beautiful try from a difficult angle and the goal judge signalled a convert, but the officials overruled his decision.

McGill got only one point in the first half, this coming on a rouge in the first quarter. Birkett, a new man on the back division, fumbled Billington's punt on his own twenty-yard line. McGill secured possession and Reid, Laing, and Bignall piled on to Hazlett when he tried to run out Billington's high punt from behind his own line.

Queen's scored in the second quarter when practically the whole wing line swooped on Draper as he gathered in Hazlett's kick on his own line and threw him back over it for a safety. The half-time score was 2—1.

McGill did all the scoring in the third quarter on Draper's converted touch and two rouges, Hazlett being tackled behind by Laing and Bignall, and Birkett by Montgomery and Bignall.

In the last quarter McGill added five on Laing's touch, and Queen's one when Woollat was pulled down behind his own line. Queen's was forcing the play throughout the last quarter and several times got the ball over only to see the McGill backs get it back to safety.

McGill's chief strength was on the line, but they were not so strong on the offensive work at usual. Buster Matheson made several big gains on straight bucking, and McEvenue, who played a fine all round game, also wriggled through several times by the strict interpretation of the interference rule. Bignall and Montgomery did the best tackling, while Laing, who is usually brilliant, was merely good. Kennedy and Harkness, the outside wings of the local fourteen, were quite as effective as Laing and Lewis. McGill's celebrated pair. McGill made little on end runs, the ground being too sticky, but on one occasion McEvenue, Lee, and Paisley got away for forty yards. Queens made no gains through the McGill line, but made ground practically every time when it came to an exchange of kicks and also worked the outside kick prettily. Hazlett's long punts kept the McGill halves well back, and several times short kicks by Reid, the quarter back, were gathered in by Birkett and Kennedy for good gains. McEvenue and Draper got on to this after a while, however, and McEvenue spoilt several attempts by pulling the ball out of the air with seemingly impossible catches.

Queens showed little head work in their use of the onside kick, also, and several times when Hazlett could easily have kicked for a point the locals made desperate efforts for a try by means of the play, often losing the ball.

The day was a cold one with a fair wind and as the game started late owing to all arrangements not having been completed in time by the local executive the sun was low and bothered the backs when the game started.

McGill had some seventy-five supporters in the stand, and as a score of Toronto men were present, and the Queen's rooters were out in force, there was some interesting cheering, and an amusing interchange of songs.

The teams and officials:

Queens.		McGill.
Hazlett	Halves	Billington
Macdonnell	Halves	Draper
Erskine	Halves	Paisley
Birkett	Wing	Lee
Reid**	Quarter	McEvenue
Ellis	Scrim	Reid
McLeod***	Scrim	Montgomery
McLaughlin	Scrim	Cruickshank
Dunlop*-*	Wings	Matheson
McIlquham	Wings	Timmins
Elliott	Wings	Waterous
Rodden	Wings	Bignall
Harkness	Wings	Laing
Kennedy	Wings	Lewis

*Replaced by Wollatt in third quarter.
**Replaced by Pound in third quarter.
***Replaced by Stearns in fourth quarter.
*-*Replaced by Pilgrim in second quarter.
Officials — McArthur and Park, Toronto.

reports were read and accepted, the treasurer's statement showing a favorable condition of affairs.

Votes of thanks were tendered to the officers and committee for their able services. To Mr. C. E. Gault, for his assistance to the committee, and to Mr. Henderson, park ranger, for his kindly and practical interest in the slide.

The officers for the season 1912-13 are as follows: President, Mr. A. W. Cole; vice-president, Mr. A. Stewart Ewing; hon. presidents, Messrs. C. Ernest Gault, R. L. Ewing and Percival Molson; committee, Messrs. A. K. Starke, W. W. Robinson, Walter Molson, A. F. Gault, E. B. Savage, A. Woods, W. S. Walker, A. Dunlop, J. K. Oswald and Dr. F. J. Tees.

All these gentlemen held the same offices during the past year and were unanimously re-elected by single ballot. The club, as in former years, comprises about a thousand members. restricted the big fellow's activities to heavyweight boxing at which he is intercollegiate champion. Although he escaped the eye of the referee, which by the way was not a difficult thing for a local man to do, he pulled off some of the dirtiest play that has been seen in football this year. He gave a particularly foul exhibition in the last quarter when he charged

6 SMITH AND KIRBY WON FOURSOME FROM TRAVERS AND ANDERSON.

Verona, N.J., Nov. 4.— Alex. Smith, former national golf champion, and Oswald Kirby, New Jersey state champion, defeated Jerome Travers, national champion, and Thomas Anderson, jr., in an exhibition four ball match on the Montclair Golf Club links here yesterday, the winners scoring 4 up and 3 to play at 18 holes. Smith and Kirby returned the best ball of 71, which Travers has beaten in some of his games. A sharp, cold wind handicapped the players.

PROFESSIONAL SOCCER SEASON IS NOW OVER

Saturday was an ideal day from a players point, but not so for the spectator, it was a raw, bitter cold afternoon and a piercing wind blew from goal to goal, consequently the crowd was not, near so large as on Thanksgiving Day, but the enthusiasm was as great, and every smart piece of play was heartily cheered. Friday nights rain had balked the efforts of the executive to get the pitch in decent order, and although sand and sawdust had been strewn plentifully the western side was soft and heavy and difficult to negotiate, and it was little wonder some of the players showed signs of having enough before the game finished.

THE GAME.

Winning the toss Captain Bingham elected to play with the wind and Leitch tipped off for the Scots, they got as far as the backs when Sheldon stepped in and punted well down; Duff and Rinnier got possession, the former finished a smart run by sending over the bar; back came the 'Select' and Reynolds had a good try. Gillies was prominent with a cute bit of tackling and Dongare fastened on the ball and passing out to Fleming, the right winger, carried the ball well up the field until he was relieved by Neighbor; Tommy Bennet ever on the watch, got through and sent in a stinging shot which fairly took Woodside by surprise and the 'Whites' were a goal up ere the game was five minutes gone. Baed and Anderson were seen to advantage, they simply plunged through the grind, and the former sent a lovely shot right into the goal mouth, Wilson snatched it up in double quick time, Bingham caught the return and slipping Leitch he parted to the left wing and Rinnier and Duff were at the other end in a twinkling; the Scotch defence were kept busy, and their kicking and placing was all that could be desired, with a less capable custodian than Wilson the score would have been equalled within a very short time, every one of the front rank tested his abilities; the play became very fast and the defence on both sides were putting up a grand fight, and either side was value for a point, it came rather unexpected. Tommy Bennett eluding the vigilance of Woodside for a second time. Right away Wilson effected a marvellous safe and was deservedly cheered, the Scots gained a couple of corners, but neither was productive; a hot attack was made on Wilson's charge, but he came off with flying colors; Duff scampered down the field, he was intercepted by Crossan, who trapped the ball in his usual artistic style; Duff went over and landing on his shoulder he let up a terrific howl. Play was immediately stopped and trainers Guthrie and Lawson were on the spot and had the player carried off, on examination it was found that his elbow was dislocated and on the advice of the doctor he was removed to the hospital.

The game was renewed and play became very fast and at last the efforts of the Scots were rewarded; Bald judged a corner to a nicety, and Leitch caught on and beat Wilson close in; the Scots continued to be the aggressors and half time was called with Bald taking another flag.

SECOND HALF.

Two, one and a man short was not a big lead to start with, but the 'Whites' buckled to and showed a fine spirit, but ere they could get properly settled Crossan had made the equal from a penalty, the result 'hands' by Neighbor. From the kick the 'Whites' never rested till they the lead, but they did not retain long; Fleming with a well direct scored the best goal of the match, Scotch defence wavered a bit and Angell and Bennett grasped the opp tunitq, each adding a goal to the of a good, clean game ended in of the Pick of Montreal by 5 goals to

COMMENTS.

The result was a big surprise to folks, and the Whites were proud of their victory, but the does not represent the play, pluck and determination which did the and the majority of the goals scored with ten men playing.

Wilson was the hero of the match. He had some miraculous saves, and on the day's form he can easily be classed as one of our best goalkeepers. Sheldon was the better back, he had a nippy pair to deal with and he made few mistakes; Henry Neighbor was a bit off color; he found Fleming and Dougall rather speedy.

The success of the team was the half back line, they hugged the opposing front as if they were sweethearts, and the surprise of the trio was Charlie Cornwall, after the retreat of Duff, he was a half and a forward in one, and Rinnier had every support from him. The Englishmen played the game of of his life; Tommy Bennett is a dangerous man near goal; he had three to his own checks, Angell was effective, and consistent.

It is difficult to account for the Scots defeat unless it was over confidence. With the wind in their favor and playing against 10 men they could only manage to score twice, while their opponents got three points. Crossan usually a brilliant ornament, was practically useless in the second half, while he did one or two clever things his play was not sustained.

There was some pretty combination with the forwards, the wing men particuluarly showing up well, but Wilson was the stumbling block. Woodside could only be blamed for one of the goals and even at that he saved twice before he fell, otherwise it was a case of walking themselves. Ross and Gillies did not spare themselves, bar the last few minutes of the game; Crichton and Fleming were in excellent form.

The foresight of the executive has and will, prove of great service to Duff who, owing to his absence from his workk will be in receipt of $10.00 per week. The executive will be busy during the next few months making arrangements for next season, meanwhile they have every reason to be satisfied with the results to date.

TEAMS.

Pick of Montreal—Wilson, Sheldon, Neighbor, Moran, Bingham, Cornwall, Reynolds, Angell, Bennett, Rinnier and Duff.

Scotland—Woodside, Crichton, Fleming, Crossan, Gillies, Ross Fleming, Dongall, Leitch, Anderson and Bald.

Referee — Mr. Jas. Ryder.

Linesmen — M. G. Stay and Dick Walker.

REFEREES' ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting will be held tonight in Nault Hall, at 8 o'clock. Members please note, as the business is very important.

SOCCERITE.

ARGONAUTS SPRING GREAT SURPRISE BY DEFEATING THE ROUGH RIDERS

Ottawa, November 4. — Argonauts sprang the biggest surprise of the football season at Lansdowne Park on Saturday afternoon, defeating the Ottawas by 12 to 6, in the last game of the Inter-Provincial Union in this city, and thus tieing the Ottawas for the lead in the race to the championship. Everything now depends on next Saturday's game at Toronto, the winners of which will be champions for 1912.

Saturday's game was witnessed by a crowd which numbered six thousand. The weather cleared after a week of rain, and the field was fast and dry. A strong wind was blowing, and conditions, on the whole, were about equal. It was hard, fast football from beginning to end, and Referees Ben Simpson and Tommy Riddell handled it satisfactorily, but there was little or none of the much advertised football, Argonauts working a few trick plays, but both teams resorted for the greater part to the tactics now familiar to all followers of the game.

On the afternoon's play, the Argonauts were superior to Ottawa though the locals appeared to play under a cloud of misfortune from beginning to end. Play had not been in progress two minutes when Eddie Gerard was hurt and forced to retire, and Fleming replaced him. Gerard's loss demoralized the Ottawa back division, and afterwards it was weak. The Ottawas should have put Williams in at that juncture, but they kept him until the third quarter, and when he did get into play, his team was behind and his line was so shot to pieces that he had very poor protection. Kilt was hurt in the third quarter and forced to drop out, Simpson replaced Kilt and Kennedy went on instead of Emerson, who was also hurt, but the Otawas were handicapped without their regulars. The backs fumbled and were slow in getting away, whereas the Argonaut backs played brilliantly, Clarke, the Dundas boy, putting up a remarkable game, at centre half. He outpunted all the Ottawa backs, including Williams, and was a tower of strength. Lawson played a great game, and Price and O'Connor were also conspicuous, the latter getting away for two fine end runs. Kinsella of the Argonauts had a small bone in his right leg broken in the second quarter, and both Kilt and Holden had their noses smashed, play being strenuous throughout.

The Ottawas failed to score with the wind in their favor, in the first quarter, and in the second the Argonauts had all the better of it. Clarke kicked for a rouge, and then Lawson grabbed an onside kick and fell on the ball for a try, which Sinclair failed to convert. It was six to nothing at half time.

In the third quarter the Ottawas rallied and followed with a rouge and a try by Vaughan, but they could score no more, and in the fourth quarter with a wind behind them, the Oarsmen rolled up six points. Clarke's kicking was phenomenal, the youngster once hoisting the ball from centre field to the dead line.

Williams and Fleming did the best work on the back line, and the tackling of Ryan was sensational. They used poor headwork in the pinches, however, once losing the ball for offside interference when within ten yards of the line.

There appeared to be something wrong with the Ottawas, and only in two or three plays did they show the unbeatable snap and speed, so apparent in their previous matches. Perhaps it was because they were up against a better football machine. The line-up:—

Argonauts.		Ottawa.
O'Connor	back	Robertson
Lawson	halves	Kilt
Clarke		Gerard
Price		McCann
Dissett	Quarter	Snelling
Sinclair		Phillips
Sinclair	scrimage	Phillips
Mulligan		Emmerson
Murphy		Kuhn
Whale	Wings	Vaughan
Heuther		Black
Meaghen		Holden
Kinsella		Megloughlin
Murray		Hickey
Rheaume		Ryan

Foster replaced Kinsella; Fleming replaced Gerard; Kennedy replaced Emmerson; Simpson replaced Kilt.

Referee: Ben Simpson; umpire, Tom Riddell.

PARK TOBOGGAN CLUB HAVE SURMOUNTED DIFFICULTIES

'As you all know, we have lately had considerable trouble in regard to a right of way for our slide,' said Mr. A. W. Cole, president of the Park Toboggan Club, at the annual meeting at the Windsor Hotel last Saturday night. 'Just below the riding track there is a strip of land, some sixty feet broad by four hundred in length, belonging to the Brunet Estate. Three months ago we received a letter from the agents saying that they would no longer allow us to run the toboggan slide over their territory. The matter was taken in hand by the committee, and at first the only proposition offered us was to buy the entire lot for $33,000. This was, of course, impracticable.

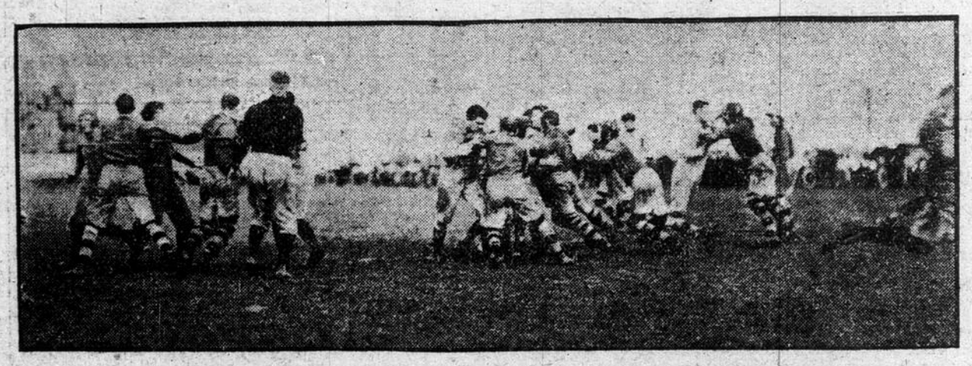
'We approached the Board of Control for permission to change the direction of the slide, so as to run entirely on city property, and were favorably received. But something had to be done to keep the slide open during the coming season, and we again turned to the Brunet Estate and were offered the part of the property actually covered by the slide for between twelve and thirteen thousand dollars, which offer we once more declined. The agents then offered to rent us the lot for $680 for the entire season, but we could not consider this.

'It was finally agreed to rent that part of the property occupied by the slide for $228 for the season.

'This may be regarded as something in the nature of a hold-up, as the price in previous years has been in the neighborhood of $50.

'On the aforementioned arrangement, the slide will remain, as in former years, and we have every hope of a successful season, during which we shall probably be honored by H.R.H. the Governor-General and family.'

Speaking of the season 1911-12, the president said that, although the slide had opened much later than was usual, there had been more sliding nights than in previous years. The vari—



MONTREAL-TIGERS MATCH.—A SCRIMMAGE NEAR THE MONTREAL LINE.

MONTREAL BASKETBALL ANNUAL MEETING

The date for the annual meeting of the Montreal section of the Quebec Basketball Association has been finally fixed for Wednesday, Nov. 13, at the M. A. A. A. building.

Although no definite word has been received with regard to the teams to be entered by the various clubs, it is expected that the number will be large. It is most likely that Macdonald College will compete this year. The boys from Ste. Anne's have never been in the intermediate or junior series, and last year was their first appearance in the senior. Competition will be keener than ever.

STAR HOCKEY CLUB HELD ANNUAL MEETING

The second annual meeting of the Star Hockey Club took place on Saturday evening, at Kastel's, St. Catherine street west.

The reports for the past season proved very interesting, the team finished a strong second in the Montreal City League, and are this coming season in hopes of leading the league when the schedule is completed. The team had two excellent trips last season, playing in both Boston and Cleveland, in the latter city they made the best showing of any team playing there, in fact, being the only team to hand Cleveland a shut out on their own ice.

Mr. Edward J. Callahan, who is well-known as being the president of the Star Baseball Club, for fourteen out of the fifteen years of its existence, will also act in that capacity with the hockey club, being re-elected to the presidency.

It was stated at the meeting that invitations have already been received from Cleveland, Detroit, Boston and Syracuse to play there this coming season, so the players will be down to receive some excellent trip.

The captaincy was left over until just before the season's opening.

The election of officers resulted as follows, last year's slate being re-elected practically throughout:

Hon. presidents — Messrs. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., and Henry Peters.
President—Mr. Edward J. Callahan.
Vice-president—Mr. F. W. Chennell.
Sec.-treas.—Mr. Cecil M. Hart.

CITY HOCKEY LEAGUE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The Montreal City Hockey League will meet this evening (Monday) at 8.15 o'clock, in the St. Jacques Club rooms, 324 St. Catherine street east.

The principal business before the meeting will be the drawing up of the schedule, which will start on December 23rd.

SIGNED CONTRACT.

President Lecours and Secretary Hart of the City League, signed the contract with Mr. J. J. Doran, of the Jubilee Rink, on Friday afternoon, for the ice on Mondays during the coming season, three matches being played on each evening, from 8 to 11.

The interest being shown in local sporting circles in connection with the City League easily surpasses anything of the same nature shown in recent years. With only one league playing at the Jubilee, the big east-end enclosure will be packed practically every Monday, several letters have already been received at league headquarters from fans, asking for more reserved seats.

The probable prices will be 25 cents general admission; 25 cents reserved seats upstairs; 50 cents promenade; 75 cents box seats.

The players' contracts should be out within the next ten days; all the clubs have their eyes on the men they want, however.

If Garnets and Hochelaga happen to be the clubs to draw the first hour on opening night, there will be more excitement in the East End than they have encountered for years.

With just the one City League at the Jubilee it reminds one of their opening season two years ago, when every team was right in the running until practically the last few weeks of the season.

COMMERCIAL BOWLING LEAGUE RESULTS

Lamontagne Ltd., bowling against J. W. Hughes & Co., in a scheduled Commercial Bowling League game, made the high team average of 501.4, which is quite up to Class B standard. Incidentally they won three straight games. The General Fire Extinguisher Co.'s team were beaten by Mitchells, two games to one. The scores follow:

General Fire Ex.			
Sullivan	139	100	12
Sherman	118	126	12
Cable	147	130	10
Higginson	157	153	13
Kipp	131	148	12
Totals	692	657	64
Team average—379.			
Mitchells.			
G. Anderson	139	159	12
G. Greening	88		
H. Butler	115	153	12
J. Taylor	140	140	15
R. Stronach	140	178	17
D. Hollingsworth		120	13
Totals	622	750	69
Team average—413.8.			
Lamontagne Ltd.			
A. Barrette	169	140	13
A. Leblanc	144	191	18
A. Allard	160	188	16
E. Vincent	218	194	13
A. Lamoert	202	1	13
Totals	893	864	78
Team average—501.4.			
J. W. Hughes.			
E. Quegnel	129	175	14
A. Westcott	130	128	13
A. Brown	124	118	17
J. Brooker	157	138	17
H. Morrissey	134	114	17
Totals	674	673	77
Team average—413.4.			

The Kidneys Are To Blame

WHEN A WOMAN'S BACK IS NOT STRONG.

Women are coming to understand that weak, lame and aching backs from which they suffer are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

The kidneys are overtaxed,—given more work than they can possibly do—then they cry out in protest through the pain in the back.

When the back aches and pains it is almost impossible to do her housework, for every move and turn means pain.

On the first sign of backache Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken so as to avoid all this suffering.

Mrs. Harvey W. Brownell, Northport, N.S., writes:—"I now take pleasure in writing you, stating the benefit I received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About a year ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad at times I could not sweep my own floor. While looking through B.B.B. Almanac, I saw Doan's Kidney Pills were a great kidney remedy, so thought I would try a box or two. I did so and found great relief. After using five boxes I was completely cured, and I am very thankful to have found so speedy a cure."

Price, 50 cents a box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct, specify "Doan's."

ONLY FOUR SAVED FROM SHIPWRECK

Twelve Drowned in Lake St. Louis Including Seven Women and Children

The 'Cecilia L' of Montreal Foundered in Storm, and Captain Was Lost With the Ship.

The tale of the wreck of the steamer 'Cecilia L.' on Friday night (briefly told in Saturday's 'Witness') will find a place amongst the most gruesome annals of shipping on Lake St. Louis. She foundered in a terrific gale off Ile Perrot, and carried to their death twelve people, amongst whom were seven women and children, three of her crew, and her skipper, Captain E. Leduc, a veteran pilot, who is credited with knowing 'every inch of the river.' Four men were saved.

The 'Cecilia L.' was a passenger and freight boat, registering 192 tons gross. She left Montreal shortly after noon on Friday and passed through the Lachine Canal on her way to Valleyfield. Once in Lake St. Louis, she encountered one of the fiercest gales that has swept the lake for many years, and although she was a new boat, reverenced by all the sailors on the river for her seaworthiness, she succumbed to the tremendous blasts and heavy seas which she experienced as she reached the narrow channel between Ile Perrot and Beauharnois, about nine miles out from Lachine.

The wind was blowing at a velocity of fifty miles an hour from a southerly direction, when suddenly it changed and swept with fitful gusts from the northwest. In the narrow channel between the two islands she was crowded on to the dangerous sand bar which skirts the channel. The impact shifted the cargo so that the bulwarks were wrenched asunder, the vessel turned on her side and slipped back into a hundred feet of raging water.

Almost before the lifeboat had been launched by Felix Gosselin in an impossible sea, the ship was battered to pieces and the crew and passengers immersed in the angry waters. Captain E. Leduc was steering when the calamity occurred. His son, Lionel Leduc, chief officer, flung life belts to the passengers and crew, rushed forward to his father and tied a belt round his shoulder, and as the deck of the boat parted from the hull, father and son leaped into the lake.

Not an order had been given; there had been no time for even properly equipping the passengers with life-saving apparatus. Only one incident of the agonies of the drowning women and children survives. Lionel Leduc, who, along with Felix Gosselin, scrambled into the lifeboat and reached the shore, tells how Mrs. Repentigy, feeling convinced of the hopelessness of saving her life and that of her ten-year-old daughter, rushed up to him after the first shock and tore from her bleeding finger a wedding ring, shouting to him above the cracking of timbers and roar of the tempest: 'A man may reach the shore; a woman, with her child, must fail. Take this ring and give it to my children.' It is the only story which survives of how the women had suffered.

Mrs. Repentigny's body was found on Saturday morning, her wrists badly cut, and even then bleeding. She had smashed the portholes of their cabin in a wild attempt to escape when the boat struck.

From the fact that four bodies were found, it is feared that the other passengers who were drowned were pinned below unable to find an exit from the sinking death trap.

The two male passengers, Messrs. Cousineau and Baillarge, who were saved, only reached the Ile des Soeurs after lashing a raft together from the wreckage which came to their hand, and drifting at the mercy of the wind. They were rescued and taken to Chateauguay.

A GROUP OF RESCUERS.—Mr. Alex. Leonard, of Chateauguay, who saved Leduc and Gosselin, and F. Beresford, F. Barnett, A. Ledoux and Paul Johnson, who found the bodies washed ashore on Johnson's Point.

THE VICTIMS:

Captain Emanuel Leduc, Valleyfield, commander of wrecked vessel.
Clovis de Bellefeuille, engineer, Valleyfield.
Albertus Hebert, sailor, Vallelyfield.
Joseph Leboeuf, fireman, Valleyfield.
Mrs. Maxime Michaud, stewardess, Valleyfield.
Alexina de Bellefeuille, sister of engineer, Valleyfield.
Miss Leduc, daughter of Geo. Leduc, 10 years old, Valleyfield.
Miss Valerie Valois, Montreal.
Mrs. Joseph St. Marseille, Cascades.
Jimmie St. Marseille, her son, 18 years old, Cascades.
Mrs. Zilda de Repentigny, Valleyfield.
Miss de Repentigny, her daughter, 10 years old, Valleyfield.

THE SURVIVORS:

Lionel Leduc, chief officer, son of Captain Leduc, Vallelyfield.
Alex. Gosselin, wheelsman, Cascades.
E. S. Baillarge, passenger, Cedars, Lachine canal employee.
Felix Cousineau, passenger, Coteaeau du Lac.

INHABITANTS OF CASCADE POINT ARE GRIEF-STRICKEN FOR MANY LOST RELATIVES

On the upper shores of Lake St. Louis, until late on Saturday, the inhabitants could discover no news regarding the exact scene of the accident. It was feared by those who know the vagaries and viciousness of the wind and currents on the lake, that the 'Cecilia' had perished somewhere in the dangerous waters above Vaudreuil.

The news of the wreck did not reach that town until late on Saturday afternoon, and even then details were so scarce and the anxiety of the inhabitants so great that Mr. A. R. Besner was prevailed upon to launch his motor boat, and search the river for any signs of the accident, the locus of which the inhabitants did not know was nearer Lachine. Back and forward over the deceptive waters

THE WRECKED STEAMER AS SHE LIES BEACHED ON NUN'S ISLAND.

of the lake, curling round the dangerous rocky channels, the captain raced his little boat, in anxious contemplation of the waters which, because he knew them so well, he greatly feared. He did not reach Cascade Point until near dark, and it was only there that he heard definitely where the accident was, and he did not leave to return down stream until the river seemed inky black, and until he had wandered through the village offering what comfort and sympathy he could.

At Cascade Point the definite news of the village's affliction had been the culminating point in one long night of anxious watching for the little craft, which was the pet of the town. Although all the vessels that go through the canal pass by the 'Point,' the 'Cecile' had always been the particular pride and pet of the villagers. Alex. Gosselin, who was saved from death, belonged to the village, and was part owner of the sturdy little craft which had not weathered the awful storm. During the previous night Mr. A. St. Amour had been spokesman for the villagers, and since before seven o'clock that evening he had been at the telephone calling up the Lachine harbor authorities and trying to discover what had become of the vessel which was to bring home six relatives to the inhabitants of Cascade.

As the news gradually filtered through, grief became greater and greater. Mr. St. Amour reflected the whole atmosphere of the villagers who had kept an anxious vigil during the night when he said that 'we reckoned the wind which could blow back our canal locks, must have been blowing at seventy-five miles an hour, we knew that the 'Cecilia' had left Lachine at half-past-two on Friday afternoon, that she had five of our folks on board, and although we knew her and her captain as among the best on the river, we were certain she must have foundered.'

All through the night the telephone had rattled out to them that no news had been found, and the fury of the gale was increasing with every gust. 'I knew no boat could live in it,' said Mr. St. Amour. The captain of the 'Laurencia,' another river boat which had left Lachine somewhat earlier and reached Cascade Point on Friday night with the first of the gale, told the reporter that while trying to get up from lock No. 2, to lock No. 3, his boat was grounded by a wild gust which caught her broadside on. 'And when you hear that,' interrupted Mr. St. Amour, 'you can judge what we were thinking all through the night. The waves lashed full twelve feet high over our lock gates, forcing them open against all the pressure of water in the locks above and we had to chain them close. That was the state of the river on Friday night. No one who didn't have to face it as we had, can know the strength of the blast.'

The captain of the 'Simla,' who passed through Cascade Point on Saturday, said that he had never seen such a gale on the river. Instead of coming down as he had intended on Saturday night, he had been forced to anchor ten miles above the Coteau Landing, fearful to enter Lake St. Francis on such a night.

Anxious knots of inhabitants hung around the village all afternoon with tired, weary faces discussing the situation, which spelt so much grief to them all. Their favorite boat had gone down with their favorite captain, and it had carried to death six of their inhabitants. That, at least, was the first definite news that had reached them. When the reporter spoke to one little fellow of five years old, who was crying out as if his little heart would break, the wee lad looked up, and speaking timidly in French, he piped out the news that his name was St. Marseille, and that his mother was drowned in the river. He wandered about the village in the cold dusk of the afternoon looking for comfort and anxious to pour the tale of his grief into some friendly ear. He was the youngest of nine children, he said; his father had died last year, and now his mother and one of his brothers, James St. Marseille, had been drowned. He was an orphan in the first throes of bitter grief, and as he bravely tried to swallow down his anguish, one hoped that some one would interest himself in the brave little fellow and care for him. One kindly neighbor took his hand to pilot him to her home, there to wait until some arrangement for him and his brothers and sisters could be made. His grandmother, Mrs. Lafrance, had also been drowned.

A LIFE SAVED.

Suddenly a gleam of light lit up the darkness. The life of one of the villagers had been saved by a good fortune for which one mother breathed a fervent prayer of thankfulness. Until late on Saturday night it was thought that Mrs. Brunet had been on board the 'Cecilia,' and her mother sat passionately weeping, out the long day in hopeless grief. Then the telephone bell tinkled down, and the stricken mother's sorrow was turned to ineffable joy when she recognized her daughter's voice. She was in Montreal, and had lost the boat. Her explanation was heard by many ears, because the news came over a 'party' line, and, at Cascade Point on Saturday to any villager a neighbor's news was his own, and each man grasped the telephone whether it was his message or not. For ten minutes excitement was intense. If one woman had been saved by one of Providence's simple plans why not more? And then the dullness returned. Bodies had been found on the Chateauguay island, and it was thought they belonged to Cascade Point. Little five-year-old Charles St. Marseille started to weep again and the neighbors gossiped again about plans for the little orphan's future.

THE RAFT ON WHICH TWO OF THE SURVIVORS WERE FLOATED ASHORE AND SAVED.

SURVIVOR'S STORY

Held on to Piece of Deck and Was Swept Ashore by Current.

A thrilling story of a desperate struggle for life was told by Mr. E. S. Baillarge, one of the two surviving passengers, who for three hours battled with the cold and stormy waters of the lake:

'We left Lachine about two o'clock,' he said. 'The weather was not very rough at first, Mr. de Bellefeuille, the engineer, telling me that the boat had weathered much rougher. When we got to the channel near Ile Perrot I was talking with the engineer, and saying that I wished the wind was from a different direction, and that it would blow hard so as to get us there quicker when he looked out to the westward, and said, "Mon Dieu! you will have your wish. Look there. Here comes a wind that will give you all the blowing you want." It came and the waves began to rise into mountains. It was terrible. The captain and young Leduc went around to the passengers, calming them and telling them not to be afraid.

'All at once the chief engineer caught me by the arm, and said, "Mon Dieu, what are they doing? They are out of the course." He seemed to think the captain was trying to turn around, but perhaps it was because the boat was not strong enough to make way against the wind. They were trying to make the light buoy at the end of Ile Perrot as they got past there. Suddenly we struck a sand-bar, the whole boat swung over against it, and turned over—as quickly at that,' he added, dipping his hands from the horizontal to the vertical as quick as a flash to illustrate what he was saying.

CARGO ALL SHIFTED.

'Then the cargo all shifted over to that side, and came against it so hard that it broke through the side, and the water poured in. Then it was all up. The top part of the boat went overboard. I clung to the side of the hull, and Cousineau came up beside me. They had been giving out life belts, and I yelled to Lionel Leduc to give me one. I do not know what he said, but I think there were not any more. The deck was breaking up beneath us because of the sixty to ninety empty barrels that were below, and came bumping up against it from below. At least, that is how I think it happened. Then we were all in the water. I got hold of a little piece of the deck, and held on to that. By and by Mr. Cousineau came up near me, and I tore off strips of some tarpaulin on the pieces I was clinging to and threw the end to him. He caught it and I pulled his plank over. Then he caught hold of me, and he hung on to me through the rest of the time, saying that he felt safer when he was doing that. He is about fifty pounds heavier than I. I have lived all my life on the river, and I did not let one chance go by that would help to save my life. I had a wife and children at home, and I had them to fight for, as well as myself.

CAPTAIN WAS CONFIDENT.

'Once Captain Leduc and another man came near us, and caught hold of the piece of deck, and the captain said, "We will all get on to shore yet. This current will take us right over on to the shore if we will only hold out." Then we got separated and I did not see them any more.

'By and by I saw an iron rod sticking out of the water. It was evidently attached to a larger piece of wreckage, and I determined to get there for it would give a hold that one could keep in spite of the big waves much easier than the way we were holdding on to a piece of square deck that wabbled every way with the waves. We had lots of trouble getting to it, but at last we did. There I held on to it for quite awhile, and then I noticed that every little while some barrels would come from under this piece of deck and go off into the darkness. I was afraid that all the barrels would get away, and then that the deck would sink on us. So I kept catching barrels, boxes, or anything that would float that came near, and I kept shoving them under the piece of deck. I took the heaviest things I could find because they would go down easiest. I also pulled away some of the canvas tarpaulin I found on the deck, and tied it around here and there to keep things more secure. All this time the waves were high, and a lot of the time I had to struggle with Mr. Cousineau, who held on to me around the waist, and said whenever I wanted him to catch hold of the deck instead that he felt safest that way.

RAT GOT ASHORE TOO.

'By and by there was a long piece of ceiling board floated by. I got it and told Mr. Cousineau that I was going to keep it. He asked me what for, and I told him to measure the depth of the water to find out when we were egtting near shore. He said, "What kind of a man are you, anyway?" I forgot to say that one part of the night I saw something dark that semed to be floating around through the water, now right up against me, then just behind me, and then on the other side, but it always kept right up against me. It was some little time before I discovered what it was because it was so dark that most of the time I could not even see Mr. Cousneau's face. Then I saw that it was a rat. It had been on the boat the same as we, and it was struggling for its life just as we were. Several times it was torn from the hold it got on my trousers, but it always fought its way back. It seemed to think that that was its best chance for safety. I may say that it got ashore alive with us, and it is probably on Sisters' Island yet.

"Did you see any women after the boat struck?' he was asked.

'No, I think they were all down in the kitchen with the stewardess. I think they were all drowned at the first, and never had a chance. There were two little girls only that were on the deck at the time the boat went over.'

Lower Part of the Boat Burst into Flames After Striking Shoal

Captain's Son Tells How He Strove in Vain to Help His Fainting Father.

Almost on the verge of nervous collapse, despite his splendid physique and strength, Lionel Leduc, son of the ill-fated captain of the 'Cecilia L.,' and one of the four survivors, told the story of the wreck and of his awful experiences in trying to reach the shore, at his home at Valleyfield, yesterday.

It was a little after five o'clock, he said, when a strong gale, which had been blowing from the south, changed to the north, bringing a blinding snowstorm, which shut in the doomed steamer. Soon after the gale increased in fury and suddenly veered round to the north-west and spun the vessel about. They were then between Beauharnois and Ile Perrot, and some five or six miles from shore. The waves became every moment higher, and the terrific gale carried away exposed portions of the vessel's upper works, whirling them away across the lake. Soon the boat ran on a shoal, and Captain Leduc realizing his terrible position, remarked: 'It is the end; we are in the hands of providence.' The captain was at the wheel at the time, and as he uttered the words he fainted dead away.

ALEX. GOSSELIN,
Wheelsman of the wrecked steamer, who was one of th four rescued.

Lionel succeeded in rousing him and put a life-belt about him, and next endeavored to quiet the passengers, amongst whom there was much confusion. He gave several of them life-belts, and lowered them into the water. By this time the boat was beginning to break up, and the lower part was in flames.

In the water, young Leduc describes how he tried to assist his father and Clovis de Bellefeuille, but neither was able to hold out, and were constantly dashed about, the storm still continuing. After some time he came upon the 'Cecilia L.'s' lifeboat, which had been swamped, with Gosselin clinging to it. They both succeeded with the help of the upturned boat, to keep their heads above water, and after drifting about in the darkness at last, about 10 o'clock, were washed ashore at Woodlands, where they were succored by Mrs. Ovila Marchand.

Leduc attributed the breaking-up of the vessel to the shifting of the heavy cargo when the craft spun around after striking the sand-bar.

RESCUING SURVIVORS

Two Exhausted Men on Island Taken Aboard.

Fortunately for E. S. Baillarge, an employee on the Lachine Canal, Montreal, and Felix Cousineau, Coteau du Lac, who drifted about on Lake St. Louis on a raft of wreckage and landed on the Ile des Soeurs on Saturday night, their cries of assistance were heard by Alex. Leonard, Chateauguay, and they were rescued. The two men had wandered from one end of the island to the other, and when, found they were at a point about two hundred yards from the Leonard's Hotel. Baillarge was completely exhausted, and nearly dead from exposure. Mr. Leonard and Mr. Wallace Black, a neighbor, when the cries of the men were heard, took a boat and rowed to the island, a distance of about six hundred feet. It was no small task to cross the river in inky darkness in the face of a tremenduous storm at ten at night. The two wreck victims were taken back in the boat. They were supplied with food and dry clothing, and after being thoroughly warmed beside a hot fire they were put to bed for the night.

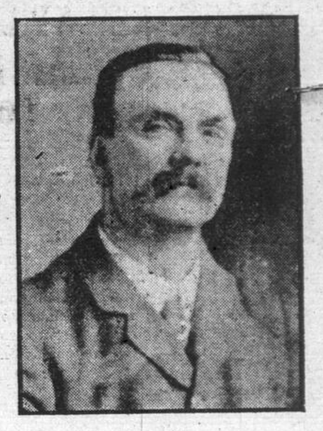
From the disconnected story they told drifted on a part of the deck for about six miles before they reached the island. They were three hours on the water. When they landed they were so cramped and benumbed by their confined position that they could hardly walk. They then set out across the island, and in about an hour reached the point where they were found. Baillarge was so exhausted that he dropped in his tracks. Mr. Leonard found him with his head on a stone and his body partly covered with water. Mr. Cousineau said that he and Baillarge were on the upper deck of the steamer at the time of her loss and were thrown in the water. They got hold of the wreckage. It was buoyed up with empty barrels, and on it was a box of groceries, which served as a seat.

CAPTAIN LEDUC HAD A HIGH REPUTATION

Sixty years of age, Captain Leduc had spent most of his years on the lakes and rivers. He was an experienced navigator, and among his friends he was considered one of the most skilful seamen in the port. For thirty-five years he had commanded a sailing boat, having sailed Lake Ontario for many years.

Captain Leduc left two sons, Victor, who lives at 2416 Esplanade avenue, and Maxim, of Blue Bonnets. A niece, Miss Gourdeau, also lives at Blue Bonnets.

The 'Cecilia L.' was almost a new boat, having been registered with the Customs Department, in April, 1911.



CAPTAIN LEDUC,
Who went down with his ship.

She was 90 feet long and 19 feet wide. The gross tonnage was 192 tons, and she drew about five feet of water. Her vertical 30 horse power engines would drive the vessel about ten miles per hour.

Mr. E. S. Baillarge, one of the rescued, is the timekeeper at the Lachine Canal. He lives at Cedars, and was on his way home when the accident occurred.

The cargo of the ship was worth about $20,000.

ONLY FOUR BODIES RECOVERED YET

Only four of the bodies of the twelve who perished at the wreck that occurred early Saturday morning had been recovered this morning. The victims proved to be Clovis Bellefeuil, of Valleyfield, an engineer on the 'Cecilia L.,' and Albertus Hebert, a deck-hand of the ill-fated ship.

PART OF THE WRECKAGE OF T HE 'CECILIAL' WASHED ASHORE ON NUN'S ISLAND.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops dropnings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

MISS WYLIE

WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS ON

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

Under the Auspices of the Montreal Local Council of Women on

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4th, AT 8.15 P.M.,

IN THE Y.M.C.A. HALL, (Drummond Street).

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

Tickets on Sale at 'Star' Branch Office, 45 Union Avenue.

The President, Officers and Council

—OF THE—

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society

—WILL BE—

"AT HOME"

AT THE SOCIETY'S HOME, 43 BELMONT PARK,

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER FOURTH

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWELVE,

8.30 TO 11.30 O'CLOCK.

AN ADDRESS WILL BE DELIVERED BY THE REV. DR. YOUNG.

204 St. James Street. C. W. KING, Hon. Sec.

GRACE CHURCH, MONTREAL

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE POINT ST. CHARLES BRANCH OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY WILL BE HELD IN GRACE CHURCH,

ON MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 4th

AN ADDRESS will be delivered by the Rev. PROFESSOR WELCH.

YOU ARE INVITED.

MONTREAL SAILORS' INSTITUTE

GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT

GIVEN BY

THE CREWS OF THE SHIPS IN PORT

ASSISTED BY

Mrs. A. F. C. ROSS, Soprano. Mr. FRED. CARTER, Basso.

R. W. REFORD, Esq., Pres., Board of Trade, Chairman.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5th, 1912.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS.

May be secured at Mr. C. M. Alexander's, 219 St. James Street.

His Majesty's Theatre.

MONTREAL OPERA COMPANY

Beginning MONDAY, Nov. 4th

Repertoire for First Week:

Monday and Saturday Evgs., AIDA. MM. Laffitte, Polese, Goddard, Cervi, Stroesco. Mmes. Amsden, Claessens, Choiseul.

Tuesday Evening, LOUISE. MM. Conrad, Huberty, Goddard, Stroesco, Grand. Mmes. Edwina, Courso, Riviere, Grand, Choiseul.

Wed. Evening, Popular Prices. LA BOHEME. MM. Sachetti, Montella, Cervi, Huberty, Marti. Mmes. Ferrabini, Barnes.

Thursday Evening HERODIADE. MM. Laffitte, Riddez, Goddard, Dufresne. Mmes. Amsden, Claessens, Choiseul.

Friday Evening, FAUST. MM. Conrad, Huberty, Grand, Carmes. Mmes. Edwina, Ingram, Deck.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3 P.M., ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

Seats Now Selling. No Telephone Order Taken.

Prices: Evenings, except Wednesday, $3.00 to 50c; Wednesday Evening: $1.50 to 25c; Concerts: $1.00 to 25c.

His Majesty's Theatre

MONTREAL OPERA COMPANY

Repertoire for This Week.

Mon. & Sat. Evgs., AIDA. MM. Laffitte, Polese, Goddard, Cervi, Stroesco. Mmes. Amsden, Claissens, Choiseul.

Tues. Evg., LOUISE. MM. Conrad, Huberty, Goddard, Stroesco, Grand. Mmes. Edwina, Courso, Riviere, Grand, Choiseul.

Wed. Evg. (Poplar Price.). LA BOHEME. MM. Sachetti, Montella, Cervi, Huberty, Marti. Mmes. Ferrabini, Barnes.

Thurs. Evg., HERODIADE. MM. Laffitte, Riddez, Goddard, Dufresne. Mmes. Amsden, Claissens, Choiseul.

Fri. Evg., FAUST. MM. Conrad, Huberty, Grand, Carmes. Mmes. Edwina, Ingram, Deck.

Sat. Aft. at 3; Orchestral Concert.

Prices. Evgs. except. Wed., 50c to $3; Wed. Evg., 25c to $1.50; Concerts, 25c to $1.

ART ASSOCIATION.

NEW GALLERY.

A Temporary Reading Room will be opened on WEDNESDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER inst., 9 a.m. until dusk. The Galleries will remain closed until further notice.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

To Be Closed at this Office During the Week Ending Nov. 9, 1912.

Nov.			
4	7.30	a.m.	Kron. Prinz. Cecilie, N. G. Lloyd.
• 4	6.00	p.m.	" Supply.
6	7.30	a.m.	Celtic, White Star.
• 6	6.00	p.m.	" Supply.
6	7.30	a.m.	La Provence, G. T. Atlantic.
• 6	6.00	p.m.	" Supply.

•Letters may be posted up to 6.00 p.m Other matter should be posted before 5.00 p.m.

••Parcels are forwarded by these steamers, latest time of mailing is Thursday evening for Friday, and 11.30 a.m. for Saturdays.

Letters for the above mails may be posted at Station 'B' up to within 15 minutes, and at Station 'C' up to within 30 minutes of the above mentioned hours of closing.

•Matter for registration close at 5.15 p.m.

•Letters for registration should be posted three-quarters of an hour before closing of mail.

FAIR; BECOMING MILDER.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—Pressure is highest over the Atlantic states, and low over the northern portion of the continent. Fine weather prevails generally, except in Northern Alberta, where light snow is falling.

Lakes and Georgian Bay—Strong southerly to southwesterly winds; fair and milder to-day and on Tuesday.

Ottawa, St. Lawrence Valleys and Gulf—Fresh to strong southwest to south winds; fair to-day and on Tuesday, and becoming milder.

Maritime—Fresh west to southwest wins; fair to-day and on Tuesday, milder.

Superior—Moderate to fresh south to west winds; generally fair to-day and on Tuesday.

All West—A few local snow flurries, but generally fair and moderately cold to-day and on Tuesday.

TEMPERATURES:

	8 a.m.	Highest Yesterday.	Lowest during night.
MONTREAL	34	42	28
Victoria	42	58	38
Calgary	26	44	22
Winnipeg	32	38	24
White River	—	—	—
Sault Ste. Marie	40	40	36
Toronto	38	40	30
Kingston	44	58	30
Ottawa	32	32	26
Quebec	30	32	22
St. John, N.B.	28	34	26
Halifax	32	34	24
St. John's, Nfld.	32	44	28
Detroit	40	42	38
New York	38	44	36

Washington, Nov. 4.—Forecast.

Eastern New York—Fair south, and cloudy north portion to-night and on Tuesday; warmer; moderat south and southeast winds.

New England—Fair and warmer to-night and on Tuesday; moderate south and southwest winds.

The Daily Witness

OFFICES:

CORNER CRAIG AND ST. PETER STREETS.

ADVERTISING AND SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT, MAIN 4030.

EDITORIAL, MAIN 4091.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

'Daily Witness'	12 mos.	$3.00
'Weekly Witness'	12 mos.	1.00
'World Wide'	12 mos.	1.50
'Northern Messenger'	12 mos.	.40

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles, also for Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islanads, Fiji, Gamola, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad, Tobago, Turk's Island and Zanzibar.

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands; 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy. No extra postage in the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows:—'Daily Witness,' $6.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10c extra.

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $2.00 per annum.

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage of or injure the readers, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them. It is, of course, impossible to know much about mining advertising, which offers probably the most speculative, and, therefore, the most risky of all investments. The great chances of gain are balanced by the great chances of loss, and no one should invest in a very speculative property more than he can afford to lose.

D.L.Q. 1 N.M. 8 NOVEMBER F.Q. 16 F.M. 24

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1912.

A plaster three inches long on a shaven spot on the crown is not so fetching as a sympathetic vote puller as a bullet in the waist, but it is more recent and to an audience more in evidence. Mr. Wilson for a time realized the repression put upon him by his lively opponent's great mishap. Indeed perhaps no party lost anything by the silencing of criminations and the suppression of recriminations which resulted from that unhappy event. The Democratic leader now enters the last lap of the race as nearly matched as he would like to be in point of personal interestingness with the doughty rider, who is practically speaking his only personal opponent—that is the only one with whom he has any votes in question. Any voters who fall away from Mr. Taft's orthodox stand-pat ranks have their choice between these two reformers, while those detached radicals who have outrun the constitution—and their name is legion—can balance in their minds whether they will support the substantial advantage of a reduced tariff as represented by Mr. Wilson or the vagaries of impossible direct legislation by the people, espoused by Mr. Roosevelt. No one can foretell the result. But in times past saving common-sense has usually, after the long and thorough process of indoctrination secured by a presidential election, ruled the vote. Mr. Taft's candidature has likewise suffered a shock in the loss by death of the vice-presidential candidate. That will not even leave a blank on the ballot paper as the voters do not vote for the candidates directly but for state electors pledged to the various party tickets. The death of Mr. Sherman will not probably influence any votes. It is the first of the sacrifices of life which Moloch usually claims with short delay from the ranks of those who fight presidential battles.

THE MAP OF EUROPE.

The agreement of the great Powers of Europe when their allies were threatening war was reached on the principle that the map of Europe would not be permitted to be changed, whatever the results of a war. The envoys of the Powers went to the Balkan capitals and shouted this into the ears of such of them as each could best hope to influence. Of all these influences, possibly the greatest was that of Russia over Montenegro, whose government she subsidizes. Russia's representative did his best at the tiny court of King Nicolas. The answer was the precipitating of the clans of the Black Mountains on northern Albania without waiting for the other allies. It is probable that had the old king wished ever so much to prevent this he could not have done it. Things had gone too far. The heather being thus on fire, and Turkey, realizing what would follow, wisely took the initiative and herself declared war against the allies who were ranged on every side of her waiting for the word 'go.' The fortunes of the war are acknowledged by all Europe to have made waste-paper of the decree on which they had all managed to agree.

A new pact must now be come to between them if some of them are not to get out of hand and spread the blaze into the wider world. This time it should be one which it is within their own power to fulfil. France has declared for territorial disinterestedness as the watchword under which they might easily sit together on a kind of Olympus and adjudicate between the allied victors in such manner as best to satisfy the aspirations of the people. To this proposal it is said that Austria and Germany dissent. It would, indeed, be hard for either of them to claim territorial disinterestedness, seeing that the designs of Austria upon Macedonia and of Germany upon Asia Minor, Syria and the Euphrates valley have been the common talk of the world for at least a generation. What Germany's relations with the remainder of the Turkish power may be, is, not exactly, in question at present. She would probably like very much to renew her old pose as champion of the Sublime Porte, making her friendship as much of a protectorate as possible. She has had something of a set back in that role through the success of the Young Turk movement, with which she had no sympathy. It is Great Britain rather than Germany that has been looked to by the Turks as a friend in the time of her distress.

As for Austria any enlargement of her empire would be intolerable to those over whom her rule would be extended, to whom it would be more galling than that of Turkey, and it is probable that in their present temper the allies would cleave together and resist such aggression with the same recklessness of life and treasure that has characterized their onslaught on Turkey. Whether, exhausted as they are, they could hold their own none can tell. But to hold their own and what they are now making their own they would probably fight to a finish. By the treaty of Berlin, Austria was accorded the Sanjak of Novi Bazar along with Bosnia and Herzegovina for policing purposes. But she retired from it some years ago—and probably wisely—as every mile she extends her power down those hostile defiles, the weaker that power becomes. The same weakening result would follow any extension now. Indeed, any effort at extension would bring into question the territory she has already annexed, and might, should her fate in any degree resemble that of Turkey, result not in adding territory, but in subtracting it. To put Austria in the same category with Turkey may at the moment seem absurd; but Turkey's chief service of weakness would be equally, if not still more, a weakness to Austria, namely, the hatred of the populations sought to be subdued.

THE REIGN OF LAW.

In all nature the most notable fact is the reign of law. Human society comes nearest to the plan of its environment when law reigns. Probably the most important thing that the schools can teach is the principle of obedience and submission to law. To accomplish this, two things are necessary—that the government should be firm and that the regulations and the administration should be benign. Yet it is almost an accepted maxim with moralists that a bad government is better than none. In a country founded on a revolt from governmental authority, in which glorification of that revolt is the central moral theme of school readers and school exercises from generation to generation, one must perhaps expect that a certain sense of heroism will attach to every defiance of authority. Contempt for law is the natural fruit of such a spirit. The 'recall'—that is to say, the deposition of judges who administer justice according to law, but whose judgments do not please the people—is its latest Rooseveltian demand. In the United States it has come to be looked for that, in case of any controversy between a scholar and school authority, the average parent will side with the scholar. Punishments are reduced by strict regulation to a minimum, leaving teachers in serious cases without recourse.

A shocking usage has crept into some of the schools out of the colleges of forming oathbound fraternities, and, among the girls, what they call 'sororities,' which meet in secrecy to make mysteries, and, we may be sure, not seldom to plan follies. A school in Chicago which made a rule against such organizations got a letter from the mother of one of the girls asking that an exception be made in the case of her daughter, on the ground that, once a sorority girl, a 'sorority girl for life.' To have reversed the rule in this case would have been equivalent to giving a charter of perpetuity to the very organization against which the rule was directed. Just think what a hideous life bondage that child had probably entered upon, if one could imagine her years afterwards taking that silly oath seriously. One has only to remember the ingenuous, open-hearted good-will of his school fellows, and then to trace the devious paths into which some of them fell, in not much later life, to realize that one must be free to revise school companionships. Among the forty-two girls in the secret society in question, even if all were noble minded and pure, it is almost certain that, in the intricacies of Chicago marital relations, there would in time soon to come be some that could not be consorted with. In practice the terrible school oath would probably be forgotten under changed circumstances; so much the more the moral injury of having taken it. Meantime, there would be certain to be mischief in the silly secret caballing that would form the mysteries, for where there is secrecy one must do something that needs to be kept secret.

In a high school, or, as we should say academy, in the vicinity of New York, a rule of the school board came into force that no boy should be put upon a school team for competition with other schools who fell below eighty percent in his school marks. We must presume this standard to have been one that might fairly be required of every pupil that was not mentally defective. There was a revolt in the school, which culminated in a message to the school board that, if it did not hold a meeting to-morrow evening and rescind the rule, the scholars would go on strike on Monday morning, and would be joined in the strike by the boys and girls of the grammar school. The New York 'Tribune' surmises that the infants of the 'kindergarten will also take up the 'sacred cause of academic freedom. The board should have small difficulty in deciding. The schools in that state are very generously supported by the taxpayers. The money is appropriated not for training the people in football, but for their intellectual education. It is for the board, which represents the taxpayers, to see to the attainment of that result. In any case, no worse lesson could be taught those pupils than they would learn from a successful youthful dictation to constituted authority. We hail the Boy Scout movement as being in its conception and we hope, to a considerable extent, in achievement, the antithesis of all this.

PICKS POWER FROM THE AIR.

A remarkable scene took place in the legislature of Arizona this spring when the lawmakers enthusiastically voted for the parole of a certain convict in the State penitentiary, granting a leave of absence for thirty days and by means of private contributions raising a fund to defray his expenses to Washington, D.C., and return.

The prisoner, Roy J. Meyers, is now serving a three and a half year sentence, but in spite of the fact that he bears the stigma of a convicted law breaker, he has demonstrated that a convict can be a useful member of society. During his imprisonment he perfected an electrical device of such original character as to arouse feelings of wonder and scepticism until experts had seen it in actual operation. It is a device to draw electricity from the atmosphere for light and power, and the thirty day parole was granted in order that the inventor might protect his rights through the patent office at Washington.

With the acquiescence of the legislature, Governor Hunt granted the parole and the prisoner was allowed to go free without any guard or any assurance but his word of honor that he would return. Two days before the period had elapsed, Meyers again presented himself before the governor, having accomplished his mission, and then returned to the penitentiary at Florence, where he continues to serve his sentence.

This, in brief, is the picturesque story which has called attention of the civilized world to a newly discovered electrical genius, and to another feature of the case which is of equal importance and human interest; namely, the enlightened policy pursued by our youngest State in its treatment of convicts.

Meyers' chance came when Governor George W. B. Hunt chose as superintendent of the penitentiary at Florence a man of very different type from the political hanger-on who too often fills such a position. 'Big Bob' Sims was a business man of advanced views, and was chosen for the position because of his knowledge of human nature and his executive ability.

One of the progressive steps he took was to abolish the stripes in the penitentiary, and to adopt a much less rigorous confinement of the inmates. The 'honor system' with the co-operation of Governor Hunt, was inaugurated.

Before entering the prison, Meyers had already applied for various patents, among them one for an improved trolley head which prevents the trolley wheel from jumping the wire. Meyers had a conference with Superintendent Sims and Parole Clerk Sanders, and it was to these gentlemen that the inventor first explained the principles of his new device for securing electrical energy from the air. The officials were willing to give the man an opportunity to develop his plan and a little wooden building outside the walls was turned over to Meyers and was fitted up as a workshop and a laboratory. The first demonstration of the new apparatus was made shortly thereafter, the electricity drawn from the atmosphere being used to spark the gas engines of the pump house, and although the device was crude yet it did the work, and removed the doubts of his friends. Further development of the 'absorber' followed, and his second model was constructed, and developed eight volts.—From 'Picks Power from the Air,' in November 'Technical World Magazine.'

THE ATTITUDE OF THE VENUS DE MILO.

There has always been considerable discussion concerning the attitude of the 'Venus of Milo,' when it was intact. M. Ravaisson gained considerable fame by his attempted restorations. Now M. Jean Alcard, writing in the 'Revue Hebdomadaire,' has put an end to all discussion. He has in his possession written evidence which puts the matter beyond all question. Briefly his article amounts to the following. When the statue was discovered at Milo in 1820 the foreigners who first saw it were two French officers, named Dumont D'Urville and Matterer. These officers left behind them two reports (hitherto unpublished), wherein they clearly state that the statue, though constructed of two blocks, was intact. The left arm raised an apple in the air, while the right clasped the girdle. This is the attitude of the Venus.

There were reasons of State why these facts should not previously have been disclosed. Naturally, when they arrived at Constantinople the two officers made an urgent request to M. Marcellus, the secretary of the French Embassy, that he should acquire the work for the French nation. Accordingly M. Marcellus sent a boat for it. On May 23, 1820, the 'Estafette' anchored off Milo beside a brig sailing under the Turkish flag, which had anticipated the French and had already embarked the lower part of the statue; while a number of natives were busy removing the remainder. Relying upon the promise made to the officers, the French sailors proceeded to take possession of the whole by force. In the struggle the block was upset, and the Venus lost its arms. The official version of the Conservator of the Louvre makes no reference at all to the arms, but explains some of the mutilations of the torso by saying that the statue suffered rough handling by porters. But this diplomatic version was only designed to hush up the struggle that took place at Milo. It is now finally discredited.—'Westminster Gazette.'

NOTES ON THE WAR

BY CAPTAIN J. REID, R.E. (T.)

Monday morning.

Exigencies of space at my disposal on this page have prevented me referring ere this to the honor conferred upon me by a deputation of leading Greek citizens here in order to assure me of the whereabouts of the Greek fleet.

* * *

The moment was most auspicious for their arrival, for the news had just been ticked off the wire of Lieut. Vothis's gallant deed in Salonika harbor. The young naval officer deserves the full mead of praise in so cleverly dodging the searchlights whilst passing under the muzzles of the big guns of the big fort at the gulf's entrance. It was a daring deed of dashing seamanship quite up to British style.

* * *

I wish the quarry which presented its broadside while at anchor in Salonika's free seaport to his deadly torpedo had been a somewhat fresher one. It was the prehistoric battleship 'Feth-i-Bulend,' launched in 1870, a valuable relic to the naval student of the smart fighting craft of forty-two years ago; displacement, 2,301 tons, plus the hundred-ton of barnacles and seaweed clinging to her bottom; re-boilered 1903. Crew, 220.

* * *

At anchor beside her was a Russian cruiser (name not given, though I have an idea she was a good fighting, big-sized craft), but Lieut. Vothis was cool-headed enough to discriminate in that suppressed moment of glorious life which was to rest on the harbor's mud. Oh! Lieut. Vothis, why were you so consummately cool? Why did you not sink the Russian, too, in the excusable confusion and hurry of the moment! The Royal George would have had his Russian allowance docked, but that would only have added additional intensity to my joy!

* * *

The sea lords of the Turkish Admiralty are very indignant over their loss, and if it is still possible for them to communicate with Salonika, the sappers working Karabun fort's searchlights will assuredly suffer. The fond associations of the 'Feth-i-Bulend' to these sea lords were old, as one of the original ships of the Ottoman navy, and not purchased recently under compulsion at second hand price from the German naval scrap market at Hamburg. All which demonstrates that warships as a navy to a nation which possesses no seamen to fight them with is only a laughable farce.

* * *

None the less, it does not detract from Lieut. Vothis' brilliant enterprise, and I warmly congratulated the pleased deputation of his countrymen. If only the Greek navy now proceeded to Dedeagatch, and seized the railway district there, it would perhaps justify the remark of one of the deputa- maybe not far off, captain, when Engtion to me as he left: 'The day is land (he said England, and not Great Britain) will be glad of the help of the Greek navy!'

* * *

Nasty knock that. He must be a subscriber to your contemporary. Well, we can't refuse a friend, so when the time comes our 'Invincible' and 'Indomitable' fliers (now nearing Malta, take a note of that) will just require to heave a rope, and tow them into action behind them.

* * *

Every man to his taste. You will not make fine sailors of landsmen. But on land Bulgar and Turk have shown themselves on the Plain of Thrace to be the greatest fighters History has regarded upon her battlefields.

* * *

To review and criticise fully the events of the past week's desperate fighting on the lines between Lule-Burgas and Visa, however fascinating a task, would occupy many columns. Let me therefore summarise.

* * *

The Turkish army after having its right flank turned at Kirk-Kilisseh on Thursday, Oct. 24th, using Bunarhissar as a pivot swung round its centre and left flank down southwards to Lule-Burgas, on the Erkene River, facing due west. The right at Bunarhissar was carried round to Visa and Midia; and a strong force now Demotika way crossed the Erkene and protected the left flank at Lule-Burgas.

* * *

The fighting at Kirk-Kilisseh was on (Monday) 21, 22, 23 and 24 Oct. The fighting at Lule-Burgas (Monday) 28, 29, 30, 31 Oct., the same days a week later. The distance covered by the Bulgarians from Kirk-Kilisseh to Lule-Burgas is 25 miles, air line.

* * *

I am glad to find to my thorough satisfaction that the semi-official Bulgarian reports carefully kept by me of the first three days' fighting at Lule-Burgas were lies. The Turkish Constantinople telegrams stating successes were correct. On Monday, 28, the Bulgarian's general assault was heavily repulsed. Tuesday, 29, general bombardment; Bulgarians heavily reinforced. Wednesday, 30, general assault again delivered; again badly repulsed. Thursday, 31, Turks summon reserves from Chorlu, 30 miles in rear. Bulgarians assault for third time and at dusk carry Lule-Burgas. Meantime, the Turks to the north jeopardize the Bulgarian centre and left wing at Babajick Kula, Bunar-hissar, which are taken and re-taken, at the point of the bayonet. Such is the abbreviated story.

* * *

It was touch and go with Bulgaria. But then Turkish-asiatics as fighters will hang to their entrenchments, and this is the grave of tactics. No counter-attack was delivered by the Turkish forces over the Erkene towards the Bulgarian's right rear before Lule-Burgas. The Turkish reserves at Chorlu 30 miles in rear of the centre were in force ready to be moved to the point endangered on the left, centre or right. They were turned promptly to Lule Burgas. The Turkish defensive strategy was correct enough.

* * *

I am glad Mr. Donohoe, of the 'Daily Chronicle' was at Lule-Burgas to tell us how these reserves came up by rail. The roofs of the carriages were covered by reservists who roped themselves on top for better security. Some by road had thrown away their knapsacks to hurry up quicker, and join in the fighting devilry.

* * *

From Lule-Burgas to Kavak Dere and Bunarhissir it was 'in-fighting' i.e. bayonet work. Rifles and bayonets were borrowed by some reservists from wounded soldiers. Babajick Kula a position north of Lule-Burgas was carried by the Turks and this significant sentence appears :'The fighting there was of a desperate character, with no quarter asked or given.'

* * *

Why then with such bayonet fighters were the Turks beaten down? Bad field artillery. I was patiently reading between the lines of Kirk-Kilisseh's retreat for this result. The Turks have mainly the Krupp breech loader of the 1870 pattern, antiquated in their last campaign of 1897. How can it command the quick firing recoil tube field gun batteries of the Bulgarians. The Turkish defences were smothered by their rafale of furious shrapnel fire. It is an object lesson. War material must be up-to-date, and of the best, the very best.

* * *

So now my old friend, John Turk, after the way you 'tuk on'—as Privit Terence Mulvaney puts it for he could use the 'baynit' like yourself—I am not ashamed to express my friendship, you are suing for peace! It delights me to think your officials have approached the Old Country first, before telling the Germans or Austrians. You at anyrate appreciate her silent strength and honesty of purpose.

TURKISH INFANTRY IN CONSTANTINOPLE

VALOIS BOATING CLUB 'AT HOME.'

Invitations have been issued by the president and members of the Valois Boating Club for an 'At Home' to be held at Victoria Hall, Westmount, on Friday evening, Nov. 15th.

In view of the successful season which this most enterprising club is now terminating, it is only fair to assume that this, their last function, will be quite as enjoyable as the many which have preceded it.

FREE LIBRARIES FOR ALL CITIZENS ARE BEING PLANNED

A General Scheme, to Include Both Catholics and Protestants, Perfectly Feasible, Experts Declare.

CO-OPERATION BY EXISTING INSTITUTIONS WOULD GIVE NEUCLEUS FOR THE BEST SYSTEM IN THE DOMINION.

A free library for Montreal, with branches in every district equal to those of any up-to-date city in the United States or Great Britain—how does this sound to Montrealers?

Such a scheme is possible. Montreal has already a magnificent nucleus for it. All that is needed is prompt action by the right people, and a spirit of co-operation on the part of existing institutions.

This is the verdict of some influential citizens who are much concerned for the public welfare, and who, after giving this problem of the public library serious attention, have drawn up a tentative plan for a free library system.

There was a modest little library exhibit at the Child Welfare Exhibition, with books which children and grown up people were allowed to examine, and some demonstratoins as to how a public library should be conducted.

MONTREALERS ARE HUNGRY FOR BOOKS.

There were some children who came to that exhibit, and started reading the books. They stood there, book in hand, and amid all the noise and distraction of the big crowds at the exhibition, they remained absorbed in their books. They read until they were tired; they returned the next day, and started the same book where they had left off. And when they had finished one book they started another, some children reading several books in this uncomfortable way during the exhibition.

These children are typical of vast sections of Montreal's population of over 600,000. Montrealers are hungry for the recreation and the knowledge to be gained from good books—and nothing in an adequate and organized way is done to satisfy that hunger.

Lok at the population in the north end of the city—a huge, highly-intelligent population. There is not a single library worthy of the name in the whole of that district. Country places are better off than the people in this portion of Canada's greatest city in the matter of library facilities, because country places can take advantage of McGill's library system.

Strictly speaking, the north end of Montreal is not eligible for the benefits of that travelling library system, but so hungry are the people there for books that some exceptions have been made, and for some time past half a dozen of the McGill travelling libraries have been going the rounds there. But this is only a drop in the bucket—just enough to emphasize the need.

THE STUMBLING BLOCK FOR FREE LIBRARIES.

There is no secret about the one great stumbling block in the way of free public libraries in Montreal. It is the Index Expurgatorius. The theory is that the Roman Catholic population would never be allowed by the Church to patronize a public library in which there were books which the Church forbids the faithful to read. On the other hand no library for Protestants could be considered as meeting the needs of Protestants which did not contain some books not countenanced by the Roman Catholic Church.

The difficulty seems insuperable. But is it? Any adequate public library system for Montreal would, of necessity, consist of a central organization, with branches all over the city. Our population is pretty well grouped as to nationality. Why not, say the experts, make the branches for the different localities suit the needs of the predominant nationality of each locality? Thus a library consisting of books not a single one of which was banned by the church could be situated in the French districts. And in the districts where the English-speaking are largely massed the selection of books could be made to contain all the literature suited to an English-speaking population.

THE USE OF BOOKS ON THE INDEX.

It might be objected that as many French would be living in localities where libraries for the English-speaking were planted, they would use those libraries and possibly borrow books that are on the Index.

To this objection the reply is that the same possibility exists in Montreal at the present day. Any person, English or French, can borrow books from the libraries now existing, or from any of the libraries of the booksellers. They can buy or borrow any book that takes their fancy.

The same control which the church exercises over the reading of the faithful now could be exercised if free libraries existed. Either the faithful could be instructed to go only to certain branches, or there could be a system by which they easily ascertain at any branch whether books they desired were on the Index.

The present time is a crucial one in this question of free libraries, because some of the existing institutions are reaching a climax in their careers.

ORGANIZATIONS WHICH MIGHT CO-OPERATE.

For instance, there is the Mechanics' Institute. That organization has recently come into the possession of $320,000 by the sale of its building, and the question of providing a new building and of entering on an enlarged sphere of usefulness is one that must soon be settled.

Then there is the Fraser Institute The site of that Institute is rapidly increasing in value, and new eras of usefulness seem to be possible to it.

The Natural History Society is another institution in a state of transition. Its utility could be great increased if it were co-ordinated with a central scheme.

McGill University is drawing closer and closer to the life and problems of the city all the time. Its authorities are anxious that its magnificent library should be made more use of by the public than is at present, and although it could not cater to popular reading, it has 225,000 volumes which might be accessible for reference work.

In addition there is the civic library, which is at present such a small restricted affair that during September, 75 books were exchanged, as against about 20,000 in the Fraser Institute. There is talk now of increasing the usefulness of the civic library.

All these activities, working really to the same end, are scattered and disunited. But the citizens who are giving consideration to this matter maintain that if these institutions could be brought together they would form the nucleus of a free library organization that could soon become the best in the Dominion.

THE LATE C. H. WALTERS.

Funeral of One of Montreal's Pioneer Business Men Took Place To-day.

With the death of Mr. Chas. H. Walters, at his residence, 2703 Park avenue, on November 1st, passed one of Montreal's pioneer business men. For half a century he has been active in the

THE LATE MR. CHAS. H. WALTERS, Who was buried this afternoon.

commercial life of this city, taking a prominent part in the organization of many well known mercantile institutions.

Mr. Walters was a native Canadian, and was educated at the Model School, Montreal. He commenced his commercial career with Curvillier and Co., who for many years occupied the 'Curvillier Block,' upon the ground of which the Board of Trade Building now stands. In 1868 he became a partner in the firm, and in 1878 when the senior partner, Mr. Maurice Curvillier retired, Mr. Walters began business on his own account. He has long been identified with a number of industrial enterprises and was a director and one of the original promoters of the old City Omnibus Co., and the Montreal Petroleum Refining Co. He was one of the first who, with John Douglas and Co., attempted the manufacture of lamp chimnies and glass bottles. In 1874 he was appointed a Justice of the Peace and has been a member of the Montreal Board of Trade since 1861.

The deceased was in his sixty-ninth year, and is survived by his wife, one daughter, Miss Lily Walters, and two sons, Mr. H. McDonald Walters, of Ottawa, and Mr. Chas. L. Walters, Westmount.

The funeral took place from his residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

RANG FIRE ALARM FOR MERE SPITE

Mary Doyle Stayed Around After She Brought Out the Brigade.

The reason she gave the fire alarm when there was no fire, declared Mary Doyle, when questioned at police headquarters yesterday, was because she had a spite against the firemen and wished to get revenged on them.

When the firemen arrived, the young woman was still on the scene. When charged by the firemen as the one who gave the false alarm, she admitted it. She was brought to the Craig Street East police station, where she gave her address as 217 De Salaberry street.

TORONTO WOMAN TOOK CHLOROFORM.

Toronto, Nov. 4.—Mrs. Julia Williams, 30 years old, who with her husband occupied apartments at 72 Ann street, died yesterday, at St. Michael's Hospital, from the effects of choloroform. The chief coroner decided that an inquest would not be necessary.

The young woman had been brooding over some matters, the nature of which she would not divulge, for some time.

She was found lying on the floor by her husband, who had her removed to the hospital, where it was found that her case was hopeless. She had been married only a few months.

JUDGE HELPED GUILTY MEN

Some Strange Stories Develop in Trial of Dynamite Conspirators

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 4.—Extracts from the 'Iron Workers' Union Magazine' concerning a demand made upon the American Federation of Labor to raise a tax of one cent a month on all its members to unionize Los Angeles, Cal., three years before James B. McNamara, a brother of the secretary of the Iron Workers' Union, blew up the Los Angeles 'Times' building, were read by the Government at the 'dynamite conspiracy' trial on Saturday.

One abstract was a copy of a resolution adopted by the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers in September, 1907. It asserted that Los Angeles was 'a breeding place for strike-breakers of all crafts and trades,' and added: 'If unionism is crushed in Los Angeles it will be but a short time before the same methods are applied to other cities. The struggle is national in scope and should be financed by the American Federation of Labor.'

Many letters which, the Government charged, implicates the forty-five men now on trial were read by District Attorney Charles W. Miller.

A letter by William Bernhardt, of Cincinnati, was quoted by Mr. Miller, as follows:

'I wish to say that the traveller turned over on the Granger job. One killed and one injured. They accuse the bridgeman of putting acid on the cables. Some of our men have been arrested. I have footed some of the bills personally. Now, if some stranger could come around and ditch the balance I am pretty sure the jig is up. I have gotten all of our men off, but the judge said, "For God's sake don't let this bunch come around here again, or I'll have to do something."'

NEW YORK'S NEW MYSTERY

Woman's Body Found in Bathroom Loaded With Gas Fumes.

New York, Nov. 4.—A woman's body, nude, with bruises on the hips, was found in a half-sitting position in a bath-tub in a Harlem apartment house last night. It was identified as that of Miss Anna M. Varauken, 32 years old, a stenographer. In a pocket-book, which had evidently belonged to the woman, were letters written by relatives living in Schenectady, dated from 1910 up to a month ago.

When the body was found the bathroom was filled with gas fumes. The coroner said he was not satisfied that the woman met death by asphyxiation, however.

An aged man, who was supposed by neighbors to be Miss Vanauken's father, was missing from the apartment.

MENACE OF COAL FAMINE

Commerce Commission Thinks Situation Serious. and Calls for Relief

Washington, Nov. 4. — Shortage of freight cars, the menace of a coal famine, and industrial paralysis in some parts of the country, have become so serious that the Interstate Commerce Commission has proposed to shippers and railways drastic recommendations for its relief, with a thinly veiled intimation that should they fail to remedy the situation the commission itself would find a way to do so.

'The condition is acute,' declared Commissioner Franklin Lane, who for several weeks has been conducting an inquiry. 'Great institutions of the country—the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, for instance—are practically out of fuel and cannot get it because there are no cars for its transportation. If an immediate remedy is not found, people in parts of this country will be freezing to death because of their inability to get coal.'

The car shortage is said to have been found to be due in part to delay in unloading cars, the slow movement of freight cars, and failure of railways to return cars to the lines owning them. In the latter case it is said railways hold cars, paying a nominal charge for their use. This the commission denounces as 'nothing less than theft.' The investigation of slow movement of freights developed that a freight car averaged about twenty miles a day, and that while one was moving thirteen were standing still.

'FANATICAL MILITANTS'

'Bobs' Spoke for Them, Says International Arbitration League

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 4.—'Bobs' speech at Manchester, which directly declared that Germany would strike England the moment she was fully prepared, continues to attract undiminished comment.

Ever since its delivery a fortnight ago, the 'Daily Mail' has published a summary of the speech daily. The International Arbitration League, however, carried a resolution denouncing the speech, declaring 'Bobs' speaks only for a small section of the fanatical militarists, whose violent language measures their failure to place the yoke of conscription on the shoulders of the British people.

A gathering of the German colony in Manchester on Saturday condemned the speech, begging their friends in Germany to understand that 'Bobs' words did not reflect the opinion of the great majority of Englishmen.

MONTREAL CO.'S BIG BUY IN BRANTFORD

Brantford, Nov. 4.—One of the biggest industrial deals ever recorded in Brantford was completed here on Saturday, when the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, of Montreal, acquired the Pratt & Letchworth Company, Limited, of this city. The company, which will retain its present name, thus becomes a purely Canadian concern, as the Bradley interests of Buffalo, have practically relinquished their holdings in the Brantford works to the Drummond interests of Montreal, which control the Canadian Car & Foundry Company.

Extensive alterations are now in progress at the factory here in order to increase the output. The company at present has five hundred men on the pay roll.

THE ONLY SURVIVOR.

New York, Nov. 4.—A. H. Bull & Company, part owners of the schooner 'John Maxwell,' which was pounded to pieces on the Hatteras shoals, received word Sunday that the vessel's captain, Frederick Godfrey, had been washed ashore clinging to a piece of wreckage. Although Captain Godfrey suffered from his long hours of exposure, he is expected to live as the only survivor of the crew of seven men aboard the 'John Maxwell' when she struck on Friday night while bound from Norfolk to Savannah.

KILLED WHEN AUTO. PLUNGED INTO CREEK.

Harriman, Tenn., Nov. 4.—T. S. Brice, a lumberman of Detroit, was killed when an automobile in which he was riding with J. B. Little, of Harriman, plunged into a creek near Kingston, Tenn., on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Little was not seriously hurt.

BIG TAX COLLECTIONS.

The total collection of taxes at the City Hall on Saturday was $1,073,000. It was the last day allowed for the collection of the property tax at par. Interest at the rate of five percent per annum will be charged on all overdue accounts from now on. The Canadian Pacific Railway paid $155,000; the Grand Trunk, $74,000; the Windsor Hotel, $32,000; the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, $12,000, and the Estate Rodier, $13,000.

The Rev. Professor Welsh will address the Bible Society meeting in Grace Church Lecture Room this evening.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY TRIMMED R. M. C.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—No faster game of football has been played in Toronto this season than that in which the Toronto University fourteen defeated the team from the Royal Military college at Kingston by a score of 35 to 1 on Saturday afternoon at 'Varsity stadium. The Toronto team won because its line was heavier and the backs more experienced. The cadets tackled like fiends at shoetop level and with deadly effect, but failed to stop the Toronto trick plays, which time and again sent a man away for twenty or thirty yards through the middle of the scrimmage. Each team scored big successes on the extended passing play, but the superior dodging ability of Cuzner and Campbell over that of the R.M.C. backs, resulted in longer runs for Toronto than Cadets.

Many substitutions were made during the game by both sides, a comparatively slight injury serving to incapacitate a man from following the rapid pace at which the match progressed. The line-up:

'Varsity—Full back, Gage; right half, Cuzner; left half, Webster; centre half, Gonter; quarter, Campbell; scrimmage, Pierce, Bell, Brown; wings, Sinclair, Clark, German, Taylor, Cory, Clarkson.

Royal Military College—Full back, Galt; right half, Barwick; centre half, Carruthers; left half, Lawson; quarter, Blackstock (captain); scrimmage, Wilkins, Matthews, Ross; wings, Genron, Roberts, , Greenwood, Storm, Dobbie, Fry.

Referee—Griffith, Toronto.

VETERANS WILL SEE SIR LOMER GOUIN

Fenian Raiders Want Pension of Hundred Dollars a Year.

A large and demonstrative meeting of the Incorporated Association of Fenian Raid Veterans, convened at 1007A St. Andre street, yesterday. After discussing local affairs it was decided to communicate with Sir Lomer Gouin, to remind him of his promise some four years since, that when the Ottawa Government had settled with them, the Provincial Government of Quebec would not demand the Ontario Government in asking the veterans. The Association will also seek interview with Mr. Borden, Mr. W. T. White and Colonel Hughes in regard to a pension of $100 per annum.

OVERSEES CLUB INITIATION.

The Overseas Club will hold the first meeting of the season and initiation for new members, at St. George's Home, corner of Mansfield and Lagauchetiere streets, at 8 p.m., on Wednesday next. Matters of the coming season will be discussed.

FIRES TAKE TOLL OF LIFE

Detroit, Nov. 4.—Fire that broke out Saturday night on the third floor of T. B. Rayl & Company's hardware store, Woodward avenue and Congress street in the heart of the downtown section, did approximately $100,000 damages before it was under control. Thousands of evening shoppers were attracted by the flames and the streets were filled for several blocks around. Several women fainted in the crush and were taken away in patrol waggons.

St. Louis, Nov. 4.—The second body found in the ruins of the Berlin Hotel, destroyed by fire, was identified through jewellery as that of Mrs. Helen Harrington-Shepard - Conley-Abeles, former actress and divorced wife of James Abeles, son of a wealthy St. Louis family. The body was first identified as that of Mrs. C. K. McFadden, a guest in the hotel, and to-night the ruins were searched for Mrs. McFadden's body, as she has not been seen since the fire.

Mrs. McFadden lived in a room adjoining Mrs. Abeles, and that part of the building collapsed soon after the fire started.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 4.—Fire of an unknown origin destroyed the Parker buggy plant, and the H. P. Ousler Foundry in Suffolk, Va., entailing a loss of $100,000. An explosion of dynamite in the foundry drove many people from their homes, but no one was injured.

London, Nov. 4.—Three girls are believed to have perished and eight were badly injured early Saturday morning in a fire which broke out in the stores of John Barker Company in Kensington. Several girls who were sleeping on the premises were rescued with difficulty.

NEWSBOY KNOCKED DOWN BY AN AUTO

Jacob Cohen, a newsboy, met with a close call at the corner of St. Catherine and Windsor streets last Saturday night, when he was knocked down by an automobile driven by Joe Beaudry, of 293 St. Andre street. Cohen dashed across St. Catherine street between two westbound street cars, and not seeing the approaching auto, ran right into it, and was lucky to escape with nothing worse than a severe shaking, a bruised knee, and a good fright.

'The newsboys of the city are very reckless,' said the traffic-policeman on duty, 'and it is a wonder that more accidents do not occur.'

How He Escaped An Operation

And Was Completely Cured of Piles of 14 Years' Standing by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. Chas. Beauvais.

Doctors say that about one person in every four suffers more or less from piles, and who can imagine a more annoying, torturing, disagreeable ailment?

After trying a few treatments without success, and as the ailment grows worse, the medical doctor is consulted. An operation, he says, is necessary. You think of the suffering, expense and risk to life itself, and hesitate before taking such a step.

In many thousands of such cases Dr. Chase's Ointment has made thorough and lasting cures. Read this letter for the proof.

Mr. Charles Beauvais, a well-known citizen of St. Jean, Que., writes:—"For 14 years I suffered from chronic piles, and considered my case very serious. I was treated by a celebrated doctor who could not help me and ordered a surgical operation as the only means of relief.

"However, I decided to try Dr. Chase's Ointment, and obtained great relief from the first box. By the use of three boxes I was entirely cured. This is why it gives me great pleasure to recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment to all who suffer from piles as a treatment of the greatest value."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

WE ASK WOMEN

To Inspect Our Importations In Evening Apparel

To View The Beautiful New Creations in Silks and Chiffons

ASSEMBLED FOR THE PRESENT SEASON

In the bringing of these lines to their degree of excellence it is with a knowledge that the best of foreign markets are represented.

MARQUISETTES, NINONS, CHIFFONS, VOILES, BORDERED NINONS AND CHIFFONS, PLEATED CHIFFONS, SPANGLED BORDER CHIFFONS, SILK VELVET STRIPE MARQUISETTES, POMPADOUR NINONS, BROCADED CREPES, SILK MADRAS, GILT AND SILVER MADRAS, ORIENTAL SATINS, CREPE DE CHENE, SATIN CHARMEUSE, SATIN SUPREME VELVETS.

Long Evening Gloves of fine French Kid, rich, lustrous Silk Hosiery, dainty lasted Pumps and Slippers, Opera Wraps, Cloaks, Scarfs and accessories offer unequalled opportunities for the right selection of an evening wardrobe.

In this respect the unusual care with which all lines have been selected gives immediate satisfaction in the knowledge that styles are distinct and materials the finest obtainable.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., LIMITED

The John Murphy Company Limited

Hats Trimmed Free of Charge

The John Murphy Company Limited

Analyze "Murphy" Merchandise and this is what you get:
Exclusive Styles Dependable Fabrics Best of Workmanship Throughout

Beautiful Fabrics for Evening wear

RICH BORDERED NINONS AND MARQUISETTES in exclusive designs that are confined to the "Murphy" store. The colorings are beautiful, and embrace the very latest Paris and New York fashion favors. There are no two alike, and cannot be duplicated in the City. Robe patterns **$10.00, $12.50, $15.00, $21.00** and up.

RICH CREPE NINON, one of fashion's latest demands for evening dresses. This is a beautiful clinging fabric, the shades are exceptionally fine and include—

MAIZE	SILVER GREY	VIEUX BLUE
PEACH	SHELL PINK	NEW PURPLE
TAN	SKY BLUE	MARINE BLUE

IVORY and RICH BLACK

44 inches wide; per yard.. ..**$1.00**

RICH VOILE DE SOIE, clearly woven of very silky texture, a beautiful fabric for Tunics and Over-dresses. We have a full range of this season's newest shades. 44 inches wide; per yard.. .. .. ..**$1.00**

NEW SILK EPINGLE, a semi-transparent material of the Eolienne type, with a very bright finish which adds to the beauty of the colors. This is stocked in Shell Pink, Eau de Nil, Pale Blue, Dutch Blue, and Champagne, all good evening shades.

(Evening Wear Dept.—First Floor) 42 inches wide; per yard.. ..**$1.00**

Rich, Black Robe Velvets

44 *INCHES WIDE*, **$2.75** *to* **$5.00** *per yard*

The demand for *BLACK VELVETS* of the better order is exceptional. We have just received another shipment, which will be offered on Tuesday. There are—

RICH CHIFFON VELVETS of perfect Black, unchangeable dye and uncrushable. These Chiffon Velvets are specially adapted to making dresses. They are 44 inches wide. Prices **$2.75, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $5.00** per yard.

RICH VELOUR DE NORD, a special velvet for making coats and tailored suits, exceedingly rich Black, close even pile that will not rub off; 30 inches wide. Per yard **$3.50**. (VELVET DEPT.—FIRST FLOOR)

Cold Weather Needs Are Cared for in the New Section of the Shoe Department

All that you want to protect the lower limbs and feet during the approaching winter days you can get in the new section of the Shoe Department.

GAITERS FELT SLIPPERS RUBBERS and SHOE SUNDRIES in a complete range of sizes and styles as well as colors.

Every one of these lines we have for children as well as grown up women, and they are all guaranteed in every detail to give satisfaction.

Gaiters from **.25** to **$1.75**.

Felt Slippers from **.39** to **$1.39**.

Rubbers.

Shoe Sundries at all prices.

Dainty Pumps and Satin Slippers

From the leading American makers only, we receive the delightful Evening Pumps and Slippers now showing here. We have a large complete assortment in all the most favored fabrics and colors and in a rich variety of novel styles. Though they are all refined, there is plenty of opportunity to indulge any original desires you may have.

Prices from **$3.00** to **$9.00**.

All the Dainty Little "Things" for Baby in "The Children's Shop"

Only the best is good enough for baby, and it is only the best that we have in the Baby's own department, "The Children's Shop." Sweet little garments, beautifully made of good fabrics.

White Silk Coats, underlined and lined with silk. Prices **$10.75** to **$12.85**.

Baby Serge Coats, lined with silk and interlined from **$8.75** up.

Baby's White Corduroy Velvet Coats, beautifully trimmed with silk braid. Price **$4.75**.

Bear Skin and Caracul Coats, from **$2.95** to **$7.25**.

Infants' White Silk Bonnets, interlined, splendid for winter wear, from .95 up.

Infants' Wool Overalls with feet, from .65 up.

Infants' Wee Sweaters, in fine white wool with palle blue cuffs and collar, **$1.25**.

Perfect Fitting UNDERWEAR

Such well known makers of fine underwear as Lennard, Penman, Stanfield, Turnbull, Watson, Shawinigan Mills, etc., send us carefully selected garments. We have them in cotton, wool, silk or mixtures in light, medium, and heavy weight, and every one fits the figure perfectly.

Corset Covers, long or short sleeves .. .. .65 to $2.00

Combinations, in all sizes and styles .. .. .85 to $4.00

Drawers, both styles, all sizes, .25 to **$2.00**.

Vests, all styles and sizes, .25 to **$2.50**.

In Swiss imported ribbed wool underwear of the better qualities, medium weights, we offer:—

Vests, long or short sleeves, all sizes, ... .50 to $2.50

Tights, both styles, all sizes, $1.50 to **$2.50**.

Combinations, knee or ankle length, all sizes .. ..$2.00 to $2.75

(UNDERWEAR DEPT., 3RD FLOOR.)

Note from the "Paris Shop"

The new Shadow Nets in several very dainty designs in Ivory, Ecru and Black, suitable for yokes and waists. From **$1.50** to **$3.00** a yard. Also Chantilly Nets in Ivory and Black, for evening dresses and waists. From **$1.50** to **$3.00**.

8 A.M. SPECIAL.

Nainsook Undergarments at Half Price

Beautiful Princess slips and corset covers, daintily trimmed and fashioned, but a little counter soiled.

For the early shoppers at half marked price. Ladies' undervests and drawers, heavy ribbed and fashioned; warm combed lining. Price, .49.

The "Mount Royal" Hosiery

Your cashmere stockings for the winter must be bought, so just try "The Mount Royal" brand this year. We know the range is more complete than any other line, and our motto is better qualities at the same price.

Women's plain and ribbed stockings.

Children's plain and ribbed.

Men's plain and ribbed.

NOTE.—Any cashmere stocking branded "The Mount Royal" Hosiery is pure wool.

New Shape Aviation Caps, .79 Each

Made of the best elder wool, with a deep band and full head, plain colors, or with combination band, **.79** each.

(In the new Section on the Ground Floor.)

Our Mitts This Season Are Better Than Ever Before

Women's and Children's Mitts in two special qualities.

Long wristed, all wool knit, .5 per pair.

Children's sizes, **.35** per pair.

Misses and women's, **.39** per pair.

Long wristed, all wool knit.

Small sizes, **.39**.

Misses and women's, **.49**.

This is the best mitt we have imported.

"La Grave," Our Tested Glove, $1.25 per pair

Manufactured for us by Emile Bonnet, in Grenoble, France, from selected real French kid. These gloves have overstitched seam, 2 domes, three rows of two cord silk embroidery on the back, and are kid reinforced. White, Black, Tan, Greys, **$1.25** per pair.

"Royal Society" Packages, Less 25%

Royal packages containing stamped material floss and directions for completing each article. Designs for cushion tops, centres, aprons, bonnets, skirt holders, work bags, scarfs, corset covers, night gowns, and combination. covers, night gowns and combinations. Prices **.35** to **$1.50** for Tuesday. **LESS 25 PERCENT.**

NEW BELTS

Black patent leather belts, with edges piped with white kid, 2 inches wide, finished with Black Metal Buckles, each, **.25**.

.75 Brush and Comb Sets, .33

Ebony finish hair brush, with plain back, pure bristles, and good quality comb to match. .75 value for **.33** (50 sets only).

Exquisite Lace Trimmings

We are in a position to satisfy all demands in Lace Flouncings, foreseeing that Fall and Winter 1912-13 would be a pronounced lace season, we stocked heavily in all the various kinds of popular laces. Particular attention was paid to get patterns that were exclusive, authentic and satisfactory to the tastes of our patrons.

Dainty flouncings in Shadow, Chantilly and Oriental effects, suitable for trimming dresses and gowns for brides and debutantes. From **$1.50** to **$5.75** per yard.

Trimmings for Gowns In Preparation for Coming Occasions

Exquisite novelties almost without number. Everything that Paris, Vienna, London or New York has introduced is to be had here, and many effects authentic though exclusive in addition.

Rhinestone, crystal and pearl trimmings, that predominate this season, in all widths from 1 to 6 inches; per yard **$1.75** to **$4.00**.

Also motifs to match these at the same prices.

Sequins, too, are very popular, and we have them at most moderate prices.

Charming Creations in Tea and Reception HATS

For Tuesday we have arranged a special display of beautiful Hats for afternoon and evening social occasions, and every one is different, exclusive and distinctive, and some of them are the most tasteful that have ever appeared in the Salon. To the women who desire an altogether original style though refined, many of these will appeal with special interest.

Notwithstanding their wonderful charm the prices are economically assessed ranging from **$10.00** to **$50.00**.

Two Waist Specials For Tuesday, $2.98

Appealing and desirable Waists which have just arrived from New York. They are made of a good quality French lawn, each style is beautifully embroidered in front, and has high lace neck and long sleeves. These waists fasten down the back and with neat buttons. Their fit is perfect and the fabrics will wash and wear with satisfaction. Sizes 34 to 42.

Regular $3.25, but for Tuesday.. .. ..

VICTORIAN VIGNETTES

Gossip and Stories Regarding the English Court

DELIGHTFUL PEN PICTURES

Lady Lyttelton's Charming Letters on the Domestic Life of the Royal Household.

(London 'Daily Chronicle.')

The art of letter writing is said to be lost, and if it is truly so the lack will be great to later generations. Such a volume as this 'Correspondence of Sarah, Lady Lyttelton,' shows what admirable letter writers have hidden their lights under the bushel of privacy, without going back so far as the classic eighteenth century. Perhaps in no way does a charming woman so fully reveal her charming personality as in the letters she writes—if she has the gift

Sarah Spencer, by marriage Lady Lyttelton, most emphatically had the gift, and moreover by birth and position she had unusual opportunities of meeting the most interesting people. Her father was that Earl Spencer who was First Lord of the Admiralty at the time of the Battle of the Nile, the friend and supporter of Nelson:

'His daughter used to describe how one day rushed with her mother into Lord Spencer's room at the Admiralty, having heard rumors of a great victory, and they found him in a dead faint on the floor, with the despatches from Nelson announcing the Battle of the Nile clasped in his hand.'

She inherited all her father's enthusiastic feeling for the Navy, which was strengthened by the fact that her favorite younger brother, 'Bob,' to whom most of the earlier letters are addressed, was an ornament of that service. Her letters to this brother are wholly delightful, so full, vivid, intimate, giving such a picture of all she did and thought—and her views on things were independent, vigorous, not a little humorous. She was no meek model of all the insipidities. She did not marry till she was 26, which was a late age in that day, and then very happily to Mr. Lyttelton, who later became Lord Lyttelton. In 1838, a year after her husband's death, she became lady-in-waiting to Queen Victoria, and four years later was made governess to the Royal children. Oddly enough she has written nearly 30 years earlier, when a girl herself, 'I know very well I was born to be a schoolmistress; I am never so completely pleased with any employment as that of hammering things into children's heads'

Her letters written while she was at Court give the most charming glimpses of the domestic happiness of the Royal couple Of Prince Albert she says:

'It is really delightful and quite touching to observe him and his wife so happy, such an increasing pretty happiness it seems! Not a look, not a tone of hers but expresses the most respectful, confiding affection It is the most perfect wife's manner one can imagine.'

Here is a nice little story of how the young Queen learned botany:

'She was learning trees and plants; and, in a very pretty and childlike manner, when last we walked, told me quite gravely and low, half shy, 'That Lady L., is a tulip tree, you see—a rare tree, but yet hardy—we hope it may succeed, though it is rather large to be transplanted.'' Last year she did not know an elm from an oak. "Love rules the Court, the camp, the Grove.'' '

We get this engaging account of Queen Victoria proroguing Parliament, two years after she came to the throne:

'Her speech was most beautifully read. Her voice is, when so raised, quite that of a child, a gushing sort of richness, with the most sensible, cultivated, and gentlemanlike accent and emphasis. She raised her head, and uttered, "Gentlemen of the House of Commons," with a little air of grandeur that was very pretty. She was frightened, but no one could have guessed it; we knew it by the crimson color of her face and neck, and little trembling.'

Again, we have a picture of Queen Victoria's children as they were in 1842 in these sentences, which refer first to the Princess Royal:

'My little Princess is all gracefulness and prettiness, very fat and active, running about and talking a great deal. She is over-sensitive and affectionate, and rather irritable in temper at present; but it looks like a pretty mind, only very unfit for roughing it through a hard life, which hers may be. The Prince of Wales, to judge by his noble countenance and calm manner, is very intelligent, and looks through his large clear blue eyes full at one. . .

'Even Royal folks run the risks of an accident and several accidents are mentioned by Lady Lyttelton, none of them serious, happily. There was an occasion when the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were riding and their ponies ran away:

'The Princess Royal was quietly thrown after a few yards of canter, and not hurt. The Prince of Wales was run away with at the fleetest gallop his pony could go at, all round the lawns. He was strapped into his Spanish saddle. . . . . He did not cry, and showed no signs of fear, after one loud cry for help at first. Princess Royal was like herself, not frightened, and said nothing on falling off herself, but, looking round and seeing her brother, screamed out, "Oh, can't they stop him? Dear Bertie!" and burst into tears.'

The deafness of the Iron Duke, coupled with his outspoken way, caused a rather awkward incident when the Emperor Nicholas of Russia was at Windsor in 1844. Lady Lyttelton writes thus:

'Very good-looking man—always so—scarcely altered since I saw him—rather browner — no other change—very handsome man now. Don't you think so?' I had the happiness to have this speech made to me in a very loud, deep tone by the Duke of Wellington, as we sat at dinner just opposite the Emperor, who understands English. And I had to scream out my answer. "Yes, very handsome indeed!" No escape; he waited, wondering I did not speak out sooner.'

It was during a Royal visit to the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle that a delightful incident happened:

'At one place where we had got out and were returning to the carriage through a thick avenue of the principal people of the place (I believe Rochester), a great fat lady, very smartly dressed, caught hold of the Prince of Wales, and almost dragging him out of Sly's arms, gave him the loudest kiss. "Well done! I give you credit for that," said an amiable gentleman of the company. Mrs Sly has not yet cooled down, her rage was such at being taken by surprise.'

Lady Lyttelton's post as governess to the Royal children was a very anxious one, and the Princess Royal in her childhood had a most passionate and difficult temper—but her fine unfolding mind was a delight to train. When reading 'Little Arthur's History of England,' she came across the name of Wace and Lady Lyttelton confessed that she had never heard of the ancient poet till then. The Princess Alice said,

'Oh, yes, I dare say you did; only you have forgotten it. Réfléchissez! Go back to your youngness, and you will soon remember'' '

'I certainly never remember in all my youngness,' adds Lady Lyttelton, 'such a young lady as she is at her age!'

Domestically the years between 1840 and 1861 were blissfully happy ones to the Queen and Prince Albert—Lady Lyttelton speaks of this happiness as almost 'awful' in its long-continued prosperity. Then came the Prince Consort's death, and of the Queen she wrote:

'Alas, poor thing! more in constant want, in constant habit of consulting and leaning upon her prop than almost even any wife I ever knew.'

These letters are packed full of amusing, interesting distinguished things and people, and, to finish with, shall be quoted a little bit of Lady Lyttelton's own philosophy. To a friend who had sent her a book of maxims she wrote:

'I never find anything fit for me. It is tiresome to be told "not to be too fond of this world," and "not to be anxious for pleasure and amusements," and "to endure loneliness and dulness and silence," when all I want is to love more, and to smile more, and to be more amused and more merry, and less poky and morose and dry and grave.'

THE MAN WHO DESIGNED THE 'TITANIC.'

It was a happy idea of Sir Horace Plunkett to induce Mr. Shan F. Bullock to write the life story of Mr. Thomas Andrews, the desingner of the ill-fated 'Titanic,' who went down with the vessel in the awful disaster of April last. The book is entitled 'Thomas Andrews, Shipbuilder,' has an introduction by Sir Horace Plunkett, and is published by Messrs. Maunsel. Mr. Andrews was a native of Comber, where a fine hall is to be built and endowed to his memory. He came of a good family, and is described in early life as 'a handsome, plucky, and loveable boy.' At eleven years of age he entered as a student at the Royal Academical Institution, Belfast.

'There he showed no special aptitudes, being fonder apparently of games than of study, and not having yet developed those powers of industry for which, soon, he became notable.' When sixteen he entered the shipyard of Messrs. Harland & Wolff as a premium apprentice, and Mr. Pirrie, as he then was, deciding that no favor whatever was to be shown to the boy on the score of relationship.

'Tom,' as he was affectionately called, took to his work instantly and with enthusiasm. It's a fine picture we get of Andrews for the next five years. We find him inspiring 'everyone who saw him, workmen, foremen, managers, and those in higher authority, by the force of his personal character as by his qualities of industry':

'He was thorough to the smallest detail. He mastered everything with the ease of one in love with his task. He would work at full pressure in order to gain time to assist an old workman "in pulling up his job." He would share his lunch with a mate, toil half the night in relief of a fellow-apprentice who had been overcome by sickness, or would plunge gallantly into a flooded hold to stop a leakage. "It seemed his delight," writes a foreman, "to make those around him happy."'

Most of his evenings Andrews spent in study.

And succeed he did. Promotion came to him rapidly, and in 1904, when but thirty-one years of age, he was made chief designer under Lord Pirrie. Later he became a managing director. His work then partook of the nature of 'a giant's task':

'For one so young the position involved duties that taxed him to the full. How well he rose to the call everyone knows. No task was too heavy, and none too light for him to grapple with successfully. He seemed endowed with a boundless energy, and his interest in work was unceasing.'

'Many a faltering youth on the threshold of the world,' says Mr. Bullock, 'he took by the arm and led forward. One shipwright called him 'a kind and considerate chief and a good friend always.' Another, in a letter full of heartbreak at his loss, pays him a fine tribute: 'In the twenty years I have known him I never saw in him a single crooked turn. He was always the same, one of the most even-tempered men I ever worked with.'

There is no need to dwell upon the closing scene of all. Andrews sailed on the 'Titanic,' certain, as he wrote to his wife, that the vessel would 'do the old firm credit.' He was perhaps the most popular man on board, as many survivors of the disaster have born testimony. He must have known after the 'Titanic' struck the ice that she was doomed. 'He was here, there, and everywhere,' said Miss Sloan, who was saved, 'looking after everybody, telling the women to put on lifebelts, telling the stewardesses to hurry the women up to the boats, all about everywhere, thinking of everyone but himself.' Some fifteen minutes before the vessel went down.

'One met him bareheaded and carrying a lifebelt, on his way to the bridge, perhaps to bid the captain good-by. Later an assistant steward saw him standing alone in the smoking-room, his arms folded over his breast and the belt lying on a table near him. The steward asked him, "Aren't you going to have a try for it, Mr. Andrews?"'

'He never answered or moved, "Just stood like one stunned" . . .

'Others saw him a few minutes before the end, on the boat deck, our final and grandest sight of him, throwing deck chairs overboard to the unfortunates in the water below.

'Then, with a slow, long, slanting dive, the 'Titanic' went down, giving to the sea her short-spanned life, and with it the life of Thomas Andrews.' Surely a hero if ever there was one.—'Westminster Gazette.'

COLOR AND DISEASE.

The dependence of bodily health upon light and varying colors, or at least the responsiveness of the physical organism to changes of color, is a belief that is reflected in the customs of many peoples. From the earliest times it has been the practice of the Chinese to clothe victims of smallpox in carmine. In Tonkin and Australia children with measles are painted red; while in Spain the traditional prescription for the same malady is a red shirt and red syrup. According to a writer in the French 'Revue,' these customs have to a certain degree a sound scientific basis. Experiment has been established that red light is beneficial for certain skin diseases; blue and violet light are effective in killing germs; green brings with it calm and sleep. Unfortunately, according to Dr. Laumonier the results are not constant, and up to the present no regular scheme of the effects of various colored lights can be drawn up.

Generally speaking, red excites, as is proved by an interesting experiment described by the doctor. Beneath a globe of colorless glass a spider and a wasp will live in amity; but when the globe is changed to red they immediately engage in mortal combat. Hence the predominence of red in the martial adornment of savages and the red tunics and trousers of the modern soldier. When the effects of the different colors are more firmly established, Dr. Laumonier foresees a kind of color Utopia. The hospitals of the coming state will have the walls of its wards distempered with the color appropriate to each malady. His school-rooms and lecture-halls are to be painted green. (Presumably calm is to be secured at the risk of somnolence.) Finally, the Exchanges and the Houses of Parliament will be designed with a mauve color-scheme—for mauve allays the passions.—'Westminster Gazette.'

THE PAS OR LE PAS?

The Pas was put on the map first nearly two hundred years ago, somewhere about 1740, when La Verendrye and his French compatriots, it is believed, established a trading post there, which they are said to have called Le Pas—'The Threshold' or 'Step'—doubtless rcognizing, with that skill and foresight given to those early Empire builders, that this was the strategic point where afterwards would be forged the connecting link between Canada's Great West and the vast sea routes over which they came.

The Pas, as a stopping place for traders and missionaries, has continued through the years without interruption, and has been since 1841, and is to-day, a valuable depot of the Hudson's Bay Company's Cumberland district, both for furs, merchandise issued maps from Ottawa, and is also the name that has been used for many years by the missionaries and the Hudson's Bay Company.—Winnipeg 'Saturday Post.'

GREEK SOLDIERS SHOWN HERE MOBILIZING ON TURKISH BORDER

GREEK INFANTRY ON THE TURKISH FRONTIER

COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N.Y.

TURKISH MILITARY AIR DETACHMENT UNDER COMMAND OF SHEFKET PASHA

REDUCE WINDSOR'S LIQUOR LICENSES

Windsor, Nov. 4.—Led by several prominent temperance advocates, a movement looking to a reduction in the number of Windsor's liquor licenses was launched last week and received such material encouragement that at to-night's meeting of the City Council a petition with more than a thousand bonafide signatures will be presented calling for a reduction of hotels from 23 to 17.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

Dartmouth, 60; Amherst, 0.
Brown, 12; University of Vermont, 7.
University of Pennsylvania, 0; Pennsylvania State College, 14.
Williams, 24; Cornell, 10.
Michigan, 7; Univ. So. Dakota, 6.
Carlisle, 34; Lehigh, 0.
Minnesota, 13; Illinois, 0.

There's a big difference between "Salada" Tea, and the common place every day ordinary. Yes, and this big difference is all in the public interest——

"SALADA"

SALES, PROVE ITS VAST SUPERIORITY

Black or Natural Green. Sealed Packets Only.

SPORTING

(Continued From Page 10.)

WHERE THEY PLAYED AND HOW THEY STOOD

SATURDAY'S RUGBY RESULTS.

Interprovincial.
Argonauts, 12; Ottawa, 6.
Hamilton, 29; Montreal, 12.

Intercollegiate Senior.
McGill, 14; Queens, 3.

Intercollegiate Junior.
Queen's II., 13; McGill II., 10.

Ontario Union.
Alerts (Hamilton), 17; Toronto, 4.

Q. R. F. U. Intermediate.
Ottawa II., 24; Brockville, 7.
School, 8.

Exhibition Games.
B.C.S., 16; Montreal High School, 8
Varsity ,35; R. M. C., 21.

PRESENT STANDING.

Interprovincial.

	W.	L.	F.	A.
Argonauts	4	1	66	37
Ottawa	4	1	74	40
Hamilton	2	3	67	55
Montreal	0	5	53	92

Intercollegiate.

McGill	3	1	67	35
Varsity	2	1	49	31
Queens	0	3	19	46

Ontario Union.

Alerts	3	0	77	15
Toronto	1	2	36	46
Parkdale	0	2	6	57

Q. R. F. U. Intermediate.

Ottawa II.	5	0	75	29
Montreal II.	2	2	36	43
Brockville	2	3	45	91
Westmount	0	4	37	56

BRITISH FOOTBALL

London, England, Nov. 4.—Saturday's football games resulted as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa, 5; Middlesboro, 1.
Bolton Wanderers, 1; Derby County, 1.
Bradford City, 1; Sunderland, 5.
Chelsea, 0; West Bromwich Albion, 2.
Liverpool, 4; Tottenham Hotspur, 1.
Manchester United, 2; Notts County, 1.
Newcastle United, 1; Sheffield Wednesday, 0.
Oldham Athletic, 2; Everton, 0.
Sheffild United, 0; Blackburn Rovers, 0.
Woolwich Arsenal, 0; Manchester City, 4.

SECOND DIVISION.

Burnley, 3; Grimsby Town, 2.
Clapton Orient, 0; Birmingham, 2.
Glossop, 1; Huddersfield Town, 0.
Hull City, 6; Leeds City, 2.
Leicester Fosse, 1; Barnsley, 0.
Notts Forest, 1; Blackpool, 1.
Preston North End, 2; Bury, 0.
Stockport County, 1; Fulham, 0.
Wolverhampton Wanderers, 0; Bradford, 0.
Lincoln City, 2; Bristol City, 0.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Portsmouth, 1; Queen's Park Rangers, 1.
West Ham United, 4; Gillingham, 0.
Swindon Town, 2; Brentford, 0.
Exeter City, 1; Northampton, 1.
Watford, 2; Southampton, 0.
Crystal Palace, 1; Stoke, 0.
Coventry City, 3; Reading, 1.
Merthyr Town, 3; Plymouth Argyle, 2.
Brighton and Hove Athletic, 2; Norwich City, 2.
Bristol Rovers, 2; Millwall Athletic, 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Clyde, 0; Aberdeen, 1.
Airdrieonians, 1; Dundee, 1.
Third Lanark, 0; Celtic, 0.
Falkirk, 2; St. Mirren, 0.
Raith Rovers, 3; Hamilton Athletics, 5.
Hearts, 4; Partick Thistle, 0.
Motherwell, 5; Hibernians, 1.
Kilmarnock, 2; Queen's Park, 1.
Rangers, 1; Morton, 1.

OTHER GAMES.

Oxford University, 3; United Hospitals, 1.
Cambridge University, 1; Casuals, 0.

RUGBY RESULTS.

South Africans, 14; East Midlands, 5.
Cheshire, 28; Lancashire, 8.
Harlequins, 26; Oxford University, 13.
Cambridge University, 28; Richmond, 3.
Cardiff, 15; Blackheath, 3.
Cornwall, 13; Somerset, 11.
Devonshire, 8; Gloucestershire, 8.
Swansea, 26; Leicester, 13.
Neath, 7; Newport, 5.
London Scottish, 19; Old Alleynians, 3.

PRINTERS' BOWLING LEAGUE OPEN THE SEASON TO-NIGHT

The opening matches of the season in connection with the Printers Bowling League series takes place this evening. The teams competing are as follows:—'La Patrie' vs. 'Witness,' Bentley vs. 'Star' Blue, 'Herald' vs. 'Star' Red. The games will be rolled on the Canadian alleys, St. Catherine street East. The various teams appear to be well matched this season, and some good sport is anticipated by the Montreal 'typos' during the approaching winter. Interest is at high pitch with regard to the result of the initial matches scheduled for to-night.

McGILL GOT THIRD PLACE

Kingston, Ont., Nov. 3.—On Saturday morning the Harrier teams of 'Varsity, McGill, Queen's, and the Royal Military College had a cross country run, a distance of 5 1-2 miles, which was covered by E. H. Campbell, in 30 minutes 51 seconds, and 'Varsity team won.

The start was made from St. Mark's Church, Barriefield. The officials were: Col. Crowe, referee; Maj. Shine, Maj. Sedgewick and Capt. Plummer, starters; Maj. Perreau and Maj. Wolff at the finish.

The finish was as follows:

E. H. Campbell, 'Varsity; R. A. Hendry, 'Varsity; C. P. Slater, Royal Military College; E. I. Ings, Royal Military Colege; W. A. Walsh, McGill; P. J. Dykes, 'Varsity; R. A. Cluff, 'Varsity; J. Kantelelth, R. M. C.; W. J. Johnston, Queen's; K. H. S. Hague, McGill; H. S. Hays, 'Varsity; R. J. Leach, R. M. C.; H. Lemesseurier, R. M. C.; W. J. Barrett, Queen's; R. R. Struthers, McGill; D. O. Spears, Queen's; P. O'Connor, Queen's; E. White, McGill; H. J. Linneker, Queen's; A. Russell, McGill, did not finish. 'Varsity was first; Royal Military College, second; McGill, third, and Queen's, fourth.

ANDREWS AND McMILLAN, OF THE T. B. C., WON THE GREAT BICYCLE RACE.

Toronto, Nov. 3.—Seven of the nine teams which started in the eight hours' amateur bicycle race at the Arena Saturday afternoon, finished with a great sprint. Andrews and McMillan, of the T. B. C., won by two laps, with Wilson and Brady, of the Eaton Picycle Club, second, after tieing with Anthony, of Buffalo, and Bill Smith, of the Toronto Bicycle Club. Wilson and Smith rode an extra mile to break the tie, and the former won, Smith having a fall when his wheel struck Wilson as he was trying to pass him on the inside. Martin and MacDonald, the Q. O. pair, were fourth, two laps behind the second and third place men.

McDougall, the amateur champion, quitted after riding two hours.

The riders kept up a great pace, and frequent spurts made the race thoroughly interesting. There was a big crowd to see the finish.

McGILL ENGLISH FOOTBALL TEAM WENT DOWN BEFORE THE MONTREAL FIFTEEN

McGill English Rugby team went down before the Montreal fifteen Saturday afternoon on the College campus.

The game was fairly fast and clean. Buckley, Heap, Busby and Crossfield did good work for McGill. Montreal's best men were probably Hutchison and Phillips.

The final score was: Montreal, 6; McGill, 3.

The line-up was:

McGill.		Montreal.
Jones	Back	Lane
Stone	Three-quarter	Reas
Busby	"	Cunningham
Chance	"	Armstrong
Heap	"	Rust
Spencer	Halves	Simpson
Clark	"	Richardson
Buckley	Forwards	Hull
Ripley	"	Haggart
Crossfield	"	Read
Brosley	"	Hutchison
Jones	"	Underhill
Murray	"	Philips
Wilmot	"	Buchanan

DAMON AND PYTHIAS

THEY MAKE A LEISURELY CALL AND A VERY HASTY DEPARTURE

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths, must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c, prepaid.. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra except poetry, which is 50c per line extra prepaid.

Annual subscribers, whose names appear on our lists, may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should invariably be given.

BIRTHS.

WORTHINGTON — On Oct. 31, 1912, at Senneville, Que., to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Worthington, a daughter.

MARRIED.

BROWN — SMITH — At the residence of the bride's parents, Spruce Grove, Otter Lake, Que., on Oct. 23, 1912, by the Rev. Mr. Crane, of Shawville, Que., Alice Maude, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamine Smith, to William E. Brown, of Ottawa, Ont.

MOORHOUSE — STREET — At the home of the bride, South Elmsley, on Oct. 29, 1912, by the Rev. J. M. Tredrea, J. E. Steacy Moorhouse, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Moorhouse, of South Elmsley, to Eva Dora, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nehemiah Street, of Kitley, Ontario.

MARGARY — BILHAM — On Oct. 2, 1912, at Chiswick Parish Church, by the Rev. E. Dawe, Thomas Alf. Geo. Margary, eldest son of the late Alfred Russell Margary and Mrs. Margary, of Langdon House, 27 Oakdale-road, Streatham, S.W., to Mabel Elizabeth Bilham, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bilham, Ulverston, Sholing-road, Itchen, Hants, England.

MEAD — ALEXANDER — On Oct. 19, 1912, at St. Mary's, Clapham Park, S.W., by the Rev. Fr. Hull, C.SS.R., Hugh Willoughby Mead (late R.N. R.), 16 Cedars-road, Clapham-common, S.W., to Muriel, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Alexander, Streatham-hill, London, England,and granddaughter of the late Lieutenant-Col. Snell, M.V.O.

RACEY — STUART — On Oct. 24, 1912, at the residence of the bride, Mitchell, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. MacRae, assisted by the Rev. George W. Racey, father of the groom, Rae MacLeod, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Stuart, to Dr. George Wm. Racey, of Park Hill, Ont., eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. George W. Racey, of Kirkton, Ont., and grandson of the late John Racey, Esq., Sur., M.D., F.S.C.S., Edin., of Quebec, P.Q.

ROBINSON — GILMOUR — On Monday, Oct. 28, 1912, at the residence of the bride's parents, Vennachar, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh McLean, Kenneth Robinson, of Kingston, Ont., to Adda Olive Gilmour, daughter of Mr. Alexander Gilmour, of Abinger, Ont.

DIED.

CALDWELL — In this city, on Nov. 3, 1912, William Caldwell, 177 Mance st., in his 82nd year.
Funeral notice later.

McWOOD — At her late residence, No. 4057 Dorchester street, Westmount,on Saturday, Nov. 2, 1912, Catherine White, dearly beloved wife of Wm. McWood, aged 79 years.
Interment in Mount Royal Cemetery. Funeral private.

QUINN — In this city, on Nov. 2, 1912, at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Marie A., Quinn, daughter of the late M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., and Mary Ellen Harty, and niece of the of the Hon. William Harty, of Kingston.
Funeral private.
Kingston and Toronto Papers please copy.

SMITH — At the family residence, Brandon, Manitoba, on Monday, Oct. 21, 1912, the death occurred of Margaret Ann Hunter, beloved wife of John E. Smith, in her 56th year.
The funeral was held from the family residence, 1036 Louise avenue, on Saturday, Oct. 26.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends, together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the 'Witness' containing the notices will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

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NOTICE.

To Whom It May Concern:

Notice having appeared in the press of the issuance of a Writ by this Company against The Canadian Tungsten Lamp Company, of Hamilton, Ont., for infringement of our Patents on incandescent lamps having a drawn wire Tungsten filament, we desire to notify lamp buyers that this Writ has now been withdrawn, as The Canadian Tungsten Lamp Company have obtained from us license to manufacture and sell incandescent lamps having a Tungsten filament of drawn wire.

Canadian General Electric Company, Limited.

ST. LAMBERTS TUESDAY MUSICAL CLUB

have just purchased a fine Sherlock-Manning Piano from Sole Agents, Layton Bros., 550 St. Catherine St. W. (Cor. Stanley).

QUEEN'S II. DEFEATED McGILL.

Kingston, Nov. 4.— The intermediate Rugby match between McGill and Queens II. teams, on Saturday, resulted in a victory for the Presbyterians by a score of 13 to 10. The local playeer were always master of the situation, and although McGill made a rally in the final period, Queens had secured too great a lead to be overcome within the time limit. Neil was injured by a severe tackle, and had to retire from the game.

PROSECUTING VIGOROUS FIGHT

Boston, Nov. 4.—The national and state campaign in Massachussetts continued to-day with as much vigor as if the election was a matter of days instead of hours. All the political captains in the state expressed confidence in the result to-morrow.

THE

Gentleman From Indiana

BY BOOTH TARKINGTON

Author of 'Monsieur Beaucaire' and 'The Two Vanrevels'

(Copyright by McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.)

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

The County of Carlow is the central area of a fertile stretch of interminably level and monotonous lands in the State of Indiana. To Plattsville, its county seat, where some five or six thousand souls live in a little world of their own, happy and content, and with a supreme pity for their fellow-beings who are not residents of 'our city,' comes John Harkness, a university graduate. Disheartened by previous failures he has purchased, through an agency, the Carlow County 'Herald,' a journal admitted by its most loyal supporters to be breathing its last.

One day the new editor left a note on his door: 'Will return in fifteen minutes.' Mr. Rodney McCune, a politician, and the undoubted dictator of the district, from the neighboring County of Gaines, found the note, and wrote beneath it the message the scathing inquiry: 'Why?' Under the heading, 'Why has the Herald' come to life?' an editorial dealing with political honesty, appears in the next issue, and is followed by others equally pointed, showing the editor to be in favor of clean politics, and that he believed Rodney McCune utterly unworthy to receive the nomination of his party for Congress. The encounter with McCune brings Harkness and the 'Herald' into prominence and popularity, and the people of Plattsville begin to be proud of the 'Herald' and its editor. The 'Herald' begins a fearless war against the White Caps of the district, and the editor receives several threatening letters, and his friends, while admiring his courage, are fearful for his safety. The young men of Plattsville form themselves into a body-guard, and unknown to him they take turns in keeping guard over him. Harkness befriends an old man, Fisbee, of patriarchal appearance, scholarly attainments and intemperate habits. Harkness engages him as reporter and contributor to the 'Herald.' At this juncture, Miss Sherwood, an attractive youn glady of Rouen, a nearby town, comes to visit at the home of Judge Briscoe, and to the amazement and perplexity of the citizens of Plattsville, Mr. Fisbee is in the carriage which meets her at the depot, and is a constant guest at the judge's house during her stay.

The White Caps beat almost to death, an inoffensive, itinerant tinker, and attacked a farmer's home, where Harkless was keping watch for them; the State listened to the voice of the 'Herald,' and arrests followed. Eight men being sent to the penitentiary on the editor's evidence. Harkless, in one of his evening walks, is attacked by the White Caps near the Briscoe home, and their visitor, Miss Sherwood, rushes out to the rescue. Harkless carries her to the house out of danger, and discovers that she is the lady of his dreams. The circus comes to Plattville, and Harkless, feeling a new interest in life, resurrects his tennis flannels, and joins the crowds that are thronging the streets. He calls at the Briscoe home, and escorts Miss Sherwood to the main street to watch the procession. Harkless causes the arrest of two crooks who are conducting a gambling scheme on the circus grounds and they are locked up. The editor dines at the Briscoe home, and discovers that Miss Sherwood is the cousin of a former classmate, and that he has seen her when a child.

CHAPTER VIII—Continued.

'It's the same Indiana sky, I think,' she answered.

'I guess maybe in the city you don't see as much of it, or think as much about it. Yes, they're the Indiana skies,' the old man went on.

. . . Skies as blue
As the eyes of children when they smile at you."

'There aren't any others anywhere that ever seemed much like them to me. They've been company for me all my life. I don't think there are any others half as beautiful, and I know there aren't ny as sociable. They were always so.' He sighed gently, and Miss Sherwood fancied his wife must have found the Indiana skies as lovely as he had, in the days of long ago. 'Seems to me they are the softest and bluest and kindest in the world.'

'I think they are,' said Helen, 'and they are more beautiful than the "Italian skies," though I doubt if many of us Hoosiers realize it; and—certainly no one else does.'

The old man leaned over and patted her hand. Harkless gasped. '"Us Hoosiers!"' chuckled the judge. 'You're a great Hoosier, young lady! How much of your life have you spent in the State? "Us Hoosiers!"'

'But I'm going to be a good one,' she answered, gaily, 'and if I'm good enough, when I grow up maybe I'll be a great one.'

The buckboard had been brought around, and the four young people climbed in, Harkless driving. Before they started, the judge, standing on the horse-block in front of the gate, leaned over and patted Miss Sherwood's hand again. Harkless gathered up the reins.

'You'll make a great Hoosier, all right,' said the old man, beaming upon the girl. 'You needn't worry about that, I guess, my dear.'

When he said 'my dear,' Harkless spoke to the horses.

'Wait,' said the judge, still holding the girl's hand. 'You'll make a great Hoosier, some day; don't fret. You're already a very beautiful one.' Then he bent his white head and kissed her, gallantly. John said: 'Good afternoon, judge'; the whip cracked like a pistol-shot, and the buckboard dashed off in a cloud of dust.

'Every once in a while, Harkless,' the old fellow called after them, 'you must remember to look at the team.'

The enormous white tent was filled with a hazy yellow light, the warm, dusty, mellow light that thrills the rejoicing heart because it is found nowhere in the world except in the tents of a circus—the canvas-filtered sunshine and sawdust atmosphere of show day. Through the entrance the crowd poured steadily, coming from the absorptions of the wild-animal tent to feast upon greater wonders; passing around the sawdust ellipse that contained two soul-cloying rings, to find seats whence they might behold the splendors so soon to be unfolded. Every one who was not buying the eternal lemonade was eating something; and the faces of children shone with gourmand rapture; indeed, very often the eyes of them were all you saw, half-closed in palate-gloating over a huge apple, or a bulky oblong of popcorn, partly unwrapped from its blue tissue-paper cover; or else it might be a luscious pink crescent of watermelon, that left its ravisher stained and dripping to the brow.

Here, as in the morning, the hawkers raised their cries in unintermittent shrillness, offering to the musically inclined the Happy Evenings Song-book, alleged to contain those treasures, all the latest songs of the day, or presented for the consideration of the humorous the Lawrence Lapearl Joke-book, setting forth in full the art of comical entertainment and repartee. (Schofields' Henry bought two of these—no doubt on the principle that two were twice as instructive as one—intending to bury himself in study and do battle with Tom Martin on his own ground.)

Here swayed the myriad palm-leaf fans; here paraded blushing youth and rosy maiden, more relentlessly arm-in-arm than ever; here crept the octogenarian, Mr. Bodeffer, shaking on cane and the shoulder of posterity; here waddled Mr. Snoddy, who had hurried through the animal tent for fear of meeting the elephant; here marched sturdy yeomen and stout wives; here came William Todd and his Anna Belle, the good William hushed with the embarrassments of love, but looking out warily with the white of his eye for Mr. Martin, and determined not to sit within a hundred yards of him; here rolled in the orbit of habit the bacchanal, Mr. Wilkerson, who politely answered in kind all the uncouth roarings and guttural ejaculations of jungle and fen that came from the animal tent; in brief, here came with lightest hearts the population of Carlow and part of Amo.

Helen had found a true word: it was a big family. Jim Bardlock, broadly smiling and rejuvenated, shorn of depression, paused in front of the 'reserve' seats, with Mrs. Bardlock on his arm, and called loudly to a gentleman on a tier about the level of Jim's head: 'How are ye? I reckon we were a leetle too smart fer 'em, this morning, huh?' Five or six hundred people—every one within hearing—turned to look at Jim; but the gentleman addressed was engaged in conversation with a lady and did not notice.

'Hi! Hi, there! Say! Mr. Harkless!' bellowed Jim, informally. The people turned to look at Harkless. His attention was arrested and his cheek grew red.

'What is it?' he asked, a little confused and a good deal annoyed.

'I don't hear what ye say,' shouted Jim, putting his hand to his ear.

'What is it?' repeated the young man. 'I'll kill that fellow to-night,' he added to Lige Willetts. 'Some one ought to have done it long ago.'

'What?'

'I say, what is it?'

'I only wanted to say me and you certainly did fool these here Hoosiers this morning, huh? Hustled them two fellers through the court-house, and nobody never thought to slip round to the other door and head us off. Ha, ha! We were jest a leetle too many fer 'em' huh?'

From an upper tier of seats the rusty length of Mr. Martin erected itself joint by joint, like an extension ladder, and he peered down over the gaping faces at the Town Marshal. 'Excuse me,' he said sadly to those behind him, but his dry voice penetrated everywhere, 'I got up to hear Jim say "We" again.'

Mr. Bardlock joined in the laugh against himself, and proceeded with his wife to some seats, forty or fifty feet distant. When he had settled himself comfortably, he shouted over cheerfully to the unhappy editor: 'Them shell-men got it in fer you, Mr. Harkless.'

'Hain't that fool shet up yit?' snarled the aged Mr. Bodeffer, indignantly. He was sitting near the young couple, and the expression of his sympathy was distinctly audible to them and many others. 'Got no more regards than a brazing calf—disturbin' a feller with his sweetheart!'

'The both of 'em says they're goin' to do fer you,' bleated Mr. Bardlock. 'Swear they'll git their evens with ye!'

Mr. Martin rose again. 'Don't git scared and leave town, Mr. Harkless,' he called out; 'Jim'll protect you.'

Vastly to the young man's relief the band began to play, and the equestrians and equestriennes capered out from the dressing-tent for the 'Grand Entrance,' and the performance commenced. Through the long summer afternoon it went on; wonders of horsemanship and horsewomanship; hair-raising exploits on wires tight and slack; giddy tricks on the high trapeze; feats of leaping and tumbling in the rings; while the tireless musicians blatted inspiringly through it all, only pausing long enough to allow that uproarious jester, the clown, to ask the ring-master what he would do if a young lady came up and kissed him on the street, and to exploit the hilarities during the short intervals of rest for the athletes.

When it was over, John and Helen found themselves in the midst of a densely packed crowd, and separating from Miss Briscoe and Lige. People were pushing and shoving, and he saw her face grow pale. He realized with a pang of sympathy how helpless he would feel if he were as small as she, and at his utmost height could only see big, suffocating backs and huge shoulders pressing down from above. He was keeping them from crowding heavily upon her with all his strength, and a royal feeling of protectiveness came over him. She was so little. And yet, without the remotest hint of hardness, she gave him such a distinct impression of poise and equilibrium, she seemed so able to meet anything that might come to understand it—even to laugh at it—so Americanly capable and sure of the event, that in spite of her pale cheek he could not feel quite so protective as he wished to feel.

He managed to get her to one of the tent-poles, and placed her with her back to it. Then he set one of his own hands against it over her head, braced herself and stood, keeping a litle space about her, ruggedly letting the crowd surge against him as it would; no one should touch her in rough carelessness.

'Thank you. It was rather trying in there,' she said, and looked up into his eyes with a divine gratitude.

'Please don't do that,' he answered in a low voice.

'Do what?'

'Look like that.'

She not only looked like that, but more so. 'Young man, young man,' she said, 'I fear you're wishful of turning a girl's head.'

The throng was thick around them, garrulous and noisy, but they two were more richly alone together, to his appreciation, than if they stood on some far satellite of Mars. He was not to forget that moment, and he kept the picture of her, as she leaned against the big blue tent-pole, there, in his heart; the clear gray eyes lifted to his, the delicate face with the color stealing back to her cheeks, and the brave litle figure that had run straight to him out of the night shadows. There was something about her, and in the moment, that suddenly touched him with a saddening sweetness too keen to be borne; the forget-me-not finger of the flying hour that could not come again was laid on his soul, and he felt the tears start from his heart on their journey to his eyes. He knew that he should always remember that moment. She knew it, too. She put her hand to her cheek and turned away from him a little tremulously. Both were silent.

(To be continued.)

Because they act so gently (no purging or griping) yet so thoroughly

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"BED-TIME STORIES"

BILLY AND THE DWARF.

Billy was called a bothersome boy. His brothers and sisters thought him a bother because he was always teasing them. The neighbors closed their doors when they saw him coming for he was sure to get into mischief. The chickens all ran into a corner of the yard when he came, for he was likely to chase them, and the kittens ran and hid, too, for he was not good to them.

Billy sat one evening on a hassock. He was lonely, and he was thinking, 'I guess nobody likes me,' when suddenly a funny little man, about as big as his thumb, hopped upon his knee.

'Do you want me to help you?' said the funny dwarf.

'Yes,' said Billy, 'if you will make people like me.'

'I will, said he, 'but you must promise to do everything I say. I will get into your coat pocket, and you must listen and obey.'

Billy thought it would be very nice to have the tiny creature always with him, so he promised. Then he lifted him gently into his pocket.

Just then his father called, 'Billy, run into the house for my newspaper.'

Billy was just on the point of saying, 'Can't somebody else get it?' when the dwarf called in his sharp little voice, 'Run, Billy, run on tiptoe.' Then Billy ran on tiptoe, found his father's paper, and brought it with a smile.

Just then Billy heard the voices of his brothers and sisters, who had been to the woods for flowers and birch. They had gone without inviting Billy, for they thought he would be in the way. Billy ran to meet them.

'I think you're real mean,' he was about to say, when the dwarf whispered, 'Billy, share your apples.'

Now, Billy had a bagful that his uncle had given him. He had meant to eat them all himself, but when he heard that tiny voice he skipped away to the shed, got his bag of apples and gave a big rosy one to each of his brothers and sisters. They were surprized, and they gladly shared their birch and flowers with the little brother who had been so generous to them.

Early the next morning Billy remembered that the old hen had a coopful of fluffy yellow chickens.

As soon as he dressed he ran out to see them. He found them all running to hide under their mother's wing. One chicken lost its way, and Billy began chasing it, but the dwarf, still resting in his pocket, whispered, 'Give them some breakfast, Billy.'

Billy heard the little voice. Then he ran quickly and shelled an ear of corn for the mother hen. He mixed some Indian meal with water in a big yellow bowl for the chickens. They all gathered around while he fed them, and, as he did not try to catch them, Billy knew that they were afraid of him no longer.

On his way to school that morning Billy met Sambo, a little colored boy in a big straw hat. Billy's hand went up to snatch the big hat and throw it over the fence, when the tiny dwarf called out, 'ask him to play ball with you.'

'Sam, Sambo, will you play with my new ball at recess?' said he.

'Yes,' said Sambo, 'do you mean it?'

'To be sure,' said Billy, with a smile.

The boys had a fine game of ball at recess, and in a few days Sambo had learned that Billy was always good to him now.

As Billy walked toward home that afternoon he remembered a pond where the fishes played. He whispered to his little brother, 'Let's run away to the pond,' though his mother had often said, 'Never go to the pond unless I am with you.' The tiny friend in his pocket said, 'Go ask your mother.'

Billy's mother was sitting on the porch, and the boys, politely raising their caps, asked her, 'Will you please go with us to the pond?' Mother was pleased to see the children so courteous, and she gladly left her sewing to go with them.

One night Billy sat again on the big stone at the bottom of the steps. He was saying to himself, 'Most everybody likes me, I guess.'

The dwarf whispered from his pocket, 'Shall I stay with you, Billy?'

'Yes,' said Billy, 'I will not let you go.'

Billy grew up tall, straight and handsome, and, best of all, he grew to like everyone—and everyone liked him. —Elizabeth Stoll, in 'Kindergarten Review.'

ONLY FIVE MINUTES.

Five minutes late and school is begun,
What are rules for, if you break every one?
Just as the scholars are seated and quiet
You hurry in with disturbance and riot!

Five minutes late, and the table is spread,
The children are seated, and grace has been said;
Even the baby, all sparkling and rosy,
Sits in her chair by mamma, so cozy!

Five minutes late, and your hair all askew,
Just as the comb was drawn hastily through;
There is your chair, and your tumbler, and plate,
Cold cheer for those who are five minutes late.

Five minutes late on this bright Sabbath morn,
All the good people to church they have gone,
Ah, when you stand at the beautiful Gate,
What will you do if you're five minutes late?

—Selected.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

November 4.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life.—Psa. xxiii., 6.

The sure provisions of my God
Attend me all my days;
O may thy house be mine abode,
And all my work be praise.
And I will dwell in the house of the Lord for ever.—Psa. xxiii., 6.

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Our Tabloid Guide to the Opera Season

TUESDAY: LOUISE.

Opera in four acts, words and music by Gustave Charpentier,

Louise is a little working-girl, adored by her father. She makes the acquaintance of a young poet, her neighbor Julien, and her mother surprises a conversation between the two. Julien writes to her father asking the hand of Louise, but while the father is well disposed towards the match, the mother takes a furious dislike to the young man, and the marriage is forbidden.

The result is that Louise runs away with her lover. Later on the mother goes to the house where the two are living, declaring that she has not come to take the girl away from her lover, but that she wants to speak to her for a moment. She tells the girl that her father is ill, perhaps dying, and that a kiss from his child would be a supreme consolation to him. After much argument and protestation, Louise consents to go to her father. But once she enters the house she is not allowed to go out. She is guarded and spied upon to such an extent that hope of escape is impossible.

The once gentle girl is now seen in revolt. Neither tears nor caresses at first, nor hardships and violence later, can turn her from her object, which is to be reunited to her lover. The story works up to a strong and dramatic finish, when her father, in a paroxysm of fury and despair, drives her from the house. The story is full of picturesque episodes, such as the scenes of the fanberg with its animated crowds, and of the crowning of the nurse at Montmartre with burlesque cavalcades, Venetian lanterns and singing. These gay outdoor scenes act as a foil to the touching sentiment which pervades the love story, and Charpentier, in his music, takes full advantage of the opportunities afforded for changing the colors on his palette.

Madame Edvina will play the title role, and others appearing will include Roland Conrad, Albert Huberty, and James Goddard.

BRICKLEY, THE STAR OF THE GREAT HARVARD GAME

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 2.—The drop-kicking and line plunging of Charles E. Brickley, of Everett, backed by a dozen well-drilled crimson teammates, regained to-day in the Stadium Harvard's football supremacy over Princeton, after a lapse of nearly a quarter of a century. The score was: Harvard, 16; Princeton, 6. Brickley kicked two field goals, and a goal from placement of 47 yards, and battered the Princeton line for longer gains than were made by any other player on either team. In addition, he intercepted two Princeton forward passes and hammered his way to within striking distance of the Tiger goal line, where Hardwick had the honor of carrying the ball over for the crimson's only touchdown. Hardwick kicked the goal.

In the play which resulted in Harvard's touchdown, made in the last few minutes of the game, Brickley was carried helpless from the field, and may not resume play before the game with Yale three weeks hence.

The Princeton score was the result of Harvard's inability to fathom two beautifully executed forward passes, which covered a total distance of 53 yards, and resulted in a touchdown by Walter. The Tiger touchdown came in the second period, and up to that time the Princeton team had had a trifle the better of the contest. In the remaining periods the Tigers were never in Harvard's territory, and played entirely on the defensive.

The game was the first contest between so-called major teams under the newly revised rules. Both elevens showed a variety of offense, although Harvard was not forced to uncover as many spectacular plays as Princeton.

The first period was a kicking duel between Felton, of Harvard, and Dewitt, of Princeton. The honors were decidedly in favor of Felton. It was not until the second period that either team began to show versatility in attack. Harvard's varied offense, which was mostly on line plunging from a fake kick formation, carried the ball forty-five yards down the field to Princeton's three-yard line.

A few minutes later the Princeton offense was brought into action, and the two forward passes were negotiated to the astonishment of the Harvard stands, and to the wild enthusiasm of the loyal band of Princeton supporters.

The half ended soon after with Princeton three points in the lead.

The third period had scarcely begun before Brickley tied the score by another field goal from the fifteen-yard line after Princeton line had proved adamant against Harvard rushes, the crimson being held to four downs in side the five-yard line. A few minutes later Gardner, the Harvard quarter-back, made a fair catch of a Princton punt standing on the Tigers' 47-yard line, within three yards of midfield. When Harvard announced the intention of having Brickley attempt a placement kick for goal and the Princeton team was compelled to retire ten yards, few people in the stadium believed the Harvard' halfback would be able to accomplish the feat. The wind at the time was slightly against him, but he was squarely in front of the goal posts. The vast audience was hushed into expectancy, as Brickley, without apparent effort, drove his toe at the placed ball. The pigskin rose like a mortar shot, sped straight for the goal posts, and crossed the bar with some yards to spare, while three-quarters of the crowd went seemingly wild with enthusiasm.

Princeton weakened perceptibly in the last period, although invigorated at intervals by substitutes. But the crimson had solved the mystery of the Tiger forward pass and of the Minnesota shift variations. The passes attempted in this period were snatched from the air by the crimson backfield and turned into Harvard gains.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S LATIN.

A Voice Upholds It and a Pen Defends It.

May I put in a plea for the 'English' pronunciation of Latin? To pronounce Latin like English is what, in fact, every Englishman does when he is free from the obligation of changing the quantity of a vowel or mauling the accentuation of a word for purposes of prosody.

Generally speaking, it is usually a stumbling block in education, but when English had borrowed and naturalised so much Latin, it is surely unnecessary to teach a boy an English word like 'species,' and then in his Latin lessons insist on his pronouncing it as 'speckies.' Nobody knows, or can know, how Latin was pronounced by Plautus or Horace, or Martial, or Claudian, or alone the Latinists of the Middle Ages. Is not the simplest solution to deal with the whole language on the same principle as we adopt with such portions of it as have passed into common English speech? Are the most familiar quotations, 'nihil humani a me alienum puto,' and the like, ever pronounced in any way but one, the English way, which ignores quantity and treats the words as English words?—Stephen McKenna, in the 'Westminster Gazette.'

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, are entertaining at dinner at the Mount Royal Club to-morrow evening, before attending the opera at His Majesty's.

Miss Pelly, lady-in-waiting to H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught, will be a guest of Lady Allan at 'Ravenscrag' for two or three days, arriving to-morrow evening.

Mrs. J. A. Henderson, 575 Roslyn avenue, will receive on each Thursday in November.

Miss Gwynneth Jones, of Quebec, is in town, visiting Mrs. G. S. Cantlie, Sherbrooke street.

Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Brown are residing for the winter months at 432 Metcalfe avenue, Westmount.

Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, of Edwarbury House, Herts, and Park Lane, London, are at the Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Paton are entertaining at dinner to-night and taking their guests to the opera.

Mrs. A. D. MacTier and Miss Adeline MacTier returned on Saturday from a few days stay in Quebec.

The Hon. J. A. and Mrs. Lougheed will occupy apartments in the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, during the session.

Mr. and Mrs. James McGregor, Roslyn avenue, Westmount, have returned from an extended tour of the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. N. Omer Coté, who had been spending a few days in town with her sister, Mrs. Lawrence Russel, has returned to Ottawa.

Mr. W. Currie and the Misses Currie have closed their summer home at Lachine, and returned to 43 Lorne avenue for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Wonham and the Misses Wonham, of 109 Drummond street and maids, have left Montreal to spend the winter in Bermuda.

Sir Montagu and Lady Allan are entertaining at dinner this evening, and afterwards with their guests occupying their box at the opera.

Mrs. W. J. Galbraith, formerly Miss Ethel G. M. Liddell, will receive for the first time since her marriage, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 8, at 43 Lorne avenue.

The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, who is to address the Women's Club this afternoon, is the guest of Mrs. A. W. McDougald, Rosemount avenue, while in the city.

Mrs. Henry Herbert Lyman, formerly Miss Florence Holwell Kirkby, of New York, will receive for the first time since her marriage on Wednesday, November 6th, at her residence, 'Thornhill,' 74 McTavish St.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Rosevear have taken up their residence in No. 6, the Burnside Apartments, 40 McGill College avenue. Mrs. W. H. Rosevear and Miss Grindley are at home the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

The marriage of Isolda Craufurd, third daughter of Sir Charles Craufurd, Bart., and Lady Craufurd, to Mr. Geoffrey Parker, took place at Holy Trinity Church, London, the Bishop of Taunton officiating, assisted by the Rev. H. Gladstone and the Rev. H. R. Gamble. The bride was in white duchess satin and Limerick lace, and the six maids wore shot blue and gold over satin, and bronze tulle, trimmed with blue and gold. There were two little pages, in the bridegroom is a cousin of Macclesfield. A sister of was married in St. George's Montreal, a couple of years

The first of the usual dances for the practice of reels and other features of gramme for St. Andrew's held at the Highlanders' Saturday evening. Mrs. Cantlie and Mrs. J. G. Ross hostesses of the evening, those present were Col. Ross, and Miss Ross, Mr. Ernest Gault, Mr. and Mrs. Gault, Mr. and Mrs. Rawlings, Edith McIntyre, Mrs. Meredith Miss Gwynneth Jones, of Que and Mrs. A. D. MacTier, Mr. C. J. McCuaig, Dr, and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen White, Casault, Miss Reford, Miss Creelman, Miss Dorothy Macpherson, Miss Mollie and Miss Isobel Fitzgibbon, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Heward, Mrs. Macintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Beatrice Corbin, Christine Somerville, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Buchanan, Miss Mooney, Mr. Pitblado, the Misses Merritt, Mr. Hanson, Miss Ekers, Mrs. E. Brown, Mrs. C. N. Monsarrat, Mr. Donald Cameron, Mr. Horsey, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. John Roberts, Mr. Kenyon, Miss Gladys McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Temple Jamieson, Miss Marjorie Shorey, Mr. McGibbon, Mr. Davida Wigmore, Mr. and Mrs. Mitzambert, of Ottawa; Mr. Crowd, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Walkem, Capt. and Miss Whitehead, Mr. Guy Drummond, Mr. Alan Dunlop, Mr. Stewart Molson, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Gold, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Bovey, Mr. Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Leggatt.

Messrs. G. W. Stephens, D. Forbes Angus, J. C. Hodgson, and W. Ramsay are the visiting governors of the Montreal General Hospital this week.

CHRISTMAS SEALS.

This year's campaign for the sale of Christmas seals, in aid of the funds of the Royal Edward Institution, has already been started. In addition to the sale of seals in uptown stores there will also be a canvass of the downtown offices.

The 'Christmas Seal Committee' is Mr. Harry H. Kay (chairman); Lieut.-Col. J. H. Burland, Dr. Guerin, Mr. Chas. M. Holt, K.C.; Dr. E. S. Harding, Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, Dr. J. D. Mason, Messrs. F. A. Guinivan, John J. Keyes and Courtland M. Strange.

The booths in the uptown stores will be prettily decorated, and the young ladies dressed in nurses' costumes will sell the seals under the convenorship of the following members of the ladies' committee:—Mrs. Jeffrey H. Burland, Mrs. Robert Archer, Mrs. Herbert Hunter, Mrs. Macdonald McCarthy, Mrs. George Starke, and Miss Reddick. Mr. H. Claude Blake, M.V.O., will have charge of the seals.

DO YOU KNOW

SOMETHING GOOD WHEN YOU SEE IT

If you do, we wish you would call around to examine our new Stock of FURS for the coming season. You will find among our Sets, styles to suit every taste, made of the various Furs, including MINK, LYNX, BLACK, BROWN and WHITE FOX, PERSIAN LAMB, SQUIRREL and SEAL.

LADIES' LONG COATS OF SEAL, MUSKRAT AND PERSIAN LAMB.

ONLY FIRST CLASS SKINS USED

LADIES' AND GENTS' CLOTH COATS, FUR LINED AND FUR COLLARS.
All goods delivered with a perfect guarantee.

LOW PRICES **$1 Per Week** EASY TERMS

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738 ST. CATHERINE STREET EAST

Buy your Clothing ON EASY Weekly Payments

WE TRUST YOU!

Lack of Money should not prevent you from being stylishly dressed. You can secure LADIES' COSTUMES, COATS (Reversible); SILK COATS, RAINCOATS, DRESSES, SKIRTS, BLOUSES, MARABOUTS, FURS.

MEN'S SUITS, COATS, RAINCOATS, OVERALLS, CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, CARPETS, RUGS, OILCLOTHS, FOR $1.00 A WEEK.

J. GARMAISE & KAHN BROS., 829-831 ST. CATHERINE STREET E.
Near Maisonneuve St., No Branches

Of Interest to Women.

UNITED IRISH WOMEN RE-ELECT OFFICERS

To brighten the lives of women in the remote thinly populated parts of Ireland generally to improve the standard of living in lonely, rural communities in the Green Isle, is the object of the United Irish Women's association, the Montreal branch of which held its first annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the residence of the president, Mrs. Jeffrey Burland, 'Shorncliffe,' Sherbrooke street west.

The branch was formed in October, 1911, when Miss Pim, of Dublin, one of the leading workers in the movement in the old land, paid a visit to Montreal. That the organization was in no sense charitable, or even philanthropic, was emphasized.

It was more of a social service movement, and Canadian women were asked to give the benefit of their large experience and practical sympathy in furthering the cause.

The aims of the United Irish Women and the methods they adopted were explained by Mrs. Bottomley, who has just returned from a trip to Ireland, where she had an opportunity of personally investigating the conditions which it was sought to change or improve. Social conditions in rural Ireland were backward, Mrs. Bottomley told the meeting, and the lot of the small farmer's wife was not an enviable one. The result too often was emigration of the young people. To combat this the association was erecting village halls and proposed establishing a series of model farm houses. Mrs. Bottomly paid a warm tribute to the work of the co-operative movement inaugurated by Sir Horace Plunkett, and to that of the Irish Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Mrs. Jeffrey Burland was re-elected president, with Lady Hingston and Miss Emily MacDonnell, vice-presidents, and Miss Barry, secretary-treasurer.

The following ladies were present: Mrs. Jeffrey Burland, Lady Hingston, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. T. J. Drummond, Miss MacDonnell, Miss L. E. F. Barry, Mrs. A. Stansfield, Miss Grace Robertson, Mrs. P. S. Doyle, Mrs. J. T. Walsh, Mrs. Fred Bacon, Mrs. H. Lafleur, Miss R. Hall, Mrs. Bottomley, Mrs. Paget Aylmer, Mrs. F. S. Devlin, Mrs. Claude Baker, Mrs. J. H. Coote, Mrs. H. Fortier, Mrs. Coughlin.

The subscription to the United Irish Women is only one dollar per annum, and all who are in sympathy with the objects, especially ladies of Irish birth or descent or wives of Irishmen, are invited to join. Matters pertaining to religious or political topics are strictly taboo.

INVENTOR FAVORS SUFFRAGE.

Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, is in favor of votes for women. When asked his opinion on the subject, the interviewer says, 'Edison fixed his eyes, set that practical mouth of his, and thought for a minute. "Well," he said, "women should certainly have the vote on all questions involving the education of their children, and all moral questions. Yes, and questions concerning their work, too."

"Just where would you draw the line?" he was asked.

'Edison thought for a minute. "I guess we can't," he said finally, arguing aloud with himself. "I guess I can't stop there. No, I'm for it. It's only right, and it's expedient, too. Woman is the moral force of the world, and this movement is part revolution of waste and equalization of wealth, and part plain morals. If I hesitated, it was because I was afraid of the trouble of doubling our vote in a time when we've got so much to do. But, after all, that will take care of itself, I suppose."'

MORE SLEEVE STYLES.

One sees so much of the perfectly straight, close-fitting, long sleeves nowadays that one is apt to forget other kinds of sleeves are being put forward as fashionable by some of the leading modistes, and it is possible that for many women some one of these new styles of sleeves may prove more becoming than the long, straight sleeves, or at least they will serve happily to create a variety in the wardrobe. The perfectly flat shoulder effect is still obligatory, and the sleeve set in below the shoulder line, just a little below, is worn, while there is also the effect in which the yoke extends over the sleeve, giving the long, flat shoulder line on top, while under the arm the sleeve is fitted up close. A favorite method of flattening the shoulder line is the setting in of a piece of trimming, beaded embroidery, brocade, lace, etc., directly on top of the shoulder in oval or rectangular shape, which extends half on the shoulder and half on the sleeves so that on top no shoulder seam appears. It is necessary, of course, for the sleeves to conform strictly to the rest of the costume in style, and a style that is most attractive in itself may not be at all suitable for a costume which is being designed. But there are sleeves which can be substituted for those which are part of a design with the effect of improving it. There is a most attractive sleeve which is appropriate for a simple style of gown with which a Robespierre collar is worn. This sleeve comes just below the elbow. It is draped slightly, widens out a little toward the elbow and is finished with a turned back cuff, shallow and a little flaring, which relates it beautifully to the Robespierre collar, so that it is therefore quite as suitable for such a gown as the long tight sleeve which has been worn with it for some time.

Another interesting sleeve which has a yoke shoulder has the material laid in a double box pleat on the outer side of the arm, the plaited part of the sleeve being set under the extended yoke. Below the elbow the fulness of the sleeve is taken in to a long tight cuff, which is buttoned down on the outside, but the beauty of the sleeve depends to a large extent on the adroitness with which the cloth is manipulated when it is thus narrowed in to the cuff. A rather deep plaited frill of mosseline is used as a finish to this sleeve.

WHEN THE ROADS ARE MUDDY

One of the trials of the rainy autumn days, especially in places where the streets are not kept clean, is removing the mud from one's footwear, and too often from one's garments also, for even with short skirts the hems are apt to get muddy, from street-car steps, and at crossings, and there is the occasional splashing from autos and carts tearing along near the sidewalk.

Boots are hardest to keep in order, and unless they receive special care in wet weather they soon get out of shape, and unsightly. It is necessary to have at least two pairs of street boots in commission, so that each pair can be thoroughly dried before being put on again. When the damp boots are removed, they should be wiped off and put to dry where it is fairly warm, but not too near the fire. They must not be left empty, or they will lose shape and also be hard to put on again. The solid wooden trees do not seem to give ventilation enough to dry out the inside of the boot. There is a skeleton 'tree' that is better on this account or the boots may be filled with dry bran. This absorbs the moisture, and after being used the bran can be turned into a tin box and set in the oven to dry for next time. When the moisture is absorbed, turn out the bran, wipe the interior of the shoe, and then put in the trees. It sounds like a good deal of trouble, but boots are an expensive item and it is worth while keeping them shapely as long as possible. For the frequent polishing required in 'dirty' weather, the best polish obtainable should be used, preferably one with some oil in it. Patent kid can be rubbed over with vaseline, and wiped with a soft rag.

Rubbers have a way of looking smeared and gray after the mud has been washed off them. Try wiping them over with a cloth dampened in kerosene. Rubbers give out first usually at the heels, because the heel of the boot and that of the rubber do not mutually accommodate each other. It is advisable when buying rubbers to make sure that the heels are of the same shape as those of the boots and fit on well.

Experience has taught most people that it is better to let mud dry on cloth than to attempt to remove it while fresh. When perfectly dry, it can sometimes be brushed off without leaving any trace, but sometimes it does leave spots, depending on the composition of the mud, and to some extent on the kind of cloth. Usually the stains will yield to judicious sponging with ammonia and water. To free the hem or ruffle of a silk petticoat from mud, rub it carefully between the hands, then rinse out in warm water with a little ammonia added if the color will stand it. Let partially dry, then press under a cloth with a moderate iron.

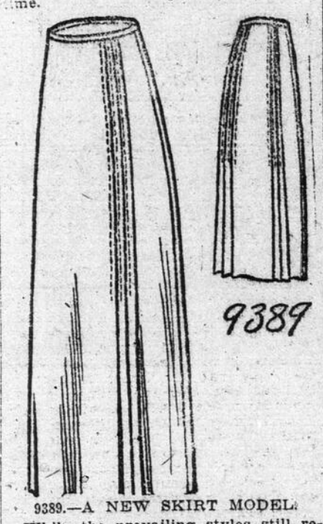
Fashion Hint

OF BLACK SATIN.

There are many warm days during the autumn season when a one piece gown gives greater comfort and satisfaction than a tailored suit. On these occasions black satin answers the purpose admirably. Illustrated is a stunning gown of black satin, lightened considerably by a lavish use of white.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERNS

The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



9389

9389.—A NEW SKIRT MODEL.

While the prevailing styles still retain the slender lines of the past season, the insertion or addition of plaits renders the skirt more comfortable. The model here shown has plaits at the left side of the front, and at the back panel. The design is suitable for cloth, silk or velvet. It is cut in 5 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure. It requires 4 yards of 54-inch material for a medium size.

PATTERN COUPON.

Please send the above-mentioned pattern as per directions given below.

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Size .....

Name .....

Address in full.

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N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The patterns cannot reach you in less than a week. Price 10 cents each, in cash, postal note or stamps. Address: 'Witness' Pattern Department, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.

ORANGEMEN PARADE.

A Thousand Marched to Grace Church on Sunday, Headed by a Band.

Headed by their band, close on a thousand 'Orangemen of istrict No. 1, Point St. Charles, in full regalia, marched from their hall, on Wellington street, to Grace Church, where their annual service was held. Lodges Prince of Wales, Lorne, Diamond, Fairmont, Duke of York, Derry, Boyne and Victoria were represented in the great procession of men who marched.

An interesting sermon, opened with the hymn, 'God our help in ages past,' now famous by reason of it being sung at Ulster when the covenant against Home Rule was signed, was preached by Archdeacon Ker, rector of Grace Church, and was listened to attentively by the large number of people who packed the church to its utmost capacity.

After the service the Orangemen returned to their hall in marching order.

Among the prominent officials present were David Hadden, provincial S. M.; A. G. Ellis, provincial grand secretary; James Singleton, past provincial S.M., and Wm. Higgins, county master.

ALLEGED MURDERERS WERE ACQUITTED

Lake Charles, La., Nov. 4.—A. L. Emerson, president of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, and his eight associates, charged with murder as the result of the Grabow labor riots, were acquitted Saturday afternoon. The jury took less than an hour to bring in the verdict. The other indictments against all but six of the accused men were not pressed, and they were released.

GREENFIELD PARK ROADS.

At a meeting of the Greenfield Park Council, held on Saturday night, it was decided that they should not undertake the drainage and responsibility of any more new roads for the present. It was also decided to close the options on thirteen lots required by the Montreal and Southern Counties Railway at prices from 8c to 25c a foot.

CROWN PRINCESS OF ROUMANIA.

Roumania is one of the most advanced of the central European states, lying just outside the Balkan region. The Crown Princess of Roumania is Princess Marie Alexandra Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg, who was also Duke of Edinburgh. The Princess, who was married to Prince Ferdinand in 1893, is a direct descendant of Queen Victoria.

—Photo by Martin, from Underwood and Underwood.

EPWORTH LEAGUE ANNIVERSARY

At the Dominion Square Methodist Church yesterday morning, the Rev. E. B. Brown, pastor of the East End Methodist Church, occupied the pulpit, preaching the occasion being the anniversary Sunday of the Epworth League. He took for his text, Luke 1, xv., first clause: 'For he shall be great in the sight of the Lord, and shall neither taste wine nor strong drink.'

There were two kinds of greatness, said the speaker, and every individual was born with an ambition to become possessed with the loftiest and best. Some were born great in the eyes of the world, because of birth; an Heir to the throne became such a few moments after birth. A child born to distinguished parents, by that fact was worldly great. Greatness in the eyes of the Lord, was attained by the least humble of men, and to him who could say, no, when tempted to do ignoble things, was great in the eyes of his maker.

'MINTO' TO WINTER AT FORT CHURCHILL

Halifax, N.S., Nov. 4. — The Government steamer 'Minto,' which spent the summer surveying at Fort Churchill and Fort Nelson in connection with terminals for the Hudson Bay Railway, was due to arrive here at the end of October, but nothing was heard of her recently and there was some uneasiness.

This anxiety was relieved somewhat yesterday when a despatch was received by C. H. Harvey, agent of the Marine Department, from the Deputy Minister of Naval Service, that the 'Minto' had arrived at Wolstenholm on October 4 and was returning to Hudson Bay. Cape Wolstenholm is at the northeast corner of Hudson Bay, at the western end of Hudson Strait.

It is supposed that after starting for the return voyage from Fort Churchill the 'Minto' found the ice too heavy and had to go back and that she will winter either at Fort Churchill or Nelson.

OPERATOR'S ERROR CAUSED COLLISION

North Bay, Ont., Nov. 4. — An operator's mistake caused two Canadian Pacific Railways trains to meet in a head-on collision near Pardee, west of North Bay, at noon Saturday, causing great damage to the rolling stock, both engines being badly damaged. The mistaken order allowed a work train to run out of Chapleau in face of an oncoming freight train, the two being hidden from each other by the curving nature of the tracks. No one was killed, as the train crews jumped, but Engineer Warner of Chapleau, was caught in the wreck as he jumped, one leg being crushed. He will recover.

BADEN WILL GO TO RUSSIA.

New York, Nov. 4.—Baden (2.05 1-4), one of the star racers of the harness turf, has been sold by his owner, Louis Neidhardt, of Jersey City, to an agent of Russian buyers, and will be shipped to his new home at the end of this month. The price paid for the crack stallion was not made public, but it is believed to have been something like $25,000.

The deal was closed by an order from W. J. Rosemire, the American trainer, located in Russia, who was acting for his father-in-law, Frank Caton, also now of Russia, and who in turn is believed to be acting for a member of the Imperial Trotting Club of Russia.

HIS LAST BIT OF COCAINE.

Arrested by Detectives Bezeau and Gratton after selling the former a package of 'dope for a dollar,' 'Billy' Quinn, long under suspicion as a vendor of cocaine from street corners, appeared before Recorder Geoffrion, on Saturday, and was remanded for eight days on his plea of not guilty. It was the last package he had for sale.

CAN'T MAKE PORRIDGE.

Bad Cooking Drives Men to the Tap-room, Says Rev. Dr. Guthrie.

That there are women in Montreal who did not know how to boil porridge, and that bad cooking was responsible for driving many men to the tap-room, was the statement made in St. Andrew's Church yesterday by the Rev. Donald Guthrie, D.D., in the course of his remarks on 'Greatness Through Service.' The reverend speaker touched on settlement work, stating that it was better for young people than prayer meetings. He strongly advised all to take an active interest in the work which was being undertaken by the Presbyterian body in the newly established settlement on East St. Catherine street.

The Rev. Dr. Guthrie laid down principles, first, that the Christian is great only through service, and, second, that true service consists essentially in the giving of life in ransom. He showed how Luther's insistense on the doctrine of justification by faith had been driven to an extreme, to the exclusion of sense of responsibility for good works. He recalled how Bobbie Burns had refused to identify himself with the Church of his day. 'If you want a true picture of the Church as it actually was in the time of Burns,' said the preacher, 'read that terrible poem, "Holy Willie's Prayer."'

THE EYE IS THE GREAT EDUCATOR

First Knowledge Comes Through the Eye and We Prefer Seeing Things to Reading About Them.

Children should not be required to learn through the ears at an age when they ought to be learning only through the eyes.

The eyes are the greatest means of education. No animal except man has any other education except that which is gained through the eyes.

The 'Witness' is presenting to its readers an 'eye-teaching' Bible, which contains more than six hundred pictures applying directly to the verses which they accompany.

Heretofore the word 'illustrated' as applied to a Bible means merely a few allegorical 'pictures' of Biblical events taken from any source and 'conveniently' placed in any part of the book, merely as embellished inserts, but not directly alongside and explanatory of the verse intended to typify or make plain; but our publishers, at a very large outlay, prepared accurate illustrations descriptive of the reading matter which they accompany, and placed directly next to the scene described—the only place it can be looked for or found quickly, the only place the illustration is a help to you—making this the only really illustrated Bible.

In addition to these eye-teaching pictures there are also numerous full-page color plate from the world-famous Tissot collection, and these are properly placed in the chapter or section which they so magnificently illustrate, showing also the particular verse portrayed.

You will enjoy this Bible, whether you belong to church or not, for its 'eye-teaching' pictures make it of rare educational value to all, both young and old.

See offer on another page.

MESSRS. PELLETIER AND LAVERGNE

Quebec, Nov. 4. — Postmaster General Pelletier arrived from Ottawa Saturday. He was busy with callers all day, who did not allow him to take in the conference between the Hon. Frank Cochrane and members of the harbor commission.

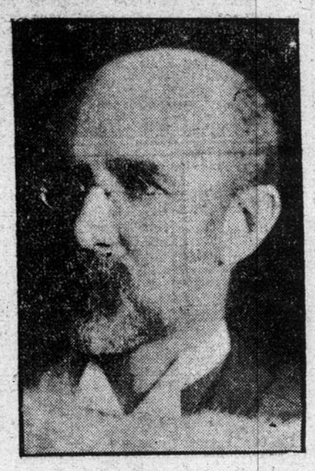
Discussing Mr. Cochrane's visit to Quebec, Mr. Pelletier said he was prevented from being present all the time of the conference between the minister of railways and canals, and the president of the harbor commission, but he understood a satisfactory arrangement had been arrived at.

Referring to Armand Lavergne's challenge, Mr. Pelletier said:

'I regret exceeding the stand taken by Mr. Lavergne, especially as I entertain the most kindly feeling towards him, and can only account for his attitude by the supposition that he is carried away by the influence of Quebec Liberals. Lavergne made statements at Lorette which I see reported in the press concerning the Quebec personel of the Federal Cabinet, and if he was familiar with the negotiations he speaks of, I must say he violated the good faith reposed in him. But the statements he made came from his imagination.

DR. PATTON LEAVING.

The Rev. Dr. Walter M. Patton, of the Wesleyan Theological College, has been called to the chair of Biblical Literature and the History of Religion in Carleton College, Northfield,



THE REV. W. M. PATTON, D.D.

Minn., and has accepted the invitation. He will continue his present work to the end of the currents session of the College.

MILLION DOLLAR CHURCH NEARING COMPLETION.

New York, Nov. 4. — The new church edifice of St. Jean Baptiste, now nearing completion in this city at a cost of one million dollars, is the gift of Thomas F. Ryan to the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament. This announcement was made Saturday by Father Letellier, Superior of the Order in this city.

The old church of St. Jean Baptiste, located in East Seventy-Sixth street, is widely known as the Church of Miraculous Cures. It possesses a relic of St. Ann. To its shrine thousands of crippled and suffering Catholics made pilgrimage, and the chutches and surgical appliances abandoned by them form a large collection which is exhibited at the church.

The announcement Saturday states that the new church, at Seventy-Sixth street and Lexington avenue, will be one of the largest and most imposing Roman Catholic structures in America. It will accommodate 8,000 persons and is in the shape of a Latin cross with three naves, two twin towers and a great dome. The towers will be 150 feet in height and the dome 180 feet.

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New Gloves for Fall and Winter.

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QUEBEC MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

ADMITS DEFEAT AND SUES FOR PEACE

Turkish Army in Full Retreat to Constantinople, Its Last Ounce of Fighting Strength Gone

Londn, Nov. 4.—The Turkish army is in full retreat to Constantinople, and the Turkish Government has asked the Powers to intervene.

An official bulletin was issued by the Government at Constantinople last night admitting defeat at the hands of the Bulgarians in the great battle on the Thracean Plains. Application was made to the embassies in Constantinople last night for mediation by the Powers to end the hostilities and arrange a peace agreement.

The ambassadories, prior to this, had asked the Porte to grant permission to each of the great Powers to send one warship through the Dardanelles, and this request had been complied with. The only guarantee of safety for the native Christians and perhaps the foreigners in Constantinople is to be found in the presence of the warships of the great Powers in the harbor of the Turkish capital.

It is the general belief that Bulgaria will refuse to listen to anything in the way of intervention until the Bulgarian army is at the gates of Constantinople, and will insist that Turkey make an appeal direct to the allies without interference from the Powers.

The Powers have not been able to agree upon the French premier's formula of 'territorial disinterestedness,' which is not acceptable to either Austria or Germany. They are taking steps, however, for the protection of Christians and their own political interests in Turkey. One warship in addition to the vessels already despatched to Turkish ports will be sent through the Dardanelles by each of the Powers.

Beyond the statement that the Turkish army is retreating to the last line of fortifications outside Constantinople, there was little news received from the seat of war to-night. Fighting was reported along the line from Chorlu to Serai, which was the outcome, doubtless, of the efforts of the defeated Turks to retire within the Tchtalja lines, which the Bulgarians are doing their utmost to prevent.

The besieging forces are tightening their grip around Adrianople, and the bombardment is becoming more vigorous. In other directions the allies are consolidating their occupation of Turkish territory. The Greeks have taken Nicopolis and Prevesa, and have landed a division at Stavros, which is marching to attack Salonika. An uncensored despatch from the latter town intimates the likelihood of its surrender without resistance.

In connection with the Servian occupation of Parishrend, a warning from Austria appears in the official Vienna 'Fremdenblatt,' which, in the supposition that the Servians have now attained the object of their operation toward the west, says: 'There are neither military nor national motives for the Servian army to penetrate the districts beyond Prishrend, which are exclusively inhabited by Albanians—that is, therefore, into the undeniable territory of another Balkan people.'

GREEKS TAKE
PREVASA EASILY.

Athens, Nov. 4.—The Greeks have captured Prevasa, a fortified town in Epirus, on the north side to the entrance of the Gulf of Arta. The Greek troops entered the town at four o'clock Sunday afternoon. About noon the Greeks' squadron, which has been blockading the ports, sent two gunboats cleared for action into the harbor, but no resistance was offered.

Prevasa was suffering the effects of the blockade and famine threatened the town. Prior to the capture of this place, a Greek detachment occupied Nicopolis, a commanding position a short distance away. The Greeks blew up the Turkish battery which occupied the heights where the Turks were entrenched. The Turks and Bashi-Bazouks took to flight, but 450 of them were captured.

A Turkish torpedo boat in the Gulf of Arta was shelled and burned.

The Turkish forces are concentrating at Janina, although they still hold Pentepigadia, strongly fortified heights. The Janina army numbers 20,000, with strong positions, but all communication with the Monastir army, on which it is dependent has been cut and ammunition and provisions are scarce.

General Ricciotti Garibaldi, son of the Italian leader, has reached Patras and is expected to arrive here to-day. His corps numbers 3,000 foreigners and Greeks. He will take the field at the earliest possible moment.

The mayor of St. Petersburg has sent greetings on behalf of the city to the mayor of Athens. He announces that the Russian capital has voted $50,000 for the sufferers among the allies.

The Crown Prince is reported to have captured Yenidieh, near Salonika after an engagement lasting over Friday and Saturday. The Greek army is still pushing forward, the Turks retreating in disorder.

TURKEY PLEADS
FOR PEACE.

Constantinople, Nov. 4, 10.45 p.m.—The Porte has applied to the Powers for mediation with a view to the cessation of hostilities and for the negotiation of peace.

Application has been made to the embassies here and by circular to the Ottoman representatives in the European capitals.

The official bulletin follows:

'The fortunes of war are variable and it is not always possible to be successful on all sides. A people which accepts war must submit with resignation to all its consequences. To overlook this obligation is to fail in one's duty. Consequently, while it would be unwise to be unnecessarily proud over victories, it likewise would be incorrect to be alarmed at want of success.

'For instance, in the present war with the four federated states, the imperial troops are defending themselves with success in the environs on Scutari and Janina, but the eastern army in the neighborhood of Visa and Lilieh-Bourgas felt obliged to retire to the lines of defence at Tchatalja.

'In order to facilitate a successful defence it has naturally been decided to exert all efforts to safeguard the interests of the Fatherland.'

CONSTANTINOPLE
TREMBLES IN FEAR.

Constantinople, Nov. 4.—(Unconsored)—Constantinople is in a fever of excitement over the alarming reports from the field of battle. Foreigners and natives alike are suffering from the tension caused by the series of military disasters, and, although the city is in a state of siege, crime in some quarters is unchecked. Many families are leaving the city.

The people fear, first an outbreak of Moslem fanaticism by the turbulent elements, the lower classes, and, second, a rising of hordes of maddened soldiers, who are being driven by the Bulgarians to make their last stand a few miles outside of Constantinople and then perhaps to fall on the Capital.

The battle still continues on the plains of Thrace, and, if the Turkish soldiers fall back within the gates of the city, it is feared that they may turn their guns and bayonets on those who are awaiting here in trembling the outcome of the conflict.

There is a large and unruly element of the population which would be glad for any pretext for massacre and pillage. The presence of more than 10,000 Moslem refugees from the war zone, who have lost all their possessions, adds to the danger of the situation. Rumors are current that the Young Turks Committee may start rioting with the object of overthrowing the Government, but there has been no tangible proof of such a plan. It is doubtful whether a rising would be directed against foreigners as much as native Christians, but the danger to foreigners is very real. If the Turkish army sustains complete defeat, the lives and property of thousands of foreigners, as well as native Christians, will be in imminent peril.

ADRIANOPLE
STILL HOLDS OUT.

Sofia, Nov. 4.—Persistent rumors of the fall of Adrianople caused great crowds to assemble around the War Office throughout the day. There were also reports that the Bulgarians have captured six Turkish trains near Demoatica. No official confirmation of either of these reports could be obtained.

Bulgarian aviators have made a number of flights over Adrianople, and the latest authentic information is to the effect that the bombardment of the forts continues.

CONVERGE TO
ATTACK SALONIKA.

Salonika, Nov. 4.—(Uncensored.)—A complete Greek division under General Smolensky landed at Stavros, on the northeast of the Chalcis peninsula and occupied the villages and mining district, as well as the capital, Poligyro, from which the Turkish officials were expelled. The division is now marching on Galatisista and Salonika, accompanied by 6,000 well armed Greek peasants, many of whom are deserters from the Turkish army.

AUSTRIA BLOCKS
PEACE NEGOTIAIONS.

Paris, Nov. 4.—Austrian suspicions still block the way to an accord of the Powers on the proposal of France, Russia and Great Britain for a declaration of 'territorial disinterestedness.' The French ambassador at Vienna has given the Austrian foreign minister, Count Mon Berchthold, definite assurance that the three Powers have no intention of asking Austria to deny herself the right to protect fully her economic interests, and that the only desire is to be able to indicate to the belligerents that, in offering mediation, the great Powers are determined to make no demand for territorial compensation.

Up to a late hour, however, the French Foreign Office had received no reply from the Vienna cabinet, and it is feared that the tone of the semi-official Austrian newspapers foreshadows a refusal to agree to the proposal.

TURKEY BUTCHERED
CHRISTIAN WOMEN.

Vienna, Nov. 4.—The correspondent of the 'Reichspost,' with the Bulgarian army, says that the retreating Turks committed horrible savageries, the villages were burned and all the Christians butchered.

BLOCKADE EXTENDS
FOR 140 MILES.

Athens, November 4.— The blockade around Epirus now extends for 140 miles. Late reports say that the Greeks and Servians have effected a junction, and are advancing on Salonika.

KING TO HOLD
A CONFERENCE.

Belgrade, Nov. 4.— King Peter is expected to return to the Capital shortly. The newspapers express the opinion that the kings of the four allied states will meeet at the conclusion of the war either at Athens or Sofia. It is understood that the coming Assembly will vote a bill annexing the captured districts of Novibazar, Kossova, Kumanova, Uskub, Velos, Prishrend and Dibra.

BRITAIN RUSHES
NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Portsmouth, England, Nov. 4.— Unusual activity in the Portsmouth dockyard is reported in a special edition of the 'Evening News,' which says that preparations are being made to get the sixth destroyer flotilla ready for the sea.

The 'News' adds that it is rumored that the flotilla will sail under sealed orders. Notices have been posted ordering all submarine men to return to their boats at once. The paper also states that men on leave have been recalled by wire to other naval ports.

Devonport, Nov. 4. — The officers and men attached to the Seventh Destroyer flotilla have been ordered to return to their ships. With the parent ships and submarines, thirty-five vessels are affected.

Plymouth, Nov. 4.— All officers and men of the war craft here were ordered to be aboard their ships at seven o'clock on Sunday morning. Later an Admiralty despatch ordered those of the fifth destroyed flotilla aboard their ships at 11 o'clock on Saturday evening at the latest.

Chatham, Nov. 4.— Great excitement was caused here by the receipt of urgent Admiralty telegrams recalling officers and men to their ships Messengers on bicycles were despatched in all directions. The authorities are reticent, but it is believed that the orders relate to the battleships 'Russell' and 'Duncan,' now in the Medway.

Gibraltar, Nov. 4. — The British cruiser Dartmouth passed here bound for the Levant. The third battleship squadron arrived from England, and proceeded eastward after a stay of only one hour.

Kiel, Germany, Nov. 4.— The new armored cruiser 'Goben' and the protected cruiser 'Breslau' are taking on provisions and ammunition and are making ready to sail in twenty-four hours. It is understood that they will proceed for Turkish waters.

The cruisers 'Hertha,' 'Vinet' and 'Geier,' already in the Mediterranean, have been ordered to Turkish waters.

FAMILIAR SCENES DURING MOBILIZATION OF TROOPS IN BULGARIA

TROOPS OFF TO THE FRONT.
THE MEN ON THE ROOFS & INSIDE THE WAGGONS ARE RECRUITS.

LARGEST CARGO OF WHEAT TAKEN

Fort William, Ont., Nov. 4. — When the steamer 'Willis L. King' departed for Buffalo on Saturday she carried the largest cargo of wheat that has ever been taken from any of the lake ports. The 'King' went under elevator spouts early Saturday morning to load capacity. It is expected that her cargo will be 425,000 bushels. The previous grain record was 405,000 bushels, including part flax taken by the steamer 'Jones' at Duluth. The biggest cargo previously carried from Fort William was 384,000 bushels.

The 'Willis L. King' is owned by the Interstate Company of Cleveland, and is one of the biggest American boats, this being her first trip to the head of the lakes.

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FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
NUMBER 23 THE PRICE

'JIMMIE' HARRIS WAS COMMITTED

Will Be Tried Before the Court of King's Bench for Attempted Murder.

'Jimmie' Harris, the colored man, who says his home is in Davenport, Iowa, and only arrived in Montreal September 15th, appeared before Judge Lafontaine on Saturday on a charge of attempting to kill Mr. Louis Betournay, of St. Lambert, on September the 23rd, and after the examination of four witnesses was committed to the Court of King's Bench, November term, for trial.

Mr. Betournay appeared for the first time in court, and positively identified Harris as the man who fired two shots at him, one missing his body, the other entering the abdomen, as a result of which he hovered between life and death at the Royal Victoria Hospital for ten weeks.

His evidence was in substance the same as reported in the 'Witness' at the time the shooting took place, and given by Mr. Betournay at the Hospital.

Judgment was delivered on Saturday in the case of Thomas W. P. Patterson, charged with performing an illegal operation on a young woman who died in the General Hospital from peritonitis. The accused was committed to stand trial at the November term of the Court of King's Bench.

IN MEMORY OF 'TITANIC' MUSICIANS

New York, Nov. 4.—The heroic musician, who played 'Nearer My God to Thee,' as the 'Titanic' sank in the North Atlantic last April were honored on Sunday in memory by musicians here. A bronze tablet to the seven bandsmen of the sunken liner has been prepared by members of the Musical Mutual Protective Union, and the tablet by Albert Weinert, was unveiled at the club house of the organization. The exercises were simple. There was a brief address to the hundreds, who stood about the flag draped tablet, and then a band identical in make up with that which played the 'Titanic' to her ocean grave gave out the solemn strains of the hymn which was the ship's requiem.

The tablet, thirty by twenty-four inches, bears a feminine figure, symbolic of music, placing a wreath of oak leaves on an expanse of placid water, broken by an iceberg.

NELSON NEW HUDSON PORT.

The report that Nelson had been decided upon the Hudson Bay port, is confirmed by the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals, who has arrived at the Windsor. To-day he will inspect the Chambly canal. Thus the railway now being built to that inland sea by Mr. J. D. McArthur will be taken to that port instead of Churchill.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on SATURDAY, the SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

L. J. LEMIEUX,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 15th October, 1912.

MURDERED MISS SINGER

Confession Squeezed Out at Chicago by Russian Methods.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Broken by thirty-six hours 'silent treatment,' Charles N. Kramer confessed on Saturday afternoon that he killed Sophia Singer, the Baltimore heiress found murdered here on Monday night.

Kramer, whose stage name is Conway, added a new feature to the statement made by his wife, Beatrice Ryall Kramer, known on the variety stage as the 'burlesque queen.' He said that he knocked Miss Singer down in self-defence when she attacked him with a razor after he had rebuked her for making, he said, a suggestion to Mrs. Kramer to go out and meet some men. Kramer exonerated his wife from all blame in connection with the crime.

Kramer, the former clown, high diver and circus acrobat, paced his cell all night begging for a word from the turnkeys, who refused to vouchsafe him a syllable. He heard his wife's outcries as she made her confession, but could get no information as to their cause or what she said. Saturday Captain Nootbaar began a systematic passing of Kramer's cell, occasionally saying, 'Well, do you want to see me?' Finally Kramsr broke into tears and begged to be allowed to tell his story. First he pleaded to see his wife, It was not allowed.

'Don't send me back to that black cell,' he cried. 'I'll tell it all.'

Kramer's story differed from his wife's only in the detail that he claimed self-defence. He said that he never meant to kill Miss Singer, but when he took the covered door knob away from her she came at him with a razor from his dresser and he struck her down with the door knob. He said that he bound and gagged her to prevent her making an outcry. He said he took $35 from Miss Singer's purse, and two suits of clothes belonging to W. R. Worthen Miss Singer's fiance, because he was penniless and was shabbily clad. He and his wife fled through the alley, he said, hoping to get away before Miss Singer revived, believing she would not want to come into publicity by prosecuting them.

The man told his life history from the time he ran away from his home to join a circus. He said that he had been convicted of horse stealing and that he had served eighteen months sentence in a reformatory.

Kramer, after promising to tell was confronted by his wife. He demanded to hear from her own lips that she had confessed to what he knew. The woman was brought before him weeping. Then he ended resistance.

'Yes, I did it,' he said. 'I killed Sophie Singer.'

Kramer said he was born at St. Mary's, Ohio, in 1886.

ANOTHER SLIDE ON THE PANAMA

Panama, Nov. 4.—Heavy rains have caused another slide into the Culebra Cut from Gold Hill, where 6,000 yards of earth now cover new track construction and tools.

Other movements at the same place are likely, but nothing serious is expected.

FIRE AT PARC MONT LASALLE

On Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, fire broke out in the residence of Wm. Gennat, at Parc Mount Lasalle, and almost completely destroyed it. Nobody was in the house at the time, and when the Fire Department arrived, the wooden structure was almost destroyed. Barely anything inside the house was saved. Mr. Gennat, who is employed at the Angus shops, stated that he estimated the loss at $1,200, a thousand of which is covered by insurance. He intends to rebuild in the spring.

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THE WORK.
BOYS: The "Witness" work is manly work. It is also easy. We will tell you how and where to sell copies and secure regular customers for the "Witness." Our Free Pony booklet will please you.
No money necessary to start, as we send the first fifty cents' worth Free. In this way we give you the money necessary for buying your next week's supply.
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Address .....
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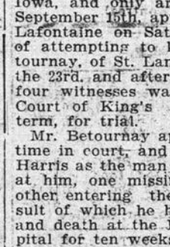
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ABOR CANDIDATE TO RUN FOR ALDERMAN

ades Unionists Hope Ald. Tetreau's Successor Will be One of Them.

At a meeting of the Montreal Labor ty held yesterday in the Labor ple, Mr. G. R. Brunet, ex-president the Montreal Trades and Labor avid, City Clerk. This card will con- in the following information: Mont- al's population, 550,000; taxable pro- erty value, $507,369,508; exempt pro- erty value, $130,985,564; city debt, net, 375,000; streets miles of, 470; paved reets, miles of, 76; brick sewers, iles of, 340; area of city, acres, 26,- ; public parks, 50; area of parks, acres, ocean vessels arrived, 407; nnage, 1,665,603; i and vessels, ar- ved, 12,031; total tonnage, 4,907,658; nsfers of property, $78,478,729; build- g permits, 1911, 3,736; value of build- g permits, 1911, $14,378,952; percentage id by Montreal Tramways Company 1911, $338,595; water pumped 1911, 37,138,116 gallons; water pumped ily, 42,814,678 gallons; daily con- mption of water per capita, 122.3 llons.

the resignation of Alderman Tetreau.

A joint meeting of North End and Mount Royal labor clubs will be held to-night to select suitable candidates for the position and these will be submitted to a further meeting of the Montreal Labor Party to be held to-morrow night in the hall of the North End Club in Drolet street. So far no opposition candidate has been selected, but it is rumored that four or five names have been mentioned for the aldermanship.

Alderman Tetreau has filled a term of two years and one and a half years of the present term as alderman for the ward, but on removing from the district resigned the position.

ACTS ABOUT MONTREAL

teresting Figures Given in Folder Published by City Clerk.

Handy information concerning Mont- al is the title of a folder which is ing published by the Hon. L. O. avid, City Clerk. This card will con- in the following information: Mont- al's population, 550,000; taxable pro- erty value, $507,369,508; exempt pro- erty value, $130,985,564; city debt, net, 375,000; streets miles of, 470; paved reets, miles of, 76; brick sewers, iles of, 340; area of city, acres, 26,- ; public parks, 50; area of parks, acres; ocean vessels arrived, 407; nnage, 1,665,603; i and vessels, ar- ved, 12,031; total tonnage, 4,907,658; nsfers of property, $78,478,729; build- g permits, 1911, 3,736; value of build- g permits, 1911, $14,378,952; percentage id by Montreal Tramways Company 1911, $338,595; water pumped 1911, 37,138,116 gallons; water pumped ily, 42,814,678 gallons; daily con- mption of water per capita, 122.3 llons.

500 VOLTS IN HIS BODY

hock Used to Kill Sing Sing Condemned, Merely Injures Windsor Man.

Windsor, Nov. 4.—Murray McQueen, dest son of D. J. McQueen, local ent for the Michigan Central Rail- y here, has experienced all the rations of a death by electrocution, d he is still alive to tell the tale. For the infinitesimal fraction of a ond a current of 2,500 volts of elec- city passed through McQueen's dy—700 more than is used in the ath chamber at Sing Sing. Then the cuit was broken as the young man l from the ladder on which he was rched, to the concrete floor, a dis- nce of 15 feet. It was the fall which ved him from swift and certain ath.

The accident occurred ten days ago, t the facts were so closely guarded the railway company that the ry came to light only yesterday, en young McQueen, looking wan and le and exhibiting traces of the fear- experience he had undergone, left bed for the first time since he was ried there in a death-like trance on tober 23.

His right arm has turned quite k from the shoulder to the wrist, ile just below the right knee, where deadly current emerged from his dy, there is a round hole in the sh as large as a twenty-five cent ce.

STUDENTS MAY GO HUNGRY AND UNSHAVEN

Both the caterer and the barber at Gill Union are threatening to give the business unless they receive re patronage. Last year Union d a deficit of $4,208.54, and it was ed that by the adoption of the uni- rsal fee, which made every student member of the Union, and by set- g aside part of the fee for the up- ep and expenditure of the Union, d by charging the caterer one and a lf cents on each meal he supplies in e dining-room, that instead of a de- it the Union would become self- pporting.

It is stated, however, that the stu- nts are not taking advantage of eir membership in the Union, the terer and the barber are not getting arly enough work to do, and conse- ently are threatening to discontinue siness. Now, to crown all, the stu- nts who patronize the dining-room e indignant because the tax is laid the caterer for the meals they eat, hile no such tax is placed on meals pplied in the grill room.

MUCH-DISCUSSED FOX IS DEAD

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 4. — at $5,000 Newfoundland fox on hich an operation under chloroform as performed is dead. His career as brief but sensational. Captain A. MacKinnon, who purchased a lf-interest in him for $500, had of- red half of his interest to a friend r $250 immediately before the oper- tion was performed. The friend re- sed. Next morning, after the crisis as supposed to be well over, a spe- lator offered Captain MacKinnon 0 for a quarter interest in the ani- al. It was the Captain's turn to use this time.

As the fox progressed in health his ck was steadily rising. A few days another enthusiast offered Cap- in MacKinnon $650 for a quarter in- rest, and the Captain accepted. He w owned a quarter of the fox, and as $150 to the good in cash. The fox, hich had evidently lived only to see s friend, the Captain safely through st Friday, gave up the struggle and assed out. The game now stands us. Captain MacKinnon has $150 and quarter interest in the pelt; the ther fellow is $650 short, less a quart- interest in the pelt.

PROBLEM OF WOMEN OFFENDERS

Berlin, Ont., Nov. 4.—Mrs. O'Sul- an, matron of the Andrew Mercer eformatory for women, Toronto, was e speaker of the season at the first eeting of the Women's Canadian Club re Friday evening.

Her subject was 'Women offenders.' e stated that of 128 inmates of the stitution, of which she is in charge, 0 were committed as a direct result the social evil. She maintained that long as women did not demand as gh a standard of purity from man, man demanded from woman, this ndition of affairs will continue. She ntained that the six months' terms mally inflicted for crime did not cure, d had the opposite results. The char- ter of the offender, Mrs. O'Sullivan claimed, rather than the character of e offence committed, should guide e magistrate or judge when impos- g sentence.

OBITUARIES IN TO-DAY'S PAPER

MR. JAMES GOLDIE.

Guelph, Nov. 4.—A pioneer of Guelph, and one of its most respected citizens, passed away early yesterday morning in the person of James Goldie, in his eighty-eighth year. The late Mr. Goldie was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and came to the United States in 1824, locating at Paterson, N.J., where he had charge of the estate of the late Roswell L. Colt, and later moved to Utica, N.Y., where he went into the flour and lumber business.

In 1860 he came to Guelph and built the 'Speed Valley Mill,' and in 1868, when the People's Mills were burned down, bought the site and rebuilt them. They have been enlarged several times since, until they are now among the largest in Ontario. He was president of the Canadian Millers' Association; president of the Millers' and Manufacturers' Insurance Association, Toronto; director and former president of the Wellington Mutual Fire Insurance Company and director of the More Mutual of Galt.

Fraternally he was a Mason and was a member of the Congregational Church. He was a Liberal prior to 1876, when he went over to the National Policy, and has been a Conservative since, contesting South Wellington three times, though unsuccessfully, against Donald Guthrie and the late James Innes. He was married in 1848 in New York to Miss Frances Owen, of Montgomeryshire, Wales, who predeceased him in 1908. Three sons, James, Roswell and Lincoln, of Guelpjh, and one sister, Margaret, widow of Principal Caven, of Knox College, Toronto, survive.

MAJOR JAMES H. PURDY.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—Major James H. Purdy, lawyer and author of 'Purdy's Law of Corporations,' died here yesterday. He was 74 years old. He practised law in Prescott, Los Angeles and St. Louis. He enlisted in the Fifty-Ninth New York Volunteer Regiment, and served through the Civil War, taking part in 19 battles and thirty engagements. He was made a major at Antietam.

MR. M. W. MACLEOD.

Winnipeg, Nov. 4.—M. W. MacLeod, ex-post office inspector and for many years a prominent citizen of Winnipeg, died on Saturday morning at two o'clock. Mr. MacLeod was superannuated last July, after forty-six years' service in the department. He was born at New London, P.E.I., in 1847, coming west in 1882, and since that time has resided in Winnipeg.

MR. GEORGE H. UTTER.

Westerly, R.I., Nov. 4.—Congressman George H. Utter, former governor of Rhode Island, died at his home here on Sunday, after an illness of several weeks from stomach trouble. Congressman Utter was 58 years of age. After graduating from Amherst he entered the publishing business and was owner of the Westerly 'Sun.'

MR. PETER H. HUME, C.E.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 4.—Peter H. Hume, C.E. one of the best known structural engineers in America, and business associate of Michael Connoly, of Ontario, who has the contract for the new west side wharf, costing nearly two million dollars, died here on Saturday afternoon, after a long illness, during which he had kept at work. He had supervised the construction of great docks at Hong Kong, Buenos Ayres and New York and a subway in Philadelphia.

He was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, was a graduate of the Pennsylvania University and married Miss Woodruff, of Niagara, Ont. She, with one daughter, Mrs. C. E. Duggan, of St. David's, Ont., survive. The body will be taken to Niagara. Mr. Connoly meeting it in Montreal.

'BELLONA'S' CAPTAIN HAS SUDDEN STROKE

Quebec, Nov. 4.—After the stranding of the steamer 'Bellona,' belonging to the Thomson line, and bound from Montreal to Leith, in the Upper Traverse on Oct. 30, the nervous shock caused thereby to the commander, Captain Cunningham, brought on a paralytic seizure which greatly added to the general distress on board. Captain Cunningham was removed from the ship and brought to Jeffery Hale's Hospital here on Saturday night.

The 'Bellona' seems to be in bad shape, and has made a great deal of water in the holds. Unless she can be refloated after being lightened of her cargo, fears are entertained that with the bad weather prevailing she may become a total wreck.

CONSTIPATION Can Be Cured.

You cannot expect to be well if you allow your bowels to become clogged. What is necessary is to have a free motion of them every day, and to keep them in this condition all the time if you wish to be strong and healthy. If you don't keep them open the system will become clogged up with poisonous matter and produce constipation, headache, dyspepsia, bad blood, etc.

Keep the bowels in good condition by using Burdock Blood Bitters; the remedy that has built up an unrivalled reputation, during the past thirty-six years, as a cure for all troubles arising from a constipated condition of the bowels.

Mrs. Thomas Calder, East Lower Fort Garry, writes:—"I am writing you to let you know what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. I suffered very much from constipation and none of the medicines I took agreed with me. Now I am glad to say that there is nothing like B.B.B. Since taking it I have not been troubled."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

STUDENTS IN THE C.N.R. TUNNEL

Methods and Machinery Used Explained by the Engineers.

By special arrangement, the third year engineering students of McGill visited the C.N.R. tunnel on Saturday afternoon. They were accompanied by Profs. H. M. Mackay and H. F. Armstrong. Mr. S. P. Brown, the chief engineer of the tunnel, met them at the west portal and courteously explained the methods of driving the tunnel, and the various machinery connected therewith.

After inspecting the air compressing plant and machine shops, the students, in sections of four and five, entered the tunnel itself, which is now now some 1,200 feet in the mountain side.

The morning was spent by the class at Pointe Claire on a geological excursion. Amongst other points of interest they visited the quarry, from which most of the stone in the Victoria pier came. The ladies of the R.V.C. also went on this latter expedition. It is expected that shortly the class will have an opportunity to study the geology of the district around Rigaud and Vaudreuil.

MANGLED ON TRACKS.

Calumet, Que., Nov. 4.—The body of Hormidas Seguin, a riverman of Grenville, Que., was found in a mangled condition on the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks about a mile west of this village early Sunday morning. Both legs were cut off. The man had been seen around the village Saturday night, the worse for liquor, and started to return to his work on the Rouge River booms. It is thought he fell asleep on the track and was run over by a passing train during the night. An inquest will be held. Seguin was 25 years of age and unmarried.

FOR FINE FRUITS AND GROCERIES GO TO

WALTER PAUL

461 ST. CATHERINE WEST

554 UNIVERSITY STREET

James M. Aird's Bread Ad.

A prominent manufacturer, while visiting our bakery, exclaimed: 'This is new—this bread manufacturing—it is great.'

So is our bread. 'I didn't think there was such a difference.' Aske your grocer or Tel. M. 1025 or M. 2282.

ROY STREET.

In the matter of the expropriation for the widening of Roy street, between St. Andre and St. Christophe streets, in the La Fontaine ward of the city of Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the assessment roll in the above matter, is now deposited in my office, at the City Hall, where the interested parties may examine it until Monday, the 11th November next, 1912, and that on Tuesday, the 12th November, 1912, at 10 o'clock a.m., I shall hear all complaints that may be made against said roll.

GEO. JANIN,
Chief Engineer and City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, October 30th, 1912.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Ex. Parte.

Dame Grace Selina Ellis, wife of Walter H. Mingle, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized by her said husband for these presents, requiring the appointment of a curator to the vacant estate of the late William Gaskill, in his lifetime of the said City and District of Montreal, Petitioner.

Having seen the petition of the said Petitioner, it is hereby ordered that the relatives and creditors of the said William Gaskill, shall appear before one of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, for the Province of Quebec, in the District of Montreal, in Chamber, at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, on the thirteenth day of November, 1912, at three of the clock in the afternoon, to give their advice upon the contents of the said Petition, and that the present order be published twice in French in the 'La Patrie,' and twice in English in the 'Witness,' both papers published in the City of Montreal, on the fourth and fifth of this month.

Montreal, November 2nd, 1912.

S. BEAUDIN, J.S.C.

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205 St. James Street, Montreal.

Phones: M. 193; House Up. 1796.

PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED; A USEFUL SPECIALTY patent, booked; will give half share, $35 to pay. Reply by letter, P. GANNON, 81 Cathedral street.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

BOYS WANTED; ALSO RESPECTABLE Youth for store. Apply, Miss POOLE, 45 McGill College avenue.

EXPERIENCED LADY CLERK Wanted. Good writer. Give references, Address, P.O. Box 3116, City.

A WOMAN TO ASSIST WITH HOUSEwork and children. Good wages. Mrs. CHAS. McGIBBON, Helena, Que.

SHOP ASSISTANTS. — YOUNG WOmen as clerks in confectionery store. Refences required. Apply to A. JOYCE, Confectioner, 6 Cathecart st.

YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18, WANTED, for factory office, cost; must be quick and accurate at figures. Apply, Mr. HIPKINS, Can. Jewelers, 182 Shearer street.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD Cook-General; another maid kept; highest wages; references required. Apply, 318 Elm avenue.

WANTED, LADY CLERK FOR SUBscription Dept. Preference to clear, rapid writer. Apply to CIRCULATION MANAGER, 'Witness' Office.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS — CITY Mail Carriers Wanted by Canadian Government. Excellent pay. Full details free. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, Dept. 723, Rochester, N.Y.

WANTED,COMPETENT CARTERS and Pilers for lumber yard. ROBERT NEVILLE, Jr., 933 Wiseman avenue, Outremont.

WANTED, COMPETENT LADY Stenographer; give experience and references. Address, STENOGRAPHER, P.O. Box 3116, City.

WANTED,LADIES FOR HOME WORK, stamping patterns; $1.00 dozen upward paid. Work guaranteed. Call, 169 Peel street, corner St. Catherine St. Room 7.

WANTED, BY LADY OCCUPYING A house in Westmount, a middle-aged woman (Protestant), to act as Companion and make herself generally useful. Apply, with references, to Box 57, 'Witness' Office.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED, LADY, capable; good references. Apply to CIRCULATION MANAGER, 'Witness' Office.

$20 WEEKLY FOR FEW HOURS' work taking orders for cut-rate groceries; Redpaths granulated sugar, four cents pound; representatives wanted everywhere; outfit free. THE CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION, Windsor, Ont.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS

Young ladies over seventeen years of age, to learn Telephone Operating. Good opportunity for advancement. Salary paid while learning.

Apply between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., to Bell Telephone Company's Instruction School, 241 St. Andre St.

PUPILS WANTED.

LOOK!

LESSONS GIVEN by Experienced Teacher, Oil Painting, Pastel, Charcoal. 22 Colonial Avenue.

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHER for the Black Lake English school; one holding Advanced Elementary preferred; nice school; salary, $40. Apply, stating experiences, to the Rev. P. CALLIS, Thetford Mines West, P.Q.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANADIAN BALLAD CONCERTS. — Musical Composers who may be desirous of having their works presented at the above concerts, are invited to forward titles and nature of the music. Manuscript Music in any form will receive consideration. Good Song Words, suitable for musical setting, are specially requested. Address correspondence, CANADIAN BALLAD CONCERTS, 'Herald' Buildings, Craig street, Montreal.

FOR SALE.

KINDLING WOOD FOR THE MILLION—Kindling, $2.25; Cut Hardwood, $3.25; Mill Blocks, $2.00 per load. J. C. MACDIARMID, 402 William street. Tel M. 452.

MEAD BROS. SQUARE PIANO, Rosewood case, very good tone. Only $95. Payable $5 cash and $3 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street West, corner Stanley.

EVANS BROS. UPRIGHT CABINET Grand, 7 1-3 octaves; excellent tone; fine condition. Bargain $275. Payable $10 cash and $7 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine Street West, corner Stanley.

CHICKERING SQUARE GRAND, Rosewood case, 7 1-3 octaves, characteristic tone, in splendid condition. Reduced to $145. Payable $5 cash and $4 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St Catherine St. West, corner Stanley.

FOR SALE. EDISON BLUE AMBEROl Records received. Practically unbreakable, and simply will not wear out. Can be played 3,000 times. Demonstration free. H. MILLS, 560 St. Catherine Street West.

PIANO UPRIGHT. OWNER NEEDS money. Will sell cheap. 33 Boyer street.

AMERICAN PLAYER PIANO. ALmost new; case satin finished mahogany. Will be sold very cheap for cash or short time. MULHOLLIN PIANO PARLORS, St. Catherine St. West.

FOR SALE, MACHINE FOR SHAVING Edison Blank Records, sold on easy payments. Also, Method of making records at Home. For particulars, see Mr. MILLS, 560 St. Catherine St. West.

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, GOOD IMPROVED FARM of 30 arpents; good buildings; good location. Price $2,000; part cash; perfect title. M. FULTON, Mascouche, P.Q.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ANNOUNCEMENT. — CANADIAN Industrial Blue Book, Buyer's Guide. Price five dollars, including Business Card. Going to Press in December. Subscription only. MANUFACTURERS' PRODUCTS LIST CO., Montreal.

ROOMS TO LET.

MANCE, 193 — IN PRIVATE FAMILY, large double room, two 3-4 beds, on bath flat, clean, warm, select house; phone; references exchanged.

PROPERTY.

VILLERAY. — 2 LOTS FOR SALE ON Boyer street, near New Fire Station. Terms easy. Apply, Box 50, 'Witness' Office.

WESTMOUNT — 531-533 PRINCE ALbert avenue, — Two high class flats; both rented; hardwood floors; electric fixtures; stationary tubs; separate gardens and furnaces; $10,250; cash, $3,500. J. E. FLAHAULT, 5046 Western avenue. Tel. Westmount 3889.

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LOTS FOR SALE

WISEMAN AVENUE, Outremont, the only two Orchard Lots left opposite Bowling Green, 64 x 125. Price, $1.50 per foot for short time only.

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*9.05 a.m. and *10.00 p.m.

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PARLOR CAR ON DAY TRAIN

*11.15 p.m. to Yonge St. Station.

ELECTRIC LIGHTED COMPARTMENT AND SLEEPING CARS.

QUEBEC

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Dining and Parlor Cars.

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†7.50 a.m. §8.40 a.m. †9.15 a.m. *10.10 a.m. †4.00 p.m. §7.45 p.m. *9.50 p.m. *10.30 p.m.

OBSERVATION PARLOR CARS.

Sleeper on 9.50 p.m. train.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. §Sunday only.

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141-143 St. James St. Telephone, Main 8125, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

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8.15 A.M. — MARITIME EXPRESS. St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Riv. du Loup, Cacouna, Moncton, St. John and Halifax. On Saturdays to Campbellton only.

4.00 P.M. — St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet, except Sunday.

7.30 P.M. — OCEAN LIMITED. Quebec, Metis, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Prince Edward Island and Sydney. On Saturdays to Moncton and Halifax.

N.B.—The above schedule will remain in effect until Jan. 4th, 1913.

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121 St. James St. Tel. Bell M. 615.

H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass Agt. GEO STRUBBE, City Ticket Agt.

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The 'INTERNATIONAL LIMITED'

CANADA'S CRACK TRAIN.

Leaves Montreal for Toronto and Chicago 9.00 a.m. daily.

HIGHEST CLASS OF EQUIPMENT.

MONTREAL and OTTAWA

Lv. Montreal . 8.16 A.M. 9.30 A.M.
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9.30 A.M. and 3.55 P.M. trains daily except Sunday. 8.15 A.M. and 8.00 P.M. trains daily.

Parlor or Buffet-Parlor Car Service on all trains.

Pullman Observation Parlor Buffet Car on 3.55 P.M. and 8.00 P.M. trains.

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WANTED.

WANTED, FARMER TO SUPPLY from 40 to 45 gals. of milk daily, to start from 1st November. Apply to 337 Davidson street, Hochelaga, Montreal.

WANTED, DESK, EITHER FLAT OR Roller Top. C. A. PALMER, No. 172 Bleury street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED, SECOND-HAND INVALID chair, with adjustable back and foot rest. Apply, Box 97, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, ALL CASToff Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig Street. Tel. East 3067.

Subscribers not getting their paper regularly from the carrier boy will confer a favor on the Publishers by notifying us either by 'phone or card. Main 4090. JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

The 'Witness' is on sale, among others, at the following suburban agents:—

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HECTOR BISSAILLON, St. Denis St.

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MR. SLATER, Lafayette Avenue.

LACHINE.

G. A. RABEAU, 217b St. Joseph St.

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JOHN COULTER, Westminster Ave.
D. J. MUNROE, Decarie St.

VERDUN.

MR. TAYLOR, 1270 Wellington.
G. MONETTE, 449 Lasalle Road.
MRS. BAILLE, 141 Galt Ave.
MRS. COX, 1311 Wellington.
MR. BERUBE, Church and Wellington.
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Property For sale or To Let.

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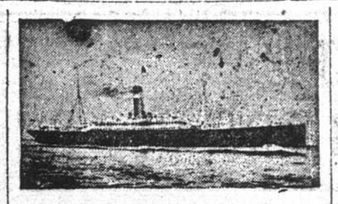

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WEEKLY SAILINGS FROM MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL GLASGOW, HAVRE & LONDON To CLOSE OF ST. LAWRENCE SEASON NOVEMBER 23

XMAS SAILINGS

ST. JOHN & HALIFAX TO LIVERPOOL.

St. John, N.B. Halifax, N.S.

Corsican . . Nov. 30th, Direct.
Victorian . . Dec. 6th, Dec. 7th
Grampian . . Dec. 12th, Direct

PORTLAND & HALIFAX TO GLASGOW.

Scandinavian, Thursday Dec. 12th
Calling at Halifax, Friday, Dec. 13th
Largest 'One Class' (II.) Steamer in Canadian Service.

Sailings from Boston to Glasgow & from St. John, N.B., to Havre and London.

For Particulars of Rates, etc., apply Local Agents, or

H. & A. ALLAN, General Agents. The Allan Line Steamship Co., Ltd., MONTREAL.

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Canadian London Passenger Service.

From Southampton — From Portland, Me.

Nov. 19..T.SS. AUSONIA . . . . . Dec. 7
Dec. 10..T.SS. ASCANIA . . . . . Dec. 28
Dec. 31..T.SS. AUSONIA . . . . . Jan. 18

AUSONIA, Dec. 7, will call at Plymouth Eastbound.

Passage rates and full particulars on application to Special Uptown Agency, 530 St. Catherine Street West.

Consult us as to rates to principal ports of the world.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament Street.

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(LIMITED.)

WEEKLY SAILINGS.

From Man. — From Mont'l.
Sept. 28..MAN. CORPORATN. Oct. 19
Oct. 5..MAN. TRADER . . . . . Oct. 26
Oct. 12..MAN. IMPORTER . . Nov. 2
Oct. 19..MAN. COMMERCE . . Nov. 9

Limited number of passengers carried.

FURNESS LINE

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS. MONTREAL TO HULL.

Dalton Hall . . . . . Oct. 30

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited Agents, MONTREAL.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP Company, Limited.

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

SS. 'Cascapedia,' 1,900 tons, with all modern comforts.

SAILS FROM MONTREAL (on her last trip this season) on THURSDAY, 7th November, at 4 p.m., and from Quebec the following day at noon from Pictou, N.S., calling at Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Summerside, P.E.I. and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

NEW YORK TO BERMUDA

Summer excursions by the twin screw SS. 'BERMUDIAN,' 10,518 tons displacement. Sailings from New York, at 2 p.m., 6th, 18th and 27th November, and every ten days thereafter. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.

For full information, apply to Thos. Cook & Son, W. H. Henry, Hone & Rivet, or W. H. Clancy, Ticket Agents, or

J. G. BROCK & CO. Agents, 211 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, QUEBEC.

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price, $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

WHITE STAR - DOMINION CANADIAN SERVICE

Only Four Days at Sea

Largest Steamers — Shortest Route

Sailing Every Saturday between

Montreal, Quebec, Liverpool

"LAURENTIC" "MEGANTIC"

Fitted with Elevators. Carry String Orchestras. Unsurpassed Accommodation for passengers in all classes at low rates.

"TEUTONIC" "CANADA"

Cabin Passengers in One Class Only (viz. II) and Third Class. Every Creature Comfort.

Send for Map Folder and Handsome Booklet.

Book Passages and buy tickets from Local Agents. Company's Offices: Montreal and Toronto.

DONALDSON LINE

Glasgow Passenger and Freight Service.

From Glasgow. — From Montreal.

Oct. 26..T.SS. SATURNIA . . . . Nov. 9
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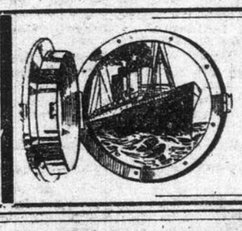

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FOUGHT FLAMES LYING FULL LENGTH

Stream of Water Kept Firemen Cool When They Directed Water on Big Point St. Charles Fire

The fire broke out in Point St. Charles, while Montrealers were in church. When they came out, the whole city was illuminated by the big bloze.

Damage amounting to $300,000 was done to the Consumers' Cordage Company and the Canadian Bay Company.

Firemen lay in their backs in rows, directing water on the fire, while a stream was turned on the firemen to keep them cool.

But for a lack of water-pressure, the fire woud have been ucrbed earlier.

The burned area extended a quarter of a mile along the south ban kof the canal.

Fifteen thousand people were kept at safe distance from the fire by a large force of policemen.

A very serious conflagration—the most spectacular that Montreal has seen for a long time, and one that gave the firemen a desperate three hours fight, owing to the absolute inadequack of the water pressure—occurred last night in Point St. Charles. The total loss is placed at from $250,000 to $300,000, and the losers are the Consumers' Cordage Company and the Canadian Bag Company, whose plants, located just beyond the canal between the Seigneurs street and Charlevoix bridges, were largely destroyed.

Almost the whole fire-fighting strength of the city was called out, for with the strong wind that was blowing from the west, a large section of Point St. Charles was threatened. The reserves from over half the police stations were also called out to handle the crowds.

The burnt area extended for a distance of a quarter of a mile along the canal, a good part of the distance being covered by the long low 'ropewalk' of the Cordage Company. The fire originated about 7.30 o'clock in the factory of the Consumers' Cordage Company, having got a good start before it was discovered just before 8 o'clock. As the people were coming out of the churches al over the western side of the city, the reflection of the fire showed bright and red, and as usual, the conflagration appeared to be very close—just beyond the Windsor Station. The apparent proximity of the fire and the sight of the fire brigades hastening to the scene, attracted a great concourse of people who, as the seriousness of the fire was realized, followed on down to Point St. Charles. It was a sensational picture, more vivid and more lurid than any film of the 'movies,' and the crowd watched from all sides. The Charlevoix bridge and the great long sand piles along the canal were favorite vantage points.

HAD TO KEEP
THE FIREMEN COOL.

The hottest section of the whole fire was the large factory of the Canadian Bag Company on St. Patrick street, at the head of Laprairie street. It was gripped by the spreading of flames from the buildings of the Cordage Company, and the firemen owing to the lack of water pressure were helpless in their efforts to save it. It became completely enveloped, and when the roof fell in, it was a monstrous raging furnace, whose solid mass of flame roared skyward. The heat was so terrific that the police had no need to press the crowd halfway down the block to Manufacturers street. Five firemen holding the hose had to lie down on the pavement, while other firemen behind played the water on them to keep down the heat.

The wind was driving the flames directly towards the block of houses on St. Patrick street, and around the corner on Laprairie. On these the firemen poured a continuous stream for an hour or more until the wind fortunately changed more to the south. The people in the houses on St. Patrick street were all compelled to leave their homes, and also those nearest the corner on Laprairie. Some of the women in other houses half way down the block were crying with fear.

'Is this house on fire?' anxiously inquired one woman, who stood at the door with a baby in her arms. 'Oh, what will we do, where will we go,' she moaned, and her neighbors were in the same state of excitement. The fire in the bag factory was raging at white heat, and the burning zinc showed blue against the standing walls of the building and dripped in a molten state to the ground.

The fire was not finally under control till about midnight. The firemen, who could only secure a good pressure by placing the engines beside the canal, where they could get sufficient water, made a good fight in holding down the burning bag factory to some extent, and in preventing the factory of the Cordage Company, nearly opposite, from becoming a prey to the flames. This effectually checked the course of the flames.

The consumers' Cordage Company estimate their loss at $150,000, all covered by insurance. Their office building, two warehouses, and part of the main factory were saved. The Canada Bag Companys building, which, with stock, and machinery, was entirely destroyed, was valued at about $75,000. In addition four lumber piles were burnt along the canal, and the houses across St. Patrick Street suffered some damage. The telephone and power companies will also have considerable work repairing their poles and wires. The power wires were cut in different places for fear of their coming down and constituting a deadly menace to the firemen or spectators.

HAD NO
WATER PRESSURE.

The Point St. Charles division of the brigade, under District Chief Briere, was the first on the scene, of course, but it was soon seen that more help was required, and Deputy Chief Mann arrived with detachments from other divisions. He told Chief Tremblay, who later directed the fight, that he could have saved the large factory of the Canada Bag Company if he had been able to get water pressure from the city's mains.

The cause of the fire has not been ascertained. Those who saw it running along the 'rope walk,' fanned by the western wind, said that the flames travelled along the low structure faster than a man could walk.

A fortunate thing about the fire was the fact that in spite of the courageous work of the members of the brigade, none of them were injured.

A remarkable incident at the fire was that the wind blew from west till 9.30 p.m., driving the fire towards Shearer's lumber yard, but then dropped, and blew back east, later blowing towards the Lachine Canal, thus assisting the fire department in concentrating the flame.

BURNED THE
FIRE ENGINE WHEELS.

At the end of LaPrairie street where the fire burned most fiercely, number nine engine was pumping in charge of M. St. Pierre, driver, and two engineers, J. O'Harn and George Ducharm. These three men stuck bravely at their post, and worked at their engine even after the heat was so intense that the wheels caught fire and burned. With steaming clothes they were to be seen facing the heat of the flames which were not more than thirty feet away, and when it became intolerable they turned and drenched themselves at the hose which was being directed at the house behind them.

Great anxiety was felt until after eleven o'clock last evening when it was discovered that no trace of the watchman, Charlie Corsican, could be found, and for a short time it was thought he had been hurt in the fire. Shortly after eleven, however, they saw him, and soon turned their attention to the task of discovering Chief Mann's grey mare which had been walked off from its position by some busybody. Sub-Chief Mann told a 'Witness' reporter this morning that he had discovered her waiting patiently for him not far away.

CROWN PRINCE PARTY PLAGUES THE KAISER

Very Strained Relations Exist Between William II. and His Oldest Son

PAN-GERMAN FEUDALISTS PLAY ON HIS SELF-ESTEEM.

Kaiser's Own Father Was the Centre of Such a Party—Possible Peril in the Present Situation.

(Correspondence of the New York 'World.')

Berlin, Oct. 11.—On April 3, 1910, the 'World' published a message from Berlin containing this statement: 'The Emperor seems to be afraid that the Crown Prince will establish a Prince's party at Court.'

Since then the Prince has established such a party both at court and in the country; but, if the Vienna 'Zeit' is correctly informed, matters have reached a point where direct communication between the Prince and his father has almost ceased. The Kaiser's orders are conveyed in the form of military commands through the Prince's military superiors, while the Prince communicates requests through his own house marshal, who in turn sends the messages to the Kaiser's court marshal. Allowing for all exaggerations, it seems pretty evident that the history of the Hohenzollerns is to be enriched by one more Crown Prince Fronde.

The first public suggestion that the Crown Prince was not satisfied with the way things were shaping was contained in the famous letters of Count Hochberg, published in the New York papers in the spring of 1910. Hochberg had been a military companion and friend of the Prince, and after the Count's retirement to America the Prince continued to correspond with him. Some of these letters, which were subsequently read in a New York court of law(were of a very intimate nature and revealed to those who could read between the lines and fill out the blanks the Prince's dissatisfaction at his own position.

In one letter the Prince explained that the Emperor that day had been very good to him and had even given him some insight into a question of foreign policy. It was evident from that letter that in preceding letters the Prince had complained of the way in which he was kept ignorant of affairs of state.

A VIOLENT
SCENE.

The publication of the letters is said to have occasioned a violent scene between the Emperor and the Prince, and the latter finally consented to have nothing more to do with Count Hochberg, who, he considered, had betrayed his confidence in allowing the letters to become public. From that time, however, the Prince appears to have taken a line of his own in politics, and it has not been the line adopted and approved by his father.

The Prince had laid the groundwork for notoriety, at any rate, when he exposed the Eulenburg scandals three years previously; for it was he who called the Kaiser's attention to the meaning of the veiled references in Harden's 'Zukunft.' The part he played in that affair was not forgotten by the public, which, naturally, did not understand why such an 'upright, straightforward and clean-minded youth' should not play his proper part in the political as well as in the social world.

Possibly in response to the Prince's protest at the time of the Hochberg publication the Kaiser began to entrust him with his representation at certain ceremonies, and it was soon seen that the Prince was not going to be content with mere figurehead appearance. He began to develop principles and theories of his own.

One of the most striking of these public appearances was his speech at the opening of Koenigsberg University in the autumn of 1910, when he appealed for more national Germanism and less servile imitation of foreign manners and customs. This speech was significant of the storm that was gathering. The Prince even at that time had come to be looked upon as their most useful political instrument by the Pan-German clique (for Pan-Germans hardly any longer form a real party) among the East Prussian nobility. The Emperor had steadily been gravitating—if that is the right word—in the direction of commercialism, finding friends, or at any rate confidants, among business men of all kinds (Albert Ballin, of the Hamburg-America line, is the classical instance), and the Agrarian Conservative party in Germany were, as they still are, deeply displeased at this development.

GERMAN
FEUDALISTS.

It must be remembered that the Agrarians do not represent jingoism in the form common to most countries. Their ideal for Germany has always been that of an extremely close corporation, mightily defended on all sides by every kind of barrier; an old-fashioned feudal, agricultural country, protected by army, navy and tariffs against outside influences of every kind. They disapprove of commercialism because of its international nature; they combated the first navy bill because they were afraid it would mean, as it has meant, increase of Germany's international obligations and complications. The voice of these feudal aristocrats has been less and less heard at court in recent years, and they determined that they would make it heard again through the Crown Prince.

But the Prince is far from being a feudal enthusiast and from sharing the feudalists' antipathy to foreigners and foreign manners, and customs. By some means or other, therefore, the feudalists had to win over the Prince without disclosing their real object.

They appealed, first of all, to his youthful desire to obtain a following in the country, to have a voice in affairs of state, and to be known as a great German. They encouraged his feeling of irritation at exclusion from the Ministerial councils, and persuaded him that it was his duty to his country to appeal to 'true German sentiment.' They saw to it that the Prince came in contact mainly with those nobles who were chafing under German political inactivity, and by degrees they persuaded him that the Kaiser's pacific tendencies were the result of ill advice from h's leading statesmen, and, still more, the result of Germany's increasing international ties and restrictions. It is suggested that it was actually on the advice of feudalist friends that the Prince made his famous bid for popularity at the time when Count Zeppelin (of dirigible balloon fame) was at the end of his resources, and the very children in the street were laughing at his failures.

At this juncture the Prince came forward to support the veteran inventor, and if at the present time Germany, as she proudly claims, 'is away ahead of all the nations of the earth in the science of airship navigation,' it is owing largely to the Crown Prince.

KAISER NOT
IGNORANT OF IT.

Now, all this time the Kaiser knew perfectly well which way things were drifting. He had had enough experience of the ways of the East Prussian firebrands to know what their real object was, and it may well have grieved him to see his son and the heir to the most splendid throne in Europe, being deceived by the feudalists. If feudalism had been any longer at practical creed the Kaiser himself would have been a feudalist, but he dropped it because it was simply out of date and no longer possible for Germany if she was to make and keep a 'place in the sun.' So the Kaiser tried every scheme to keep the Prince out of the hands of men who simply intended to use him for party purposes under the guise of patriotism.

Finally the Kaiser sent him to travel abroad; and when the Prince arrived at Cairo on his way from India, he received notification that he would be transferred to Danzig. The object of the transfer was perfectly clear. The Prince was to be kept out of the way of political intrigue altogether. His 'court party' was to be broken up and the now notorious intrigue blighter forever.

No one with a knowledge of the events that had already occurred was surprised when the Crown Prince, on his arrival in Danzig, began to resort at once to the country houses of the firebrand aristocrats. They had already been his friends in the capital and were now only too ready to make things pleasant for him in exile.

Now the press began to take a hand in the game. First of all little local papers began to print veiled references to the Prince's 'exile,' and presently bigger papers adopted what had come to be called the 'Prince Cause.' The matter was complicated by the Crown Princess's dislike of Dantzic and the comparatively narrow quarters assigned to her there.

The breach between the Emperor and his son gradually grew wider. The Prince appeared to neglect his regiment, and Berlin was full of stories of his rapid rushes to Berlin to attend a theatre, of his refusal to entertain in Dantzic, and of his long absence from his regiment.

BREAK CAME
LAST FALL.

Finally the Feudalist Hotspurs thought the time was ripe for using the instrument they had so carefully forged. The Moroccan crisis was at its height, and throughout it the Prince, it is now said, had steadily been protesting against Germany's inactivity and submission to foreign insults. He was the nominal leader of a 'patriotic party.'

The Moroccan crisis came to a head, passed and came up for discussion before the Reichstag. The Prince drove from Dantzic to Berlin in a fast car, and, entering the royal box in the Reichstag, made his famous demonstration against the Chancellor and the Government and in favor of his Hotspur friend Herr von Heydebrand.

This demonstration in the Reichstag on Thursday, November 9, 1911, was the open and visible sign of the political breach between the Kaiser and the Crown Prince. The Prince had openly taken sides against the Government, and therefore against the policy of the Crown. Christmas came and passed, and still the Prince was in exile. His press, now known as the Frondist press, continually asserted that he was to be promoted and removed to Berlin again; that the Kaiser would go to review his regiment, and at the same time give him his military promotion; then he was to return to Berlin in September.

None of these things has happened. The Prince is still in political disgrace and the Fronde is still the most prominent feature of the inner history of Germany.

It is said that the Prince's last two letters, written personally to his father, contained an appeal for greater laxity for officers in the matter of the wearing of uniform, a matter on which the Kaiser is said to be very strict, and a protest against his regiment being reviewed by a mere general instead of by the Kaiser himself.

FORMER CROWN
PRINCE FRONDES.

Crown Prince Frondes are no new thing in the history of Germany. It is interesting to note that Dantzic fifty years ago gave its name to the most famous of all the Crown Prince Frondes, which then, as now, had its origin in the Prince's feeling that he was improperly deprived of a voice in the affairs of state. Crown Prince Frederick William, the present Crown Prince's grandfather, had protested that though he was admitted to the councils of Ministers (which is more than has been permitted to the present Crown Prince), his opinions were not respected and his vote was disregarded. In May of 1863, on the occasion of a municipal reception given him at Dantzig, Frederick openly gave expression to his feelings by formally announcing that he had not been consulted as to some regulations regarding the press issued by Bismarck and the Government, and that he did not approve of them.

'The words of the Crown Prince,' says Bismarck in his "Reflections," were circulated far and wide and created a sensation both at home and abroad.'

That was the critical moment of the Danzig Fronde, just as his Reichstag appearance was the critical moment in the present Crown Prince Fronde.

The Fronde of 1863 has gone down to history in connection with what is known in the history books as the "Danzig Incident." In June of 1863 the London 'Times' produced an international sensation by reporting the Crown Prince's complete withdrawal from politics as a protest against the ultra-conservative attitude for political liberties. Other newspapers took the matter up, and very soon there was a 'Frondist press,' as there is to-day.

REBUKE TO
FREDERIC.

In November of the same year the Emperor William sent Bismarck a long reply to a memorandum which the Crown Prince had sent to his father through Bismarck regarding his position in the state. In this rescript the Emperor defined the Crown Prince's position, denied him any state authority, and informed him that he had neither rights nor responsibilities in regard to any measures taken by the Government or the Emperor.

'The attitude of opposition to the Crown which His Royal Highness has assumed is known well enough in the country,' the Emperor wrote, 'and will be disaproved by every head of a household throughout its length and breadth, without distinction of party, as a revolt against that paternal authority which cannot be disregarded without doing violence to natural feeling and established usage.'

As the present Kaiser's grandfather wrote in 1863, so he himself may well have replied through his court marshal to his own son in 1912.

Still more striking is paragraph 4 of the famous rescript: 'If His Royal Highness is aware that the action of ministers is sanctioned by the King, he cannot conceal from himself that the opposition of the heir apparent is directed against the ruling monarch himself.'

On page 11 the Emperor says that no one supposes the Prince desires to subvert the Government, 'but the on dit certainly is that others who cherish such a design hope to accomplish it by means of the unconscious cooperation of the Crown Prince.'

Previous Crown Prince Frondes in Prussia have been occasioned chiefly by the fact that Prussian sovereigns, themselves succeeding late to the throne, have had sons grown well into manhood without having had training as heirs to the crown or the opportunity of exercising the privileges of Crown Princes. The Fronde which tried to establish itself about the present Emperor and the new Crown Prince Fronde made use of the youthful enthusiasms and high spirits of those Princes to further their own political objects.

How the present Fronde will develop, and especially whether it will gain enough force to break down the Kaiser's determination to keep the peace of Europe, so long as is humanly possible. It is not possible to foretell. At the moment there is a fear that the sudden death of Baron von Bieberstein and the intrigues which are sure to surround the choice of his successor may give opportunity for a renewal of Frondist activities; and the antipathy of the Crown Prince to Liberal England since Lloyd-George's speech last July may easily be played upon in the present state of his relations with the Kaiser to the detriment of the best interests of Germany and the whole world.

NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY FOR BOXING.

New York, Nov. 4.—The first steps toward the formation of a national governing body to control the sport of boxing, have been taken by the New York State Boxing Commission, and it is expected that a national boxing association will be in operation before the end of the year.

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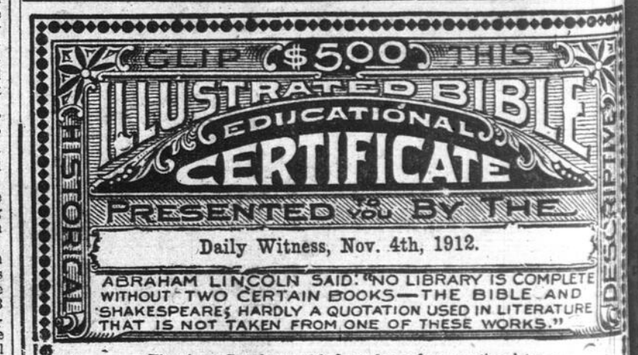

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