WEATHER FORECAST:
Fine; Not Much Change.

The Quebec Chronicle.

TEMPERATURES:
Minimum *4; Maximum 22.

ESTABLISHED 1764. QUEBEC, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1919. TWO CENTS.

Patronized by H.R.H. [redacted] the Duke of Connaught

Saturday's Specials

A. G. Brand SAUSAGES, per pound.....35c
A. G. Brand BLOOD PUDDINGS, per dozen..40c
CREAM CHEESE.....30c

A. GRENIER

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

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN CANADIAN CAMP AT RHYLL

SIX THOUSAND MEN BROKE CAMP, LOOTED STORES AND FOUGHT TROOPS SENT TO STAY THEM, ACCORDING TO REPORT.

London, March 7—(By Canadian Associated Press)—A report has reached the Canadian Associated Press today of serious disturbances in the Canadian camp at Rhyll, where six thousand men broke camp, looted the stores and shops and marched towards Abergale, where they were stopped en route by other troops. Fighting ensued.

All the public houses are closed, and troops have been sent from Chester and extra police drafted into the locality.

From eight to twenty-seven persons are estimated to have been killed and from twenty-five to seventy-three were wounded in rioting during the past three days at the Kimmel Military Camp, at Rhyll, Wales, according to a Liverpool despatch received here tonight. Great property damage was caused, the despatch adds.

According to latest reports from Liverpool the riot was started by about 200 malcontents. There were 25,000 Canadians in the camp awaiting demobilization and embarkation. The men who caused the trouble were war casualties who had served for three years or more in France. They complained that their embarkation had been postponed while other men who had seen less service were sent home.

After the destruction of stores of all kinds on Tuesday by the discontented men, the situation took a more serious turn on Wednesday when the cavalry was called out but was forbidden to use its arms. Troops from Chester interposed between the rioters in their march upon Abergele, near Rhyll, and also prevented a threatened raid on the latter place. Five men were killed and forty injured in the course of this fighting, it is reported.

There was further promiscuous shooting early Thursday morning but at no time was there organized firing by any armed party. Most of the deaths were due to crushing, it is said. An unnamed Major holding the Victoria Cross and believed to be from New Brunswick is reported to have been virtually trampled to death while attempting to defend the officers' quarters against great odds.

Order Restored.

The Daily Mail says that the Canadian authorities restored order without the assistance of British troops and declares that the matter is solely one for Canadian disciplinary action.

The Canadian officials have informed the War Office that they do not desire any increase in shipping facilities as a consequence of the outbreak as they do not intend to be coerced by the action of the rioters. It is stated that twenty or thirty of the ring-leaders, most of foreign extraction, have been arrested by the Canadian authorities, co-operating with the civilian police. It is understood that these men will be brought to London and lodged in the Bow Street Station.

Later Thursday numbers of the men paraded Rhyll. They made noisy demonstrations, but committed no damage. The outbreak began Tuesday night with the signal cry, "Come on Bolsheviki," uttered by a man said to belong to the Canadian forces. A large number of men then wrecked the stores building and thousands of loaves of bread were trampled into the mud. The Women's Auxiliary quarters were then rushed and the women's clothes carried off. The rioters seized store of ammunition, fired on the officers' quarters and then began a march in the direction of Abergele but were held up.

A staff officer flew from the War Office in London by airplane and addressed the men, undertaking that their grievances regarding demobilization and pay, which caused the outbreak, should be immediately removed. He declared that ten thousand men would be away by the week after next and that four transports would be placed at the disposal of the Colonials.

Delay the Cause.

Canadian Military Headquarters in London today issued a statement with reference to the riot by soldiers at Kimmel Park. The statement says the disturbance was entirely due to the delay in getting the men back to Canada. It was impossible to keep the promises given the men, the statement adds, owing to the shortage of vessels to convey the men.

The authorities, however, the statement adds, do not regard the rioting as justified and the offenders, many of whom already are under arrest, will be vigorously dealt with.

A number of civilians took part in the disturbance, and twelve of these also have been arrested and handed over to the civil authorities.

In the course of the trouble three rioters and two sentries were killed and twenty-one persons were injured, including two officers, according to the statement.

In the House of Commons this afternoon William Tyson Wilson, M.P. for Lancashire, asked Lord Edmund Talbot, representing the Government, for a statement regarding the incidents reported at the Kimmel Camp at Rhyll, Wales. Lord Edmund replied that he had no further information.

The gravest view was taken on the news when it reached Canadian Headquarters in London. General Turner, Chief of Staff went immediately to the Kimmel Camp where he addressed the men, returning to London today.

The Evening Standard says it learns that the Canadian authorities in London this morning estimated that five persons had been killed and nineteen wounded in the rioting. The report that a major with the Victoria Cross had been killed while keeping insubordinate troops from the officers' mess was denied, the newspaper adds.

MINING INSTITUTE.

Nova Scotia Steel Head Elected President in Montreal.

Montreal, Que., March 7—After a keenly contested election, the scope of which extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Mr. D. H. McDougall, President of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, was today declared elected as President of the Canadian Mining Institute for the coming year. The other candidate for the office was Mr. J. B. Tyrrall, the prominent engineer and geologist of Toronto. The vote polled was unusually large but to a considerable extent the contest was a friendly one.

The election of Mr. McDougall to the Presidency was a very popular one in financial, as well as in mining circles, as it is recognized he will be of great assistanse to the institute in the many important plans that will be carried out during the coming year in the development of the natural resources of the country.

EXPRESS COMPANY IS ROBBED IN NEW YORK

New York, March 7.—Robbers' operating in a brightly lighted corridor of the Adams Express Company building on Lower Broadway robbed a broker's messenger of $50,000 worth of Liberty bonds, and other securities today. The messenger, a boy, was said to have been severely beaten.

The stolen papers were the property of I. M. Prince and Company, by whom the messenger was employed. It was said that the Liberty bonds were registered and the other securities non-negotiable, so that the thieves would be unable to realize on their haul. Detectives at work on case were said to have made one arrest.

ESSEQUIBO ARRIVED

Portland, Maine, March 7.—The hospital ship Essequibo arrived here late today from Liverpool with 570 wounded Canadian soldiers.

GERMANY TRIES TO HAGGLE OVER FOOD SUPPLIES

WOULD EXCHANGE SHIPPING FOR RATIONS FROM THE ALLIES.

Paris, March 7—Germany has refused the proposition for the use of her merchant ships by the Allies, made to her delegates at Spa, the Armistice Commission's headquarters. The counter-proposition is made by the Germans that they will release the German shipping desired in return for a definite assurance that enough food will be sent into Germany to enable the government to withstand the Bolshevik movement.

When the Boishevik Commission went to Spa it was believed that the release of the ships was merely a question of days. It was proposed to the Germans that in return for the use of the ships, a rental be paid, this to be entered to the credit against their food account.

The Germans, however, replied that this would be inadequate and that there must be a guarantee of a steady, uninterrupted supply of food. No country was in a position to supply food under the German conditions, so the question of credit remains unsettled.

A telegram received from Spa this afternoon reported that the German delegation had returned to Weimar, whence it sent a message stating it expected soon to have new instructions from its Government enabling it to resume the negotiations.

Consideration of the situation here has given rise to the belief that the Allied Commission will be in a position to resume negotiations and affect an adjustment early next week. It is understood that there is no disposition among the Allies not to provision Germany, but that the means and methods are the only problems.

Only a relatively small amount of money is actually available in Germany, and it is realized that this would be inadequate in the circumstances so a survey is being made of German assets abroad as well as at home. There remain certain securities in Germany which she may pledge in payment, and there are also certain foreign assets "especially in Argentina where German securities are held." The disagreement in regard to the ships began when the Armistice Commissions of the Allies and the Germans met at Traves and the Germans explained that they had not realized that the ships would be required under the armistice terms for food carrying because of the action of the United States Congress in declaring that none of its $100,000,000 appropriation for food should go to supply Germany.

Notice of the interruption of the negotiations at Spa with respect to the surrender of the German merchant fleet was received by the Supreme Council at its meeting today.

Premier Lloyd George addressed the Council with regard to the military terms of the preliminary peace with Germany. The discussion of revictualling the states formerly included in Austria-Hungary was completed.

Secretary Lansing, of the American delegations, submitted a proposal with regard to German cables.

At the request of the Italian delegates it was decided to appoint a Inter-Allied Commission to inquire into recent incidents at Laibach, Croatia.

Situation Not Critical.

Geneva, March 7—(By The Associated Press)—While Germany has broken off official relations with the Allies at Spa over the question of food supplies, travellers arriving in Switzerland from across the Rhine recently report that food conditions in central and southern Germany are not critical and do not demand immediate relief. The travellers say that the statements of the German Government are only bluff in order to get better terms from the Allies.

Travellers from Austria and Hungary declare that the populations there are really starving and need immediate help.

These reports are confirmed by British and American commissions in these countries.

Weimar, Thursday, March 6—(By The Associated Press)—The negotiations concerning shipping and food at Spa, were ruptured with the support of the representatives of the German shipping interests, including Director Heneken, of the North German-Lloyd, who declared that if the Germans met the Allied demands it would mean the ruin of German mercantile and sea trade interests.

In commenting on the news, the Deutschland expresses satisfaction with the attitude of the German representatives and says that the German people will endorse and support their attitude.

Basle, March 7—The rupture of the negotiations of the committees on financial and food questions at Spa, according to a telegram from Berlin, does not affect the negotiations of the Armistice Commission. It is added that the armistice negotiations continued.

BERLIN IS UNDER ATTACK FROM ALL SIDES ON CENTRE

GOVERNMENT TROOPS REPORTED TO HAVE MADE BRILLIANT PROGRESS.

Berlin, March 6—(By the Associated Press).—Government troops began an attack today from all sides on the centre of the city and made brilliant progress. The attack was for the purpose of relieving police headquarters. A column from the West progressed to within a block of police headquarters in two hours.

It is believed that the column succeeded in relieving the garrison at headquarters, although military headquarters at 6:30 o'clock tonight had not yet received any information on that point.

Between 200 and 300 persons were killed or wounded. The casualties were largely among spectators, who despite all warnings, persisted in staying to see the fighting. The casualties among the Government troops were comparatively light.

There was very little organized coherent opposition by the Republican Guards and Spartacan Marines. They were caught by surprise without efficient leadership and were unable to check the attack of the well-disciplined Government forces.

The Government has decided to disarm the Republican Guards and the People's Marine Guards, starting at 4:00 o'clock this afternoon. A strong force of Government troops, including a loyal marine division and artillery and mine-throwers are now marching through Unter Den Linden to take up positions.

The Government took this step because of the impossibility of distinguishing between those who are loyal and those who are not, and also because of the general unreliability of the organizations. The two forces number 16,000 men in Berlin.

A part deserted the Government early in the fighting largely, it is said, because of the constant bickering with the Government's volunteer troops.

A force of Spartacan sailors, armed with mine-throwers, broke into a temporary prison in the Hausvogtei Platz, across from the Reichbank, this morning and took out military prisoners but finally kept them in custody.

P. V.'s SOLD.

New York Firm Buys Canadian Fleet Patrol at Halifax.

Halifax, N.S., March 7—The Canadian fleet patrol, commonly known as P. V.'s from 1 to 7 stationed at Halifax has been sold. Messrs. Hays and Handerton, of New York, engaged in business in fish oil, fish scrap and fertilizer, are the purchasers. The deal releases seven of the fastest steam propelled fishing craft in the world. For over two months, Captain Allison, who is here on behalf of the purchasers has been negotiating with the Canadian Government for the purchase. Several Americans were anxious to buy the steamers and it is understood keen competition boosted the price. The boats have a speed of fifteen knots. The names of the steamers are: Wm. B. Murray, Amagansett, Herbert N. Edwards, Martin J. Marran, Rollin E. Mason, Rowland H. Wilcox, Leander Wilcox.

The first five were formerly owned by the firm of Peters, White & Company, of New York, and the last two were owned by the Wilcox Fertilizer Company of Connecticut. The ships are comparatively new.

The boats will leave Halifax next week.

VEDRINES TO VISIT PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Charlottetown, P.E.I., March 7—Hon. W. A. Pierce, American Consul, has received a communication from Paris, France, intimating that Jules Vedrines, the celebrated aviator, intends visiting the island on a flying trip round the world shortly and asking the consul if he can have arrangements made here in connection with landing, etc.

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SEAN O'CEALLIGH THREATENS THE PEACE CONGRESS

WILL STOP RATIFICATION OF LEAGUE IN AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Paris, March 7—(By The Associated Press)—If the Irish question is not settled by the Peace Conference, friends of Ireland will stop ratifications of the League of Nations in the American Congress, Sean O'Ceallaigh, (John O'Kelly), the delegate of the provisional Irish Republic to the Peace Conference, declared in a statement today. He expressed doubt that any league of nations could be formed and said that the Irish "have spoken gently," to President Wilson long enough.

"We will stop ratification of this League of Nations in Congress if the Irish question is not settled," the Irish delegate declared. "It is my opinion that there will be no League of Nations, at any rate there will be no peace in Europe because Ireland will fight and the world knows that Ireland can fight.

"We believe we are powerful enough in America to make President Wilson enforce the principles outlined in his peace plan concerning the right of nations to dispose of themselves. We have pleaded and spoken gently to him long enough. The time has come for acts."

O'Ceallaigh added that no reply had been received from the members of the American Peace delegation asking that Ireland's case be heard, except a simple acknowledgment from General Bliss. He added:

"The others failed to grant me the courtesy usually bestowed by gentlemen when receiving a letter, even from beggars, and God knows we are not beggars."

O'Ceallaigh, who is a small man of energetic appearance, spoke without elation but without bitterness, concerning the amnesty granted to Sinn Feiners in England, saying:

"It is not too soon. These men have been in jail for nine and one-half months without a charge being made against them."

Concerning Edward De Valera, whose escape from Lincoln Prison in England recently occurred, O'Ceallaigh said:

"He will be here when I send for him. It is easier to leave England and enter France without a passport than to escape from Lincoln jail."

When De Valera came to Paris, said O'Ceallaigh, he would take charge of the Irish delegation.

"Perhaps we may then have a chance to be heard," O'Ceallaigh continued.

It seems that the blacks and yellows, all colors and races, may be heard before the Conference except the Irish.

O'Ceallaigh declared that the release of the Sinn Feiner prisoners of Great Britain had been decided upon three weeks ago but that it was postponed because of the illness of Viscount French, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Weather

Toronto, March 7—The weather has been fine today throughout the Dominion and moderately cold from Ontario eastward.

Temperatures:

	Min.	Max.
Dawson City	*10	10
Prince Rupert	32	40
Victoria	36	44
Vancouver	34	44
Kamloops	14	36
Calgary	12	34
Medicine Hat	*10	34
Edmonton	* 6	38
Prince Albert	* 8	26
Moose Jaw	5	31
Port Arthur	* 4	30
London	12	34
Toronto	14	30
Kingston	4	26
Ottawa	*	22
Montreal	* 2	18
Quebec	* 4	22
St. John	6	28
Halifax	12	26

*Below zero.

Forecast:

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay: Moderate winds; fair, stationary or a little higher temperature.

Ottawa Valley and River St. Lawrence: Fine, not much change in temperature.

Gulf and the North Shore: Light to moderate winds; fine and cold.

Maritime Provinces: Light to moderate winds, not much change in the temperature.

Lake Superior District. Moderate winds; fair, not much change in the temperature.

The West: Fair, not much change in temperature.

SMOKE MACDONALD'S "INDEX"



Smart Spring Hats from Across the Ocean

With the tang of the sea still upon them, these smart Ready-to-Wear Hats show just what the sturdy, sport-loving British woman is wearing.

In Black, Navy,
Brown, Taupe,
Beige and Purple

Priced $7.50 to $8.50

Knox American Sailors

In Black, Brown, Purple, Navy and Novelty Weaves.

Particulary modish these latter are specially good to wear with the new Suits.

Holt, Renfrew & Co. Limited

JUST RECEIVED, A SPECIAL LINE OF

NOTE PAPER

BY THE BOX, IN ALL COLORS. WE ALSO HAVE ON HAND A COMPLETE LINE OF INITIAL STATIONARY,

—at—

JOHN E. WALSH'S Reg'd.

11 ST. JOHN STREET. = QUEBEC.

Seifert's Saturday Sales

Saturday, March 8th, 1919

Another important item for the Family Set of Fine Glass Ware. This Saturday we offer three dozen ENGRAVED GLASS SANDWICH PLATES, diameter 10 inches.

Sale Price $1.50

The Sandwich Plates match up nicely with the Glass Bowls, Glass Candlesticks and Glass Sugar and Cream Sets that we put on sale previous Saturdays.

Salad Bowls.....$1.50 Sugar and Cream Sets, $1 a pair
Fruit Bowls.....$1.50 Candlesticks.....$1.50 a pair

The Cash Sale Articles will be displayed in our large Show Window on Friday evening and Saturday.

All Sales Strictly CASH

G. SEIFERT & SONS,

JEWELLERS,

16 FABRIQUE STREET, Opposite City Hall.

GET THE HABIT!

Use a **FORD** Truck

PRUNEAU & CO.

'Phone 1280. 160 ST. PETER STREET.

Great End-of-the-Winter Sale

A SENSATIONAL clearing-up sale of comparatively new and desirable merchandise, which must be sold at sacrifice prices preparatory to our Spring Opening, with its consequent infux of new merchandise from the four corners of the earth.

After lengthy preparations, in the course of which nothing has been left undone, the organization of a sale which shall create a new record in Quebec, we announce this new merchandising sensation for Saturday morning. Every department in the store will nobly respond to the call for bargains, the like of which will not be seen elsewhere this season.

This sale is the outcome of our determination to clear out all the Winter stoek at no matter what price sacrifice in order to have a clear field for the preparations of our grand Spring Opening. Come one, come all, to the grand festival of bargains, which is only partially represented in this space.

Sale Commences Saturday Morning and Will Last for Ten Days Only



Grand Bargains in Dress Goods and Silks

In Dress Goods we offer a very special lot of about 1200 yards of Assorted Colored Dress Goods, such as gabardines, diagonal hop sack black and white check goods in silk and wool, also a few tweeds. Some of these goods are all wool. And there isn't a yard in the whole lot which is not worth ot least double what we ask for it. Black goods are included, which is unusual at so low a price. 40 to 48 inches wide. Sale price a yard. **$1.19**

In Silks we offer Chiffon Taffeta, destined to be a fashionable material for suits and dresses for Summer. Full 36 inches wide in a good range of colors. Sale price a yard **$1.89**

Silk Poplin, also suitable for Spring costumes, full 36 inches wide in a big range of colors. Sale price a yard..... **$1.59**

Very Low Prices On Summer Voiles, Etc.

Fancy Colored Voile for Summer Dresses in nice flowered patterns and in eleven different shades. Sale price, a yard **22c**

Fancy Colored Voile for Summer Dresses in nice striped pattern, and 11 different shades, fine quality, 40 inches wide. Sale price, a yard **49c**

Very Fine White Plain Voile, 40 inches wide. Sale price, a yard **49c**

Plain White Mercerized Mull, also in pale blue, 40 inches wide. Sale price, a yard.... **30c**

Fancy Colored Mull in striped or flowered pattern, 7 different shades. Sale price, a yard **39c**

Plain Colored Voile, in silver grey, champagne, old gold, green or yellow, fine quality, 40 inches wide. Sale price, a yard **35c**

Fine Mercerized Cotton Repp, in a nice shade of pink, splendid value, 27 inches wide. Sale price, a yard **35c**

Colored Cotton Crepe, in pale blue and two darker shades of blue, red and reseda. Sale price, a yard **25c**

Neckwear.

Special Value at 50c

Our collection of new Neckwear selling at 50c is the largest collection ever seen before in Quebec. Comprises a very large number of styles in crepe de chine, crepe georgette, jap silk, washable satin, Swiss lawn, etc., either plain or laced trimmed. Every design a model of daintiness and good value at **50c**

Specials in the Silverware Dept.

Pudding Dishes with perforated rim, 8 inch size. Special at ..... **$1.98** and **$2.00**

Statuette of Jean D'Arc, of Plastic Ivory, 11 1-2 inches high. Special **85c**

Marble Bust entitled Lecture et Ecriture. Special, each.. **$1.10**

Statuettes of Plastic Ivory, 19 1-2 inches high, entitled A La Fontaine. Special, each **95c**

Butter Knives, 200 only, to sell at each **10c**

Sugar Spoons, 300 only, to sell at, each **10c**

175 dozens Soup Spoons. Sale price, per dozen **$1.00**

125 dozen Dessert Spoons, to sell at, per dozen **90c**

125 dozen Table Knives in good quality. A dozen **$2.75**

150 dozen Table Forks, to sell at, a dozen **95c**



$22.00 to $28.00 Rugs for $16.29

One of the star bargains of this sale will be this offering of 75 Tapestry Rugs in nice designs and of a quality that we could not buy today at less than $22.00 to $28.00. Sizes are 3x3 1-2 and 3x4 yards. Very special sale price..... **$16.29**



Curtain Scrim Very Special 13c

Striped Window Scrims, in cream or white, 35 inches wide, good value at 20c to 25c a yard. Sale price, a yard **13c**

A lot of sample Window Blinds, 6 to 7 feet long by 36 to 52 inches wide. All less **50%**

80 dozen Window Blinds complete, size 3x6 feet, in yellow color only. Worth 80c. Special at.. **54c**

Extension Brass Poles, with silver or gold ornaments, sizes 30 to 40 inches. Reg. 15c. Sale price. **9c**

Two Extra Specials in Ladies' Boots

Ladies' High Cut Boots of black suede with high heels, sizes 2 1-2 to 6. Sale price, a pair..... **$1.69**

Ladies' Brown Calf or Dongola Laced Boots with English heel, nearly every pair is welted. Regular $7.00 quality. Clearance price a pair **$3.79**

Bargains in the Basement



New Perfection Oil Heater "Chauferette". Special **$5.19**

Wooden Clothes Dryer, with 10 arms which fits to the wall with a top shelf. Special **79c**

Wooden Clothes Dryer which stands on the floor, 19 arms. Special **79c**

Tin Wash Boilers, No. 8 and 9, respectively ..... **$1.49** and **$1.69**

Wooden Clothes Pins, 100 for.... **11c**

Zinc Washboards. Special **29c**

Glass Washboards. Special **49c**

Butter Merger, 1 pint size **54c**, 1 quart size **99c**, 2 quart size..... **$1.29**

A lot of Kitchen Knives, Kitchen Carvers, Butcher Knives and Slicers. Special, each **29c**

Men's Furnishings



Bargains like these speak for themselves. Positively they cannot be equalled. 200 Fleece Lined Shirts, sizes 38, 40, 42 and 44. No drawers to match these. Clearance price, each **69c**

Ribbed Underwear, shirts and drawers, sizes 36 to 44 to clear a piece **79c**

1200 Fancy Shirts with stiff cuffs, sizes 14, 14 1-2 and 15. To clear at each **69c**

Very good Fancy Socks, for working people. At the very low price of.. **23c**



Great Sale of Sample Blouses

Be here early tomorrow morning to see the first bargain in Fancy Blouses which has been offered in a long time.

A sample line of swell Blouses in crepe de chine, crepe georgette, and fancy silks, in various colors and styles, with high or low collars, genuine samples of the newest goods.

ACTUAL VALUES $5.00 TO $9.00. SALE PRICE **$3.98**

Big Reduction on Gloves



Children's Jersey Lined Gloves, sizes 3, 4 and 5, in white and grey, one button fastener. Special, a pair **19c**

Ladies' Jersey Lined Gloves, in black, grey and white, 1 button fastener. Special, a pair **39c**

Ladies' Chamoisette Gloves in grey chamois, or white. Regular a pair, 75c and 98c. Special, a pair **69c**

Ladies' White Chamois Gloves, 1 button fastener, sizes 5 1-2, 6 1-2, 6 and 6 3-4 only. Regular a pair, $1.25. Sale price, a pair.. **69c**

Ladies' Washable Chamois Gloves in white, Fowne's make, in all sizes. Special **$1.29**

Hats for Ladies, Misses and Children

Children's Felt Hats in assort,ed styles, in black and colors. Formerly $1.50. Sale price each **93c**

Ladies' Black Felt Hats, in assorted shapes. Formerly $2.50. Reduced to **98c**

Ladies' and Misses' Ready to Wear and Untrimmed Hats in velour and plush. Formerly $2.00 up to $3.49. Reduced to **98c**

Ladies' Beaver Hats, in black and colors, and in assorted styles. Formerly $6.00 to $10.00. Sale price **$2.98**

Ladies' Hats of silk velvet, and silk plush, in small, medium and large shapes. Formerly $5.00 to $10.00. Reduced to **$2.98**

Little Boys' Hats in tweed and velour assorted colors. Formely 90c to $.125. Sale price each **49c**

Ribbons Away Down in Price

French Corded Silk Ribbon, 2 1-2 inches wide, in pale blue, royal blue, mauve and green. Regular a yard. 35c. Sale price, a yard **15c**

Taffeta Ribbon in striped and flowered designs, 2 inches wide, suitable for hats. Special, a yard **15c**

Taffeta Ribbon in assorted dark colors, 3 to 4 inches wide. Special, a yard **15c**

Taffeta Ribbon in black, 2 to 2 1-2 inches wide. Regular a yard 10c to 15c. Sale price, a yard **8c**

5 for 4 Sale of Wallpaper

No sale of Wallpaper has been so successful as the Five for Four, so we have decided to repeat it during the next ten days. Wallpaper buyers should take advantage of this splendid offer, as it is the best opportunity to save money and will be the last Five for Four Sale for many months.

Buy now while our Wallpaper Stock is at its best and you can save the price of one roll of Wallpaper on every five.

Groceries at the Lowest Market Prices

Extra Creamery Butter, per lb. block, in cartons..... 56c	1 quart $1.35
by four pound lots $2.17	10 pound pail $3.00
Swift's Premium Oleomargarine, per 3 lbs. $1.00	30 pound pail $8.25
Peanut Butter per pound 32c	Fry's Pure Breakfast Cocoa, per ½ pound tin 24c
2 pounds for 55c	Chocolata, per 1 pound tin... 45c
Canadian Yellow Cheese, per pound 30c	La Belle Chocolatiere, per 1 lb. tin 43c
Strong Canadian Cheese, per pound 40c	Barrington Hall Concentrated Coffee, may be made hot or cold, 50 gramms to the glass will make 35 cups, per tin 50c
McLaren's Cheese in all kinds of packages, jars, and in the pound by the bulk.	Paquet Special Ground Coffee with chicory, per 1 lb. tin 42c
Pure Lard, 3 1-lb. packages for 93c	Oxo Cubes, per box of 12 cubes 21c
Swift's Meadow Cheese per roll 10c	Meadow Cream Soda Biscuit, 1 pound package 13c
3 rolls for 28c	2½ pound package 55c
Royal Patent Flour in cotton bags, 98 pounds, for $3.00	3 pound pail 69c
Five Roses Flour, cotton bags, 7 pounds 48c	Jersey Cream Soda Biscuit, per pound ..... 9c and 18c
14 pounds 94c	2 lb. card board box 42c
24 pounds $1.59	Patriotic pail 45c
Sunshine Brand Vermicelli, 10 different shapes, per pound 15c	2½ pound square tin 75c
20 pound box assorted $2.59	Zephyr Cream Soda Biscuit, per package 18c
20 pound box $2.60	3 pound cardboard box 75c
Rolled Oats, per pound 7c	3 pound tin 85c
Fine Oat Flour, per pound ... 7c	Hetherington's Soda Biscuit, per pound by the bulk 15c
Pure Buckwheat, per pound . 12c	Hetherington's Water Wafers, per pound 30c
Yellow Corn Meal, per lb. 8c	Family Pilot Biscuit, per lb. 17c
Rye Flour, per pound 10c	Fine Cabin Biscuit, per lb. .. 16c
Sego or Tapioca, per lb!..... 17c	Milk Biscuit, per pound 25c
Pineapple Marmalade, per 4 lb. pail $1.25	Oyster Crackers, per pound .. 26c
Orange Marmalade, 4 pound pail $1.00	Nursery Cake and Village Biscuit, per 3 pound 49c
2 pound tin 50c	Spiced Molasses Cake, 3 pounds for 31c
Pumpkin, per No. 3 size tin.. 14c	Barley Sugar, per pound 40c
Squash, per No. 2 size tin.... 12c	Raspberry and Lemon Drops, per pound 30c
Sweet Potatoes, per No. 3 size tin 25c	Peppermints by the bulk, per pound 30c
Spinach, per No. 2 size tin... 20c	Blue Pudding Raisins with seed, per pound 20c
Sweet Corn, "Fleur de Lis" brand, per can 19c	Small Seedless Raisins, per pound 25c
Peas, per can 14c	Dried Apples per pound 25c
Canada's Pride Tomatoes, per tin 16c	Dried Prunes, per pound 20c
Corn Syrup, quart measure... 35c	Dried Apricots, per pound... 40c
2 pound can 26c	Dried Peaches, per pound ... 27c
5 pound can 88c	Good Red Onions, per 7 lbs. 15c
10 pound can 94c	3 pounds of Carrots, per lb. 13c
20 pound can $1.89	3 pounds of Turnips, per lb. 10c
White Clover Brand Honey, per ½ pint 40c	3 pounds of Beets 13c
1 pint 70c	1 peck of Potatoes 27c

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HOCKEN AND HUGHES ARE BOTH ANSWERED

HON. A. K. MACLEAN DISPROVES CRITICISMS OF CIVIL SERVICE CASE BY CASE, AND POINTS TO FLAW IN ARGUMENT ON VICTORY LOAN FLOTATION COST.

Ottawa, March 7—Reply to charges against the Civil Service Commission held the stage during the continued debate in the House of Commons today on the Address. Earlier in the week, Mr. Hocken, member for West Toronto, had charged that appointments were made by the Civil Service Commission from friendship rather than from fitness. He gave certain instances in support of his program. Today, Hon. A. K. MacLean, Minister in charge of Civil Service matters, took up the cases, one by one.

"I believe I have demonstrated beyond controversy," he added "that in every single instance the statements of Mr. Hocken were absolutely unfounded and cannot be supported by facts.'

Mr. MacLean also took the view that it was hardly fair to the Civil Service Commission to make such charges without some effort to substantiate them. Moreover, if Mr. Hocken requested an investigation the Government would be glad to accede to the request.

The debate was continued in the morning by Arthur Trahan, of Nicolet; Dr. Thompson, member for the Yukon, and Mr. Turgeon, of Gloucester, N.B. Dr. Thompson suggested the establishment of an airplane service in the northland.

There should be, he said, be a base at Edmonton. Thence, the route would be to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, then across to Dawson City and back to Edmonton, via the White Horse Pass and Atlin.

Ottawa, Ont., March 7—The debate on the Address in reply to the speech from the Throne was resumed in the House of Commons this afternoon by Hon. A. K. MacLean. He first replied to the assertion made yetserday by Mr. Lucien Cannon, of Dorchester, Que., that free speech and the liberty of the press were gone, by remarking that after listening to the debate for ten days in the House he thought free speech and the liberty of the press were more strongly entrenched than ever before.

With regard to the question of the premier's presence at the Peace Conference, he said he was unable to understand how any Canadian would object to Canada's representation at that conference and he could not believe that the opinions expressed reflected Canadian opinion. He said his was the judgment day in the history of nations and institutions, it was the greatest conference in human history, and it would be strange if Canadians were not allowed to participate.

Matters of interest to Canada were being settled on an international basis at the Conference. Every part of the Empire had its representative and every one of the Allied nations was represented. He felt that instead of protesting against the absence of the Prime Minister and his colleagues in Paris, we should be glad and proud that Canada was taking her part in this great world conference.

Mr. MacLean turned then to the charges made by Sir Sam Hughes a couple of days ago that the various war loans had been floated at too high a cost. Sir Sam's figures, Mr. MacLean said, were so highly in error and so manifest an injustice to the Department of Finance that he thought a few words should be said in reply.

"Does the Hon. gentleman say I am in error?" queried Sir Sam Hughes.

Mr. MacLean: "Yes."

Sir Sam Hughes: "They were taken from the Auditor-General's report."

"The figpres were not applicable to the subject which the honorable gentleman was discussing," replied Mr. MacLean.

Mr. MacLean then compared Sir Sam's figures of flotation costs with what he said, were the actual costs. The public service loan floated in New York in 1916 cost, according to Sir Sam, $5.46 per hundred dollars. Mr. MacLean said the actual cost was $2.70.

HOCKEN MAY ASK FOR INVESTIGATION

Ottawa, Ont., March 7.—P. C. Hocken, Member for West Toronto, declared tonight that he had under consideration a request for investigation into appointments made by the Civil Service Commission.

"I have not definitely made up my mind," he said, "but I think I could show that Mr. Maclean admitted all the charges I made."

In replying to Mr. Hocken's charges in the House this afternoon, Hon. Mr. MacLean expressed a willingness on the part of the Government to accede to a request for inquiry.

Sir Sam, Mr. MacLean added, had included in his calculations the discount on the bonds amounting to over $2,000,000.

"Do we not have to pay that $2,000,000?" Sir Sam questioned.

Mr. MacLean replied that, on maturity, the bonds would have to be redeemed at par. That was quite correct. But the point under discussion was the cost of flotation and obviously discount was not an element in flotation costs.

Mr. MacLean continued that the war loan in 1915, cost 42.5 cents instead of $3.41 as Sir Sam Hughes had stated. The 1916 loan cost 79 cents per hundred dollars instead of $3.54 per hundred as given by Sir Sam Hughes.

Sir Sam persisted that he had taken his figures directly from the report of the Auditor-General. Mr. MacLean replied that Sir Sam should have discriminated between flotation costs and discounts and had he subtracted discount from the total, figures would have reached the correct cost of flotation.

Mr. MacLean said it was not thought that a market existed here for the public service loan and the Finance Minister had to go to the only available market, namely New York. Canada had no preference there, and other countries were also selling their securities. The Anglo-French loan was marketed at 98. The cost of the loan was 5.96 per cent, and the cost of the Canadian loan was 5.72 per cent. It was true, he said, that these bonds did not reach par and for a very short period were selling as low as 87. The long loan was not so popular for a time as the short term loan, but the long term loan became more popular afterwards. He said that General Hughes was grievously in error in his statement of expenses in connection with this loan.

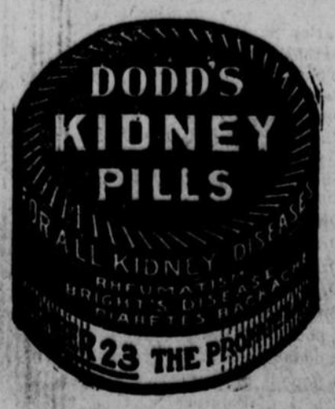
Sir Sam interjected that the charges of management of loan accounts would be found in the Auditor-Generals report and were the identical figures which he had given to the House.

Mr. MacLean, remarking that General Hughes' method of calculating was wrong, went on to discuss the charges made by Mr. H. C. Hocken, of West Toronto, against the Civil Service Commission regarding appointments. He said the statements made by Mr. Hocken involved very serious charges against the Commission and its officials and he did not know that any more serious charges were ever made in the House against the Public Service. These charges involved the perpetration of crime. If they were true they were worthy of further investigation. If they were true, Mr. Hocken should repeat them formally and ask for an investigation and he thought it hardy fair to the Civil Service to make these charges without also making an effort to substantiate them. If Mr. Hocken required an investigation the Government would be glad to accede to the request.

Mr. MacLean expressed the opinion that in not a single instance could the charges be established or proved. They were not well founded and had done a grave injustice to the members of the Commission and particularly to the Secretary.

A PACIFIST

Two Aucklanders were talking about a mutual friend. Said one: "So Jim has gone into the navy and is now on a destroyer. I thought he was a pacifist." "He is, a naval pacifist." "And what is a naval pacifist? "One who plants depth bombs for the purpose of spreading oil on the troubled waters."



WILSON IS KEPT FULLY ADVISED OVER WIRELESS

PRESIDENT FOLLOWS DEVELOPMENT OF PEACE CONGRESS DAILY ABOARD SHIPS.

Paris, March 7—(By The Associated Press)—President Wilson is being kept fully advised daily by wireless of the development of the Peace Congress, so that when he arrives in Paris he will be about as fully informed as those who have attended the sessions of the Council of the Great Powers.

The military, naval and aerial terms of the peace treaty were sent to him textually by the American military and naval advisors with notations and reservations.

These details have not yet been made public, so that President Wilson has a much more intimate knowledge of the situation than most of those attending the Conference.

The present plan is to complete the Peace treaty March 20. In this case President Wilson would have only five or six days to consider the subjects of the treaty when it has reached the vital stage, except for the wireless.

The plans for the President's coming are much the same as those for his former visit, except for formality and public demonstrations. The French Government will send a special train to Brest to meet the Presidential party. On it will go several cabinet officers, probably French Foreign Ministers Pichon, Minister of Marine Leygues, Captain Andre Tardieu, of the French Peace delegation and others.

The steamer George Washington, on which the President is coming, is to arrive at Brest during the afternoon of March 13. The Presidential train will leave Brest for Paris in the evening, arriving in Paris at 11 o'clock in the morning of the 14th.

British Delegation.

The British delegation at the Peace Conference is now fuller and contains more important members than since the beginning of the conference and from the vitally important meeting of the Supreem War Council Thursday afternoon until the departure of Premier Lloyd George on a brief visit to London about March 20, every day will be crowded with work.

The Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain crossed the Channel on Wednesday with the Premier who, on arrival in Paris, lengthily conferred with the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour and Lord Milner.

A memorandum, asking the adoption by the Peace Conference of an extended programme calculated to protect the interest of farmers in all countries was presented to the American delegation by Charles S. Barrett, National President of the Farmers' Union of the United States. The memorandum also asks the inclusion in the League of nations of a special body having directly in charge the interests of international agriculture.

The Commission for the study of Rumanian and Jugo-Slav territorial questions met today and continued its consideration of the questions presented, it was officially announced this evening.

The Jugo-Slav Committee in Paris informed the Associated Press today that the Swiss Government had officially recognized the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croatians and Slovens. The Swiss Government did not recognize any formal boundaries, pending the decision of the Peace Conference.

EUROPE'S TRAGIC FOOD CONDITION

RUMANIA, SERBIA, AUSTRIA AND GERMANY ALL STARVING ROBERTS DECLARES

Newcastle, Eng., March 7—(British Wireless Service)—George H. Roberts, the Food Minister, speaking here today said that he could state on absolutely unimpeachable authority that the situation with regard to food conditions in great areas of Europe was nothing less than tragic.

"It is not too much to say that Rumania is starving, that Serbia is starving, that Austria is starving and that Germany is starving," he declared.

"Eversince the armistice was signed the Allies have been doing what they could to relieve the situation and food should be, or is being sent to all the countries I have named. But it is not enough and the question now arises whether we shall be able to get sufficient food to those countries in time to prevent it.

"The Supreme Council in Paris is straining every nerve to meet the situation. I am going to Paris on Monday to attend the meetings of the Council, and I pray it may be possible for us to take such emergency measures as may staye off the impending disaster.

"Clearly we cannot stand by and watch Europe starving and feed ourselves to the full. This is not the spirit of this nation, which, through its unselfishness won the war. We are going to help, and if helping means that the situation here does not improve as rapidly as it otherwise would, this country, I am sure will not grumble. As soon as the people realize the appalling seriousness of the situation which is developing in Europe, they will be the first to call upon the Government to interven."

NOT WORRYING.

Leaders of the German Government Announce Situation Well in Hand.

Weimar, Thursday, March 6—(By The Associated Press).—Leaders of the German Government here announce today that the situation in Berlin gave them no cause for worry. They said that Minister of Defence Noske had sufficient troops to maintain order.

London, March 7—When Spartacan forces captured the main telegraph office in Berlin on Thursday the members of the American Red Cross Mission were endangered by the shooting, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Berlin. Colonel Taylor ordered the women with the mission to seek safety in the Palace Hotel.

The American Mission to look after welfare of prisoners entrenched itself in the Hotel Adlon behind a battery of machine guns.

The battle of the telegraph office, the despatch adds, was the worst Berlin has seen.

All the important buildings in Berlin were in the hands of Government troops Friday afternoon, and the prospect of maintaining order was assured, according to a German Government wireless received here tonight. The number of dead and wounded in the recent fighting exceeds four hundred, the message says.

WILL DISTRIBUTE SHIPS.

London, March 7—According to the Daily Mail's Paris correspondent the Powers have now agreed to distribute the surrendered German warships among themselves, but the United States and Great Britain are in accord regarding the necessity for sinking their respective shares.

FIELD COMFORTS COMMISSION FUND

URGENTLY WANTED: $82.75 TODAY

The Chronicle's campaign on behalf of the Field Comforts Commission comes to a close today and, with the objective well within view, it would be a great pity if the above amount required to attain it cannot be realized.

A splendid effort yesterday resulted in the longest list of subscriptions received in the whole three weeks and one more similar spurt will result in complete success.

This being Saturday, the Chronicle office will close at 2.30 P.M. and all those who intend to contribute are urged to do so before that time, although envelopes may be placed in the letter box up till six o'clock.

Remember that this is the Commission's first and last appeal, also that every cent collected will go direct to the Canadian Soldiers who are still overseas.

Subscriptions to date are as follows:

M. E. O.	$ 2.00	A Friend	$ 1.00
R. Meredith	10.00	Miss Dorothy Elliot	2.00
Mrs. E. H. Judge	2.00	A. C. C.	2.00
A Friend	1.00	Mrs. Arthur E. Scott	2.00
A Friend	1.00	Previously acknowledged	390.75
Daughter of Empire	2.50		
Mrs. E. W. Elkins	1.00	Total	$417.25

WHO'S NEXT FOR HOW MUCH?

ABATTOIR COMPANY AND THE COUNCIL

BRIEF STORY OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO ORGANIZATIONS

Since a renewed attempt is being made by the Quebec Abbatoir Company to have the city purchase the cattle market which the company has built in Limoilou it might prove interesting as well as enlightening to the general public to have ab rief outline of the relations existing between the two organizations.

In 1913 the Quebec Abbatoir company came to the City and asked for certain concessions in consideration of which the company proposed to operate an extensive abbatoir in Limoilou.

The company agreed to erect its plant and have it in operation by the 1st of May 1916, and to erect a cattle market which might be used jointly by the city and the company.

In return for this new industry the city consented to give the company an exclusive franchise for a certain number of years, an exemption from taxes and also agree to instill waterworks and drainage at a cost of about $30,000 or $40,000.

It apepars that the city carried out all its obligations towards the company, but before 1916 the company not having erected its plant appealed to the city for an extension of time and was given until the 1st of May 1919 to carry out its end of the contract, failing which the city would have the right to chaim the full amount of back-taxes due by the company.

In December 1916 the company sought to have the Legislature authorize the city to guarantee the company's bond issue to the extent of $550,000, but this was opposed by the City Council and rejected by the Legislature.

The company is now appealing to the Legislature to authorize the City to purchase the cattle market at Limoilou for a sum of $100,000 only payable after the company shall have spent $150,000 on its abbatoir plant. The Private Bills Committee of the Assembly has just refused to accept such an amendment to the city charter, but notice has been given that when the bill comes up for third reading in the House another attempt will be made to have the amendment inserted in the bill.

WILSON OPPOSES SINKING FLEET

Washington, D.C., March 7.—President Wilson is opposed to the sinking of the surrendered German fleet. In a letter to Representative Fuller, of Massachusetts, dated March 1, and made public tonight, the President said the proposal to destrow the ships, "seems to me like the counsel of thosew ho do not know what else to do."

He added that the question of disposition of the vessels would be considered further on his return to Paris.

WILL ESTABLISH BIRD SANCTUARIES

GOVERNMENT WILL ALSO BRING SLIGHT AMENDMENT TO GAME LAWS

The establishment of sanctuaries for the protection of birds in this Province is provided for in a bill which was presented in the Assembly yesterday by the Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.

It is stipulated in the measure that these sancturies will include Perce Rock, off Gaspe, the coast of Bird Rock, near Magdalen Islands, the cliff of Bonaventure Island and the cliffs of the Gaspe Coast. These territories which are much frequented by water fowl of various species in the spring, summer and fall of each year, will be closed to hunting throughout the year.

Mr. Mercier also brought in a bill amending the Quebec Fish and Game Laws which is merely to change the season for musk rat making it closed from May 1st to November 1st, except in territory north of lattitude 50.

A bill presented by Sir Lomer Gouin to amend the Revised Statutes 1909, respecting anatomy purposes to authorize hospitals which are not subsisized by the Government to practise and teach anatomy.

The Taschereau bill amending the Workmen's Compensation Act was given third reading. This measure enacts that the parents of a man injured or killed through accident may claim compensation if the victim is the principal source of support. The law at present reads that the victim must be the sole support. The bill also provides that in cases where workmen receive fixed wages, they shall not be bound, in calculating the year's wages to take into account any remuneration they may have received for over-time work.

Third reading was also given to the Taschereau bill to amend the Act George V Chapter 9, providing for the construction and maintenance of an iron bridge, free to traffic, over the Richelieu River, between the Town of St. John and the Town of Iberville. The Ashby bill respecting the Lasalle Bridge pasesd in committee of the Whole, but third reading was defererd until the next sitting.

The House adjourned until four o'clock on Monday.

Legislative Council.

The Private Bills Committee of the Upper House struck from the Verdun bill yesterday the clause permitting the levy of a tax on telegraph poles and wires.

At a sitting of the Council at noon the following public bills were given third reading:

Concerning employment bureaus; relative to agricultural societies; concerning deposits in the case of Sheriff sales; relative to the "double road shift." The last named bill was amended at the suggestion of Hon. Mederic Martin, so that it will only apply to winter roads outside of the cities and towns.

The private bill relating to the Magdalen River Valley Railway Company and the bill concerning the Villeneuve estate, were read a third time.

CHILDREN MUST GET EDUCATION

TASCHEREAU BILL PRACTICALLY MEANS COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN CERTAIN CASES

What is generaly considered to be compulsory education in a restrained form is contained in the provisions of the Taschereau bill to amend the Quebec Industrial Establishments Act respecting child labor, which was distributed yesterday.

The bill forbids any employer in any industrial establishment or any other line of business to employ any boy or girl under the age of 16 years who is unable to read and write fluently and easily. The act also reaches boys or girls selling newspapers or carrying on any business in the streets or public places.

The act also provides:—

Every boy or girl less than sixteen years of age, employed as aforesaid, in addition to the examination to which he or she may be submitted by the inspector must have a certificate of study to the inspectors' satisfaction, and produce it whenever called upon to do so.

Parents and tutors of boys and young girls must, as far as possible, come before the inspector to have the age certificates or certificates of study required by law, verified.

The form of the certificates of study shall be drawn up by the chief inspector and be uniform in all parts of the Province.

Boys and girls under sixteen years of age, enrolled as pupils of a night school, and who assiduously attend the classes of such school, may be authorized by the inspector to follow or continue their occupation.

If an employer employs a boy or a the general public to have ab rief outprovisions of this act, he cannot in case of accident, plead contributory negligence on the part of the victim.

Employers must carefully keep the copies of age certificates furnished by apprentices and put them at the disposal of the male and female inspectors for the purpose of the service."

STRONG REVOLUTIONARY AGITATION IN FINMARK

Christiana, Norway, March 7.—A strong revolutionary agitation is being carried out in Finmark, (the nothernmost part of Norway), by an organization which is planning a revolution on the Russian pattern, according to a report from Kirkenaes to the Aften Posten. The organization plans to carry the revolution into Finland and Scandinavian countries.

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AN EXPLODED THEORY

Public ownership is proving itself to be a theory so far as North America is concerned at any rate that is unable to survive the test of practical experience. Elsewhere there have been cases where, given favorable conditions, the performance of public ownership has come up to popular expectations but the further it is experimented with in Canada and the United States, the more disastrous are its consequences found to be.

Outside of the Postoffice, this principle was first applied by the Dominion to the Intercolonial Railway and a variety of reasons were advanced for its non-success. With the extension of the system to transcontinental proportions it is apparently believed that a fairer trial will be possible but the misfortunes of the United States, where Public operation has been attempted within the past twelve months on an even grander scale, hardly encourage any such delusion. Even with a drastic increase in rates, the American transportation system is more starved for funds than it was under private administration while the efficiency of the service in all its branches has hopelessly deteriorated.

The public are only now beginning to find out that, if it costs a certain amount to haul a car of freight a certain distance, that cost must be met or else the plant will decay and that, if rates are reduced below the actual operating cost, the balance must be made up by Government subsidies, provided for by increased taxation. In other words the passenger and shipper who has been clamoring for public ownership to save them from the rapacity of predatory interests has only attempted the impossible feat of having their cake and eating it at the same time.

The latest disquieting revelation is the report of the Committee that has been investigating the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa: Messrs. Slack, Tarte and Lewis are all competent men who stand at the top of their profession and what they say could be accepted as authentic even if it, were not so obviously candid upon its very face. No doubt the example will be used as an argument against patronage or against the government but the real lesson is a warning against public ownership in the present state of conditions.

Even if the evils of patronage could be entirely removed and if the frame work of the organization were perfect in every detail it would still be impossible to operate a given utility as economically under public as under private administration in Canada because, in the first place there is no incentive to efficiency and, in the second, the public as individuals does not want efficiency so much as private advantage. Loud as have been recent clamors against patronage and profiteering there is only too much evidence that as with the Military Service Act so with reform, these people are anxious to have it applied to everyone but themselves.

What is true of the the Printing Bureau applies to a greater or less extent to every Government Department in the Dominion, whether municipal, Provincial or Federal: like the Printing Bureau, many of them would have been in the Sheriff's hands long ago if they had been privately owned and thus mismanaged and there is none of them—with the possible exception of the Postoffice—that could not be operated more efficiently, more economically by private management. This perhaps appears to be a sweeping statement but we believe that investigation by competent technical commissions would prove its truth.

This is not to say that there is gross negligence or inefficiency but that power is lost in a hundred of tiny leaks which escape detection. The absence of competition, the immunity from financial failure, inevitably breed a slipshod habit that takes no account of waste in small things and confounds aggressiveness with officiousness. The only complete remedy will be to devise some method whereby each Government Department will be obliged to stand on its own feet financially and to give the maximum of service while living strictly within its means.

Apart from any other considerations the imposition of an income tax as a source of revenue will be no bad thing since it will lead the public to associate the Government more directly with the cost of national administration and to hold it more strictly accountable for extravagance and mismanagement but, in the meantime, it will be well to look carefully before we leap too far into the quicksands of public ownership.

THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

Having felt the necessity of criticizing both the City Council and the Private Bills Committee of the Legislature for what appears to us to be a serious violation of the people's rights it is pleasant to be able to congratulate both bodies on their very proper defence of those rights in another connection.

An abbatoir is an obvious necessity for a city the size of Quebec and some years ago exceedingly generous concessions were made by the Council to a local Company which was to instal and operate a modern abbatoir and cattle market in return for them. The facts are somewhat obscure and too involved to warrant any dogmatic disposition of the merits of the case but the main fact is that, although the cattle market is in existence the abbatoir has never materialized.

Two years ago an attempt was made by the Company to induce the Council to guarantee its bonds to the tune of some half million in order to finance the completion of the plant but were unsuccessful: this year it has come back with a new proposition to have the Council take the cattle market off its hands provided that it proceeds with the abbatoir.

Properly administered, a municipal cattle market might be a good thing but the finances of the city do not warrant the incurrence of any fresh obligation of this kind and in our opinion the Council used sound judgement in declining the proposition on this score, even if there were any valid reason why it should pull the Company's chestnuts out of the fire.

Whether the transaction were sound or unsound, proper or improper, the Company had every right to submit it to the Council but the decision of the latter as the representative of the citizens should have been final. Unwilling to take no for an answer, however the Company applied to the Private Bills Committee for legislation to "authorize"—which might almost be translated as "require"—the city to purchase the cattle market for not more than $y00,000 when it shall have spent at least $150,000 on the abbatoir itself. Here again the Bills Committee very properly refused to sanction such a forcing of the Council's hand and an amendment, is to be moved to the Quebec Bill in the Legislature as a consequence to obtain a privilege that both Private Bills Committee and City Council have already refused.

If Quebec were in a more affluent position we are not prepared to say that the proposed transaction might not be good business but we do say that, at the present time, we cannot afford to make the expenditure and that, in any event the Abattoir Company has taken a most improper method of attaining its private ends. The matter is not one that concerns the Legislature in any way and that body has no right to over-ride the decision of the City Council which we believe has the general approval of the rate-payers. On the face of it the venture is perfectly sound and the Company should have no difficulty in finding private capital to finance it without ordering the Ctiy to stand and deliver at the pistol's mouth.

ALDERMANIC INDEMNITIES

Like the Quebec Abbatoir, Mr. Lucien Cannon is not content with a rebuff in the Private Bills Committee and proposes to bring up his amendment providing for aldermanic indemnities before the Legislature. We are unaware whether he is acting out of pure goodnatured generosity or as the result of private representations but, in either event, his course can only be described as unwise and unconstitutional.

There is little doubt that the Council is in favor of such an amendment, not necessarily because of their own interests in the matter, but because it would involve a greater obligation upon future aldermen to devote their energies to municipal affairs. If they had considered it at all expedient or justifiable in fact, there is little reason to doubt that they would have included it in the present Quebec Bill along with the extension of term. That they did not to so, should have been a sufficient reason for not urging a liability of this kind upon the city, even if public opinion was not antagonistic but Mr. Cannon who has risen to heights far above mere parish politics has no scruples in the matter.

The Chronicle has no objection to the principle of indemnifying the aldermen but when the city can only raise sufficient revenue for general purposes by loan flotations and special taxation the movement is hardly opportune for expenditure upon luxuries. There should be sufficient civic patriotism in Quebec to administer its affairs gratuitously until a more prosperous era is attained. Certainly whatever might be said in favor of granting the alderman $600 apiece there can be no reason why the Mayor's honorarium should be increased from $3.000 to $5,000 while the tenants are subjected to double taxation.

The real issue however is as to whether or not either Council or Legislature has any right to fix the conditions or rewards of civic representation. It is the people who elect Mayor and Aldermen to be their servants, it is the people and not the Legislature that will have to pay the proposed indemnities and therefore we maintain that it is the people alone who have any right to decide what term of office an alderman shall have and at what rate, if any, his services shall be valued.

If the aldermen can sit for three years against the people's wishes, they can sit for ten and, if they can obtain an indemnity of $600 without the consent of the people, they can obtain $6,000: then, at the end of the decade, they will have no need to worry as to whether the people will re-elect them or not. The practise is not only unconstitutional but positively vicious.

Should the Legislature believe that these contentious provisions of the Quebec Bill are in the public interest, let it enact them subject to the consent of the rate-payers—who in theory at any rate are sovereign within the jurisdiction of the municipality—as determined by a referendum or in the next elections. For its own part, the Chronicle does not believe that the term of the Council should be extended or that indemnities should be paid at present but, if the citizens are in favor of these things, we will have no further objections to advance. Until that is decided we shall continue to protest against any high-handed usurpation of power by Council or Legislature.

It is now almost a year since the beautiful estate of the late Mr. G. G. Stuart, K. C., was bequeathed to and accepted by the Federal Government for the benefit of the soldiers and it is a matter of much local interest as to why it should be left idle to go to rack and ruin. Certainly it appears to be a poor return for such munificence. The thing is all the more unexplainable when it is remembered that, owning such premises, the Government has leased the Kent House for the very purpose that the donor of the former property had in mind. Probably one of Quebec's representatives in the House of Commons can elicit some information from the Administration or lead it to make some better use of Mr. Stuart's estate.

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is the real Victory food. It comes out of the war pure, clean, wholesome, unadulterated. There is no "substitute" for it. It is the same Shredded Wheat Biscuit you have always eaten – the whole wheat, nothing added, nothing taken away. Serve with milk or cream. Salt or sweeten to suit the taste.

MADE IN CANADA

Great Dissolution Sale

Entire Stock at Reduced Prices

10 to 75% off the Old Prices

Reductions in All Departments

FOR CASH ONLY

SIMONS & MINGUY,

20 Fabrique St.

Telephone 338. Opposite City Hall

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

NOVELTIES IN SPRING SKIRTINGS

New Plaid Materials in Smart Combinations of Spring Colorings.

Wool Checks in a variety of novel designs suitable for separate Skirts, stripe Skirtings, the season's latest creations in shades and designs.

SILK HOSIERY—Latest Silk Hosiery, Embroidery Clocks on Black, White, Navy, Russian Calf, Cordovan, Sand.

Stripe Silk Hose in all the up to date shades to match footwear, plain Silk Hosiery to match gowns.

RIBBONS—A very choice collection of fancy Ribbons for dress and costume trimmings and vestees.

T. D. DUBUC

188 and 194 St. John Street

SHOT GUNS

single and double barrels

REPEATING RIFLES

REVOLVERS

Tents, Blankets, Folding Beds, and Stoves, Sleeping Bags, Donnage Bags, Vacuum Bottles, Falsh Lights, Etc.

GENERAL AND HEAVY HARDWARE

CHINIC Hardware Company

HARDWARE

We carry a complete line of the best and up-to-the-minute made HARDWARE GOODS.

We have also one of the largest and best selected stocks of new Sporting Goods

Electric Portable Lamps. Silver-plated Ware, Etc. "Pyrex" Oven Glassware.

S.J. SHAW & CO.

Registered.

HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

'Phone 573. 13 ST. JOHN ST.

New Books

"THE MAN FROM THE CLOUDS, By J. Storer Clouston.

"ROOM No. 3," —By Anna Katharine Green.

"THE HUMAN TOUCH," —By Sapper.

P. J. EVOY,

BOOKSELLER.

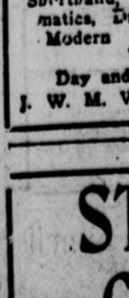
'Phone 772. 141 ST. JOHN ST.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

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

Best Liniment Made

MR. A. E. LAUNDRY, EDMONTON, writes:—"I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made."



Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain. It gives instant relief.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

Yarmouth, - - N.S.

For STYLE, FIT AND WORKMANSHIP ORDER YOUR CLOTHES from S. J. Burke,

MERCHANT TAILOR

'Phone 781. 187 St. John St.

WALLACE COLLEGE

110 RICHELIEU ST. 21st Year.

Instruction given in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Mathematics, Drawing, Music and Modern Languages. No Vacations

Day and Evening Classes

J. W. M. WALLACE, Principal

STEAM COAL

Montreal Coal & Dock Co. Ltd.

QUEBEC BRANCH

12 De Hocelle St. - - Phone 1287

LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUEBEC

Savings Bank, Quebec.

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

"HIGH and LOW" SHOES

Seventeen different lines of BLACK CALF and KID SHOES, everyone a Walk-Over. Now being offered at $6.95, which we originally sold up to

$9.00

Walk-Over Boot Shop

10 ST. JOHN STREET ::: QUEBEC.

IN AND ABOUT TOWN

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. ARTHUR OWEN

CLASSICAL TEACHER AT QUEBEC BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL DIED SUDDENLY YESTERDAY MORNING.

The many friends in this city of Mr. Thomas Arthur Owen, B.A., Classical Teacher at the Quebec Boys' High School, will regret to learn of his death which occurred suddenly at his private apartments, No. 29 St. Stanislas street, yesterday morning, presumably from heart failure.

Deceased had been quite well on retiring the night previous but on arising yesterday morning complained of pains in the stomach and abdomen and while partaking of breakfast about 9 o'clock these became aggravated to such an extent that he was obliged to take to his bed again His wife, Mrs. Arthur Owen, immediately summoned a physician and Dr. Hubbard responding, found Mr .Owen beyond all human aid and he passed away a few minutes after 9 o'clock.

The late Mr. Arthur Owen was born in Wales, but for the past 28 years has been Principal in various high schools in Canada and had only been attached to the Quebec Boys' High School since last September. Apart from having played a prominent part in the education of the Canadian youth, deceased had also done his "bit" as a member of the inspection department of the Imperial Munitions Board at Toronto during the great war. In Ontario the late Mr. Arthur-Owen during his long stay in Canada was Principal of the following high schools: Collegiate, Lucan, Avanmore, Plantagenet, and Thorndale, and at the time of his sudden passing away, Quebec Boys' High. In all of the former mentioned schools Mr. Arthur-Owen has had the honor of seeing 97 per cent. of his pupils of each pass successful examinations. Deceased, who was twice married, leaves to mourn their loss, his present wife, Mrs. Thomas Arthur-Owen, and two daughters, Mrs. Frank Oliver, of Toronto, and Mrs. D'Arcy Armstrong, of Winnipeg, to whom deep sympathy will be extended in their time of sorrow. The funeral services of the late Mr. Arthur-Owen will be held at the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity this morning and interment will take place at Brighton, Ont.

JUDGMENTS IN APPEAL.

The Court of King's Bench (appeal side) will render judgment this Saturday morning at ten o'clock, probably in all cases under advisement.

MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

In the report of the Annual Meeting of the Mount Hermon Cemetery Association, published in yesterday's issue, the name of Mr. G. H. Thomson was omitted from the directors eelcted.

THE PRICES AT MARCEAU & CO.,

155 St. Joseph Street, are always the lowest, when we consider the quality.

feb.26x13.

LITTLE CHILD DIES FROM FRACTURED SKULL

A little boy, five years of age, son of Mr. Henri Turcotte, of Myrand & Pouliot, while playing on the balcony of his home yesterday afternoon, fell on to the pavement below and sustained a fratured skill, from which it died this morning.

Colds Cause Headaches and Pains.

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

BUREAU OF INFORMATION MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 5

Quebec, March 7th, 1919.

Returned soldiers for Quebec. The officer in charge of the Military Bureau of Information has been informed that, on board the Adriatic due Halifax on March the 9th, there are two Officers and two other ranks, for this District.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR IN PROSPECT.

We are informed that one of the most popular productions of the great French composer Massenet, "The Virgin," a secred legend in four scenes, will be given by the Union Musicale with organ and full orchestra accompaniment, in the St. Jean Baptiste Church, on Monday evening, 14th April next.

YOU WILL SAVE FROM 20 TO 35 PER CENT.

when buying your Costume material, if you go to

MARCEAU & CO.,

155 St. Joseph Street.

FEBRUARY REPORT OF PATRIOTIC FUND

DURING THE PAST MONTH THE SUM OF $8,183.54 WAS PAID OUT.

The February report of the local branch of the Canadian Patriitic Fund shows total disbursements of $8,183.54 divided as follows:

Members of French Society, $495.40; English and French-Canadian families, $7,688.14; total $8,183.54.

This amount was distributed amongst 434 English and French-Canadian families and 15 families belonging to the French Colony in Quebec. Six additional families were added to the roll during the month of February and the last month's disburseemnts $277.15 less than those of January.

ANNUAL APPEAL FOR THE "CRECHE"

COLLECTION FOR THE FOUNDLING HOME ON ST. FOYE ROAD.

The annual appeal to the charity and generosoity of the citizens of Quebec for the upkeep of the home for abandoned babies will be made next week. The appeal this year as in the past will take the form of a house to house collection by lady volunteer workers wearing the insignia of authorization. Though numerous have been the demands for financial help made on the public for various good works, none are more deserving than the salvation of the helpless waifs to society and to God. This is precisely the work accomplished by La Creche irrespective of creed or nationality. Visitors to this home are united in paying tribute to the perfection of the institutions workings and to the wonderful service given the babes by the Good Shepherd Sisters in charge. The innate sense of justice and mercy of the great bulk of the Canadian people cannot fail in appreciation of the tremendous and unostentatious good done by these noble women. It is to be hoped that the result of the appeal about to be made will prove satisfactory as heretofore. All donors may rest assured of temporal and spiritual compensation from the master who understands.

The staff of La Creche this year consists of 12 nuns, 45 nurses and 240 infants. The actual debt is $31,000 an dthe expediture for the year. 1918 amounted to $21,349.15.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Quebec Branch of the Navy League, Miss S E. Bancroft acknowledges with thanks the following contributions and fees for 1919.

Donations.

Arthur E. Scott, Esq	$200.00
Mrs. John T. Ross	5.00
Mrs. A. E. Scott	2.00

Fellows.

$5.00 Miss M. L. Norris, Mrs John Holt, Miss J. M. Robertson, Mrs. E. L. Sewell, Mrs. John T. Ross, Mrs. E. Ernest Ross, Miss Rogers, Miss Irvine, Mrs. R. Turner, Mrs. David Blair, Mrs. Wm. Power, Miss Grainger, Miss R. R. Scott, A. B. Whitehead, Esq., Mrs. Whitehead, L. Crosby, Esq., Mrs. George Breakey, Arthur Ahern, Esq., Mrs. Ahern.

Asrociate Members.

25c. Mrs. Eardley-Wilmot.

Members.

$1.25 Mrs. Colley, Miss Maud Thomson, Miss Mary Williams, Mrs. Gowan, Mrs. A. J. Balfour, Miss H. A. Thompson, Miss M. M. Shaw, Mrs. Kenneth Fraser, Kenneth Fraser, Esq., Mrs. T. Craig, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. A. Kinnear, Miss H. Norris, Mrs. T. Y. Welch, Mrs. Fred Wurtele, Mrs. F. G. Andrews, Mrs. W. H. Brown, Mrs. A. E. Dunlop, Miss May Breakey Mrs. J. P. Wells, Mrs. A. E. Stevens, Miss D. M. Stevens, Mrs. G. H. Harvey, Miss E. Taylor, Mrs. M. Holliday, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. F. G. Scott, Miss Mary Scott, Miss G. P. Shaw, Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. C. V. Norris, Mrs. A. J. Turner, Mrs. Pigott, Miss Code.

CHILD FALLS OVER BALCONY AND IS KILLED.

Dr. P. H. Bedard held an inquest yesterday on the remains of the little son of Mr. Henri Turcotte, manager of the firm of Messrs. Myrand & Pouliot, who was a victim of a fatal accident yesterday, and the verdict rendered was "accidental death." The little victim was playing on the balcony of his parents' home, which is situated at No. 856 St. Valier street, when he overlost his balance and struck the concrete pavement, fracturing his skull, from the effects of which he died shortly afterwards.

SMOKE MACDONALD'S "INDEX"

LIMOILOU AND THE FUTURE OF QUEBEC

TRADE COMMISSIONER E. R. MARIEN ADDRESSED LARGE GATHERING LAST NIGHT.

In the interest of new industries for the City of Quebec and the advancement of those already established, the residents of Limoilou assembled at St. Charles School, Limoilou, last night, under the presidency of their civic representative, Alderman J. J. Seguin and were addressed by Mr. E. Ray Marien, the recently appointed Trade Commissioner for this city.

As chairman of the meeting, Ald Seguin introduced Mr. Marien to his electors, and in a brief address informed the Commissioner of the fact that Limoilou is prepared to offer certain advantages which will enable him greatly in the work of bringing new industries to Quebec, at the same time stating these. Mr. Marien in arising to address the meeting thanked Alderman Seguin in the name of the residents of Limoilou for the interest they are taking in the future welfare of Quebec, and continuing, outlined his programme for a greater Quebec which was received with great enthusiasm. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Marien was tendered a vote of thanks by the residents of Limoilou through their representative, Ald. Seguin.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Chronicle Will Conduct Column Devoted Entirely to Activities of Women's Organization.

As the Chronicle intends to conduct a column devoted entirely to the activities of women's organizations in this city, whether patriotic, charitable, religious, social or educational, the management would be much obliged if the secretaries of such organizations would send to it the following information:

1—Names of officers.
2—Meeting place.
3—Date and hour of meetings.
4—Date of annual meeting.

Any information of special interest or record of work may be telephoned to the Chronicle Office, where it will be gratefully received and faithfully recorded in order that the public may obtain an idea of the activity of the Quebec women and of the tremendous amount of charitable and patriotic work accomplished by them. Envelopes should be addressed to the Quebec Chronicle and bear the words, "Women's Work."

A SALARY FOR THE ALDERMEN

Mr. L. A. Cannon, M.L.A., for Quebec Centre, has given notice that when the Quebec Bill comes up for third reading in the Legislative Assembly he will move that an indemnity of $600.00 shall be paid annually to each of the aldermen of the city and the indemnity of the Mayor be increased from $3,000.00 to $5,000.00.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Tin Jubilee of Prudential Insurance Company's Branch in Quebec.

The tenth anniversary of the opening of a local branch of The Prudential Insurance Company of America, was fittingly observed in spacious offices of the company in the Quebec Railway Building. The evening took the form of variety entertainment which opened with a meeting and was followed by euchre and dance. At the meeting speeches were delivered by Mr. H. Legendre, the superintendent; Dr. A. Lessard, Dr. J. De Varennes, Dr. J. Guerard, Dr. A. Clark, Mr. S. G. Schmidt, Inspector of the Company; the Assistant Superintendents, Messrs. E. Bourassa, I. Parent, W. B. Ruel, P. Meloche and X. Maheux, and the Agents, Messrs. A. Morin, D. Gaudet, A. Begin, L. Pare, E. Blais and J. A. Hamel.

Miss J. Brady, the cashier of the Quebec branch, who has been in the employ of the company for ten years, was presented with a purse of gold by the Superintendent on behalf of the district staff. Doctors Lessard, DeVarennes and Guerard, who have also been in the service of the company for the past decade, were presented with silver decorations. Suitable acknowledgements were made by Miss Brady and the Doctors. The party, including the staff and their friends, numbered nearly one hundred, and a most pleasant evening was spent by all.

PERSONAL.

The many friends of Mr. L. P. Desjardins, of the Editorial Staff of L'Action Catholique, will be pleased to learn that he has recovered from his recent illness and is able to leave his home.

SOLDIERS PROVIDED WITH WORK

Each British soldier will be provided with employment after the great armies in the field have been demobilized, according to comprehensive plans which are now being worked out by the Government.

DIED.

ARTHUR-OWEN—At 29 St. Stanislas street, Quebec, Thomas Arthur-Owen, B.A., classical teacher at The Boys' High School.

Funeral notice later.

TURCOTTE—On Friday, March 7th, 1919, at 6:00 a.m., accidentally, at the age of 5 years and 8 months, Joseph Marcel Turcotte, son of Mr. Henri Turcotte, buyer for the firm of Myrand & Pouliot, Limited.

Funeral on Monday, March 10th, at 3:00 o'clock p.m., leaving No. 256 St. Valier street at 2:45 o'clock, for St. Sauveur Church and thence to Belmont Cemetery.

Friends and relations are respectfully requested to attend.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.

ROBITAILLE—On Wednesday, the 12th of March, 1919, in Notre Dame du Chemin Church, at 8:00 o'clock, there will be chanted the anniversary service of Chevalier Louis Adolphe Robitaille, husband of Dame Marie Vannier. M.x2

SEND FLOWERS
The Best Expression of Sympathy

McKenna

9 ST. JOHN ST., 'Phone 5535.
Montreal:
Cor St. Catherine and Guy Sts.

AUDITORIUM

TODAY ONLY:

MARGUERITE CLARK, in

"Mrs. Wiggs of Cabbage Patch"

Also a MAC-SENNETT Comedy.

"CUPID'S DAY OFF."

Mon.-Tues.-Wed.: Big Paramount-Artcraft Special:

"A Romance of Happy Valley"

Another D. D. Griffith Picture. With other Attractions.

USUAL PRICES—NO TAX.

VICTORIA

TODAY ONLY:

TOM MIX in "TREAT 'EM ROUGH!"

---EMPIRE---

Sessue Hayakawa, the eminent Japanese actor, in "Bonds of Honor." A romance of Cherry Blossom Land; a great drama with an intense plot; also Eddie Polo in 8th episode of "The Lure of the Circus." Big V Comedy.

Social Service Council GENERAL MEETING.

All members of the above Council are requested to attend a General Meeting of the whole Council to vote on the Recommendations of the Executive Committee in the various departments of the Council's work, to be held in the

Y. M. C. A. HALL

THURSDAY, MARCH 13—8:00 P.M.

JOHN T. ROSS,
President.

For the Attention of Chronicle Advertisers

The volume of advertising matter, particularly that of a small, miscellaneous character, which is brought into the Chronicle office after 6.00 P.M. has been steadily increasing for some time. A point has now been reached where it is impossible to give these orders the attention necessary to do justice both to the advertiser and to the paper, while the efficiency of the news service also suffers through "last minute" orders.

By the exercise of forethought all advertising copy, unless in a real emergency, can be submitted for insertion by 6.00 o'clock on the day previous to publication and the results will not only be more satisfactory to the Chronicle's patrons but a great relief will be afforded to its mechanical staff.

Commencing this week, therefore, the Chronicle will accept no advertisements whatever after 6.00 P.M. for insertion on the following morning, with the exception of birth, obituary notices and classified want advertisements, and appeals to its advertisers for support in this regulation which is designed to protect their own best interests as much as its own.

NOTICE

To the Former Students of the Technical Schools of Montreal and Quebec.

The former students of the two schools above mentioned are cordially invited to attend a general meeting which will be held at the

Montreal Technical School

70 Sherbrooke Street West

on Sunday March 16th, at 3:00 p.m.

Purpose of meeting: Election of the officers, and various communications.

The Secretary,
M.8,12x2 R. ROBIC.

Red Cross Luncheon and Tea Rooms

28 ST. LOUIS STREET

RE-OPENS

MONDAY, MARCH 10TH

under the auspices of the I.O.D.E.

Luncheon, 75c, from 12:30 p.m.

Bridge and Tea, 3:00 o'clock.

Tables for coming week may be reserved by telephoning Mrs. Arthur Fitzpatrick.

Telephone 7345.

8x2

MINING ACCIDENT AT BLACK LAKE

Eugene Goulet, a miner of Black Lake aged 29 years was the victim of a painful accident yesterday while working for the British Canadian Mine which necessitated his removal to the Black Lake Hospital. The victim went to examine a dynamite charge which had not gone off on schedule time and he was about to examine it, when it did go off, injuring him about the head, eyes, and legs. Dr. Larochelle who was quickly summoned seeing the extent of the man's injuries, ordered his removal to hospital where hopes of his recovery are entertained.

THE THIMBLE

The thimble was originaly called a thumbell by the English, because worn on the thumb, then a thumble, and finally its present name. It was a Dutch invention, and was first glass and pearl. In China beautiful carved pearl thimbles are seen. Brought to England in 1695, thimbles were formerly made only of iron and brass, but in comparatively late years they have been made of gold, silver, steel, horn, ivory, and even glass and pearl thimbles are seen bound with gold and with the end of gold.

You cannot begin to measure its goodness alongside of others, the quality being INCOMPARABLE.

"SALADA"

B629

Black, Green or Mixed... } Sealed Packets Only.

Chateau Frontenac

Regular Cabaret

Saturday Evening, March 8th

USUAL VAUDEVILLE NUMBER.

EMPIRE ROOM

Sunday Evening

VOCAL and ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

Regular Table d'Hote Dinner $1.50

Notice to Shippers

Freight charges. Bonds as required by Circular No. 87, of the Canadian Railway War Board are issued by the LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INS. COY.

For rates and particulars, apply to

ARTHUR E. SCOTT

116 MOUNTAIN HILL, QUEBEC.

N.B.—Insurance in all its Branches—Fire, Life, Guarantee, Accident, Marine, Burglary and Boiler Explosion.

F.27.M.1,3,6,8,11x6

IF YOU ARE CONTEMPLATING BUYING A STANDARD WATCH, SEE

"JACOT"

93 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

IF YOU WANT A STANDARD WATCH TO BE PUT UP TO THE POINT AND RATED.

A Clearance Sale of Coats and Dresses

WE WANT MORE SPACE FOR THE NEW SPRING GOODS SO WE'VE DECIDED TO CLEAR THE FOLLOWING LINES AT REDUCED PRICES:

COATS for Ladies and Girls; values $10.00, $15.00 and $25.00; to clear at $2.99

COATS, for Ladies; values $20.00, $22.00, $25.00, for $4.95

COATS, made of Cloth and Serges; values $25.00, $30.00 and $35.00, for $9.95

SPRING COATS, for Ladies; values $15.00, $20.00, and $25.00 ..... $5.95

DRESSES, for Ladies, made of Serges, Silk, Lustre and Crepeline; values $12.00, $15.00 and $20.00, for $4.79

DRESSES, made of black and colored Serges, Gabardine and Chiffon; values $20.00, $25.00 and $35.00, for $9.95

100 pairs of BLACK SILK STOCKINGS, for Ladies. Special price, per pair 69c

Heavy All-Wool Scotch Knit UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, for Men; sizes 46, 48 and 50; actual value $3.00. To clear at $2.99

REMNANTS of good quality 40 inch WHITE LAWN; regular 30c and 40c qualities. To clear at ..... 18c and 22c

100 yards of CREAM SATIN DUCK; value 60c. to clear at 18c

500 yards of Black, White and Colored CREPELINE; 36 inches wide; Special price 70c

54-inch All-Wool GREY HOMESPUN, for Men, Ladies and Boys' Suits; at, per yard ..... $1.50, $2.00 and $2.25

New Spring Suits

A few models have been received this week, the balance is expected at the end of the week.

WAIT FOR OUR GREAT EXHIBITION NEXT WEEK!

Faguy, Lepinay & Frere

254 to 264 St. John Street

Latest Sporting News

ST. VALIER WIN LEAGUE TITLE

HEAD INTERMEDIATE LEAGUE BY WHITEWASHING VERDUN 2-0 LAST NIGHT.

In the fastest and most exciting game of the season, St. Valier defeated Verdun 2-0 last night for the Intermediate League championship. The teams started out at a terrific pace, and kept it up during the whole match. St. Valier secured their two goals in the first twenty, the first when Gagne, rushed up and shot, Lachance batting in the rebound. Lachance scored his second point a few minutes after, when after a nice rush, he shot, the puck going into the net off the goalers stick.

Both teams tried hard to score more, but each defence was airtight, although on one occasion Noel just had to tap the puck into the net to get a goal. Just in time Gagne pushed it away. Only two or three penalties were imposed. Drolet got his head cut when he stopped the puck with it.

For the winners Lachance, Routhier Gagne and Martel were the best, while Noel, Martineau, and E. Racine were the pick o fthe losers.

In the other game Portneuf defeated Victoria 3-1 in a fast game. The winners scored one in the first period, and the other two in the second. In th esecond twenty, with Portneuf in the lead, Victoria started to rough it up, with the result that a couple of the visiting players were damaged.

The teams:

Portneuf 3	Victoria 1.
Goal	
Picher	Robert.
Point.	
Richard	Deschene
Cover Point.	
Bussiere	Gelly.
Centre.	
Paradis	Belanger
Right Wing.	
Ford	Paquet
Left Wing.	
Bishop	Hayes
Substitutes.	
Arcand	Lemieux
Bishop	Meunard.
	Thibeaudeau

The Officials:

L. Letourneau and Lesieur.

The Summary.

(First Period)

1—Portneuf, Bussieres 1.00

(Second Period)

2—Portneuf, Paradis 2.00
3—Portneuf, Paradis 2.10
4—Victoria, Gelly 4.10

St. Valier 2.	Verdun 0.
Goal.	
Genois	Lacerdiere
Point	
Gagne	Drolet
Cover Point.	
Beaulieu	E. Racine
Centre.	
Martel	Noel
Right Wing.	
Routhier	Martineau.
Left wing.	
Lachance	R. Racine
Substitutes.	
Paquet	Leclerc
Loignon	Bouchard
Beaulac	Verreault.
Garant	Guay.
Magnan	

Officials:

L. Poulin and H. P. Dromn.

Summary:

First Period.

1—St. Valier, Lachance 10.30
2—St. Valier, Lachance 3.30

Second Period no score and the Third Period no score.

CHALLENGE FOR ROSS CUP IS ACCEPTED

TRUSTEES OF CUP ORDER ST. ANN'S TO MEET VICKERS TONIGHT.

(Montreal Gazette)

Montreal, Nov. 6—In view of the fact that the players of the Vickers Hockey Club, champions of the Montreal City Amateur League, have automatically suspended themselves from the City League and Quebec branch of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, by challenging for the Ross Cup, and registering as members of the E. C. H. A., the challenge for the Allan Cup, emblematic of the amateur hockey championship of Canada, has been withdrawn by the governing body for Eastern Canada.

The conditions of the Allan Cup provide that it is to be played for only by teams which have won the championship of a recognized amateur league. Vickers won the City League title and the Quebec Association challenged for the Allan Cup with the intention of sending them after it. As Vickers chose playing for the Ross Cup, rather than the Allan Cup, and in doing so suspended themselves, the eastern branch will not be represented in the senior series this winter.

Challenge Accepted.

Trustees W. Gathercole and Eddie St. Pierre, of the Ross Cup, yesterday accepted the challenge of the Vickers team for the cup and have notified the St. Ann's team, holder of the trophy, that they must defend it against Vicers on Saturday night at the Jubilee rink. The Vickers club players jumped from the City League and the Quebec branch of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association yesterday and registered with the E. C. H. A. to enable them to play for the cup. They were accepted as members and given cards, which are not recognized by the A. A. U. of Canada.

St. Ann's Will Not Play.

Manager Johnny Lynch, of the St. Ann's team, holders of the Ross up, said last night that his club would not play Vickers for the cup, although they had been notified that they must defend it on Saturday.

Manager Lynch said the members of the club were unanimous in reaching this decision and not divided, as reported. The only condition under which they would play Vickers was that they secure permission from the Quebec branch of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Associaton.

Broke Amateur Rules.

Vickers threatened some time ago that unless the four players, Norton, Dufresne, Doyle and Langlois, who violated the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada by playing Quebec on January 23, were reinstated, that they would jump from the ranks of the Q.A.H.A. and have carried out their threat, and in so doing the players are endangering their amateur standing in other branches of sport.

HORSE RACE RESULTS IN COURT ACTION.

An action was entered yesterday morning by Mr. Jos. Lavoie against Mr. J. A. Dery and J. Cauchon, mis en cause, following a horse race which took place a few days ago on the Beauport Road. The race stake was $2,000, and was to be paid to the winner, who, it is claimed, was Mr. Lavoie. A protest, however, was entered and the amount was not delivered on the ground that the rules of the National Trotting Association had not been observed in the race.



The Wellington
THE UNIVERSAL PIPE

JUST smoke—clean, dry smoke down to the last piece of tobacco—that's what you get from a Wellington. The moisture stays in the well. The bowl is genuine French briar, fashioned and fitted by a master hand. The W D C triangle trade-mark tells you so. Good dealers have the shape and size you want—$1.00 and up, and worth every penny of it.

WM. DEMUTH & CO.
New York

Sporting Notes

Monday's games in class "A" bowling Victoria vs. Levis and Olympia vs. Frontenac.

* * *

St. Valier won the Intermediate League last night by whitewashing Verdun 2-0.

* * *

Lionel Letourneau made a very good referee last night in the Portneuf-Victoria game. It was his first time on skates this year.

* * *

The officers and players of the Intermediate League held a very enjoyable banquet last night after the match.

* * *

It is highly probable that the Ross Cup will change hands tonight when Vickers clash with St. Ann's.

* * *

Now that the hockey season is over, the magnates will start to turn thei rattention to baseball and lacrosse.

* * *

McCord and Halpin had a couple of little bets on the St. Valier-Verdun match last night. Halpin won two, while the other two were called off.

* * *

Christy Mathewson has been engaged as assistant-manager to John McGraw. He was only appointed a free-agent two days ago.

* * *

Lachance, the clever little forward of the St. Valier, scored the two goals that gave the Saints the championship.

* * *

The biggest crowd seen at an Intermediate League game was at the Arena last night for the St. Valier-Verdun game.

* * *

Martineau worked hard, but could not score, although he netted the puck once. It was called back, offside however.

* * *

Popular Pastime No. 1470—Wondering if the "grand stand" will be crowded when the Superior Court hears that "hoss" case.

"BIG SIX" NOW A FREE AGENT.

Cincinatti, O., March 6—Christy Mathewson, former manager of the Cincinatti National Club was notified by President Herrmann today that he will be given his nuconditional release and that he can sign with any club desiring his services.

SPRING TRAINING.

Chicago, March 7—Not more than twenty-four players will be taken on the Spring training trip to Passedena, Cal., Manager Fred Mitchell, of the Chicago Nationals, announced tiday. Pitcher "Dixie" Walker, was sold today to the Columbus Club of the American Association.

FIGHT STOPPED BY THE REFEREE.

Philadelphia, March 7—The scheduled six-round bout here tonight between Joe Borrell, of this city, and Johnny Wolgast, of Lancaster, Pa., was stopped in the second round by the referee, because Borrell's forehead was severely cut by coming in contact with Wolgast's head. Wolgast wanted to continue. Up to the time it was stopped the bout was even.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE TO ORGANIZE

Lowell, Mass., March 7.—John Donnelly of this city announced today that under authority from the National Association of Minor Baseball Leagues he would begin at once organization of the New England League, to contain probably six clubs.

He was notified today by J. H. Farrel, of Auburn, N.Y., Secretary of the Minors' Asosciation, that he had been awarded protection for territory in Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill, and Fitchburg.

AMATEUR BILLIARDS.

Chicago, March 7 — The longest game thus far in the national amateur balk-line billiard tournament was won today by H. C. Allison, of Detroit, from Percy P. Trump, Pittsburg, 300 to 281, in 68 innings.

Allison's highest run was 44, and Trump's, 15.

Robert M. Lord, of Chicago, defeated J. E. C. Morton, of Philadelphia, 300 to 215, in 39 innings.

Lord's highes run was 32, Morton's was 31.

SHAWKEY SIGNED WITH N. Y. YANKS.

New York, March 7—Miller Huggins, manager of the New York Americans, informed club headquarters here today that he had induced pitcher Bob Shawkey, a hold-out, to sign a 1919 contract at Philadelphia, where the manager stopped off while on his way to Trappe, Md., to visit J. Franklin Baker, third-baseman and leading batsman of the Yankees. Home-run Baker announced recently his retirement from baseball.

MATHEWSON ASST. MANAGER OF GIANTS

New York, N.Y., March 7.—Christy Mathewson, for many years a star pitcher of the New York Nationals and for the past three years manager of the Cincinnati Nationals was today engaged as Assistant to Manager McGraw, of the Giants. It was stated that Mathewson will become manager after McGraw has "satisfied his ambition of winning another pennant."

Mathewson has accepted terms, it was announced, but has not signed a contract, pending a formal release by Cincinnati.

"It is my purpose to make Mathewson manager within the next two or three years," McGraw said, adding that he will then retire to his executive office of Vice President of the Club.

"Matheweon understands my system as he was with me many years before going to the Reds. In the meantime he will give me valuable assistance in taking charge of the young pitchers".

McGraw and Connie Mack, of the Philadelphia Americans, each have won six league championships.

VICKERS TO PLAY ST. ANN'S TUESDAY

HOLDERS DECIDE TO DEFEND ROSS CUP — CHALLENGERS SHORT FIVE PLAYERS

Montreal, Quebec, March 7.—At a well-attended meeting of St. Ann's Hockey Club tonight, it was decided to defend the Ross Cup against the Vickers team recently expelled from the City League. The donor of the cup, President Callaghan, of the Montreal League, and one of the trustees of the cup were inattendance at the meeting and when the game takes place at the Jubilee Rink the Vickers team will likely be without the services of the four suspended players, Norton, Doyle, Langlois and Dufresne, while they will also be without the service of Lahue.

Although agreeing to play for the cup against Vickers the St. Anne's team apparently gained a point they stood out for, that of not playing against suspended players from amateur hockey. The game was scheduled to have been played Saturday but has been postponed until a later date and probably will take place on Tuesday night. The trustees are to render their decision after the meeting Saturday morning.

In view of the fact that the members of the Vickers Hockey Club have broken the rules of the Quebec Section of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the City League by playing with suspended players and challenging for the Ross Cup, the club was expelled from the City League at a meeting held tonight at the M. A. A. A. Clubhouse, by a unanimous vote.

The Vickers Club disqualified themselves on Thursday night at Quebec by playing with suspended players on their team, as well as Jack Lehue, who was refused an amateur card early in the season for having played lacrosse with professionals during the past two seasons.

CLEVER MISS PANKHURST

Some of the Things She Will Do For Women.

Miss Christable Pankhurst is evidently a women of perception, says the New York Sun. She realizes that most of the political cure-alls held out to the voter, and particularly the Socialistic panaceas, have lacked flavor. They have been abstract in their offerings, whereas most people want the concrete. Miss Pankhurst goes into particulars as to what the women of Great Britain will get when there is a women's regime; not what they will get in a way of passing on the Abyssinian budget, but what they will get in their own houses:

"The British Parliament will be responsible for the electdicity that turns the mangles, cooks the meals and warms the houses. Why should women drag coal scuttles about, stand over steaming washtubs, spend hours over old-fashioned ranges, which not only eat up coal but cook the cooks, when by legislation and electricity the burden of the world could be lifted?"

What could make a better appeal to the women, not only of Britain, but of ever land where electric lights have been turned on? Women, we said, but the Utopian picture is facinating to men as well. Every commuter, as well as his wife, knows that a world ruled by Queen Christabel would be a happy place; a joyous land of volts, watts, ohms, buttons, switches and indolent luxury. Buttons, buttons everywhere, and not a tap of work. One finger, pressing occasionally, would make a life worth the living.

The commuter wakes. It is daylights and he snaps off the electric light that has kept his hens laying in their distant house since 3 a. m. A push of a button closes his bedroom windows. Another button doubles the heat from the electric furnace. A tap of the finger and the cat is let in and the dog let out. Within easy reach of the bed a percolator of coffee begins to bubble. A button is pushed and his box of razor blades is gently warmed. Electricity, at the pressure of the commuter's thumb, heats his bath water.

Mrs. Commuter, sipping her preliminary coffee, reaches for a switch at her bedside—an electric switch—and her Pankhurstian kitchen begins to operate. The orange squeezer, the oatmeal pot, the automatic batter dropper, and its companion the electric griddle; the electric egg breaker and the electric plate warmer—all these take up their labors. In due time an electric elevator takes the family to the dining-room or brings a tray upstairs. Meanwhile electricity has gently dragged Mr. Commuter out of bed and, through a magnetic device, has put the buttons in his clean shirt. A phonograph, connected with the thermometer and barometer, tells him the state of the weather. While he is putting on his collar, a feat which electricity will never perform for man, he pushes buttons which attend to the feeding of the chickens, the milking of the cow and pumping of the tires.

To make the detail perfect we should have an electric voice calling to the man as he steps into his electric car: "Haven't you forgotten your commutation ticket?" But in the day of free electricity there will be no commutation tickets; railroads will be free, too. So, without a care, he will drive off, waving gaily to his wife, now on her way to press the buttons that attend to the dish-washing, the dusting and the sewing of the new crepe meteor party dress.

YUKON SKIES.

There is no country where I have lived that stretches such vivid rainbows across its skies as does the Yukon country, and I can say with wordsworth:

"My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky."

It was in this region that I saw the grandest rainbow that I have ever seen. All day the entire heavens had been overcast, with intermittent drizzling rain, and at eventide the heavy pall was suddenly lifted at the northwestern horizon just enough to let the level rays of the sun stream through. Instantly there sprang out, against the dense, dripping clouds the most superb and startling display of color my eyes have ever witnessed. There were two complete, concentric bows, with a definite outline of a third spanning the river. The inner of the two was brighter, I think, than any rainbow I ever saw out of Alaska, but the outer one was so dazzlingly brilliant that we who saw it were dumb with amazement and awe. Never had I seen the prismatic colors so distinct from each other, so sharply divided into seperate bands; never before such rich and lustrous effulgence. It was as though some new celestial sign had been given to the world; and my thoughts riverted to the rainbow of the Apocalypse, encircling the great white throne, and for the first time it seemed an appropriate and edequate figure. Then in an instant it was gone, and the leaden skies took a deeper somberness from the recollection of the pomp and splendor they had so recently displayed. I will not say that Claude or Turner could not have painted the scene, though the palettes of Titian and Paul Veronese were more familiar with the pure, rich tints that would have been required; but I am sure that whoever had painted it would have been called extravagant and sensational by any one strange to the skies.

Yet another recollection clings in my mind about the Melozikaket region for it was here late one August that I saw the most delicately charming aurora of my experience. Many people entertain the notion that the northern lights occur only in winter; but they are to be seen in Alaska as long as there is any darkness in the spring, and as soon as darkness begins to come in the late summer. The visitor who lingers into August or even late July is unfortunate if he sees no display.

We were coming up the river in the launch one perfectly still night. A crescent moon sailed amidst a cluster of stars in a serene sky. And in and out, back and forth, to and fro, twined and twisted around moon and stars with bewildering swiftness and complexity, greenish filaments of auroral light, as though a multitude of luminous serpents were attracted to the moon as moths to a candle. And moon and stars and writhing filaments of light were perfectly reflected in the swift yet placid water of the river, so that whether one looked above or below one saw them equally well..... This summer aurora lingers in my mind with a feeling of its singular loveliness, and one sometimes gets more pleasure from a delicate water-color sketch than from a huge and imposing oil painting, so I recall this pretty little aurora that sportively enmeshed the silver moon and the diamond stars in a living network of opalescence against the purple velvet of the summer night, with more joy than many a more majestic one. Whistler could have hinted its equisite beauty in a "nocturne"—but if he had, Ruskin would have called him a coxcomb again.—Hudson Stuck.

THE LATEST DEFINITION OF A "PROMOTER"

A grave and careful old business man had dropepd his guard for a minute, and let a fellow get into him quite some, before he surrounded himself with caution, and he said: "By the way, what is your business?" and the chap said, "I am a promoter." The old gentleman added, "In order that we may understand each other, will you tell me what a promoter is?" The fellow replied: "A promoter is one damn ool trying to nothing for something, to another damn fool, who wants to bup somthing for nothing."



When Your Heart's in Your Mouth

Then is when Tire Chains prove their Real value—they add so much to your brake power. Without them brakes would be useless.

It's these *unexpected emergencies* that make a driver think quick and act like lightning. *When suddenly* the children dash out from the pavement and are almost under your wheels before you realize it—you *instinctively* jam down your foot-brake and *frantically grab the emergency.*

What if your brakes slipped and didn't hold? Wouldn't the consequences be awful? It's positively criminal for a driver of a motor car to overlook even the slightest safety precaution. *Unquestionably the most effective supplementary addition to brake power* when the roads and pavements are wet and slippery, is in the use of

WEED TIRE CHAINS



Cars with *chainless tires* on wet-greasy-slippery pavements lack brake power to the same degree as they would if their brake linings were made of wet-greasy-slippery bands of rubber.

Wet rubber slips—never grips. It slides like a cake of soap on moistened hands. It lacks the bite and hang-on ability of chains.

Good brakes and Weed Tire Chains are undoubtedly the *greatest* factor in preventing motor accidents.

It's the height of folly to even attempt to drive without chains on all four tires when the roads are slippery and uncertain.

Dominion Chain Company, Limited
Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada



This Guarantees a Good Smoke

MACDONALD'S INDEX

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NO OBJECTION TO PREMIER BEING AT PEACE CONFERENCE

OPPOSITION FEELS UNNECESSARY TO HAVE THIRD OF CABINET OVERSEAS

Arthur Trahan, (of Nicolet) declared in the House here today that no one on the Liberal side objected to the Prime Minister attending the Peace Conference. Members of the Opposition, however, felt that it was unnecessary for one third of the Cabinet to be overseas, especially if important matters had to be left over until they returned.

The Minister of Immigration, said Mr. Trahan, had defined reconstruction as going forward, as progress not stagnation. If this definition was correct, he thought the Government's re-construction efforts had proven fruitless. When one considered that one of the Government's own supporters, the Member for Colchester (Mr. McGurdy), had formerly been Under Secretary of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and had resigned that position because nothing was being accomplished one was forced to the conclusion that stagnation rather than progress resulted from the Government's policy. In regard to the returned soldiers, the speaker said that everything was promised him must [illegible] of the returned men would consider that they were being robbed. The Government must be careful not to make beggars out these men. What they needed was an opportunity to resume their pre-war state. Pensions, he thought, should not be given according to rank. Every claim should be dealt with purely on its merits, and not by rigid rules.

He urged the Government to establish rural credits so that the farmer would not be at the mercy of accumulated capital in the banks. This question, he said had been before the Government since 1913, but nothing had been done although bold programmes had been carried out by France, Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. Trhan concluded by saying the Government had made progress only in stagnation, and something should be done at once regarding the tariff so that East and West would know what to do and industrial operation would no longer be held up.

Mr. O. Turgeon, referred to the valor of Canadian troops in France and Flanders, and said it remined for the people of this country to show in a fitting manner their gratitude to these men. He dwelt at considerable length on the tariff situation, declaring that there was no cleavage between the East and the West; and that no cleavage was only between the West and some Ontario manufacturers, principally in Toronto. His opinion was that a tariff revision should be made at once or trade would languish and there would be depression in the country. He declared that the East was in harmony with the West for free agricultural implements and other articles on which there might be reciprocity with the United States.

MONTREAL HERALD GRANTED INCORPORATION

Ottawa Ont., March 7.—Incorporation has been granted to the following:

United Financial Corporation, Limited, Montreal, capital $1,000,000; Kingston Mining, Smelting and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Montreal, capital $750,000; Clark Milling Company, Limited, Winnipeg, capital $1,000,000; The Herald Publishing Company, Limited, Montreal, $300,000; The Herald Press, Limited, Montreal, capital $300,000; The MacArtney Milling Machine Company, Limited, Ottawa, capital, $100,000.

BOLSHEVIK ARTILLERY CONTINUES ACTIVE.

Archangel, Wednesday, March 5.—(By The Associated Press).—The Bolshevik artillery has continued its activity on the Vega and Dvina fronts, but there has been infantry attack upon the Allied forces since March 3, when a thrust at the Allied lines between Vistavka and Kimst was repulsed. Headquarters reports today indicate that the Bolshevik force on the Vaga front comprises about four thousand men, with considerable artillery, including a type of four-inch guns hitherto not in use on this front.

ROMANCE OF BRITTANY

Brittany, since the earliest times of history, has been the land of romance, saints and archbishops, knights and ladies, hobgobline and wizards, crusaders and fairies. All beautiful impartiality scattered through the antique records of Armorique as this region use to be caleld. Even the fabled sunken city of Is and the lost continent of Atlantis are supposed to lie off its coast. First cousins of the Irish and the Welsh, the inhabitants are by tradition, birth and character a race apart, silent, superstitious, devout and obstinate. Fine sailors and tillers of the soil, the Bretons have remained much as their earlier ancestors were. Their native costumes prevail throughout all villages as armhouses. The men in blue blouses and straw hats trimemd with long black velvet ribbons, and longcloth waistcoats, embroidered in bright colors, loaded with buttons, sit beside many a wayside tavern, and the white headdresses and heavy black serge costumes of the women are the same in cut an quality as in the days of the famous Queen Anne of Brittany.

CELEBRATION OF 25TH ANNIVERSARY

ALBION LODGE NO. 2, I. O. O. F. CELEBRATED ITS INSTITUTION — PRESENTATION OF JEWELS.

There was quite a large gathering of Oddfellows at the Masonic Hall last evening when Albion Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F. officially celebrated the 25th anniversary of the institution of the Lodge, as well as of the Order, in the city of Quebec. A noticeable feature of the event, which was unique in the history of the Order in the Ancient Capital, was the presence of so many of the older brethren, not only those who were members of Albion Lodge, but also of those who have seen long service in the two other city Lodges.

Albion Lodge was instituted on the 6th of July, 1891, but owing to its having reached the quarter century mark of its existence whilst the war was in progress, it was considered advisable to postpone the celebration of the event until a more suitable time had arrived, and accordingly it was held last night, when it took the form of a Banquet. The opportunity was also availed of to honor a number of old members, by presenting them with Veterans Jewels, and no less than eleven of the brethren were honored in this way during the course of last night's celebration.

The function was presided over by Bro. P. Dale, P.G., who carried out the duties of his office in a manner worthy of the occasion. Seated on his right at the head table were Bros. E. Lower, D.D.G.M.; E. H. Walling, Past Grand Master; W. Jacques, P.G.; A. P. Doddridge, Past Grand Master; and on the left Bros. Hon. Frank Carrel; Geo. Gale, P.G.; J. Norton, G.C.P.; Jos. Gale; W. Jewell, P.G.; J. Burford, P.G. Letter of regret for non-attendance were read from the Grand Master, the Grand Secretary and others.

After the good things had been disposed of, the toast of "The King" was submitted and duly honored. This was followed by that of the "Grand Lodge of Quebec," which was replied to by Bros. E. Lower, D.D.G.M., Rev P. Callis and L. Burran.

The Chairman in submitting the toast of "The Veterans" referred to the institution of Albion Lodge, and the work it had accomplished since its inception, and loud applause greeted his statement that the Lodge had paid out in benefits since that time over $30,000. He then spoke of the debt of gratitude the younger members owed to the veterans for their unceasing interest in the affairs of the Lodge from it was instituted; and how proud they all felt at the opporaunity now afforded the Lodge of showing its appreciation of their services by repaying them, even to such a small extent, with a slight token of the esteem in which they were held by their brethren by presenting them with Veterans' Jewels. He then called the following members forward to receive their decorations: Bros. E. H. Walling, Geo. Gale, Jos. Gale, Hon. Frank Carrel, J. Norton, W. Jewell, and S. Burford. The following assisted at the ceremony of Investiture: Bros. E. Lower, D.D.G.M., Rev. P. Callis, A. P. Doddridge, P.G. M., L. Burran, and A. Elliott, P.G.C. P. Bros. Kelly, Martin, Gore and White were unable to be present to receive their jewels. At the conclusion of the ceremony the company rose and "toasted" the recipients, full musical honors being accorded the occasion.

Feeling replies were made by the several recipients, all of whom were in reminiscent mood, and regaled the company with many tales regarding their earlier associations with the Order, as well as extending sound advice to the younger members.

Other toasts were "Absent Brethren," "Visiting Brethren," and the "Press", the latter being responded to by representatives of the Telegraph and Chronicle.

During the course of the celebration speeches were also delivered by Bros, G. Harrington, N.G., Britannia Lodge No. 4; Bro. N. Cornell, N.G., Mercantile Lodge No. 37; Bro. Woods, Albion Lodge No. 2; Bro. A. J. Goodwin, C.P., Maple Leaf Encampment, and Bro. W. Jacques, whilst Bros. P. Lane and Kay rendered songs.

The pleasant function was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

PROULX OF PRESCOTT IS VERY CURIOUS

Ottawa, Ont., March 7—Among a long serles of questions of which members have given notice, Mr. Proulx, of Prescott, wants to know what members of the Government have had their speeches or addresses published at public cost since August 1, 1914. Mr. Prolux further asks how much has been expended for the printing and distribution of these speeches and how much has been expended by the Government in having the "proclamation" of General Sir Arthur Currie cabled to Canada.

Mr. Duff, of Lunenburg, is asking if during August 1918, the Canadian steamer Hochelaga sighted, or believed she sighted an enemy submarine. He also asks if the commanding officer was tried by court martial, and if so, under what charge.

A VALUABLE FISH

The islands of Barbadoes is said to be kept free from malaria by the tiny fish know as "millions," which devour the larvae in the early stages of development.

Correspondence

AN HONOR ROLL

The Editor,
Dear Sir,

In your last Saturday's issue you were good enough to insert the Honour Roll of the High School of Quebec. During the week I have had a number of additional names sent me as well several welcome corrections and criticisms.

It is at present the intention of the Directors to have the names in three divisions, viz: Those who have lost their lives in Service: Those who served abroad and those who have done Home Service.

Should anyone, interested in The High School, want a copy of the Honour Roll it can be found in the Chronicle of Saturday March 1, or can be obtained from the Rector of the High School.

Thanking you Mr. Editor,
I am,
Yours faithfully,
F. T. HANDSOMBODY,
Rector H.S.Q.

A PRESBYTERIAN PIONEER

Quebec, 7th March, 1919

Editor Morning Chronicle,

In your issue this morning I notice in the column "Chronicle Files 100 Years Ago" the bold and bare fact that the Rev. Dr. Spark, minister of the Church of Scotland in this city, fell down in the street near the church and almost immediately expired.

I think it would be of historical interest to many of your readers if a little more concerning Dr. Spark and his time in Quebec, were given to the public. Dr. Spark was the first presbyterian Minister to hold services in Quebec, he conducted services in the old Jesuits' Barracks where the City Hall now stands, and in the year 1808 letters' patent were issued by His Excellency Sir James Graig granting a piece of group for the erection of a church unto Dr. Spark and others in trust for ever.

In the year 1809 sufficient money had been subscribed to enable the trustees to commence the building of a church, which on being finished was consecrated and set apart by the name of Saint Andrews' Church, for the ordinances of christian worship on the 30th day of November 1810, by the Rev. Dr. Spark.

If you think the above is of sufficient interest to your readers, you are at liberty to publish it.

Yours, etc,
J. W. STRACHAN

RED SHIELD SUBSCRIBERS.

Complete List of Those who Donated Amounts Under $25.00.

The following is a complete list of subscribers of less than $25.00 to the Salvation Army's recent Red Shield Campaign. It will be remembered that the total amount subscribed reached $22,617.63 and of this amount the sum of $1,080 was collected by the Soldiers' Wives' League.

Following is the list:

$20.00:—Budden & Strang, Thomas Craig, A. C. Dobell, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. M. Hay, Louise Irvine, John Jack, H. E. Price, Miss Robertson, C. A. Sewell, William Seale, Soldiers' Wives League, George H. Thomson, Arthur Veasey.

$15.00:—Cosy Peace Party, I. H., Mr. and Mrs. David Marsh, Dr. G. W. Parmelee, Alexander Petrie & Son, Mrs. R. J. Winfield, Young Men's Class Chalmers' Church, Presbyterian Church.

$13.00:—Miss Gale.

$10.00:—Mrs. A. V. Ahern, John C. Austin, L. F. Baller, Phil. J. Bazin, H. D. Barry, James Bisset & Co., T. L. Brodie, John Brown, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Blair, Robert Campbell, W. Campbell, Mrs. J. Campbell, E. T. D. Chambers, C. & W. Champion, H. Collette, P. J. Cote, Robert C. Cream, W. J. Darlington, A. Dick, Nazaire Fortier & Co., A Friend, A. Friend, F. G., Joseph Gale, Miss E. H. Gale, L. Harry Gaudry, Lady Gouin, S. P. Grogan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Henderson, Alexander Hyde, G. D. Jackson, C. H. Jackson, M. A. J., J. M. J., the Misses Jones, Richard Brown, Fred. O. Judge, E. H. Judge, Sydney King, Charles Knowles, Wm. Lambton, Archibald Laurie, F. C. Laurie, William K. Makakoa, Lt.-Col. Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Marsh, Mrs. W. D. McCaghey, G. R. Moir, A. C. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Oliver, Mrs. H. A. O'Neil, T. B. O'Neil, G. B. Ramsay, Alexander Robertson, J. G. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Scott, G. H. Simpson, Hy. Smith, Mrs. H. H. Sharples, Frank S Stocking, J. D. Sutherland, Mrs. Jas. Treggett, Mrs. J. H Tuke, Evan E. Turner, R A Wallace, W L. Watson, A. J. Welsh, Henry Willis, W. R. Wilkinson, Mrs. A. B. Whitehead, J. C. Wood.

$8.00:—Miss Glass, the Misses Shaw.

$5.00:—George H. Addie, E. Altherr, American Sailor, Charles Barclay, William J. Banks, Raymond, Binet & Co., Mrs. David Blair, Jos. Boisvert, Miss Henrietta Brown, Geo. Brodie, Miss A. Buchanan, T. Burns, Miss Frances Burstall, Miss Amy Burstall, Cash, Mrs. E. E. Code, Edm. Conway, Theo. C. Dennis, G. L. Doak, Dominion Brokerage Co., Mrs. S. M. Douglass, Albert Dunn, Ed. J. Dynes, Miss Elliott, A Massachusett Friend, A Friend, A Friend, A Lady Friend, Mrs. E. A. Gale, Mrs. J. Gillespie, Mrs. A. W. Hay, W. C. J. Hall, F. H. Handsombody, F. H. Handsombody, G. H. Henderson, Alf. J. H. Hicks, Malcolm Holliday, Dr. Colin Holliday, Miss Jones and Mrs. Strang, Mrs. M. Joseph, Rev. A. R. Kelley, Captain J. A. Key, C. H. Knowles, Alex. Laurie, Gordon Lee, Crawford Lindsay, E. B. Mackenzie, Kathrine H. Marsh, A Friend per J. H. M., E. G. Meredith, M. Monaghan, T. J. Moore, Captain and Mrs. Morrell, R. S. Murphy, Mrs. J. A. Murray, James Norton, Mr E. O. J C. O'Regan, Mrs. W. G. L. Paxman, W. G. L. Paxman, James Perry, Albert Peters, Mrs. Pozer, Miss Pozer, Miss L. Price, Quebec Coal Company, G. C. Scott, Mrs. F. G. Scott, Miss Seifert, Lieut. J. D. Sharman, A. Simons, Rev. Dean and Miss Shreve, Miss J. H. Simmons, F. W. Smith, H. L. Staveley, H. Staveley, J. C. Sutherland, the Misess Sutherland, William Symons, Douglas Taylor, D. Taylor, V. T., Mrs. Jules Tessier, Major Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Van. A. L. Wade, D. R. W., John M. Willis, Rev. D. Eardley Wilmot, M. G. L. Wurtele.

$3.00:—Mrs. W. R. C., A Friend, McKenna Company.

$2.00:—Cliffs of Old Tynesworth, A Friend, A Friend, A Friend, A Friend, Mrs. Gendron, G. H. Harvey, the Misses Henderson, J. Moran, William J. McMillan, Miss Ethel Paxman, F. W. Russell, Molly B. Scott. Miss R. R. Scott, Soldier's Aunt, Miss Strang, Miss L. E. Tanner, Mrs. Benj. A. Turner.

$1.75:—A Friend.

$1.00:—Mrs. J. E. Beaudry, Captain Burns, A. Friend, A Friend, A Friend, George Gale, William Learmonth, Fred. S. Lee, Miss E. B. Lloyd, Lt. Lynch, E. L. Meader, Mrs. Dominick D. O'Meara, Mrs. David Mitchell, Dr. M. J. Mooney, R. H. O'Regan, Mrs. Parmelee, Mrs. E. Paxman, Miss M. J. Phillips, W. D. Potter, Mrs. John Scott, Miss M. C. Scott, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Strachan, B. A. Turner, M. D. C. McRea.

BUFFER EMPLOYMENT

Millions to be Spend by American Government on Constructive Activities

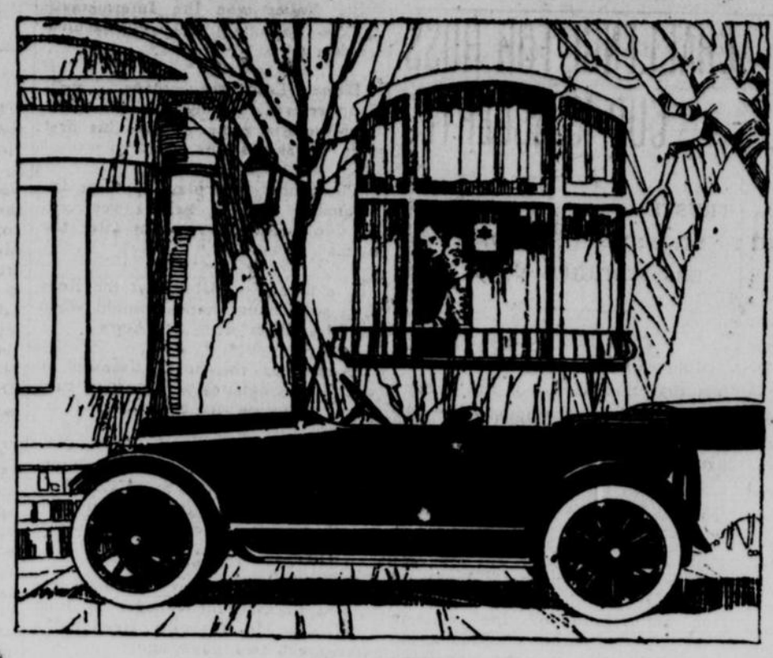
Two Bills, each calling for an appropriation of $100,000,000 for constructive activities, have been introduced in the United States Congress.

The United States Department of Labor has field officers engaged in promoting necessary constructive activities throughout the country. Over 600,000 Canadian war workers and war vetrans must be re-absorbed into peace activities this year. It is imperative that all possible construction actvities should be started at once if unemployment is to be prevented. The Canadian Reconstruction Association has appealed to municipalities and boards of trade throughout Canada urging immediate prosecution of necessary public works.

ADMIRED HIS PLUCK

"Well," said Farmer Bruggins after a solo by a fashionable church choir tenor, "if that ain't the rudest thing I ever saw. Just as soon as that young man began to sing every other member the choir stopped. But he went through with it, and I must say I admire his spunk."

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The pride of Overland owners is the result of Overland performance. Owners tell their friends of their satisfaction in driving it and thus the car's reputation grows. This public appreciation has always been our sole aim. Today the Overland Motor Car reflects the best of our great engineering experience and production facilities. The sales of the Model 90 shown here now number many thousand of cars and are constantly increasing.

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FINE LECTURE BY PROF. DERRICK

LARGE AUDIENCES DELIGHTED WITH HER ADDRESS ON LOUIS PASTEUR.

Professor Carrie Derrick of McGill University delighted a good audienec at the Literary and Historical Society's rooms last night with her lecture on Louis Pasteur,—"the most perfect man who has ever entered the kingdom of Science", according to Sir William Osler. There was a good deal of human interest in the personal sketch of Pasteur and of the members of his family, and it is probable that not everybody who listened to the lecturer was aware beforehand of the fact that Louis Pasteur was quite famous as an artist before he had fully entered upon the lifework which made him famous.

The portion of the lecture dealing with his researches and discoveries was brilliant and interesting and contained much valuable scientific lore conveyed in attractive form and couched in quite untechnical language.

The audience was made familiar with the patriotic work for France accomplished by her famous son in discovering the cure for diseases of wines, and for the anthrax which had attacked the flocks of sheep. The wonderful success attending his discovery of the cure for hydrophobia was related in a most interesting manner, and the audience was reminded of how much the world was indebted to Louis Pasteur's discoveries for the wonderful results of the surgery of the Great War.

The lecturer, who was introduced by the President of the Literary and Historical Society, was generously applauded.

GREECE WANTS RAILWAY TIES

Ottawa, Ont., March 7—The Greek Government is in the market for 500,000 steel railway ties of 242 pounds weight each, according to the official announcement made today by the Canadian Trade Commission, Ottawa. Canadian firms contemplating bidding must take immediate action as the demand is urgent. American firms are known to be already in the field. The Trade Commission has reason to believe that this may give Dominion manufacturers a chance to use surplus steel and the forging presses which were installed for munition making, possibly at better rates than their competitors.

COMMOTION IN VLADIVOSTOCK

SIX NON-BOLSHEVIK MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS ARRESTED AND DEPORTED.

Washington, D.C., March 7—Vladivostick has been thrown into a commotion by the arrest and deportation of six non-Bolshevik municipal officials by General Ivanoff Rinoff, commander of the Vladivostock military district under the Omsk Siberian Government.

Official advices today reporting the incident said that there was strong feeling among the people or the city against the Allise because the seizure o fthe officials was permitted. Representatives of the Allies notified their respective governments and asked for instructions.

It is intimated in official quarters here that the Allies and the United States would warn Admiral Kolchak, dictator of the Omsk Government, that General Rinoff must be restrained from interfering with the Vladivostok local authorities.

A peculiar situation exists at Vladivostok. Months ago elections resulted in the setting up of a Soviet municipal government, although the city is within the vast stretch of territory under the sway of the Omsk All-Russian Regime. The territory is policed by Omsk soldiery witaout regard to the local authorities, and the whole situation is cantrolled by the Allied and American warships in the harbor.

First reports of the action of General Rinof indicated that it followed agitation instigated by Generals Horvath and Eeminoff, Siberian military commanders who are none too friendly to Kolchak.

It developed later, however, that instead the men deported were alleged to have been implicated in a general plot against the Omsk authorities. They are said to have been sent to Harbin.

QUEEN MARIE HAS CHAT WITH FOCH.

Paris, March 7—(Havas Agency)—Queen Marie, of Rumania, on leaving the War Ministry today after her visit to Premier Clemenceau, met Marshal Foch, with whom she had a short conversation.

The Queen told Marshal Foch that during the occupation of Rumania by the enemy, the thoughts of the Rumanian people were all centered in him. The Rumanians were sure he would deliver them, said Queen Marie, but had no idea that their deliverance was so near.

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA CONDEMNED

FORMER RED CROSS MISSION'S HEAD TESTIFIES BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Washington, D.C., March 7—Intervention in Russia was condemned by Raymond Robins, former head of the American Red Cross Mission in that country, testifying today before the Senate Committee investigating propaganda as unfair to the Russians and unwise from the standpoint of the United States and the Allies.

Mr. Robins said American soldiers and munitions should not be used to crush a revolution, which he declared represented the wishes of the Russian people.

Furthermore, he declared, it was his opinion that intervention will solidify Russian factions in support of the Bolshevik Government, strengthen Bolshevik tendencies in England and France and materially assist in laying a groundwork for the spread of radical doctrines in this country.

Recognition of the Bolshevik of Russia was advised against, but the witness repeated that if the Russians wanted Bolshevism they should have it, and he gave it as his opinion that the Russians did want it. At the same time he reiterated his belief that Bolshevism constituted the greatest menace that had ever threatened the Democratic Governments of the world.

Mr. Robins denied statements by previous witnesses that Russian peasants had no arms and were unable to overthrow Lenine and Trotsky. As a matter of fact, he said, there were twelve million rifles available in Russia and many of the communities and towns possessed machine guns. The witness thought the Russian peoples could get rid of Lenine and Trotzky at any time they desired.

MAETERLINCK DIVORCED THEN MARRIED AGAIN

Nice, March 5. (By the A.P.)—Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian playwright, several days ago married Renee Dahon, a young woman of Nice, it became known today. Maeterlinck has been a resident of Nice for the last ten years.

The marriage took place at Chateauneuf-De-Contes, a small village, twelve miles from Nice, with the strictest privacy. Only four villagers were present as legal witnesses.

It crowns a romance which commenced eight years ago. Maeterlinck is 58 years old and his bride 24. Maetrlinck was divorced from his former wife, Madame George Leblanc five weeks ago.

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Mary Miles Minter
—in—
THE AMAZING IMPOSTER
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With Sumptious Gowns and Elaborate Settings.
—also—
PEERLESS PEARL WHITE
In another Episode of the Super-Serial
"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"
—and—
British-Canadian News Weekly

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.
BILLIE BURKE in the Pursuit of Polly
L. KO. COMEDY.

Wednesday: PEARL WHITE in "The Lightning Raider."
Thursday: EDDIE POLO in "The Lure of the Circus."

FRIDAY and SATURDAY:
CARLYLE BLACKWELL in, "The Beldyed Blackmailer."
EDDIE POLO in 9th Episode of "The Lure of the Circus."
And BIG V COMEDY.

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Matinees.. .. ..Adults - - - 15c. Children - - - 10c
Evenings.. .. ..Adults - - 25c. Children - - - 15c
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AT THE THEATRES

GRIFFITH PICTURE NEXT WEEK AT AUDITORIUM—TODAY'S BILL

Marguerite Clark, in Mrs. Wiggs of Cabbage Patch plays for the last time today at the Auditorium theatre, along with a Mac-Sennett comedy in two reels, Cupid's Day Off. This programme has been offered at the Auditorium yesterday and was greeted with immense pleasure. It is one of the best yet of the Mac-Sennett series.

For next week, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the bill at the Auditorium will be a great attraction, featuring A Romance of Happy Valley, a Paramount-Artcraft special directed by D. W. Griffith.

The bill will also include other attractions and, although the feature is a special film, the regular admission prices will be charged, and the house still provides the war tax to its patrons without extra charge. —Advt.

SESSUE HAYAKAWA AT THE EMPIRE TODAY

The big dramatic story "Bonds Of Honor" starring Sessue Hayakawa will be shown again today for the last time at the Empire. Eddie Polo in "The Lure of the Circus" and a big V. comdey are also on the bill.

Next weeks attractions are, Monday and Tuesday Mary Miles Minter in The Amazing Imposter and Pearl White in The Lightning Raider. Wednesday and Thursday, Billie Burke in The Pursuit of Polly & L. Ko. comedy. Friday and Satudray Carlyle Blackwell in The Beloved Blackmailer & Edie Polo. The usual comedies and topical subjects are also included.—Advt.

THEATRICAL NOTES

Dorothy Dalton, the famous Thomas H. Ince photoplay star, plans to leave for New York City following the filming of her present play at Culver City. While in the East Miss Dalton will make several big photoplays under the supervision of Mr. Ince, the stories for these caming for New York atmosphere. The pictures will be lavishly staged and produced. In connection with her trip East Miss Dalton plans to secure a large wardrobe of the latest Parisian and American styles in dress. Mr. Ince is now arranging for the picture production in the East. It has not been definitely decided who will direct the Eastern company, but it is planned the organization will be composed of the most capable in every department. Miss Dalton has just started on a picture at the Ince studio in Culver City, which will probably require four weeks for the filming. When the final shot is made forthis Miss Dalton will start East.

* * *

Lois Wilson and Kathleen Kirkman will support Frank Keenan in his new feature for Pathe. Barney Sherry and William V. Mong are also in the cast.

* * *

Pat O'Malley's home in Hollywood was robbed the day before Christmas of $250 in Liberty Bonds, $155 in cash and six pairs of silk stockings.

* * *

Madlaine Traverse recently won a silver cup as a prize in a dancing contest held on the "Ship" at Venice, California.

* * *

Doris Lee is again working opposite Charlie Ray in his new picture now in course of production.

* * *

Charles Ray has started work on a new story by Lois Zellner which has been picturized by Julien Josephson, author of most of the recent Ray picture stories. In this picture Mr. Ray is to have a new leading woman. She is Edith Roberts, who started her dramatic career at the age of 6. She overtops the five feet mark by one inch and weight 105 pounds. She has a fair complexion with light brown hair and brown eyes. Walter Heirs, the fat boy, who will be remembered in his fine interpretation of the country boy in Dorothy Dalton's "Hard Boiled," has been assigned in this production the part of a wise travelling salesman. Others in the cast are William Corroll, Bert Woodruff, Mrs. Courtright and Walter Perkins. In this story Mr. Ray has another type that will easily work his way into the hearts of the spectators.

* * *

The most important news of the month is that Charlie Chaplin, D. W. Griffith, Mary Pickford, William S. Hart and Douglas Fairbanks will pool their interests and form their own releasing plans. This is called the "Big Five" combination. The plan is to cut out the middleman distributor and rehse their products direct to the exhibitor.

* * *

There is also a hint prevalent that Norma Talmadge, Clara Kimball Young, Blanche Sweet and Jack Pickford will join the stellar club.

* * *

Another southern touch has been given the Thomas H. Ince studio in Culver City, the administration building which is modeled after George Washington's Mount Vernon home. A colored footman in uniform stands at the entrance. The main entrance is being furnished with a colonial touch which includes a big fireplace.

* * *

'T's said that Ignace J. Paderewski, the pianist and Polish patriot who has been proclaimed the first President of Poland, has signed a motion picture contract to present to the world the traditions, ideas and aspirations of Poland.

* * *

D. W. Griffith has engaged Richard Barthelmess to play leading roles under his direction for one year.

* * *

H. B. Warner has resigned from the leading role of the successful New York stage play "Sleeping Partners" in order to fulfill a two years' contract in pictures for the Robertson Cole Co.

* * *

Because of her capable work in "Don't Change Your Husband," Gloria Swanson has been placed under a two years' contract by Famous Players-Lasky.

* * *

Pearl White's next serial will be from the pen of Robert W. Chambers. It will be taken from a series of stories which ran in a popular magazine under the title, "In Secret."

* * *

Wallace MacDonald has been mustered out of the Canadian army and, upon his arrival in Los Angeles, California, was immediately engaged as Mae Marsh's leading man.

* * *

Mr. Lumiere, the well-known photographer, is negotiating to form a $4,000,000 picture company to be known as the Lumiere Film Company.

* * *

Snow blindness, contracted several years ago in Alaska and annoyingly recurrent at this season, kept Rex Beach from accompanying Director Reginald Barker and the members of the company appearing in the film version of his novel "The Brand," to the Sierra Nevadas for snow scenes.

* * *

It is reported that Chaplin is to close shop and globe-trot. The world having seen Chaplin, he will now see the world.

THE WISDOM OF THE EAST

If it is more important to introduce ready-made cigarettes that it is to supply an example of unparalleled commerical honesty, China owes us a great deal. Otherwise it is vice versa. As an expert manager and as a member of the Committee on Foreign Trade of the National Associatiin of Manufacturers, I have learned much from foreigners in methods of merchandizing, in courtesy and in breath of business vision. The credit losses of Canadian manufacturers average less in their dealings with the Far East than they do in their domestic relations. Unjustified claims, petty exactions and semi-dishonesty are les frequent in foreign than in home trade.

An incident which happened in a New York hotel may give a hint as to why Orientals are slow at accepting American ideals at our own valuation.

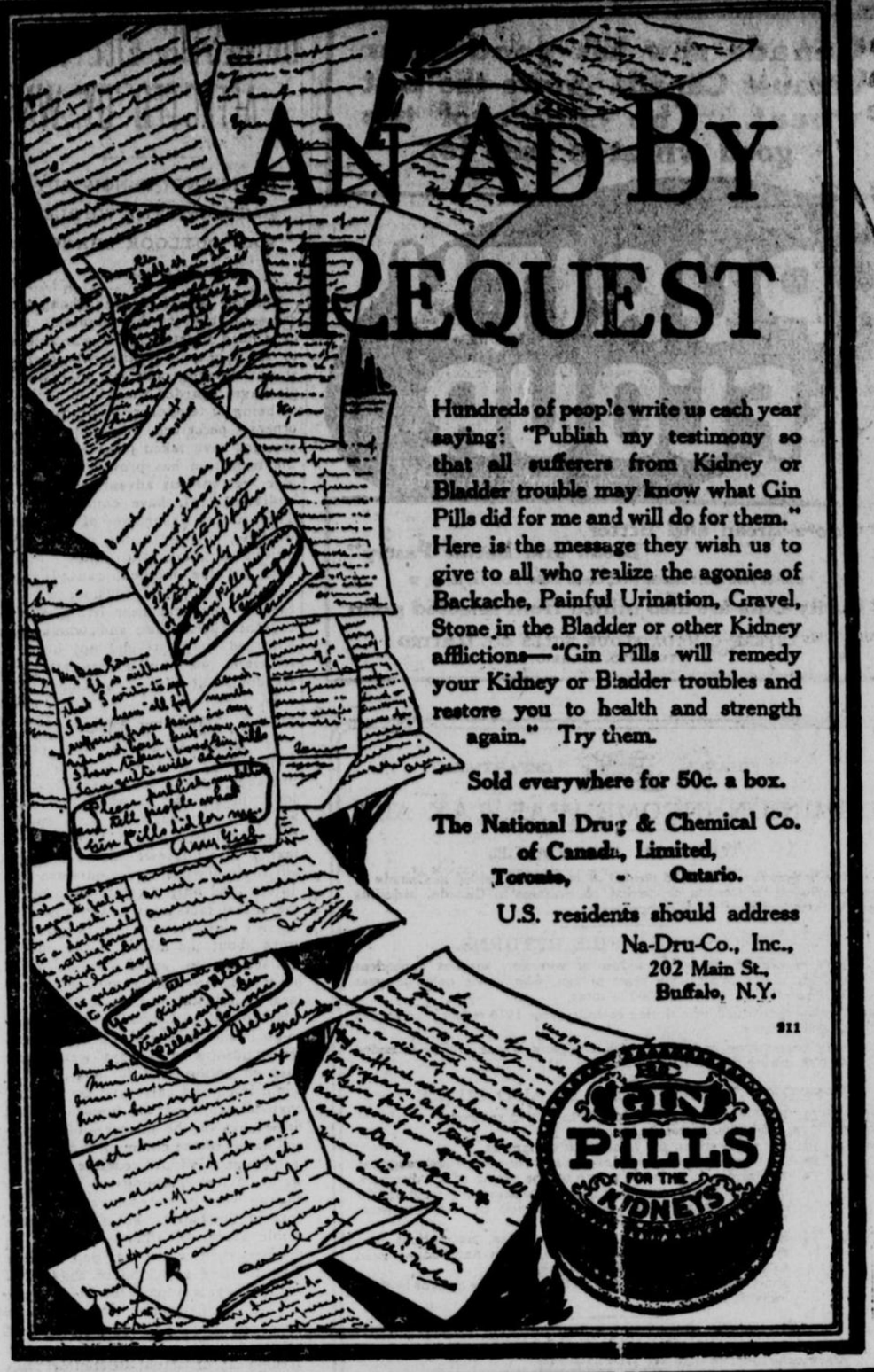
An export manager was discussing with his Bombay agent the details of a campaign to cover the markets of India and Afghanistan. An American friend, calling the manager aside, whispered:

"How can you bear to talk with a nigger"

The exporter explained his long friendship with the Indian and the importance of their business relations. Then he turned to introduce the two men. The Bombay merchant had hastily put on his right glove and shook hands with his hand covered.

"Why the glove?" the exporter asked when they were alone.

"How else could I return the insult of his first glance without embarassing you, good friend? The fact that he did not appreciate the insult makes my enjoyment the keener."



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LINEN SECTION.

$1.40 Bleached Linen Damask, heavy quality, 66 inches wide. Today, per yard $1.00

70c Bleached and Unbleached Table Linen; 56 inches wide. Today, 2 yards for..... $1.00

45c Bleached Turkish Towelling, good and serviceable value for towels and fancy work; 20 inches wide. Today, 3 yards for $1.00

70c Hemmed and Hemstitched Huck Towels; 20x42 inches; good absorbant quality. Today, 2 for $1.00

60c Bleached Cotton Sheeting; 7-4 wide; medium weight. Today, 2¼ yards for..... $1.00

87c Brown Crash Linen Towelling, 18 inches in width. Today, 3½ yards for $1.00

48c Bleached Huck Linen Towelling; good absorbent quality, 20 incheswide. Today, 3 yards for $1.00

25c Fringed Ecru Bath Towels; a splendid value size 17x36 inches. Today, 6 for $1.00

45c Bleached Table Napkins, hemmed, ready for use; sizes 22 x 22 inches. Today, 3 for $1.00

30c Pure White Plain and Twilled Saxony Flannelette, 27 inches wide; 4½ yards for $1.00

WASH GOODS SPECIALS.

25c Canadian Ginghams, assorted checks and stripes, 27 inches wide; solid fast colors. Today, 5 yards for..... $1.00

25c and 30c Printed Muslins and Voiles, in new stripes and Dresden designs. Today, 5 yards for..... $1.00

90c Plain White and Novelty Striped Voiles and Marquisette; 36 to 40 inches wide. Today, 2 yards for..... $1.00

75c Ecru Linen, 33 inches wide; suitable for women and children; Suits for summer. Today, 2 yards for $1.00

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

42-inch Gabardine Serge, in Old Rose, Navy and Black. Regular value $1.40. On sale today at per yard..... $1.00

42-inch Checked Suiting Tweed, in a medium weight; a splendid value at $1.35. Today, per yard $1.00

Natural Shantung Silk, for Dresses, 34 inches wide; our 69c special. Today, 2 yards for $1.00

36-inch Japanese Silk, in White and all the wanted colors; our $1.29 special. Today, per yard $1.00

DRAPERIES.

Madras.—White, Ecrue and Colored Madras, for curtains, draperies; 50 inches wide. Regular value of $1.35. for $1.00

Bordered Marquisette, 36 inches wide, for curtains, White, Sream and Ecru; value 35c. Today, 4 yards for $1.00

Cretonnes.—Imported Cretonnes; a wide range of flowered designs for curtains and furniture covering. regular $1.25, for $1.00

Bungalow Net—White and Ecrue Bungalow Net, for curtains, assorted designs. Regular value of 70 cents. Today, 2 yards for $1.00

WOMEN'S GLOVES.

500 pairs White Lisle Thread Gloves, and Black and Colored Chamoisette Gloves. Regular value of $1.25. Today, at..... $1.00

Black Glace Kid Gloves, discontinued line; sizes only in 6, 6¼ and 6½; our regular $1.75 quality. Today, per pair $1.00

WHITE WEAR.

Corset Covers.—Wash Silk Corset Covers, in White, Pale Blue and Maize; lace trimmed; regular value of $1.75. Today, at $1.00

Night Gowns.—Made from good white cotton; lace and embroidery trimmed; 2 models to select from; regular $1.50. For $1.00

Drawers.—Women's White Cotton Drawers; lace trimmed; regular 65c value. Today, 2 for $1.00

Chemises.—Made from good White Cotton; lace and embroidery trimmed; 2 models to select from; regular $1.50. For $1.00

HOSIERY.

Women's Black Cashmere Stockings, and Women's Black and Colored Thread Stockings; 8½ to 10; value 75c a pair. 2 pairs for..... $1.00

Women's Plain Wool Cashmere Stockings; assorted sizes 8½ to 10. Regular $1.25 quality. Today, per pair $1.00

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FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

DOMINION INCOME WAR TAX ACT

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Every person who in 1918 resided or ordinarily resided in Canada or was employed in Canada or carried on business in Canada, including corporations and joint stock companies.

WHO SHOULD FILE RETURNS.

1. Every unmarried person or widow or widower, without dependent children under twenty-one years of age, who during calendar year 1918 received or earned $1,000 or more.
2. All other individuals who during calendar year 1918 received or earned $2,000 or more.
3. Every corporation and joint stock company whose profits exceeded $3,000, during the fiscal year ended in 1918.

FORMS TO BE FILLED IN AND FILED.

FORM T1. By individuals, other than farmers and ranchers.
FORM T1A. By farmers and ranchers.
FORM T2. By corporations and joint stock companies.
FORM T3. By trustees, executors, administrators of estates and assignees.
FORM T4. By employers to make return of the names of all directors, officials, agents or other employees to whom was paid $1,000 or more in salaries, bonuses, commission or other remuneration during the calendar year 1918.
FORM T5. By corporations, joint stock companies, associations and syndicates to make return of all dividends and bonuses paid to shareholders and members during 1918.
Individuals comprising partnerships must file returns in their individual capacity.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

All returns must be filed IN DUPLICATE.

Forms may be obtained from the Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Taxation and from the Postmasters at all leading centres.

Returns should be filed immediately.

Postage must be prepaid on letters and other documents forwarded by mail to Inspectors of Taxation.

Address of Inspector of Taxation for this District:

QUEBEC DISTRICT.
Inspector of Taxation,
Post Office Bldg., QUEBEC, P.Q.

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DOMESTIC LIFE AS AFFECTED BY WAR

INEFFICIENCY IS NOW OUT OF DATE, AND THE WHOLE HUMAN OUTLOOK CHANGED.

London, March 7—The changes in domestic life in the countries that have been affected by the war amount to an upheavel of hitherto accepted standards and traditions. Many people have regarded the whole question as being of temporary significance but others perceived that permanent changes have taken place and though the transition has proved uncomfortable, yet various advantages hitherto undreamed of, have come to light. The sudden shortage of domestic workers, owing to the call of munitions, airplanes and other necessities of the moment caused many people to stop and consider whether the way they had been living was altogether perfection, and whether an enforced simplicity did not bring in its train, not only a very attractive freedom, but also a welcome economy.

Muddling Along.

It is extraordinary that people should have muddled along in their inconvenient and expensive houses so long, in an age in which the most advanced methods have been applied to every business and public undertaking. The housewife alone has been left to do her best under outworn conditions, and only a great war brought the actual facts of wastage and inefficiency clearly before her mind. The truth about the matter is that inconvenient houses, acres of stone-paved basements, absence of central heating, lack of hot water and sanitary methods, brought no discomfort to the well to-do in the days of cheap labor. Extra maids or extra boys were fairly easy to obtain, and so long as they could fetch and carry and do the mechanical work of the household, the drawbacks of the houses and the social habits of the community stood out in no higt relief and remained as they were. A few rumblings of impending change were indicated by correspondents in the papers, but suddenly the whole aspect of affairs changed. In the first rush of the war people were glad to have any kind of assistance. Inefficiency was paid for at the rate of highly skilled labor, the restaurants were besieged by people, who could get no dinners cooked at home, and a great deal of actual discomfort was the lot of many people, through no fault of their own.

Much heat and exaggeration have been brought into the discussions as to the present and future possibilities of the domestic worker, and while on the one hand her life has been pictured as quite perfect in its scope and condition, on the other it has been described as a form of polite slavery, a system by which lazy people are ministered to by parasites in caps and aprons. In between the two descriptions some sort of true appreciation may be found.

Vast Changes Coming.

But in order to grasp the fundamental difficulties of the housewife, one must recognize the fact that the whole outlook of civilized humanity has changed. Inefficiency is out of date and waste of labor can no longer be permitted because it is an outgrown and expensive luxury. What, then, are the primary necessities of the average home? The simplification of the wants of the household, the installation of all labor-saving appliances, and the services of a fully equipped household worker or workers, who will really do the work for which they are paid.

Already the change has begun, but the changes of the future will be upon a vast scale, and the immediate demand is for a general system of electricity, for heating and lighting purposes, already indicated by the Ministry of Reconstruction. The private gas and electricity companies have had their day, but nothing has shortened their tenure so much as the discovery of the women that they were the victims of a totally unnecessary system of inefficiency. There will probably always be a few vast houses in great cities, but the average family has reduced its requirements in a great measure. The number of rooms occupied must vary according to the family and the work of the individuals comprising it; but those details are as nothing compared with the discomfort and waste of even a small house under present conditions. Here, then, are some of the immediate requirements of the modern woman:

A system of heating, lighting, and hot water, and the abolition of the soot-laden and coal-wasting kitchener and the carrying and emptying of water. A small service life in all houses. Wood or cork-carpet floors.

A kitchen and scullery close together to obviate the unnecessary walking now incidental to the badly planed kitchen premises.

Proper bedrooms for all household workers and adequate bedroom accommodation in all houses, of whatever class, to be built in the future.

The war has abolished a vulgar display of food and the watse of labor involved in its preparation, just as it has made all clasess more nidependent of personal service, but there is no question that one of the main difficulties of domestic labor is to be found in the outworn equipment of houses, against which people are protesting. Shorter hours of labor have come to stay and advanced methods will render them possible. At the same time there must be a full recognition and appreciation of domestic work, for in its way it is as valuable as any other and efficiency in that as in all other fields will be demanded now that it is placed upon a higher economic basis.

Coupled with the revolt against outworn equipment isone against serving the drones of society, a revolt which nobody deplores, and there is no doubt that with a higher standard of individual service and a recognition of the value of every kind of labor, the interchange of various kinds of service will help to build up the society of the future upon a sounder basis.

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Save Your Hair! Double its Beauty In a Few Moments. Try This!

Hair Stops Coming Out and Every Particle of Dandruff Disappears.

Try as you will, after an application of Danderine, you can not find a single trace of dandruff or falling hair and your scalp will not itch, but what will please you most, will be after a few weeks use, when you see new hair, fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp.

A litle Danderine immediately doubles the beauty of your hair. No difference how dull, faded, brittle, scraggy, just moisten a cloth with Danderine and carefully draw it through the hair, taking one small strand at a time The effect is immediate and amazing—your hair will be fluffy and wavy, and have an appearance of abundance, an incomparable lustre, softness and luxuriance, the beauty and shimmer of true hair health.

Get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter for a few cents and prove that your hair is as pretty and soft as any—that it has been neglected or injured by careless treatment—that's all.

Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

PRODUCTION AND USES OF INDIAN TURMERIC.

Calcutta, India— Turmeric (Curcuma longa) is regarded by some botanists as a native of India, but the finest qualities are introduced into India from China or Cochin China. The Plant is nowadays extensively cultivated all over India for its rhizome (root stock). There are two forms: the hard, highly colored rhizome used as a yellow dyestuff, and the fairly soft, pale colored, edible root that is employed as a condiment. In Eurocan trade the China, Madras, Cochin, Bengal, and Java grades are recognized. Exports to the United States have been nearly all for use as a dye. The total exports to the United States from all parts in the Madras presidency for the six months ended June 30, 1918, were 1,745,924 pounds valued at about Rs. 3¼ lakhs.

Turmeric is not grown more than once in three years. The cost of cultivation seems to be about Rs. 120 per acre. When prepared as a condiment the root is called manjal, and when prepared as a dye it is saya manjal. Various systems of preparing the rhizomes for the market are practiced. In Bengal they are cleaned, stripped of the fibrous roots, and heated gradually in earthen pots, the mouths of which are carefully closed by lids. The rhizomes are thus stewed in their own juice. Afterwards they are dried in the sun for nearly a week, being protected last night from dew. In Madras the rhizomes are boiled in water and dried in the sun. In the Punjab the drying is done by artificial heat. When intended to be used as a dye, the rhizomes are boiled a second time and powdered while still wet, and a decoction is made of this paste with water. The dye attaches itself readilyto wool, silk or cotton, and mordants are rarely required. Calcutta dyers, however, obtain a brilliant yellow by mixing tumeric with carbonate of soda.

The principal use of Turmeric in India at the present day is as an auxiliary to such other dyes as al (Morinda citrifolia), safflower (Carthamus tinctorius), and lac (Tachardia), and in the production of shades of green along with indigo. It is still fairly largely employed in calico printing and in coloring native-made paper. In Bengal it is extensively employed in dying cotton cloths and toys and other articles of sola pith (Æschynomene aspera). In Europe, turmeric is still employed in dyeing compound shades of wool, usually in conjunction with orchil (a purple lichen dye from Rocella tinctoria) and indigo extract. It is rarely used on silk. In chemestry turmeric is employed to make turmeric paper, the latter being used as a common test for alkalis, the chemical action of which turns the paper from a yellow color to brown or red. Turmeric is also said to be employed to color varnishes. The ports to which turmeric is chiefly shipped for Marseilles, Genoa, London, New York, and formerly Hamburg and Trieste.

SHIPBUILDING IN INVERNESS

Inverness, the largest town in Scotland, north of Aberdeen, is taking a forward step in connection with the development of shipbuildin.

"If high rates of interest must still be paid on Canadian Government borrowings, ALL the people should have the opportunity to earn this interest".
—SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance.



Why They Are Buying WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

The housewife is economizing in comfortable ways and investing in War-Savings Stamps at $4.02 each this month. In 1924, when these stamps are redeemed at $5.00 each, every dollar will have greater purchasing power.

The business man is cutting off small and unnecessary expenditures and buying War-Savings Stamps. He knows his money is available any time he really needs it, with added interest. $5 for $4 in five years is an excellent return on money otherwise idle.

School children are buying Thrift Stamps at 25 cents each and are filling their Thrift Cards in order to acquire a War-Savings Stamp. They are helping their country and acquiring the habit of Thrift.

Men on the farms are buying W-S.S. because the Government uses the money to finance export orders for the food raised on Canadian farms. This makes their market sure.

Men, women and children of all ages and conditions of life, are investing in W-S.S. because it is a convenient way to "build a bond". The security is absolute and the interest is unusually high. Some day they will look back with great satisfaction to the day when they bought their first War-Savings Stamps.

64

Have You Bought Your Stamp Today?

W-S S

PROMISES THAT WERE NOT KEPT

RUSSIAN PEASANTS DECEIVED BY BOLSHEVIKI, SAYS MME. BRESHKOVSKY, WHO SOUNDS WARNING.

Springfield, Mass., — "Tell the people of your city not to let that which has ruined my country harm them," said Mme. Catherine Breshkovsky in an interview here on Monday. She made the statement upon being told of the beginning of a Bolshevist organization in this city. She contradicted the statements made here recently by Santeri Nuorteva, head of the Bolshevist progaganda in America to the effect taht a majority of the Russian people are supporting the Soviet Government, saying that the peasants and workment now regret that they helped to foster the movement in its infancy.

"The Bolsheviki," she said, "are trying to deceive the American workingmen just as they deceived our peasants. They make wonderful promises that they are unable to keep. If your people allow themselves to become intoxicated with the idea of liberty such as the Bolsheviki promise them, they will soon discover that they are in league with those who stand not for liberty, but for disorder."

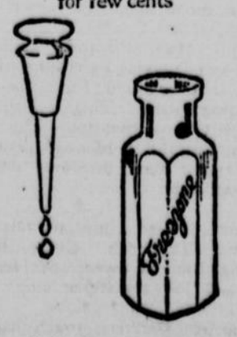
She said the whole story of terrorism and bloodshed under Lenine and Trotzky has not yet been told. "They are impossible," she said. "If it had not been for them, Russia would have developed her democracy in a peaceful, orderly way. Under Kerensky there would have been established a national assembly. Such an assembly had already been planned. Our peasants were all to have land. Our women were to have rights equal to the men. They could cote and be elected to office. I, myself was elected to the National Assembly.

"It is for your people to say whether this terrible thing shall grow up among them or be cast out now while thereis time."

LIFT OFF CORNS IT DOESN'T HURT



Get rid of every corn and callus for few cents



Drop a little Freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. It doesn't pain one bit. Yes, magic!

Why wait? Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the much talked of ether discovery of a Cincinnati genius

ORIGIN OF AIREDALE.

Popular Dog Came From Valley of the Aire.

Th Airedale is a peculinar dog, and his origin is not easy to trace. In all probabiiity he is the result of crosses between the old rough Scotch terrier, the bull-terrier and the otter-hound. Certain characteristics of the latter breed are very prominent in the Airedale of today. About forty years ago the colliers of the Valley of the Aire enjoyed almost a monopoly of these dogs, which are highly prized for their fighting qualities, general ruggedness, keen intelligence and loyalty to their owners. colliers were a rough hardy set, ready for anything, and their favorite dogs were bright disciples of the school of hard knocks.

Those accustomed to associate the name terrier with a small do are apt to be somewhat puzzled by the appearance of the latest addition to the recognized breeds. He, as a rule, is what may be termed a "big little dog," choice speciments sometimes weighing as much as sixty pounds, which means a dog as large as a heavy pointer.

The appearance of the Airedale at once reminds one of the Irish and Welsh terrier; in fact the dog at first glance looks like a very large and somewhat coarse Irish terrier. A closer examination, however, will prove that he has no useless lumber, that he is all dog, and a very smart type of dogs at that. To the otter-hound he owes much of his bone, strength, and his peculiar head The mark of the hound, too, is apt to show in the ear and the narrowness of the skull. Careful breeding has about eliminated these undesirable features, and the V-shaped ear, larger, but of the same general type as that of the fox-terrier, has become a fixed characteristic.

The size and all the valuable qualities of the Airedale make one of the best of dogs for the country, as they unfit him for life in a city, being very powerful he requires plenty of exercise. He should have his freedom for a couple of jaunts daily upon a chain are by no means sufficient for him, or for any other active dog. As companion during tramps about the country, or with the run of a large suburban place, or upon a farm, this dog is one of the most desirable of all the canine race.

He is game to the last gasp, as becomes one of his blended blood. From the Scotch and bull terriers he derives his keenness for vermin and his almost unrivaled fighting powers, while from the otter-hound he derives a marked hunting instinct and a readiness to work cheerfully in water, no matter how cool it may be. In his knowing-looking head is a rare good set of brains, and his nose is excellent. No dog is fonder of a rough frolic, and none is keener to tackle any wild creature, from rat to racoon. But strong and ready as he is, he is blessed with a sweet disposition and a spaniel-like faithfulness. He will fight till he dies, for he does not understand what fear is, yet he is no bully. A generous friend and a fair foe, he asks no odds of any dog, and as he is a glutton to take punishment and an artist in administering it, he usually can give an excellent account of himself if attacked by a much larger dog.

About a country home he is sure to prove useful and in every way reliable. He is one of the best of watch-dogs, and he is large enough to command the respect of unsavory intruders. As a vermin destroyer he has no superior, such large quarry as woodchucks and coons falling comparatively easy victims to his dashing method of attack.—From All Outdoors.

SAVED BABY'S LIFE.

Mrs. Alfredl Tranchemontagne, St. Michel des Saints, Que. writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine. They saved my baby's life and I can highly recommend them to all mothers." Mrs. Tranchemontagne's experience is that of thousands of other mthers who have testified the worth of Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a sure and safe medicine for little ones and never fail to regulate the bowels and stomach thus relieving all the minor ills from which children suffer. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Prime Dressing for Wounds.—In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep on hand a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other Oil that has its curative qualities.

We Want Candy Cascarets"

Resolved: That when our tongues turn white, breath feverish, stomach sour and bowels constipated, that our mothers give us Cascarets, the nice candy cathartic, and not nasty castor oil, mineral oil, calomel or pills. Cascarets "work" without ...g and never hurt us kids. Cost only 10 cents.



TO MOTHERS! Learn to give harmless Cascarets to your cross, sick, bilious, constipated pets and save coaxing, worry and money. Children love this candy cathartic. Nothing else cleanses the little liver and bowels so effectively. Each 10 cent box of Cascarets contains directions for dosage for children aged one year old and upwards.

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Big 6 Cereal Food, per package	25c
Aunt Jamina Pancake Flour, per package	20c
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Porridge Wheat (Robin Hood), per package	20c
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Whole Peas, per pound	8c
Split Peas, per pound	10c
White Beans, per pound	12c
Pure Pork Sausage, per pound	35c

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Cooked Ham and Breakfast Bacon.

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"The House of Quality"

CATSUP, large bottle. Special 25c
CLARKS PORK AND BEANS, large tin; regular 32c, for 25c
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, MONDAY, Spot Cash Only

BREAKFAST FOOD.

"Big 6" Food, very nice	24c
Wheat Kernels, very nice, pkg.	19c
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Quaker Pettijohn, pkg	28c
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Quaker Oats, large pkg	29c
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Small pkg.	14c
Tillson's Scotch Fine Oatmeal, large pkg.	35c

BUTTER.

Chateau Butter, lb	54½c
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EGGS.

Fresh laid, per dozen	54c
Fresh, per dozen	45c

TEA, COFFEES.

Try our "Royal Dutch" Coffee; regular 50c, for	45c
Our Special, 50c, for	45c
Ridway's Tea; 80c, for	75c

FISH.—All kinds of FISH for FRIDAY.

CANNED FISH.

Sardines	7c
Sardines	10c, 15c, 25c
Chicken Haddies	25c
Pilchards', 1-lb tin; try a can, you'll want more; 1-lb	24c
½-lb tin for	14c
Lobster, 1-lb, 70c, for 65c; 1-lb 65c, for 60c; ½ lb tin for	35c

EXTRA SPECIAL With your Grocery order:

5 lbs. Sugar, for	
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2 pkgs Force for	27c
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Campbell's Soups, for	14c
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POTATOES.

Our Green Mountain Potatoes are best on the market; try them; per bag $1.54
Per peck 30c

BROOMS — BROOMS — BROOMS

SPECIAL.—Those three days only, 4 cords; regular 60c, for 39c only. A good value; no order for Brooms taken by 'phone or no c.o.d.

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THE CZECH-SLOVAK ANTI-BOLSHEVIK FIGHT IN RUSSIA

BULLETIN ISSUED OUTLINING EVENTS LEADING UP TO PRESENT SITUATION.

(By W. E. Playfair, Official Correspondent with the Canadian Forces in Siberia).

Canadian Base Headquarters, Vladivostock, Siberia, Jan. 26—For the information of the forces the General Staff has issued a bulletin outlining the events which have led up to the present situation in Siberia, and summarizing the anti-Bolshevik campaign in Russia. This includes an interesting account of the part which the Czech-Slovaks have played in Russia during the past two years.

The Czecho-Slovaks are two very closely related Slav races inhabiting the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia in Austria and a portion of the Northern Hungary which lies adjacent. These form together a fairly homogeneous population of some 8,000,000 souls.

The spirit of nationality is very intense amongst the Czecho-Slovaks and for many years they have chafed under Austro-Hungarian rule. On the outbreak of hostilities numerous Czecho-Slovaks living in Russia joined the Russian forces, and during the course of the war whole battalions and regiments deserted from the Austrian service and gave themselves up to the Russians and Italians. It is said that in this way some 300,000 became prisoners in Russia, and though they were anxious to be formed into units to fight against their former countryment, it was not until Kerensky came into power that Professor Mazaryk, the great Czech leader, obtained permission for this to be done, and some 40,000 Czecho-Slovaks were organized and equipped for service on the eastern front

While this force was in training the Bolsheviki seized the reins of Government in Russia and the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, negotiated by them, put an end to the possibility of the Czech forces being employed in this theatre of war. It was next arranged that the Czech army was to be transferred to Vladivostock and from there transported to France for duty on the Western front. This plan received the approval of Trotsky, the Bolshevik commander-in-chief, one of the conditions being, apparently, that the Allies should not interfere with the internal affairs of Russia. In the beginning of April, 1916 the Czech corps was distributed between Pensa and Irkutsk, on its way to Vladivostock and en route for France.

At this time Trotsky received news of the arrival of Japanese troops at Vladivostock. These had been landed for the protection of large stores of munitions and stores which were in danger of falling into the hands of the Bolsheviki, and possibly finding their way ultimately to Germany. Trotsky interpreted the Japanese action as one of interference with the internal affairs of Russia, and he gave order that the Czecho-Slovak movement eastward be stopped. As a result of further negotiations, however, he consented to allow half the corps to proceed to the Murman Coast to protect Allied and Russian interests, and the remainder to proceed to proceed to Vladivostock.

The Germans at this time also began to bring pressure to bear on the Bolshevig Government, demanding that the Czechs be prevented from aiding the Allies. Pressure was mingled with conciliation for they also gave notice of their intention not to proceed with their projected occupation of Moscow and Pearograd. The German pressure was decisive, and after three or four outbreaks between the Czechs on the one hand and the Bolsheviks and German prisoners on the other, Trotsky insisted on the disarmament of all Czechs. This the Czechs resisted, knowing that unarmed they would be completely at the mercy of the Bolsheviks. Trotsky then ordered that all Czechs found with arms be shot. From that time June 5, the Czechs were at war with the Bolsheviks.

Early in August, however, the British, French, Americans and Japanese landed forces in Vladivostock and on the 25th of the month an offensive was opened in conjunction with the Czechs. The Bolsheviks operating in the vicinity of Vladivostock and the coast were driven north to Khabarovsk and west to Blagovestchensk. Meantime the western force of Czechs under Colonel (now General) Gaida joined forces at China with Attaman Semienov, the Cossack, on September 1, and drove the enemy east along the Amur Railway. By the end of September the Bolsheviks separating the two Czech forces were dispersed, Siberia was cleared, and has remained so since, except for the occasional appearance of disorganized bands of Bolsheviks whose main object is loot.

At the present time active operations are being carried on against the Bolsheviks on various fronts. The Ural front is the most important from the point of view of the Allied forces here, as being the nearest. This front runs north and south, west of the Ural Mountains. The new Siberian army, which has just been trained and equipped, advanced 250 versts in the last two weeks of December and captured Perm, taking 30,000 prisoners and a large amount of material. Immediately to the south, however, the Bolsheviks advanced 180 versts and captured Ufa, an important junction. This advance took a month to accomplish and the personnel and material captured proved to be very small.

On the Archangel front the Allies have advanced 250 miles along the Dvina River and Vologda Railway, but operations have been generally suspended for the winter. In the Baltic provinces the Germans have practically completed the evacuation of the territory formerly accupied by them and the Bolsheviks advance almost at will, little resistance being offered. Volunteers from Finland are going to the help of the Esthonians but military organization has been completely destroyed by the Germans. A British force is unofficially reported to be at Kunda, east of Reval.

In Poland Paderewski has been elected president and is fighting both the Germans and the Bolsheviks. The Poles are apparently fighting for independence and a state with ethmological boundaries, which would provide an outlet to the Baltic, through West Prussia. In the Ukraine Petlieura, who recently overthrew the Skoropadsky (German supported) Government, is said to have reached an agreement with the Bolsheviks. In the south British and French troops and men-of-war are at Odessa, Nikolaiev and the Crimea.

In the Don country Krasnov, who formed the Don Government in May, holds roughly the line of the Don from Voronezh to Tsaritsyn. In the Caucasus General Denikin holds a line running from Krasnov's right flank to south-east of Stavropol to the Black Sea. The British hold the Batum-Baku Railway.

In the south Caucasus the Georigans proposed to establish an Armenion-Georgian coalition for the settlement of disputable questions, but the Armenians apparently did not reply and advanced towards Tiflis. The Armenian National League demands the independence of the whole of Armenia, including Galatia, under control of the Allies and the United States or the League of Nations.

TYPHOID IN PETROGRAD

Stockholm, March 6.—Typhoid is raging with increased force in Petrograd, according to advices from that city. In one single hospital eight thousand persons die monthly. In the Provinces the mortality is so great that Bolshevik have issued a secret order to kill the incurable cases, hoping thus to counteract the contagion which is almost impossible to stop by any other means. Hardly any medicine is available.

Girls! Use Lemons! Make a Bleaching, Beautifying Cream



The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold cream. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softner, smoothener and beautifier.

Just try it. Get three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It naturally should help to soften, freshen, bleach and bring out the roses and beauty of any skin. It is simply marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

Eat more Candy

"CANDIES are among the attractive and useful forms in which sugar is used as a food." *Canada Lancet.*

Have you eaten your share of candy to-day?

There is a certain amount due to you, you know—for your system requires it to supply bodily needs.

Eminent authorities on food state that about 4 ounces of sugar are required by an adult every twenty-four hours.

Besides sugar, candy contains nuts, fruits, corn syrup, chocolate, some fats such as butter, and flavoring. All these ingredients are recognized as useful foods and essential to the maintenance of good health.

Candy has established itself as a wonderful food product. It is no longer considered a luxury. Men and women everywhere have found it to be an excellent food.

Because of its food value, candy was classified as a necessity for both soldiers and sailors.

While at the Front, General Pershing cabled: "Send candy if you have to omit oatmeal."

There are times each day when you feel the need for something to tone you up and restore your vigor—try candy.

Eat candy in rational quantities and nothing but good can result.

Serve Candy as a Dessert.
It is a Splendid Food.



THE CONFECTIONERY AND CHOCOLATE INDUSTRIES OF CANADA

21

RIDERS OF THE PRAIRIES.

The statements that are appearing in the press that the Government is increasing the Royal Northwest Mounted Police to 2,400 and that the Government has announced that the reason for so increasing the force is the Bolshevik menace in the West, are without any foundation in fact. The Government had not increased and has no intention of increasing the authorized strength of the force, which was and is 1,200.

Practically all the men in the force of military age and physically fit enlisted for service either in France or in Siberia, with the result that there is practically only a skeleton of the original force left. What the Government has done is to authorize the recruiting of the force up to its already authorized strength, and it purposes to do this by taking back into the ranks, if they desire to return, the men who have previously served in the ranks and are now serving overseas.

Canada has had in the past two Dominion police forces — one, the Dominion Police, of which Sir Percy Sherwood was the head, acting throughout the whole of Canada, and the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, have jurisdiction in Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories. To prevent overlapping and duplication of work the jurisdiction of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police has been extended to as to include the provinces of British Columbia, Manitoba and the portion of Ontario lying within Military District No. 10, and to cover the work hitherto performed within the territories by Dominion Police. The R.N.W.M.P. will continue to perform the duties they have been performing during the past two years in connection with patrolling the international boundary, looking after alien enemies, etc. They will also take on the additional duties which hitherto have been performed in Western Canada by the Dominion Police, including the arrest of defaulters under the Military Service Act They are also available for service as a police force in any other part of Canada if the Government should so require.

The reduction in the strength of the force during the past year due to the large number of mounted police who recruited for service in France and Siberia, led to apprehension in Western Canada as to the future of the force, and strong representations were made to the Government that a force with such splendid traditions should be retained and made even more efficient as part of the permanent police force of Canada. The Government has decided that the force shall be maintained either as the basis of a permanent Federal police force or as one of the mounted units in the permanent military forces of Canada as may be determined hereafter. In either case it is considered in the public interests that the mounted police should be recruited up to strength.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

ALWAYS LEARNING.

"The Allies suffered defeat after defat, but from each defeat they learned something," said a well-known orator. "It's like the advice which the editor of the Cinaminson who had been rejected by seven girls Scimitar gave to an unlucky wooer in turn. The editor wrote: "Unlucky Wooer—Go ahead. Don't be discouraged. Never say die. You might have learnt a lot by what you have gone through. Strikes us you must hold something like a record. Well, stick all your experience together and make love to the next girl who comes round and takes your fancy. If she doesn't reciprocate, try another. Remember, you only want one girl to say "Yes," and she'll probably last your life.'"

NR TO-NIGHT— Tomorrow Alright Get a 25c Box

Of Interest to Women

THE LATEST

From Queen Fashion's Paris Court



Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company.

Paris, March 8.—"Three rows of tucks—see how they run!" Unfortunately, it is impossible to finish the rhyme, because they don't run far—they just stop short on a navy serge dress, which has a high collar, is embroidered in red, blue and gold thread, and is French.

EVA A. TINGEY.

SNOW IS A PUZZLE.

Even the Scientists Know Very Little About It.

You know as much about snow as anybody else on earth—which is to say nothing at all. You know that it is white, that it is either granular—composed of little round grains—or flak. It is a flaky you know that each flake is a six-pointed crystal formation; at least you ought to know it, for it is a fact. But why it is white, why it is always six-pointed, why it was made to come in winter instead of summer—nobody knows that, except that it is part of nature's way and therefore is the right way.

You can go to the library and get books that have been written about the snow. You can see magnified pictures of it. You can read where the scientists tell you about how it is formed in the clouds—and all of that. And when you have read everything that has been written about it and have seen all the pictures of the various kinds of snowflakes, and have spent hours with the escientists you know what everyone knows and nothing more, you know that it is a wonderful arrangeemnt of nature.

"The snowflakes seem to form themselves out of the moisture of the clouds. At first there is a tiny formation, maybe no bigger than the point of a poin—but six-pointed. A number of these tiny sixpointed stars stuck together and make another six-pointed affair, and they jab into another of their kind and become a big shnowflake and fall to the earth, and the whole thing is six-pointed. They are always forming high in the heavens, and starting toward the earth. But in the summer the air of the earth is so warm they melt and fall in rain drops; in the winter, when the air at the level of the earth is cool, they get all the way to earth, and instead of having rain we have snow.

Snow forms in the clouds everywhere in the world. But in the tropics, where it is always warm at the surface of the earth, they do not reach the ground. But if there is a mountain i nthe tropics the top of it will be covered with snow, because away up there it is cool. It would snow at the Equator just as it does in the Aretic regions if it were not warmer at the surface of the earth at the Equator than it is in the Arctics.

In this climate the snow serves a useful purpose in that it covers the vegetation and protects it from the severe cold of winter. It doesn't make any difference how cold it is, if the vegetation is covered with snow.

So the most advantageous winters we can have are those where the snow lies upon the ground. The snow forms a blanket, and prevents the cold from destroying the roots of the plants.

Now that winter is upon us, and the snows are due, study the flakes, get out of doors and allow them to alight upon your sleeve. Take a magnifying glass and look at them. They are beauties—six-pointed beauties; no two alike, but all of them six-opinted. When the big fellows fall you do not need a glass; you can study them with the naked eye.

And when the snow comes in drifts and swirls about the face of the earth, and drifts into every nook and cranny, look at it. Behold not an enemy, but a friend. See how nature has woven a blanket for her little children. Compreehnd, if you can, the infinite patience that so devised it that these little particles should fall silently until they formed a great sheet to cover the region—a wavy, warpy garment of purity to shut out the north wind, the biting tongue that would lap up the tender, growing plants of the earth. There is no more wonderful thing than the snow—and no more kindlier thing; nor anything more universal over the face of the earth. Despise not the snow, nor complain about it; let it kiss your cheek in affection. It is all right.

Stomach Acts Fine, No Indigestion!

Eat without Fear of Upset Stomach



Food souring, gas, acidity!

If your meals hit back causing belching, pain, flatuence, indigestion or heartburn here's instant relief. No waiting!

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in ending all stomach distress. Never fails!

Keep it handy. Tastes nice and costs so little at drug stores.



UPSET? Pape's Diapepsin WILL PUT YOU ON YOUR FEET

FORCE RUSSIANS THEMSELVES TO SETTLE DESTINY

THE ONLY SOLUTION OF PRESENT AWFUL PROBLEM AMONG MUCOVITES.

(By W. E. Playfair, Official Correspondent with the Canadian Forces in Siberia.)

Canadian Base Headquarters, Vladivostock, Siberia, January 20—Russia needs a new Rurik—this is a view that Russians are beginning to express rather freely in the desperation of the times. In the ninth century the Norseman Rurik came down from the north upon the Slav state of Kiev, and with his small band of heavy-handed followers drove the Slav nation to an influence it had never known before. In the twentieth century a Russia hopelessly divided begins to call for outside aid to weld her scattered elements, and force her back to sanity and power.

One Russian of the intelligntsia put it this way.

"The Russian will do anything, if he is compelled to. I have seen a regiment of Russians charge machine gun fire armed with nothing but clubs and branches of trees, fall, wiped out, against the barbed wire, while others went forward, also unarmed passing over their bodies. They were strongly commanded. Today there is no strong command in the land, and the Russian will talk but not act."

"Make your people understand that the Allies must not withdraw and leave Russia to her fate, a terrible doom. Even if they do not want to shed blood for Russia's sake, let them remain and force the Russians themselves to settle their own destiny. Let them use the strong hand, and they will succeed. It is the only solution of the present awful problem."

While the Allied forces in Siberia are waiting for the peace conference to decide whether they are to remain or to go home, Russians are following the situation with even more intense interest than the homesick foreigners in the Far East or the peoples in the Allied countries. The air is filled with rumors of withdrawal, on the part of the zechs, the Americans, the Canadians, the British, and every rumor is earnestly discussed by the native population. It is a question of international politics to the Allies. To the Russians it is a question of life and death. The better classes in Russia, the intelligentsia, the educated and scientific, see in Allied withdrawal their death sentence. The Bolsheviki await the event with ill concealed impatience, as the signal for a new carnival of bloodshed and rapine.

Russia is in the throes of a war of extermination. Left to themselves Russians will carry this war to the logical conclusion. That conclusion will be one of two things, the extermination of the best elements of the country, or the extermination of the Bolsheviki. There is no middle path. Already in European Russia the Bolsheviki, working systematically on a list of namesfi have succeeded to an increditable extent in ridding themselves of the trained and cultured members of the body politic. In Siberia there would be a similar state of affairs but for the presence of the Allied forces. Some Russians blame the Allies for their negative attitude in Siberia, but all admit that the intelligentsia and the bourgeois owe their lives to the presence of the Allies.

The thoughtful see little hope ahead, unless the Allies decide to play the part of Rurik of old, and chastise the Russians to their own good. Foreign soldiers in Vladivostock know well that they are in the presence of a situation that is well nigh hopeless. Continued Allied occupation might prevent open bolshevik advances, but not the spread of the real danger, the Bolshevik idea. On the other hand, a tremendous army would be required to subjugate the popuiation of this land of immense distances. It is a problem of problems, to say the least.

No secret is made of the fact that Bolshevism is still in our midst even in the area occpied by our troops. The Omsk Government issues a ukase commanding young men to report for military duty on a certain date. The young men do not present themselves. The Omsk Governments commands that all arms in possession of civilians be turned into Government stores within a period of five days. The arms are not turned in. Yet it is known that this city is bristling with rifles, looted by the Bolsheviki from the arsenal, and that there are concealed somewhere in private houses sufficient machine guns, so that one might be placed at every street intersection in the city. A few raids on known places resulted in the capture of machine guns and rifles. A mere handful of arms.

During the twelve days of the Russian Christmas festivities the Russian naval men stood under arms night and day expecting trouble, for the Bolshevik bitterly resented the quest for hidden arms, and there were threats of trouble. Word was passed through Vladivostock that but for the presence of Allied warships in the harbor the city would be looted. Fortunately the ships were ther and their gun crews were watchful.

Russia has indeed fallen upon evil days, gone back, say some of her friends, 500 years. Here people are scattered, her cities ruined, her families broken up, her best men killed, her women degraded. Refugees from Petrograd and Moscow weep as they talk of the state into which their country has fallen. A Government in European Russia that issues orders that women be natsionalized and that the higher classes from the age of six up be exterminated reflects the orgy of ignorance, cruelty and bestiality that prevails. This side of the Urals conditions are better only because the Siberian territory is policed by Allied troops.

The situation is not improved by the fact that the peasants, by far the largest element in the population have in the troubled period gradually broken away from the state idea and drifted back into the communal system. Serenely contemptuous of th clash of Bolshevik and bourgeoisie, the peasant in his village makes his own clothing and produces his own good and lets the world wag at its will. Conditions in these villages now would make the angels weep, for there ignorance, brutality and sorbid debauchery are flourishing to a degree hitherto unknown even in Russian villages.

It will take time to bring the peasant back to the position of public spirit and tax-paying. He is become utterly selfish. When the Bolsheviki raid his barns and commandeer his grain, he will fight like a demon and yell for help to all the world. The new army may aid him and he will hail it a sa deliverer but when asked to contribute towards his protection in taxes, he will have none of it. Herein lies another phase of a most difficult problem in political economy.

There is not a unit among the Allied forces in Siberia that is not earnestly looking for the decision of the peace conference with regard to operations in Siberia, but as stated, the Russians of the better class are more interested than any other element. It is a pretty serious matter for them.

CROSS, FEVERISH, CHILD IS BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED

Look, Mother! See if Tongue Is Coated, Breath Hot or Stomach Sour.

"California Syrup of Figs" Cannot Harm Tender Stomach, Liver, Bowels.



Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs," that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile, and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When the little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here, so don't be fooled. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company."

PETROGRAD A TOMB.

Result Of The Triumph Of The Bolsheviki.

Ludovic Raudau, correspondent of the Temps, writes from Petrograd that that once gay and lively city is now like a tomb. There are few people seen in the streets, and they pass like weird shapes, sad, depressed and silent.

"The Nevsky-Prospect", says Mr Raudeau, "is practically deserted and reminds one of a theatre after the curtain has been rung down and the audience has gone home. Misery stalks everywhere and hunger has left its mark on the faces of the people. Encamped around the Winter Palace are hundreds of pedlers who offer their scant wares appealingly.

"Any man who can manage to get some sugar, some chocolate or a few eggs immediately sets up a little stand on the street and tries to sell them at the best price he can get. A little lump of sugar costs one ruble, an egg 1.20 ruble and chocolate is 60 rubles a pound. A little piece of bread which can be eaten with one swallow costs 1 ruble. A half a pound of bread is allowed a family per day, and how some poor people manage even to procure that little bread is a mystery. Wealthy people are the only persons who can buy flour, which is now at the amazing price of 400 rubles a pound. Many of the wealthy families are selling their bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs and other luxuries for what they can get for them, in order to have money in hand to buy food. Numerous vacant stores have been rented for the purpose and daily there are auctions of fine furniture and art objects. Tobacco cannot be purchased at all and cigar and cigarette dealers have long since closed up their business. Misery and hunger are everywhere seen in the streets, and laughter and music in this once gay city are stifled."

SMOKE MACDONALD'S "INDEX"

"Marmalade!"



Lantic Sugar

"The Seal of Purity"

CLEAR as crystal, full of the tropic sunshine which ripened the oranges and the sugar cane. For perfect Marmalade remember these three things: *make it with LANTIC SUGAR; heat the sugar before adding to the fruit; do not cook too much at one time.* Use any good recipe for Marmalade. There are several very excellent ones in our little set of booklets "LANTIC SWEETS" which we will send you upon receipt of a 2c. stamp to cover cost of mailing.

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Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.
The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.
The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.



CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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SPECIALIST SAID HE MUST OPERATE

She Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES" Instead, And Is Now in Perfect Health.



MME. F. GAREAU

438 Papineau Ave., Montreal.

"For three years, I suffered great pain in the lower part of my body, with swelling or bloating. I saw a specialist, who carefully examined me and gave me several tonics to take, which did not help me. Then he told me I must undergo an operation. This, I refused to permit.

I heard about '*Fruit-a-tives*' and the wonderful results it was giving because *this medicine is made from fruit juices*, so decided to try it.

The first box gave great relief; and I continued the treatment, taking six boxes more. Now, my health is excellent — I am free of pain and swelling—and I give 'Fruit-a-tives' my warmest thanks".

MME. F. GAREAU.

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

Public Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has accepted under benefit of inventory, the succession of the late P. J. Joli-Coeur, in his lifetime of Quebec advocate, 30 Maple Avenue.

Quebec, March 7, 1919.

J. A. JOLI-COEUR, L.S.

M.7x2

Anti-Tuberculosis League of Quebec

The annual meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Quebec, will take place on

March 15th, at the Court House, at 5:00 o'clock, p.m.

Members are requested to be present.

GEORGINA LEFAIVRE,
General Secretary.

M.7x2

MEETING

A general meeting of all the **Accountants and Office Clerks,** of the Quebec business firms, English or French, will be held in the beginning of next week.

The date, the place and hour of the meeting will be known by advertisement buplished the day before in the newspapers.

M.5tos.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
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Work for Degree in Arts Faculty.
Register before May 1st
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The Largest Assortment of Biscuits

Ginger Snaps	29c lb
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Pineapple Sandwich	32c lb
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Sultana	33c lb
Arrowroot	33c lb
Honey Dew	33c lb
Cafe Noir	33c lb
Ginger Wafers	33c lb
Fig Bar	33c lb
Swiss Chocolate	34c lb
Ruffles	39c lb
Cheese Wafers	39c lb
Assorted Ice Wafers	47c lb

GEORGES PATRY,
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MOVE TO ATTAIN UNITY IN RUSSIA

BEGINNINGS OF UNITED GOVERNMENT FOR NON-BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA COMPLETED.

London, England — "Russia is not mentioned either among the five powers who have to send five delegates each to the Peace Conference, or even amongst the 'other Allies,' who are supposed to send two delegates each," writes M. Milyukoff, vice-president of the "National Center" and the "Council for the Reconstruction of the Russian State." "Russia, who sacrificed millions of her citizens in order to attain the common results, is not considered to exist. Newspapers and periodicals every day discuss matters concerning Russia: her 'borderlands,' 'annexations' and 'disannexations' are widely spoken of, but nobody seems to think of asking for Russia's view—not to say Russia's decision—in all these matters, and the pretext is that no Russia exists; the Bolshevist Russia cannot be considered, while nobody knows where non-Bolshevist Russia is.

"I come from the non-Bolshevist Russia which claims to exist and to be recognized as a legal representative of the rights of the Russian State buried under the Bolshevist ruins. It is buried, but not dead, and it never desisted from showing symptoms of life and activity. If they remained unobserved by outsiders, the fault is not with Russia but with that wretched state of communications which for a time isolated the non-Bolshevist, even to a greater extent than the Bolshevist Russia.

Russians Resist Yoke.

"Russia was not in the least ready to submit to the yoke of the Bolsheviki. From the very day of their victory in Petrograd until today the struggle against their arbitary rule, far worse than that of autocracy, has never ceased. It was always carried through in the very area which was regarded as Bolshevist territory. First the peasent, later on the workingmen found themselves uneasy in their fools' paradise of communist socialism, and one village after another was found rising against their tyranny. These upheavels have not ceased even now, but disorzanized as they are, they are easily stifled by the 'Red Army' or—during these last months—prevented by the extermination of the most disaffected elements at the hand of the 'committees of paupers' including unemployed workingmen from the cities together with criminal elements bred in the village itself.

"Potentially this large majority of deeply disaffected elements does represent Russia; but of course it is not the Russia of which we are in search. This other Russia exists in a wholesale and organized shape outside the Bolshevist territory; it was especially organized for the sake of rescuing Bolshevist Russia from the dictatorship of their leaders and of welding together the disjoined parts of Russia.

I will relate my experience. This was in Southern Russia, and particularly a corner of it where the fight against the Bolsheviki never ceased; I mean the scene of military operations of the so-called 'voluntary army' of the late General Alexieff, now under command of General Denikin. A little over a year ago, in November, 1917, when I came from vanquished Petrograd and Moscow to Rostov and Novocherkask (the seat of the Cossacks of the Don Government), I found there elements of opposition to the Bolshevist rule already in process of crystallizing themselves, under General Alexieff. I am not going to tell this story in full. Suffice it to mention that from a small group of ardent, patriotic youth — about 800 men in December, 1917, and about 2500 in January, 1918—It grew to the present strong army of 100,000.

Strong Voluntary Army.

Besides their immediate aim, that of liberating the Northern Caucasus and the Black Sea shore from the Bolsheviki, which keeps them busy now, the leaders of the 'voluntary army' always regarded a campaign against the Bolshevists certer in Moscow as their chief object, and in expectation of the possibility of extending their authority over Central Rusia, side by side with their military operations, they were making preparations for the civil government of reunited Russia. The beginnings of a government for all all Russia are now complete in Ekaterinodar; and the name of M. Savonov, who has charge of the Department of Foreign Affairs, and who is now starting for Paris, inconnection with the Peace Conference, vouches for the high competence of this governemental nucleus in Ekaterinodar.

"Close to the Ekaterinodar (Kuban River) region, to the west, before the armisice, a sphere of German influence was in the making. This influence was far from complete and was comparatively slight in the neighboring region of the Don Cossacks, with their chosen 'ataman,' General Krasnov; but was much stronger over the larger territory of Southern Russia, artifically formed into one state through German influence, under the comparatively new name of the Ukraine. General Skoropadsky was the head of that German region, under the old historic title of 'hetman' which had not been in existence since the second half of the Eighteenth Century. Still there remained a possibility, under certain conditions of bringing both the 'ataman' of the Don Sossacks, as well as the Ukrainian 'hetman' together for the common purpose of reestablishing Russian unity. The 'ataman,' General Krasnov, in the proclamation he had published at the very begining of his rule, had committed himself decidely to the scheme of Russian unity, while acknowledging that his declaration of independence would stand 'only until Russia was reunited in some form or another.' The coresponding declaration of the 'hetman,' General Skoropadsky, was late in coming; but he was known to have expressed similar views in private, and finally he published a declaration to the effect that Russia would be reunited 'under the form of a federation.' Unhappily, he made this move too late, under the menace of the approaching bands of the chauvinist Ukrainian elements led by Petlura; and he did not therefore aquire the help of the partisans of Russian unity, whilst he lost that of the defenders of Ukrainian independence.

Organizing Public Opinion

"Thus a possibility of an alliance between the three generals, Denikin, Krasnov and Skoropadsky, with the general aim of liberating Russia, was finally precluded, although it had been more than once contemplated. Nevertheless the idea itself was never lost sight of, and particularly after the armistice the necessity of representing the will and opinion of the whole of Russia was felt too strongly by everyone, for them not to try other plans for an immediate solution.

"The two methods which were now resorted to, were: First, to search for a rapprochement with the other nucleus of the coming Russian unity, the Siberian Government, and, secondly, to organize public opinion by bringing together the most influential political parties and social groups.

"Happily, both aims were not already attained to a great extent. There existed one dificulty in the way of bringing together the two governments: that of Siberia and that of General Denikin. The arrangements decided upon in Ufa in the autumn did not at all correspond to the previous plans made for the same end among the leading parties in Moscow, in June. In Moscow a 'Directory' of three members was contemplated, of which one was to be a Socialist, another a 'Cadet' (member of the Constitutionalist Democratic Party), while General Alexieff was to be the chief. The Constituent Assembly,' dissolved by the Bolsheviki in January and composed of 70 per cent of Bolshevist members, was not to be recognized. All that was changed by the extreme group of socialist-revolutionary majority, which met at Ufa. Instead of three there was a 'Directory' of five members; instead of one Socialist, there were three (i.ei, the majority), and finally, contrary to the previous agreement, the Constituent Assembly in its present composition was not only acknowledged, but it was even empowered to decide on the future of Russia, as early as January, and not later than February, whatever the number of members present. The only member nominated to this Directory from the Cadet Party, Mr. N. I. Astrov, resigned his post as soon as he knew of these alterations, and he now remains with the Government of General Denikin. The important changes in this state of things in Siberia, brought about by Admiral Kolchak, has happily facilitated the solution. Nothing now stands in the way of welding the two governmental nuceli, that of Siberia and that of Kuban, into one. General Denikin had already recognized the authority of Admiral Kolchak, which had in turn been recognized by all responsible political groups in Siberia. We may therefore say now that not only does the non-Bolshevist Russia exists, but it has already found its government and even the first step which was necessary in order to have Russia represented at the international tribunal seems to have been already taken— the nomination of M. Savonov by both governments as the legal representative of the one Russia before her allies.

Real Russia Anti-Bolshevist

"Another problem, that of represent ing a united public opinion in Russia, has also been happily solved in time. I have already mentioned the two political organizations, in Moscow, which, as early as June, 1916, arranged for an agreement. One of these two organizations (represented the 'National Center,' the other, known as the Union for the 'Renascence of Russia, represents the parties of the Left, chiefly Socialistic (with the exclusion of the Bolsheviki). Some months later, at the begining of the autumn, even that underground work which both organizations were carrying on proved impossible owing to the vigilant eye of the Bolshevist secret police. Represantative men had to leave Moscow. They found a refuge in Kiev, where their political work could be carried on in the open. A new work for a larger organization of moderate elements was then undertaken, with the results that there appeared a third organization, the Council for the Reconstruction of the Russian State.' It represented the central and the right wing of Russian public opinion, and it included seven political and social organizations: a group of members of the former legislative institutions, the Duma and the Council of the state, the church 'convention,' the Senate, the non-former 'Zemstovs' and of the present municipal self-governments, the large and influential group of commerce, trade, industry and banking associations, the agrucultural class being represented by big and small landed proprietors.

"All these three organizations were given their first opportunity of speaking their mind outside Russia when they were invited to Jassy in Roumania, in order to communicate with the local representatives of the allied powers. They agreed on a line of common action, which was formulated in their memoirs presented to the embassadors at Jassy (St. Aulare, Barclay, Wopicka (United States) and an Italian charge d'affaires). Then when they saw how difficult it dorswould be for one of these ambassadors to communicate with their central government, they decided to send a reduced representation of six members on a mission abroad.

"I now leave it to the reader to decide where at this important moment of international life, is the real Russia."

ROYAL PALACES ARE FIRELESS

King George and Queen Mary Are Playing Their Part

"The King and Queen and their court have returned to London and to a fireless palace," says the London Chronicle. "This was according to plan—a plan to economize fuel, which is in operation in all the royal palaces. It is by royal command that the household fires had noe yet been set going for the winter.

"The recommendations of the Coal Controller's Advisory Committee for cuting down domestic fuel consumption were last winter in large measure forestalled in the royal palaces, and that on the direct initiative of their Majesties. Now that the coal crisis has become acute, further restrictions have been imposed at court. In Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, and Sandringham the grates have been 'bricked up,' and the number of fires has been greatly reduced.

"Lighting of passages, corridors, and ante-rooms has been cut down by more than half. In their Majesties' private apartments a similar practice has been followed.

"Officials of the court have been instructed to see that na unnecessary fires are used or lights kept burning and, generally, to supervise an economy campaign.

"In the Royal Household an organized scheme for the salvage of waste material is in operation. Fruit-stones and nut-shells (they go to make carbon for gas masks), empty pots and tins, waste paper, worn out line and woolen materials, are collected to sent to agencies for conversion to some purpose useful in the national interest. Ashes are sifted, and the recovered cinders are used for fuel and fire banking. Buckingham Palace gardens have been for long a market garden. The garden refuse is collected and used for fuel.

"The palace laundry list has been revised with a view to economy and there has been a marked reduction in the work."

MOTHER AND SON ARE BOTH GRATEFUL.

For the Good Dodd's Kidney Pills Did Them.

Cured Mrs. Larson's Sore Back, and Put an End to Her Son's Sleepless Nights.

Bergland, Ont., March 7—(Special) —"I am glad to have an oportunity to give fair credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills, for the good they did me, and also my family." Says Mrs. John S. Larson, a well-known and highly respected resident of this place. "We have been using them as a family remedy for sore back.

"At the time I ordered Dodd's Kidney Pills I did it more for a fancy than from any belief in their curing value.

"But i was all in from an aching back. I caught a bad cold and that settled on my Kidneys so bad that I could not sleep, and I could not work.

"When I stooped forward my back was so sore that I had to brace up my knees and I could hardly rise up again.

"After taking two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills the pain decreased some and my back is fairly good unless I overwork.

"Also one of my young sons had diseased kidneys, so that he had to get up every half hour during the night. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him and now he can sleep all night.

"I am very grateful to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills have been curing kidney ills for over twenty-five years. Ask your neighbors about them.

How Many of Your Neighbors Drink POSTUM

You know of some, but *why* do they drink it?

It's because tea and coffee disagree with them.

Next time a wakeful night, nervousness, heart-flutter or stomach disturbance follows tea or coffee drinking—

Think of Postum

"There's a Reason"

THE DAYS OF RECONSTRUCTION FOR ALL PALE, THIN PEOPLE

This is the Season When it is Most Necessary to Tone Up the System and Build Up the Blood and Nerves.

Applied to health the expression "run down" means a condition in which some, or all, of the bodily functions are enfeebled. This is a condition which only too frequently follows the long indoor months of winter when people live and work in imperfectly ventilated houses, shops, offices and schools. If you find yourself at this season easily tired by slight exertion you need a tonic. If the appetite is poor or fickle, the digestion impaired, the nerves shaky or impoverished, if you are pale and easily worried, winter has left its mark upon you. No particular organ being affected, you must look for relief to the blood. It is only by enriching and toning up the blood that you can regain what you have lost during the past winter and at the same time put yourself in shape to stand the trying heat of coming summer. To build up the blood, tone and strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite and bring vigorous strength to weakened bodies, there is no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills actually make new, rich, red blood, which will make you feel better, eat better, sleep better, and work more cheerfully. If you are in need of a tonic, and most people are at this season, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not disappoint you.

COULD HARDLY WALK.

Mrs. J. McDonald, Jr., Hay, Ont. says: "Some years ago I suffered greatly from anaemia and as I did not realize the seriousness of the trouble I soon became a complete wreck. I got so weak I could hardly walk. I neither ate nor slept well, and could not go upstairs without stopping to rest. At times I had an almost unbearable pain in my back and would have to remain in bed. I suffered almost constantly from a dull headache and when sweeping if I would stop to pick up anything I would get so dizzy that I would have to catch hold of something to keep from falling. My eyes were sunken and my hands and limbs would be swollen in the mornings. I tried several kinds of medicine without benefit and my friends thought I would not recover. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and before long could see and feel that they were helping me. I gladly continued the use of the pills until I was completely cured and I cannot say enough in their praise, and I strongly recommend them to all run down girls and women."

SOME GOOD ADVICE.

Mrs Alice Black, Amherst Beach, N.S., says: "I have received much benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and would advise all who need a medicine for a run down system to make use of them. In my own case I have found the yills do all you claim for them, and shall always have a good word to say for this medicine."

RUN DOWN AND NERVOUS.

Mrs. B. Wainlott, Beaver Bank, N. S., says: "I was sick, run down and awful nervous. The slightest noise would startle and annoy me. I suffered pains around the heart and every particle of color left my face and hands. I always felt tired, and slept poorly at night. I was so poorly that my friends thought I would not recover. I tried many medicines but they did not help me. Then I read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to drop all other medicines and try them. It was fortunate I did, for in the course of a few weeks I found them helping me. I continued taking the pills for some weeks longer and they completely cured me. I earnestly advise every weak woman and girl to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and I am sure they will not be disappointed."

AFTER THE GRIPPE.

Mrs. Thos. Covert, R. R. No. 2, Bancroft, Ont., says: "Following an attack of the grippe I was left very weak and miserable. My apoetite was poor. I suffered from headaches, my skin was sallow, and two boils broke out. I began taking Dr. Wiliams' Pink Pills, and had only used a few boxes when I felt as well as ever. They drove all the impurities from my blood, gave me a good appetite, and I have since enjoyed the best of health I can recommend the pills to anyone suffering from impure blod or skin diseases."

STOMACH TROUBLE.

Mrs. James Martin, R. R. No. 1, Perth, Ont., says: "I suffered greatly from stomach trouble, which was accompanied by severe pains in the side and around the heart. At times I was so bad that I vomited everything I ate, and even the medicine the doctor gave me. I grew weaker every day and would frequently have to lie down, and as the doctor was not helping me I was about discouraged. Then I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills advertised to cure the trouble and decided to try them. In a few weeks the pain had left and I could eat a little. I continued until I had used six boxes when I felt myself fully cured. In fact my friends tell me I am a living advertisement as to what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can do."

A SERIOUS CONDITION.

Mr Wilfrid Donald, West Flamboro, Ont., says: "Before I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was in a serious condition. I was not only badly run down, but my nerves seemed to be completely shattered. I slept badly at night, and got up in the morning tired as when I went to bed. I seemed to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown. At this stage I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the course of a few weeks I felt much relief, and continuing the use of the pills they completely restored my health. I can now sleep soundly, eat well, and am enjoying complete freedom from the old nervous troubles."

Do not be persuaded to take a substitute. See that the full trade mark name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is printed on the wrapper around the box. If you cannot get these Pills through your dealer they will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RETURNED

Several of our heads of departments and workrooms, who have been studying in other cities, have returned from their trip.

We are preparing a real artistic event. The models of our COATS, SUITS, DRESSES and HATS which will be shown, are worthy of the very best artists, and are masterpieces of their kind.

The only difference which exists between a good thing, which lasts and passes to posterity, is, that the styles suggested by each season of the year are very different in forms and models, but our styles are for the most part exclusive and allow us to increase our sales to the great satisfaction of our customers.

MISS GAUTHIER, our Milliner, in the Hat Department, will be very happy to give any advice asked for at our first opening of new goods, which will take place shortly.

Jules Gauvin

183 ST. JOSEPH ST.

Rep. Semi-Ready.

CONNECTICUT RIVER IMPROVEMENT PLAN

PROJECT FOR COMBINED WATER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM AND POWER RESERVOIR

Springfield, Massachusetts — Plans for a combined water transportation system and a power reservoir in connection with the Connecticut River are at present dependent upon what action the United States Congress shall take on the general dam bill, said Ashton E. Hemphill, secretary of the Connecticut Valley Waterways Association in making his report at the annual meeting of the organization.

Ever since the development of hydro-electric power and high-tension electrical transmission reached a commercial stage their possibilities as applied to the Connecticut River north of Hartford, Connecticut, along with navigation, have been recognized. Replacement of the present dam at Windsor Locks, Connecticut, a dozen miles below this city, with a larger, modern structure, would not only deepen the river north of Holyoke sufficiently for barge navigation, but also would provide a head adequate to supply the hydro-electric needs of a large portion of the 400,000 inhabitants directly affected.

The benefits that would accrue from cheaper electricity, both for domestic and industrial uses, not only to Springfield, a growing city of 120,000 inhabitants, but to the surrounding towns whose interests are identified with it, would be difficult to overestimate. The present sole source of supply is a local concern relying partly on a steam-generating plant and partly upon a hydro-electric installation using the falls of the Chicopee River, a tributary of the Connecticut. Of late this concern has purchased a part of its current from a hydro-electric company which makes use of Connecticut River power at Turner Falls, 40 miles to the north. During the war period the price of domestic current here has been materially increased.

The electrical development mentioned, however is considered subordinate in importance to that of navigation for a clear waterway from Long Island Sound would be of inestimable advantage to cities of Holyoke and Springfield that now depend solely upon rail transportation for their supplies of raw materials as well as the shipping of their finished products. The saving in transportation charges of coal alone should be a factor of tremendous value.

Congressman Allen T. Treadway of Massachusetts in a recent appeal to the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives for the inclusion of initial appropriation for Connecticut River improvement pointed out that "conditions are now so acute that the patience so long exhibited by the people of the valley has ceased to be a virtue." Either construction of the dam by private interests or by the government with lease of power created, would be acceptable he said. The benefits would be felt far beyond the region directly affected.

GENERALS GET RICH REWARDS.

So many reports of friction between Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and the British Government, and particularly with regard to Lloyd George, have reached this country that there must be some foundation for them. The official denial that Marshal Haig was not asked to come to London at the time of Marshal Foch's visit was followed by what appeared to be a circumstantial story of a procession arranged in which Sir Douglas was to figure in an inconspicuous place, th arrangement being vetoed at the last moment by King George. Sir Douglas being a soldier, will not make any statement on the matter, and if there is to be a dispute between him and the Prime Minister in public it will only be after he retires from active service.

It is expected that one of the first duties of the next Parliament will be to pass a vote of thanks to Marshal Haig and vote him a large sum of money. Then will follow, no doubt, his elvation to the peerage should he be willing to accept this honor. Parliament in the matter of the money grant is likely to deal more liberally with Sir Douglas than with any of the great British generals who have received monetary rewards, because his task has been far greater than that of any of them. Critical as were the battles won by Wellington, Marlborough, Kitchener, Roberts and Wolseley, if they were combined in one action they would not be comparable to the tremendous engagements that have been fought by the British armies in the past four years, first under Sir John French and later under Sir Douglas Haig. For his share in the campaign Sir John was elevated to the peerage. If Sir Douglas Haig desires to be made a duke, there is not the slightest doubt that he can have his wish. If it is contended that there are plenty of dukes now, then the answer must be that one of them be suppressed to make way for Haig.

No country has been more generous in its rewards to its outstanding military leaders than Great Britain. It does not content itself with presenting them with votes of thanks and illuminated addresses. Titles are invariably granted, and since many great soldiers have been poor men, there is also sufficient money voted to maintain the knighthood or peerage that, is conferred. John Churchill was made Duke of Marlborough and Blenheim in memory of that "famous victory" and his brilliant campaigns in the Low Countries. Sir Arthur Wellesley became the Duke of Wellington and was voted a huge sum of money to support his state. When Lord Roberts came back after relieving Kimberley and thus bringing the end of the South African war within view he was raised to an earldom and Parliament voted him $500,000. For his Kandahar campaign, in 1878, he was created K.C.B., G.C.B., and a baronet. In 1892, in recognition of his services as commander-in-chief in India, he was made Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, and three years later became a field marshal.

After his success at Khartoum Kitchener was made a baron, and a viscount after the South African War. In 1914 he became an earl. When he received his first title it was accompanied by a grant of $150,000, and for winding up the Boer War he was presented with $250,000. Garnet Joseph Wolseley, who was a shrewd, pushing politician as well as a successful general, was made a viscount in 1883 and received two grants of money, $125,000 and $150,000. His successful campaigns wer the Red River, shantee, Egypt and the ineffectual relief of "Chinese" Gordon, who was murdered dby a native at Khartoum. Viscount Wolseley was a generol of great personal bravery—although this may be taken for granted in the case of all men who rise to eminence in the army—and unusually popular with all ranks in the army. His exploits, thoug they seem insignificant today, were important enough, and Canadians may be pardoned for believing that if Wolseley had only the quelling of the Riel Rebellion to his credit h richly earned all his rewards and decorations.

Generous as Britain is to her leading generals, the New York Times is of the opinion that she has not treated those who just missed the first rank as well as they deserved. For instance, Sir Harry Prendergast, who fought all his life on the Indian frontier, was only thanked by her Majesty and the Government of India. Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, who began to fight for Britain in the Crimea, won the Victoria Cross and served with distinction in half a dozen wars in Africa, besides being Sirdar of Egypt for two years, was never made a Parliamentary hero and beneficiary, though he is one of the grand old men of the British army. Gen. Sir Alfred Gaselee is a veteran of many campaigns, commanded the British force in the Boxer expedition, and has innumerable medals and clasps, but failed to achieve the big thing which apparently is necessary before Parliament makes a handsome money grant. These sturdy old soldiers have found their reward in the affection and respect with which they are regarded in the army, and if at times they have felt slighted, they probably console themselved with the reflection that Nelson entertained similar feelings.

SAVED THE VICEROY.

Elephant Pensioned by Britian For The Deed.

Great Britain's enormous pension list has just been relieved of the payment of an annuity of $500 through the death at Relhi of a magnificent elephant of the name of Timouh. He was the elephant who bore Lord Hardinge, when Viceroy of India, and his wife, the late Lady Hardinge, on the memorable day, now eight or nine years, when an attempt was made on their lives by means of a bomb.

The Viceroy and his wife were making their official entry into the ancent capital of the Moguls, and now the metropolis of the Indian empire through the densely crowded streets in a gorgeous procession, in which some 200 elephants, each bearing British or native dignitares, took part. The perpetrators of the outrage had evidently assumed that when the bomb, which was thrown from the balcony or parapet of one of the houses along the route, hit its mark the viceregal elephant, terrified by the explosion and undoubtedly injured thereby, would be seized with panic, would communicatae it to the other elephants, and that there would be a wholesale destruction of British officialdom, which was wished for, and of native life which was a matter of total indifference to the assasins.

The bomb burst on the back of the viceregal howdah, blowing to fragments the two native attendants standing like footmen at the back of Lord and Lady Hardinge, the severed foot of one of them falling over the shoulder of Lady Hardinge on her lap. The viceroy was badly wounded in the back, an after exclaiming, as if in surprise, "A bomb! How unkind of them!" became unconscious from shock, loss of blood and muscular lacerations of an extremely painful character. Lady Hardinge, uninjured, retained her presence of mind, and while supporting her husband, directed the means to lower him from the badly wrecked howdah.

In the midst of all this, with the shouting and the turmoil caused by the outrage, the elephant, drenched with the blood of the two native victims and of the viceroy, and also with his own blood, for his flanks and his back had been cut in every direction by splinters of the bomb, stood perfectly still, except that he swung his trunk to and fro, as if in pain, and then raised it gently toward the howdah, as if to encourage Lady Hardinge and to tell her that she could rely on him. That is, at any rate, how Lady Hardinge and those nearby interpreted the action of the elephant, who shared with her the honors of the day.

None of the injuries sustained by the elephant was mortal. His wounds in coure of time were entirely healed, and relieved of all further work, a pension of $500 a year was granted to him by the Government for the remainder of his life, his own mahout and an assistant being assigned to devote their entire time to caring for him. It is needless to add that Timouh became a great pet of Lady Hardinge, who realized that both she and her husband undoubtedly owed the preservation of their lives to the huge beast's intelligence, courage and presence of mind.

Lady Hardinge, although unwounded, never recovered from the shock, and returning home to England very ill, died there, nursed to the last by Queen Alexandra, who was devoted to her, and while Lord Hardinge was still at his post in India. On his return from the east two years ago he placed his services at the disposal of the Crown for the remainder of the war, and he was reappointed to his old-time post of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held before becoming viceroy. He has lost his eldest son at the front in France in the Great War, and has still a boy left and a daughter, the latter rejoicing in the Christian name of Diamond.

A "GOLDEN" PIPPEN.

Sir Robert Borden had a practical illustration since his arrival in London of the cost of living. On Regent Street some fine apples in a fruit store attracted his attention and appetite. But when he found they were selling for $1 a pound he decided to leave his appetite for this luscious fruit unsatisfied until he visited Grand Pre on his return. This price, of course, was abnormal, but apples of the poorest quality cannot be purchased for less than 25 cents per pound Eggs enter largely into the living of every person and are a fair [illegible] of the cost of living. For the past two weeks eggs have been [illegible] per dozen.

An attempt is being made to fix the price at $1.52 per dozen, but with little success. Meat does not show such an enormous increase in cost as compared with Canadian prices, being about 50 per cent. higher without regard to quality. Bacon sold in London could not be retailed here. Practically all the hog but the tail, feet and snout is made into bacon by salting it to a degree that the unfortunate householder is paying an exorbitant price for a very inferior article. Potatoes for the past two weeks have not been obtainable in more than four-pound lots, and cost about $2.50 per bushel. A greater and cheaper supply is promised. It is estimated that the purchasing value of a pound is only seven shillings compared to pre-war prices

AVAILABLE OIL SUPPLY REDUCED

Washington, District of Columbia —Forty per cent of the total known oil supply in the United States, exclusive of oil shale deposits in three states, has been exhausted, according to estimates transmitted by Franklyn K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, to the Senate Commerce Committee, in compliance with a resolution presented by Senator Ramsdell of Louisiana and recently made public by the committee.

Up to last Jan. 1, Mr. Lane said, a total of 4,598,000,000 barrels had been produced, while the known available oil resources, not counting the shale deposits, in the ground and in field storage were estimated at 6,740,000,000 barrels. Distillation of shale deposits in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, however, would produce 70,000,000,000 barrels of oil, the Secretary said.

In response to the same resolution Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, informed the committee that 4,000,000 barrels of fuel oil would be required by the navy for 1919, while 31,209,000 barrels would be needed by the shipping board. Most of the oil for the Navy Department, he said comes from the mid-continent field in Kansas, Oklahoma and Northern Texas."

Ages before poison gas was used in warfare, a tiny British beetle, known as the brachinus crepitans, used a similar device to confound its enemies. When pursued by bigger beetles this little creature ejects a peculiar fluid which, on coming in contact with the atmosphere, burst into a pale blue-green flame, following a kind of smoke, intensely irritating and poisonous. The common name of this poison, gas-emitting insect is the bambardier beetle and it is plentiful about Gravesend, England.

More than 75 per cent of the adult population in the Province of Quebec are in favor of Beer

If you are Interested in True Temperance, Read This

Drink control has worked marvels in Great Britain

Lord d'Abernon, Chairman of the British Liquor Control Board, believes Prohibition impossible; but says very effective scheme has limited alcohol till harmless

London, July 30th, 1918.—Prohibition has not been the British solution (of the drink problem), although Lord d'Abernon will not say that it may not be that of the American problem.

Among the conclusions which may be tentatively adopted is this, that the quantity of liquid which a man consumes is probably less important than its strength and the time of its administration.

"The art of brewing light beers in this country has immensely improved owing to the shortage of material and consequent compulsory economy. Anyone who compares British light beers of to-day with those of four years ago must note a great improvement in taste and quality. Many brewers have told me that they did not previously consider it a possibility to produce so palatable an article at the gravity now current.

"A second important conclusion from consideration of the evidence is that alcohol taken at suitable times, with suitable intervals between, loses much of its harmfulness. By suitable times, I mean with meals and never on an empty stomach.

"To-day I do not believe that alcohol decreases efficiency to one-tenth the extent alleged in the white paper of 1915. In the recent very spirited and often critical debates in the House of Commons with regard to war effort, no mention was made at any time, by any speaker, of any effect of alcohol whatever. ***The Military Authorities state that drunkenness has ceased to be a military problem."***

"Would not the situation have been different," I asked, "if you had gone in at once for total prohibition?"

"I doubt it," he answered. "The measures which we have adopted proved to be efficient; in my judgment and in that of the majority of Englishmen they have been more effective than total prohibition could have been. When I say this, I am by no means indicating a belief that this argument would apply to the United States. Each country needs measures adapted to its special requirements. Here, by means of the measures we have adopted, we have attained an improvement so rapid and so marked that it has no parallel in the history of the world.

"Why adopt a more violent expedient which might produce a less good result?

"Furthermore, the improvement effected here has not been accompanied by any increase in the consumption of habit-forming narcotic drugs, a result which has occurred elsewhere.

"Personally I should view with no alarm an increase in the amount of beer available for sale and sold, provided the conditions under which it was sold and its quality remained satisfactory.

"Convictions for drunkenness," Lord D'Abernon continued, "are now thirteen per cent of the number registered in 1913, and this is by far a greater decrease than the absence of men in the armies accounts for. While the fall in the records of drunkenness among men may be explained, perhaps, in part by enlistment, the decrease in recorded drunkenness among women is almost as great as among men, and here general war time conditions have been such that a great increase of drunkenness might almost reasonably have been expected had the scheme failed in any of its details."

If you are in favor of Beer, and do not want the sale of Beer to be stopped after May 1st, wire or write the Prime Minister at Ottawa and Quebec.

"Let us all be Canadians"

Quebec Brewers Association
55 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

21

UNDERWRITERS SALE

of SHIP SUPPLIES and FITTINGS

Salved from Cunard Passenger SS. "ASCANIA" on March 26, 1919.

The following goods will be sold at auction at Bissett's Stores, Halifax, N.S., commencing at 10 a.m. and continuing day by day until all finally disposed of:

Stateroom, music room and other cabinets, electric fans, side lights, masthead and other lights, and lanterns, stateroom and other lamps, electric lamps and fittings of all kinds. Patent logs and log lines, deep sea leads and lines, saloon revolving chairs, social hall library and lounge chairs of all description, settees, chairs, seats and cushions, both leather and plush. Dining room tables, card tables, smoking room tables, lounge tables of all description. Galley outfit, consisting of copper pots, pans boilers of all description, spring beds, bedsteads, mattresses, pillows, sheets, blankets, tablecloths, compasses, oils and paint, water kegs, buckets, electric heaters, flags, carpets, rugs, tarpaulins, canvas, wire falls, blocks, ropes, hawsers, silverware, lifebuoys, clocks, and other sundry ship's stores, fittings, etc., as supplied to a first-class Cunard Passenger Steamer. Also

143 Life rafts.

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The following goods, salved from the following Steamers, will be sold at the Furness Stores.

Ex. SS. "City of Vienna"

Compasses, lanterns, ship's telegraph stand, rope, hawsers, wires, lifeboat, etc.

Ex SS. "Afghan Prince"

Copper pipe, hose, compasses, tarpaulins, awnings, lamps, logs, telegraph stand, etc.

Also at Fauquier & Porter's Stores:

Salved ex SS. "Letitia"

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ENGINES

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DYNAMOS

Siemens Bros, Dynamos Works, Ltd., Londona nd Stafford.

Type 300-25 h.-p., direct current No. 23136; K. W. 52; amperes 0-520; Rev. 310-300; Volts 100; Field compound.

All the articles named are sold for the benefit of the Owners, Underwriters and all concerned.

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We are showing most attractive and pleasing designs in these handsomely striped SHIRTS—in coat style, with laundered or soft double cuffs.

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SHIPPING NEWS

SHIPS SHOULD BE PRIVATELY OWNED

J. H. ROSSITER EXPRESSES BELIEF IN ROSY FUTURE FOR AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

New York, March 6—John R. Rosedter, director of operations, of the United States Shipping Board, expressed yesterday a belief in a rosy future for the American merchant marine, but declared government operation would be impracticable. He also decried government operation of railroads. Mr. Rossiter denies the assertions that the high scale of seamen's wages fixed at a minimum by American laws would preclude success in European competition. He said the cost of shipbuilding was a greater difficulty, but that with proper guidance an American merchant marine could become an industrial possibility.

This view, expressed yesterday at a luncheon of the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the McAlpin Hotel, was taken by many as the first definite official expression since the end of hostilities has made the manipulation of merchant ships and operation of railroads crying commercial problems. Mr. Rossiter, a practical manufacturer and shipper before the war, has been conducting the operating end of the Shipping Board activities from his Washington headquarters. He gave his views to the seveal hundred manufacturers and exporters present without apparent hesitancy.

"I believe it to be impractical and prejudicial so far as concerns the railways," he said of government ownership. "As to ships—utterly impossible, absolutely destructive to our aspiration. In unscrambling the railway I trust it will be arranged so that we will have at least two competitive lines to all the principal ports of export and import, and as to ships, that it will be arranged by a sort of franchise system that lines will be encouraged and supported if necessary by the government in consideration of regular sailings announced a year in advance and that the government maintain a control as to maximum rates."

Mr. Rosseter said the merchant marine problem was "the most important and probably the least understood" of problems. He said haste in building the war time merchant marine had resulted in some poor ships and poor yards, but that many ships and yards had been built equal to the best foreign ones. He said there had been no cancellations in orders for new ships but a few suspensions.

"We can build and can operate with successful competition with foreign nations," he said. "That does not mean as we are now going, but the way is open. The question of high wages loses much of its importance in the light of overhead cost. In many cases the overhead is fifty percent of the labor and material costs combined. I am not opposing high wages, but I am demanding good work," he said in reference to "soldiering" of shipbuilders on war work which he said must now stop. He said the "cost plus" system was responsible for some of the war time inefficiency in building.

"As long as the high cost goes on the government will have to absorb a good deal of the difference between foreign competition and this will not be acceptable to the majority of the American people," he said of the government subsidy theory. He quoted figures showing that production excess greatly exceeded seamen's labor excess. He said the Board was utterly unable to take care of the demands for ship's and that conditions now were worse than in October, but that he expected an improvement in April. He explained that the navy and the European war relief work was still taking much tonnage. He estimated that one million tons of cargo space must be deferred for the present. Mr. Rosseter also advocated railroad and merchant marine co-operation so that through bills of lading might be drawn from inland American cities to foreign ports.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION

The Canadian National Exhibition has turned in to the city of Toronto the sum of $90,597.74, the largest amount added to the city's revenue from this source in the history of the exhibition. The directors plan for even greater expansion in the future, and before next August hope to have erected a great arena for the judging of live stock, which is one of the most important features of the fair. Another possibility within the immediate future is the erection of a magnificent British building, which will be reserved exclusively for the display of goods manufactured in the British Isles.

LINSEED COMPOUND
is a reliable old English Home remedy for
COUGHS, COLDS,
Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Lung & Throat Troubles.

GERMANS WILL NOT YIELD THEIR SHIPS

UNANIMOUSLY AGREED, IT IS UNDERSTOOD THEY WILL NOT SUBMIT TO COERCION

Amsterdam, Holland, March 7 — German and Prussian ministers held an urgent consultation with members of the armistice commission and representatives of the German shipping interests, in consequence of a telegraphic demand from Marshal Foch for immediate delivery of the German mercantile fleet, irrospective of the food supplies question. The armistice commission afterwards left for Spa. Subsequently at a meeting of the German Cabinet, attended by the party leaders and delegates of shipowners, it was agreed unanimously, it is understood that Germany could not "submit to coercion" from the entente powers, either in the armistice negotiations or in the peace pourparlers proper, according to a Zurich dispatch to Le Journal.

The German Government declares that it will decline all responsibility for consequences if "the entente tries to speculate on German patience." Demands regarding the requisition of shipping are held to be absolutely inacceptable because, it is said, they would definitely "paralyze the country's economic future."

Germany will also oppose the dismissal of German crews from requisitioned ships. It is pointed out that this would throw 42,000 seamen out of employment.

A press campaign had already been started against the armistice and the preliminary peace conditions.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

Mauretania Inaugurates New York-Southampton Service of Cunard Line.

When the SS. "Mauretania" leaves New York on her next sailing March 12, 1919, she will inaugurate the New York Southampton Service of the Cunard Line being the first of the Company's vessels to use the channel port instead of the historic town of Liverpool, the British Home Port of the Cunard Line Service since 1840.

This change of ports makes the Cunard Line a more direct route not only to London, but also to the Continent than in the past.

The big passenger express steamers of the Line such as the Aquitania, Maurtania and other tourist favorites will stop at Cherbourg on their way to Southampton when conditions become more normal.

This new routing was announced recently by Sir Alfred Booth Bart, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Cunard Steamship Company Limited, who authorized the statement that the Cunard Line intended to take the place of the German lines in providing a passenger service of the highest class between New York and the Channel Ports.

The Liverpool service will be maintained with vessels of large cargo and passenger accommodation like the Caronia and Carmania.

OCEAN SAILINGS.

Compiled for The Chronicle by F. S. Stocking, General Steamship Agent, 32 St. Louis street.

Subject to Change.

March Steamers.	From	To
13—Cassandra. .	St. John...	Glasgow
15—Chicago . . .	New York..	Bordeaux
" —Megantic . .	Portland...	Liverpool
18—Grampian . .	St. John...	Liverpool
19—Adriatic . . .	New York..	Liverpool
22—Minnedosa. .	St. John...	Liverpool
24—Cretic	New York..	Liverpool
25—Pannonia . .	New York..	London
26—Corsican. . .	St. John...	Liverpool
28—Tunisan. . . .	St. John...	Liverpool
" —Prinses Juliana...	Boston..	Liverpool
29—Aquitania . .	New York..	Liverpool
" —Baltic	New York..	Liverpool
" —Metagama . .	St. John...	Liverpool
" —Olympic	New York..	Southampton

Apl.	Steamer	From	To
1—La Touraine...	New York..	Havre
5—Lapland . . .	New York..	Liverpool
8—Rochambeau..	New York..	Havre
" —Orduna	New York..	Liverpool
9—La Lorraine...	New York..	Havre
" —Scotian . . .	St. John...	Liverpool
10—Melita	St. John...	Liverpool
12—Lapland . . .	New York..	Liverpool
15—La Savoie . .	New York..	Havre
" —Saturnia . . .	St. John...	Glasgow
16—Niagara . . .	New York..	Bordeaux
" —Scandinavian..	St. John ..	Liverpool
22—Minnedosa . .	St. John...	Liverpool
26—Grampian . .	St. John...	Liverpool

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC.

Standard Time 75th. Meridian.

March		A.M.	P.M.
Friday	7	9.17	9.52
Saturday	8	10.10	10.53
Sunday	9	11.14	.....

Moon's Phases.

First quarter on Saturday, March 8, at 10.14 p.m.
Full moon on Saturday, March 16, at 10.41 a.m.



LOST.

LOST.—On St. Joseph St., or at the 5-10-15c store, a roll containing $100 in bills of $5 and $10, also a cheque for the sum of $11.50. Liberal reward will be given on telephoning No. 2382, or returning to Mme. A. Blais, 271 St. Cyrille St., Quebec. mar6x3

WANTED.

WANTED.—A young girl speaking both languages to serve at the counter. Apply to Marceau & Co., 155 St. Joseph Street. mar8x3

WANTED—Two bell boys speaking French and English. Apply St. Rochs Hotel. March 7x3.

WANTED.—House containing 8 or 9 rooms all modern conveniences. Vicinity of Grande Allee or Maple Avenue preferred. Apply by letter to "S" care Chronicle. mar7x6

WANTED.—By young couple, centrally located, bright furnished sitting room and bed room, immediate occupation. Reply W. S. C., Chronicle Office. mar6x3

WANTED.—A bright young girl for office work, must speak French and English, and have a good handwriting. Apply The John Ritchie Co., Limited mar6x3

WANTED — An assistant electrician. Good chance for advancement. Apply Chief Steward Chateau. March4tf.

MALE HELP WANTED.

SONG WRITERS: Submit your best song poems now for free examination and advice. Valuable booklet explaining our original methods for composing music, copyrighting and facilitating free publication sent free. Knickerbocker Studios, 500 Gaiety Bldg., New York.

Peace work at war pay guaranteed for three years. Knit urgently needed socks for us on the fast, simple Auto-Knitter. Full particulars today. 3c. stamp. Auto Knitter Co. Dept. 470C, 607 College S.t, Toronto. Jan. 14xtu,th,sat to 12 Apl.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF GREAT WAR 400 official Canadian British photographs, 16 color plates, Author Professor (Major) Wallace, Toronto University, three years overseas. Send for our sample and convince yourself that ours is superior. Write today to Canadian War Publishers, 182 Spadina, Toronto. dec.13x24

TO LET.

TO LET.—Haldimand Apartments. —Two apartments, furnished, heated, lighted, and gas stove supplied. Apply 11 Haldimand, near St. Louis Hotel. 'Phone 7289-7290. Immediate possession. mch.8x2.

TO RENT—Furnished heated flat on Cartier Ave., also several well furnished rooms on St. Foye Road near Maple Avenue. Apply to Room 36 Lindsay Building, phone 1043 or 6133. mar 8x1w

OFFICES TO RENT

To rent in the Lindsay building for immediate possession or for May 1st, several spacious offices with all recent improvements viz: Electric light, gas, hot and cold water in each office, hardwood floor, service of two elevators, one passengers and one merchandise, also services of a janitor. Private entrance for offices.

These offices are all well lighted and aired, and may be rented by suit or separately. For further information, apply or telephone to: C. W. LINDSAY, Limited, 201-203 St. John St., Quebec., Tel 1389 feb.27x1m.

HOUSE TO LET

The Three Story Stone House, Nos. 52, 54 and 56 Henderson Street, with yard in rear. In immediate vicinity of Canadian Pacific Station and Freight Sheds. Suitable for Warehouse purposes. For further information, apply to Amos J. Colston, 132 St. Peter Street, City feb.26xtf

TO LET—House at No. 8 Haldimand, 13 rooms, 2 bath rooms, hot water on each floor. Apply to Roy & Baillargeon, Notaries, 126 St. Peter street. Phone 1390. jan. 13xtf

HOUSE TO LET. New house on the St. Louis Road opposite Spencer Grange. Two minutes walk from car line, containing 9 rooms bath room pantry, Daisy furnace, electric light, open fire place, hardwood floors large attic and cellar, fine shade trees. Apply to 18 Drolet St. mar3x1w

FURNISHED ROOMS.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR MEN, Hotel Metropole, 16 Palace Hill (supervised by Salvation Army Officers) all conveniences, centrally located; rates from $1.75 per week. Special arrangements for Service Men. Telephone 869. F.27xtf

FURNISHED ROOMS — Large sunny and comfortably heated; continuous hot water in bath rooms; location advantageous; good service. Well patronized. Tel. 5353. W. S. Richardson, 138 St. Anne St., Quebec. nov.22xtf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The House at 84 Lacevrotiere, 12 rooms, hot water on each floor with bath room, new furnace, large garage and shed. Apply to Roy & Baillargeon, Notaries, 126 St. Peter street. Phone 1390. jan. 13xtf

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE!—That nicely situated Property of Mrs. C. A. Wilson at St. Petronile, Island of Orleans, consisting of two houses, modern conveniences, good grounds, (10 minutes walk from ferry), close proximity to churches, and beautiful view of Quebec. For further particulars, apply to F. G. Wilson, Box 262 Woodstock, Ont. mar 8x6

FIREWOOD Red Birch and Maple, sawn, split, deld. 10-inch cord, $3.50; 12-inch, $4.00; 15-inch, $5.00. Silver Birch, Ash and soft woods mixed, 10-inch cord $3.40. Fine split kindling, 10-12 in. cord, $3.25. All dry. Carefully measured. Stadacona Box Co., Reg., 164 Grant Street. Phone 4382. oct. 8x6m

FOR SALE—Electrical fixtures 3-light Electrolier, two lights, hall light, wall bracket, electrical vibrator, for sale, also other household articles. Apply 120 1-2 Richelieu street. feb.11xtf

FOR SALE—Residence No. 25 Mont Carmel street; built of white brick; four floors and basement; containing fifteen rooms in all; hot water heating and electric light; splendidly located in one of the best residential parts of the city; an exceptional opportunity to secure a home at a reasonable price. Apply to The Royal Trust Company, 53 St. Paul street, Quebec. nov. 7xtf.

PERSONAL.

STRICTLY PRIVATE CLUB, MARRY MANY RICH—Free to ladies. Inclosed stamped address envelope, C. Isherwood, Isherwood P. O., Ont. Feb. 3x3m

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED? Best Matrimonial paper published, FREE for stamp. Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio. Feb.18x1m.

If you wish a pretty and wealthy wife, write me. A loose stamp and addressed envelope for reply. Lillian Sproul, Sta. H., Cleveland, O. feb.17x2m.

MARRY IF YOU ARE LONELY —For speedy marriage try my club, best, largest in the country, established 12 years; thousands wealthy wishing early marriage; all dealings confidential; description free. The Old Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, 732 Madison, Oakland, Calif. Jan. 28x1m

LADIES— When delayed or irregular, use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Not sold at drug stores. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. dec. 28x1a.w. satx10.

City of Quebec,
District of Quebec.

CITY OF QUEBEC
CITY HALL

BY-LAW No. 444a.

Concerning Good Order.

(Drawn up in the French Language).

At a meeting of the City Council of the City of Quebec, held on Friday, the 28th of February, (1919), the following By-Law was read for the first time:

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

1. All retailers of aerated waters, soft-drinks, temperance beers, light wines,—by the glass,—having windows facing on the street, shall keep the panes of glass of said windows clear of all obstruction, so as nothing shall prevent seeing the inside from the outside of said building;

2. All infractions to the present by-law shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding forty dollars and in default of payment, to an imprisonment not exceeding two months;

3. The Chief of Police shall have made, from time to time, by men of the Police force, visits and inspections of places that fall under the authority of the present by-law, and oblige them to report faithfully, without delay, at the Recorder's Court, of any infraction to the dispositions of the present by-law.

Public Notice.

is hereby given that in conformity with the dispositions of the law, the above By-law shall be read a second time for adoption, on Friday, the 14th day of March, 1919.

By order,
H. J. J. B. CHOUINARD,
City Clerk.

CUNARD
ANCHOR
ANCHOR-DONALDSON

Regular Passenger Services to all British Ports

CUNARD LINE

From To SOUTHAMPTON:
New York: MAURETANIA March 12
TO LIVERPOOL
New York: Caronia. . . . .March 10
New York: Saxonia. . . . March 18th
New York: Carmania. . . . .March 24
New York: Orduna . . . . March 25
New York: AQUITANIA . . . April 5

ANCHOR-DONALDSON
TO GLASGOW
St. John, N.B.: Ca . . . March 13

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D.24xtu,th,st.toD.31

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Financial and Commercial News

CLOSING LETTERS BY THE CANADIAN PRESS

(By Canadian Press)

New York, N. Y., March 7—On a volume of business exceeding any session of the year to date, the Stock Market today resumed its advance in almost every quarter of the list, prices in the main holding at or near the best, despite extensive realizing for profits.

Brokers reported heavy buying for both accounts, but short covering probably was the more important factor, latest advices respecting railroad and industrial conditions causing demoralization in the ranks of the bears.

As yet there appears to be no warrant for reports that a banking syndicate is contemplated to finance the pressing demands of the railroads but that group reflected wider and more substantial inquiry than at any recent time.

Steels, equipments and the varied list of "peace" industrials gathered further momentum from Chairman Gary's prophesy of "large trade prosperity" and shipping rallied from their recent lethargy, rising buoyantly in the later deadings.

United States Steel made a new high for the current movement, forfeiting a fraction of its extreme advance of 1 3-8; related shares notably Republic Iron, Crucible and Lackawanna Steel, Baldwin Locomotive and Pullman gained 2 to 4 1-2, Distilling, tobacco, leather and paper issues trailed along, but motors and oils were comparatively backward.

The only stock to manifest relative heaviness was Kelly-Springfield Tire, which made an extreme decline of 4 3-4 points in connection with the proposed new stock issue.

Sales amounted to 1,025,000 shares.

Bonds were strong, Liberty first 4 1-4's and local traction scoring substantial gains and foreign issues also rose, but the turnover was moderate. Total sales, par value, aggregated $9,750,000.

Old United States bonds, were unchanged on call.

NEW YORK MARKET.

(Bruneau & Dupuis)

Allis-Chl'rs. . 35	35¼	34½	35	
Am Beet Sug. 74⅛	..	..	74⅝	
Am Can Co.. 46⅞	47½	46⅞	47⅛	
Am Car Fdy.. 92⅞	93⅛	92	92¼	
Am Woolen . 63⅛	63¼	63	63¼	
Am Loco 67	68	67	67⅝	
Am S. & R... 68¾	69⅜	68¾	69¼	
Am Sug Ref..118¾	118&	118¼	118½	
A T & T.....105½	..	..	105½	
Ana Mining . 60⅝	61	60⅜	61	
A T & S Fe... 92⅝	..	..	92⅜	
Bld'wn Loco. 80½	83⅝	81⅜	83⅛	
Balt & Ohio.. 47¼	..	..	47⅞	
B R T 23½	..	..	23½	
C P R 161½	163½	161½	162	
Cent Leather. 68⅞	69	68	68	
Ches & Ohio. 58¼	..	..	58⅝	
C M & St P.. 36⅞	36½	35¾	36½	
Butte 19	..	..	19	
Chile Cop Co. 18⅛	18⅞	18¾	18⅜	
Colo F & I... 39	..	..	40½	
Con Gas 95⅛	..	..	95⅜	
Corn P'dcts . 48¼	48¾	48⅛	48¼	
Crucible Stl . 62⅛	63⅝	62⅛	63½	
Distillers 61	61⅜	60¼	61	
Erie 16¾	..	..	16¾	
do 1st pfd.. 29½	..	..	29½	
Gen Motors .156¾	157⅜	155½	156	
Gt Nor pfd... 93	..	..	94½	
G N Ore stfs. 39½	39⅞	39½	39¾	
Hide pfd 99¾	100½	98¾	99⅞	
Ins Cop 45⅝	46	45⅛	46⅝	
In M Marine. 24½	25	23¾	25	
do pfd 103½	106⅞	103⅜	106⅝	
Kenn Cop Co. 30⅜	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	
Lehigh Val .. 55⅛	55¼	55	55⅛	
Lou & Nash..115	..	..	115	
Maxwell 36	36⅝	36	36½	
Mex Petrol'm.184½	185⅝	183¼	183⅜	
Midvale 43	..	..	43¼	
Missouri Pac. 24¾	24¾	24½	24½	
Nevada Cons. 16⅜	16½	16⅜	16¼	
N Y Central. 74	..	..	74⅜	
NY NH & H. 29⅝	31⅞	29⅜	31¼	
Norf & West.104½	..	..	104½	
North Pac .. 93¼	93½	93	93¼	
Penna 44⅝	44¾	44½	44½	
O Cities Gas. 36⅝	38	36¾	37⅞	
Russian bonds 6½ 66½	..	..	66½	
Press Stl Car. 67	..	..	67⅞	
Ry Stl Spring. 76	76⅝	75¾	76	
Royal Dutch. 94¾	95	93	93	
Reading 83¼	84⅛	83	83¼	
Rep I & S.... 77	..	..	79¼	
South Pac ...102	102⅝	101⅝	101¾	
South Ry 28⅜	29½	28⅜	29¼	
Studebaker .. 60⅝	60¾	60	60	
Tex Co. x-d..193¼	193¼	192⅛	192½	
Union Pac xd.129¾	130⅝	129½	130⅛	
US I Alcohol.118	120¼	117⅛	119¾	
U S Rubber.. 83¼	83⅞	81⅝	82½	
U S Steel ... 95	95⅝	94½	95½	
Vir Chemical. 54¼	56	53¾	56	
Utah Cop ... 70	71	70	70⅝	
Willis O'land. 27⅝	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	
Westinghouse. 46⅝	45½	45	46	

P. O. Box 212. Tel. 185
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STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
68 ST. PETER STREET, and 6 SAULT-AU-MATELOT STREET
Private Wire Connections:
Meloon & Robin, members Montreal Stock Exchange, and Jenks, Gwynne & Co., members New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

DAILY GOSSIP ON THE LEADING STOCKS

The rally of the Coppers upon announcement of dividend reductions is regarded as significant of a stronger technique and, with resumption of bullish pool operations is taken as meaning that the bull market is under way. Feeling continues that purpurchases on reactions will prove profitable as a rule. The demand for sound issues on recessions is good in the Leather, Tobacco, Equipment, Agricultural, Food and Mexican groups.

* * *

J. P. Morgan & Co. are asked by representative bankers of the country to head a bankers' pool for the purpose of raising $500,000,000 to be loaned to the railroad administration.

* * *

The regular Cuban Cane Sugar quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on preferred is payable April 1st to stock of record March 15th.

* * *

A tentative agreement has been reached betwee nthe Copper Producers and the War Department of the United States under which the former will sell surplus Government copper stocks at market prices, charging only cost of selling.

* * *

The average price of twenty roads yesterday was 83.33 per cent., up .55 per cent.; that of twenty industrials was 85.66 per cent., up 1.4 per cent.

* * *

It is reported from New York that Kelly-Springfield has drawn up a plan for the distribution each quarter of a 3 per cent. stock dividend in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $1 in cash. This plan will necessitate the calling of a special meeting of stock-holders when the common stock capitalization will be increased from $5,029,000 to $10,000,000. This special meeting which is to be held on March 31st will also authorize a decrease in authorized preferred stock from $3,990,300 to $3,900,300, which represents 900 shares already purchased by the company for its special surplus account and duty cancelled.

* * *

The New York Herald says of yesterday's market: "It was evident from the action of the market that stocks sold on the recent decline had gone into strong hands or had been taken out of the Street by bona fide investors."

* * *

The Liverpool cotton market opened steady yesterday morning at 10 to 15 lower but the mid-day market was barely steady; old contracts being 23 to 26 lower and the new 22 to 30 lower.

* * *

"Now when reports are poor, when dividends are being cut and pessimism is prevalent, we believe to be the time to accumulate stocks in anticipation of better times to come."—Ch'sholm & Chapman.

* * *

The February Review of the Federal Reserve Board in the United States finds business conditions good with reports of unemployment throughout the country exaggerated

* * *

Banking interests and representatives of the Railroads are to meet Director-General Hines in Washington on Tuesday next in an effort to formulate some plan to provide funds for the roads.

* * *

Moyse & Holmes consider that International Corporation common, Gaston-Williams, and Willys-Overland common are three stocks which promise eventually to attract attention among those who desire an investment with speculative opportunities.

* * *

As the Wall Street Journal views the present situation there are two main factions from which the market may be expected to take its cue: first, of an extra session of Congress; second, the course of the Railroad Administration in getting advances for the railroads and advances due steel and equipment companies on contracts authorized by that body. Wall Street leaders thus took a constructive view on both points and this undoubtedly accounted for much of the buying in the stock market.

* * *

Clark, Childs & Co. are reported as saying that the buying of stocks on the decline appears to be of excellent character. Railroad men whose opinions are worth much do not share fully in the gloomy expressions of the Press.

* * *

"Frequently the most potent influence behind market movements are ers of price alterations when they not discernible to the casual observfirst get under way, and this appeared to be the case in late dealings yesterday."—New York Times.

CLOSING LETTERS BY THE LOCAL BROKERS

(By Bruneau & Dupuis.)

New York, N. Y. March 7—Trading has been active today and prices strong. The public sentiment of optimism and disposition to buy stocks referred to in our market letter last night is again distinctly in evidence. A good deal of money has been made in the market in specialties in the past month or two and this encourages renewed trials by the same people in other directions. Some new stocks have joined the procession today, like American International Corporation which certainly has very excellent possibilities for the future. There is also strength in International paper, which has certainly done well and has a good outlook. These are merely instances and there are many others in which pools and cliques are becoming active, believing that the level of the market is lowest that a turn for the better is likely to come soon in the industrial activities of the country. All this is very well and is justified, if nothing material goes wrong in Europe and the Peace conference proceeds to a reasonably early and satisfactory conclusion. All of it however is at the mercy of some break-down in the world machinery at a critical time in its operation. Such a mishap does not seem likely and if not we are likely to have a continuation of the strength and activity in the market.

Total Sales Stocks 1,018,500.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)

New York, March 7—The market underwent a test of underlying strength during the current week, and responded in encouraging fashion. This was remarkable in view of the fact that, while news of marketwise importance was of a mixed character, items of an unfavorable nature were in the majority. The steady advance that had been under way for several days up to the close of last week was checked at the outset of the present period, due to the failure of Congress to pass the deficiency bill, which, on account of the railroad revolving fund being included therein, affected sentiment adversely. As a result of this a severe selling movement in the rails at first, causing pronounced weakness in that group, but this pressure was subsequently extended to other departments of the list and prices generally showed a marked decline by mid-week from the recent high level. The efforts of professional interests on the short side of the account, in an endeavor to depress the market, was attributed for the state of affairs, and although successful, to a degree, constructive factors reasserted themselves later in the week and a renewal of the buying movement again set in. The late advancing tendency not alone tended to materially improve prices, but established new high records in a number of issues. The very optimistic views in banking and business circles, and the belief generally shared in of an early reconvening of Congress in extra session, were greatly responsible in bettering sentiment. The action of the market toward the close of the week, and the character of the buying, were such as to reflect confidence as to the future, and the indications are that quoted values will work higher. We believe, however, that the advance will not be without recessions at intervals, and favor purchases at such setbacks for the present rather than on the strong spots.

Sales: Stocks, 1,044,800; Bonds, $8,993,000.

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)

Brompton: 50 at 57¾, 25 at 58, 50 at 58¼.
Asbestos pfd: 80 at 68½
Canada SS. pfd.: 15 at 79.
Cement: 10 at 69, 20 at 69⅛.
Cement pfd: 88 at 100.
Laurenntide Power: 26 at 68½.
Domiion Iron: 5 at 60, 110 at 60½, 25 at 60⅛.
Glass: 35 at 4¼, 5 at 44, 1 at 43.
Canada Car pfd: 10 at 86½.
Canadian Cottons: 65 at 70½.
Montreal Cottons: 75 at 62.
General Electric: 10 at 103¾, 5 at 104, 10 at 104¼.
Quebec Railway Bonds: $1,000 at 61, $4,000 at 60½.
Shawinigan: 25 at 116½, 14 at 116¾, 105 at 116½.
Smelters: 735 at 26½.
Spanish River: 60 at 20¼.
Spanish River pfd: 15 at 80¼, 80 at 80.
Wabasso Cotton: 25 at 67½, 25 at 67¼.
Steel of Canada pfd.: 26 at 94.
Molsons Bank: 10 at 197.
Dominion of Canada War Loans, 5 per cent., due 1926: $1,000 at 98, $2,100 at 97½; due 1931: $700 at 97½; due 1937: $100 at 99¼, $1,000 at 99¾, $100 at 99¼.

SMOKE MACDONALD'S "INDEX"

THE TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET

Toronto, Ont., March 7—Board of Trade quotations today were as follows.

Manitoba wheat, in store Fort William, not including tax, No. 1 Northern $2.24 1-2; No. 2 Northern $2.21 1-2; No. 3, $2.17; No. 4 wheat $2.11 1-2.

Manitoba oats, No. 2 Canada Western 74 5-8; No. 3 Canada Western 67 1-8; Extra No. 1 feed 68 1-8; No. 1 feed 65 1-8; No. 2 feed 61 5-8.

Manitoba Barley, in store Fort William; No. 3 Canada Western 88 5-8; No. 4 Canada Western 83 3-8; reejcted 7 1-8; feed 76 1-8.

American corn, new crop No. 3, $1.55; No. 4 $1.52 prompt shipment track Toronto.

Ontario oats, No. 2 white 58 to 61; No. 3 57 to 60, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat, No. 1 winter $2.14 to $2.22; No. 2 winter $2.11 to $2.18; No. 3 winter $2.07 to $1.15; No. 1 spring $2.09 to $2.17; No. 2 spring $2.06 to $2.14; No. 3 spring $2.02 to $2.10 f.o.b., shipping points, according to freight.

Peas, according to freights outside; No. 2 $1.80 nominal.

Barley, (according to freights outside, malting 81 to 86, nominal.

Buckwheat, (according to freights outside), No. 2 85c nominal.

Rye, (according to freights outside), No. 2 1.35.

Manitoba flour, Government standard $10.75 to $11.00 Toronto.

Ontario flour, Government Standard $9.55 to $9.75 Toronto-Montreal, new bags.

Millfeed, cariots, delivered Montreal,—shorts $42.25; bran $40.25; feed flour, not quoted; middlings, not quoted.

Good feed flour, per bag $3.25 to $3.50.

Hay, bailed, track Toronto car lots, No. 1 $20 to $21 mixed $18 to $19. per ton.

Straw, car lots, $10 to $11.

There is no more effective vermifuge on the market than Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, March 7—Cotton futures closed steady. Closing bids: March, 22.90c. May, old, 21.68c; May, new, 22.40c. July, old, 21.00c; July, new, 21.43c. August, new, 20.50c. October, old, 19.78c; October, new, 19.55c. December, old 19.58c; new, 19.57c. Spot closed steady. Middling uplands, 26.45c.

Liverpool — Cotton, spot quiet. Prices steady. American middling, fair, 17.29d; good middling, 15.96d; middling, 15.33d; low middling, 14.28d; good ordinary, 12.76d; ordinary, 12.23d. The sales of the day were 1,000 bales, including 800 American. Receipts were 1,000 bales. Futures closed irregular and unsettled

Pills That Have Benefitted Thousands.—Known far and near as a sure remedy in the treatment of indigestion and all derangements of the stomach, liver, and kidneys. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have brought relief to thousands when other specifics have failed. Innumerable testimonials can be produced to establish the truth of this assertion. Once tried they will be found superior to all other pills in the treatment of the ailments for which they are prescribed.

OILS.

London, March 7—Calcutta Linseed afloat £43 15s; Linseed oil 58s; Sperm oil, £54; Petroleum, American refined, 1s. 4 1-2d; spirits 1s. 5 1-2d. Turpentine spirits, 100s; French 105s; Spanish 104s; Rosin, American strained, 45s., type "G", 45s.

Savannah, Ga., March 7—Turpentine firm, 46; sales none; receipts none; shipments 44; stock 35,615.

Rosin, nominal; sales none; receipts 138; shipments, none; stock 66,505.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

A MISTAKE IN THE BILL

The late John Morgan Richards was known to fame as the father of John Oliver Hobbes and as the biggest patent medicine advertiser of the past generation. Richards hated doctors, but he was taken down with the grippe during the epidemic of 1889, and a fashionable London specialist pulled him through. "By the way, doctor," he said, "is it true that you physicians have abandoned bleeding?" "Quite true," the doctor agreed, "we haven't done any bleeding for a hundred year." "Surely, then, doctor," he said, "there's a serious mistake in my bill.

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

VICTORY BONDS
Purchased or Sold
These Bonds are free from taxes, including any income tax.
NEUVILLE BELLEAU & CO.
STOCK and BOND BROKERS,
Dominion Bldg., 126 St. Peter Street - Quebec
March5x22.

Canadian Govt. Bonds
quoted by
BARRY & McMANAMY
Stock and Bond Brokers,
18-20 St. James Street, QUEBEC.

	Maturity	Interest Rate	Price
Can. Govt. Notes, N.Y.	1919	5%	99⅝
1st War Loan	1925	5%	97¼
2nd War Loan	1931	5%	97½
3rd War Loan	1937	5%	99¼
1st Victory	1922	5½%	100¼
" "	1927	5½%	102
" "	1937	5½%	105½
2nd Victory	1923	5½%	100⅝
" "	1933	5½%	104½

RESORTS
RESORTS—ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Hotel Dennis,
ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Situated, planned and managed to give comfort and health.
WALTER J. BUZBY

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Eleven stories of real comfort with an environment of distinct refinement without extravagance
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In Times of Peace
In Times of War
Perfect Sight
Is Essential
Failing vision—an enemy to comfort and pleasure — can be nursed into normal condition by glasses that — accurately focused, ground and adjusted—meet the necessary requirements.
To be at war with your eyes is taking a dangerous chance— a condition that need not exist.
Avoid all such folly by wearing glasses that will insure happiness and contentment.
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The largest firm of Cigars, Tobacco and Tobacco Sundries in Canada.
Always in stock full assortment of Products of all the Best Manufacturers.

AUCTION SALE.

In the matter of: CYRILLE FALARDEAU, of Quebec, P.Q., Leather Merchant, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on **THURSDAY, MARCH 20th, 1919 at 10:00 o'clock, a.m.,** will be sold by public auction at the offices of the undersigned, 147 Mountain Hill, Quebec, the assets of this estate, as follows:

A—The rights of the Insolvent on two pieces of land, situated in the parish of St. Roch of Quebec, being corners of St. Valier, Caron and St. Helene streets, and being known now as numbers twelve hundred and eight and twelve hundred and fifty-six (1208 and 1256) of the official plan for the parish of Jacques Cartier of the City of Quebec, containing about eleven thousand feet (11,000) with buildings thereon erected formerly occupied as a tannery with engine and boiler, circumstances and dependencies:

B—Stock of leather, etc	$9,097.01
C—Stock of material to complete the leather	2,813.00
D—Machineries, etc	2,020.00
E—Tools, etc	843.90
F—1 Electric motor (Westinghouse, 40 h-p., 500 v	600.60
G—1 Dynamo and accessories	80.00
H—1 Safe	50.00
I—1 Typewriter	50.00
J—Office fixtures	28.50
K—A lot of Coal	
L—Rolling stock (horse, carriages, etc)	330.50
M—1 Victory Bond	1,000.00
N—1 Gazoline pump, Bowser.	

The sale will be made for each item separately, "en bloc" at so much in the dollar and to the highest bidder for the items A. F. G. H. I. J. K. M. and N.

The purchaser of item A. (the property), will have to deposit in the hands of the Curators an accepted cheque of $1,000.00, immediately after the adjudication of this item, same shall be forfeiteed in favor of the Curators, if he does not comply with the conditions of the sale or refuse to pay the balance.

The inventory and the titles regarding the real estate can be examined at the offices of the undersigned, 147 Mountain Hill, Quebec.

The factory will be opened for the inspection of these items, on **Tuesday and Wednesday, the 18th and 19th of March, 1919,** or before on applying to the undersigned.

Terms of sale: CASH.

LAFAIVRE & GAGNON,
Joint Curators.
Offices: 147 Mountain Hill,
Bosse Bldg., Quebec, P.Q.
M.6,8,1,2,15,18x5

Owing to the fire we had in our premises our establishment will be closed at 1 o'clock on Saturday afternoons until further notice.

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80-90 ST. PAUL STREET, QUEBEC.

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Pocket Pencils

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We will also Repair, Upholster, and Polish your old furniture, to your Satisfaction.

D. S. Rickaby

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer,
Valuator
FUNERAL UNDERTAKER

337 ST. JOHN STREET, QUEBEC.
Telephone 351.

The "Multigraph"
SAVES YOU MONEY.

Prints Letterheads, Envelopes, Office Forms, Etc., saving 50 to 75 p.c.

Ask for illustrated Catalogue.

Jas. T. Harrower
'Phone 3305.
34 DALHOUSIE ST., QUEBEC.

Removal Sale

We remove on First May next to No. 247 ST. JOHN STREET,

SPECIALS THIS WEEK:

Paper Table Napkins, assorted designs; 30 Napkins for.....10c
Paper Doilies, regualr 10c, now 2 packets for 15c
Tally Cards, with cords, now three dozen for 25c
Carter's Ink, Musilage or Photo Paste, for, per bottle 7c
"Venus," "Mikado" or "Transfer" Indelible Pencils, each with metal point protector; regular 15c, now, each ... .10c

T. H O'NEILL
248 St. John St.

FOR YOUR AUCTION SALE
— see —
A. J. MAXHAM & CO.
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AUCTIONEERS and VALUATORS
Office 'phone - - - 7566
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1/2 HALF PRICE SALE 1/2

Odd lines in Womens' Boots

Odd lines in Mens' Boots

Odd lines in Womens' Pumps, Oxfords and Slippers

Commencing

March 1st

WM. JACQUES & SONS,

42 1/2 Fabrique St. - - Tel 427.

Social and Personal

Mr. J. Gibaut, of Ottawa, is in town, visiting relatives.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux arrived in town yesterday.

Miss Rita Houghton has returned home after visiting Mrs. L. Bernier, of Montreal.

The many friends of Mr. Zepherin Roy, will regret to learn that he is seriously ill at the Hotel Dieu Hospital.

Madame Antonio Galipeault entertained at the tea hour yesterday afternoon at her apartments at the Parliament Buildings.

Mr. J. N. Francoeur, M.P.P., entertained a number of ladies and gentlemen to dinner at the Parliament Cafe, on Monday evening.

Mrs. Gustave Grenier, who has been spending a few days in town, the guest of Mrs. Georges Parent, Grande Allee, has returned to Montreal.

Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Honore Mercier left yesterday for Beauceville, where they will spend the week-end, the guests of Dr. Homere Fauteux.

General Pau and the members of the French Mission left Montreal last night for New York, where they will spend a few days before returning to France.

Madame E. E. Cinq-Mars, who has been spending a few days in town, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Turgeon, Scott Street, returned to Cap Sante yesterday.

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, who has been spending a couple of days in Montreal, a guest at the Ritz-Carlton, leaves today for Ottawa, accompanied by Colonel H. Henderson, Cator, A.D.C., and Capt. Fortescue.

Lady Borden, Ottawa, entertained at luncheon Thursday, when her guests included Lady White, Mrs. J. A. Calder, Mde. P. B. Mignault, Mrs. R. F. Green, Mrs H. M. Mowat, Mrs W. C. Kennedy, Mrs. W. B. Gundy, Mrs. Monsaratt, and Miss Leslie, of Toronto.

The Speaker of the Senate, Hon. J. Bolduc, entertained at luncheon Thursday at his residence, when his guests included Sir Thomas White, Hon. Dr. Reid, Sir James Lougheed, Hon. Martin Burrell, Hon. P. E. Blondin, Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. J. A. Calder, Hon. Newton W. Rowell, General S. C. Mewburn, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Hon. A. K Maclean, Hon. G. D. Robertson, Hon. W. B. Willoughy, Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes, Mr. A. E. Fripp, Mr. Arthur F. Sladen, Lord Richard Nevill, and S. Lelievre.

England's Middle Temple Inn has lost no time in bestowing the rare honor of benchership upon the new American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's John Davis. He thus receives at the outset of his mission a distinction which was only accorded to the late Joseph H. Choate toward the end of his exceptionally protracted stay in England and which was granted to Theodore Roosevelt when he visited London after the termination of his presidency. Within the last month James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, and Paul D. Cravath have been elected as Benchers of Gray's Inn, and thus complete the quintette of Americans to whom this tribute has been paid by the English Bar. No one else, not a subject of the British Crown, has ever been appointed to a Benchership of any of the English Inns of Court.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, and attended by Lady Bertha Dawkins, paid an informal visit to the exhibition of Canadian War Memorial Paintings at the Royal Academy, Burlington House, recently. They remained for more than two hours, asking many questions as to the subject of the pictures and the artists who had painted them. Her Majesty was particularly interested in Major Augustus John's big cartoon, "The Canadians Opposite Lens," with its wonderful pageant of war on the Western Front, while Princess Mary closely followed the stories of the many Canadian winners of the Victoria Cross. The Queen expressed her pleasure at the fact that the Canadians had secured such a remarkable collection of historical paintings, which, she felt sure, would be of the deepest interest to future generations. The Royal visitors also spent some time inspecting the plans of the building which it is proposed to erect in Ottawa to house the collection, and Her Majesty purchased a large number of the etchings which are on view.

Lord Granard, who served with considerable distinction in the South African war nineteen years ago, has emerged from the present war with a still higher reputation for gallantry under fire, for kindness and consideration to the men under his command, and for hard work. Indeed, when after Gallipoli, the doctors wanted to invalid him home, he persisted in remaining out in the near east, acting as assistant military secretary to the general in command of the British forces at Salonica. Throughout the greater part of the last four years, Lady Granard has given her great London mansion in Halkin street, a perfect gem of a place in its way, for use as a hospital by wounded officers and soldiers, while her great Parisian house in the Faubourg St. Germain, 73 Rue de Varennes, a gift from her parents, was loaned by her to General Pershing on his first arrivel in Paris, for use as his residence and personal headquarters. When Lady Granard, who is at present in the United States, returns to England next month, it is understood that she will be accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Ogden Mills, who has not been abroad since the commencement of the war.

Arrivals at the Clarendon: John Gennesse, Ottawa; C. Lajuniere, Grondines; W. Warren, Montreal; Lieut. W. Geddes, Toronto; J. H. Haines, Drummondville; J. P. Ledoux, Ptr., Sherbrooke; A. M. Knox, Ottawa; J. W. Proulx, Hugh S. Leversedge, Louis Warren, F. O. Trudel, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bernier, Amos.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Stops Irritation; Soothes and Heals. You can get restful sleep after the first application. Price 60 cents.

WOLFE DINNER CANCELLED

The Wolfe dinner which prior to the war was held every New Year at Westerham, Kent, England, where the hero of Quebec was born, was not revived this year, many of the old attendants still being in France. An interesting proposal, however, is afoot to secure a German gun captured by the Canadians to place in front of the fine statue of Wolfe, unveiled on New Year, 1911, by Lord Roberts.

OUR CUSTOMERS ADMIT.

that our Dress and Costume Goods are offered at 20 to 30 p.c. cheaper than anywhere else. Is this of interest to you?

MARCEAU & CO.,
155 St. Joseph Street.
feb.26x13.

SMOKE MACDONALD'S "INDEX"

REMINISCENCES OF THE PAST

Chronicle Files 100 Years Ago

House of Assembly

There were several errors in the sketches of the debates in the House of Assembly published in our last. Mr. O'Sullivan was stated to have spoken in favor of the petition presented by Mr. Molson and to have divided in favor of the Appropriation Bill, neither of which statements is correct. Mr. O'Sullivan had left the House before the division.

It would hardly be posisble for a daily newspaper to give a correct account of the debates in the provincial House of Assembly, and if it were practicable, we question much if readers could be found willing to pay for the expenses. Condensed reports which alone can be resorted to, as a substitute, must always be incorrect, and fall very far short in the opinion of the speakers at least, of doing them justice.

Increase of Salaries

New York—By an Act of Congress just passed, Secretary of State, of the Treasury of War, and of the Navy are each to receive in future a salary of $6,000; the Attorney-General, $5,500; Postmaster-General $4,000 and the Chief Justice of the United States $5,000.

Chronicle Files 25 Years Ago

Quebec Curling Club

A Bonspiel in which all the members of the Quebec Curling Club took part under the leadership of the President and Vice-President respectively has become an important annual occurence. This year the Presidents side was victorious by 123 to 87.

It is gratifying to note that there is so much material in Quebec to make good curlers of, as is shown by the fact that one club can put fourteen rinks on the ice to engage in such a competition.

St. Patrick's Day

We understand that the Annual St. Patrick's Day procession here this year will be that from the Hall to the Church prior to Grand Mass.

Police Committee

The Police Committee of the present Council met for the last time on Monday evening, when the resignation of a policeman was accepted and Mr. Letarte of St. Romuald, appointed in his place.

The Street Railway

The Road Committee has had an interview with the representatives of the Lower Town Street Railway respecting the extension of the privileges asked by the Company. It is understood that an offer of three per cent of the gross receipts, subject to ratification by the shareholders, is offered the Corporation by the Directors for the desired privileges.

Imposter

An imposter is going about town collecting money under the pretence that it is to help the family of Jacques Pepin, the unfortunate farmer who was burned to death in his barn some time ago.

STADACONA CHAPTER ANNUAL REPORTS

SPLENDID WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE YEAR BY OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

At the annual meeting of Stadacona Chapter I. O. D. E. the following reports were submitted:

Secretary's Report.

I beg to submit the annual report of the Stadacona Chapter I. O. D. E. for the year 1918-1919.

The past twelve months have been varied and busy ones, the first half of the year being the most vital and critical time of the dreadful World War, and with the signing of the armistice on November 11th came the blessed cessation from fighting, but no cessation in the work to be done, nor a decrease in requirements for our men still overseas, many of them being in the Army of Occupation in Germany.

The rapid repatriation of the men has enlarged and increased the many activities and we have borne our share in all I. O. D. E. undertakings.

At the beginning of the past year the number of members was 119—14 new members being added—making a total of 133.

Early in the year the Chapter took charge of the refreshments at the big entertainments given for men on furlough and for returned men.

At present we take our turn in giving a concert to the incoming men from overseas and subscribe $40.00 per month towards this end.

A Christmas cheque was sent to the Khaki Club for Christmas cheer, and on Christmas Eve, the Hospital Visiting Committee gave a tree and concert at the Military Hospital for the men there, and to this cause also the men from the Savard Park Convalescent Home were invited. Besides the stockings to the men, the matron, nurses and orderlies were also appropriately remembered by the committee. The remaining stockings were taken to the soldiers and sailors at the Jeffery Hale's Hospital on Christmas Day and brightened up their afternoon.

Ninety Christmas bags and cards and money for filling the same, were sent to Capt. Plummer and many appreciative letters of thanks from the soldiers were received by the Chapter.

Games and gifts were sent at the same time to men stationed at St. Lucia.

Other doations during the year were 36 caps and 7 mufflers to Col. Winter's men in the S. E. F.; also books and magazines and 1,000 cigarettes, a gift to the Chapter for that purpose. Fifty pairs of socks to Miss Arnoldi's Field Comforts Commission. To Miss Tremaine, 52 pairs of socks and ten other warm garments. To the 22nd Battalion, 36 pairs of socks. To the Mayor of Valenciennes, 36 pairs of socks. Old kid gloves and leather to London. Cases of clothing to Escoumains. Weekly parcels, and later the equivalent in money, have been sent regularly to a prisoner of war, and a wreath was sent for Private Bird, who died at the Military Hospital last spring. $205 for hospital work done by the Hospital Visiting Committee. $82.50 worth of hospital supplies and groceries to the North Shore durinng the influenza epidemic; a gift from members of the Chapter and their friends. $50.00 to Miss Tremaine for the cripples at Buxton. $39.00 for four easy chairs for Major Lebbe's recreation room at the Drill Hall. $50.00 to Miss Arnoldi for the needs of the Army of Occupation in Germany. $15.00 for an entertainment at the Discharge Depot. $29.00 for the soldiers dinner at the entertainment for furlough and returned men. $63.00 for the Residential Club for Canadian Nurses in London. $20.000 to the Tuberculosis Hospital. $155.00 for filling Christmas bags for men overseos. $15.00 for the Soldiers' Wives' League. $15.00 to Mrs. Atkinson's Hospital in France. $15.00 for Queen Mary's silver shower. $50.00 to the Travellers' Aid. $70.00 for Educational Work.

Wool was given by the Chapter to the Sisters of Charity, through whose generosity the socks of the men in the 249th Battalion, also of the Toronto Draftees were darned during their stay in Quebec.

The Bon-Ton kindly made one hundred stretcher caps and one hundred pyjamas for the Sewing Committee.

As requested by the Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, we have had a silver collection for the Silver Wedding of Their Gracious Majesties' King George and Queen Mary, and also one for Princess Patric's wedding present.

Miss Silbercruys lectured under our auspices in aid of the Belgians, and $910 was realized for the good work.

The Hospital Visiting Committee have regularly visited the Military Hospital and the Savard Park Convalescent Hospital, and on many occasions, have given the men drives and other treats.

At the Monday sewing meetings in our rooms in the Chateau Frontenac the work being done is for the children of the devastated regions of France.

The following is the report of Miss Bancroft, Sewing Convenor: 150 articles cut for the Rer Cross. 322 articles donated to the Red Cross. 1410 pieces made from the Red Cross material making a total for the Red Cross of 1882 pieces. Other donations 359 articles mentioned before and 60 pieces on hand, making a total number of articles cut and made, 2301 of which were donated.

Donations to the Red Cross: 93 pairs of socks, 86 bags, 1 pair mitts, 1 skirt, 4 shirts, 3 night dresses 18 petticoats, 16 pairs of stockings, 3 blouses, 6 rompers, 13 night gowns, 7 chemises, 2 pairs of pyjamas, 13 caps, 24 handkerchiefs, 3 wash cloths, 2 sweaters, 6 childrens dresses, 3 dressing jackets, 3 combinations (childs), 1 pair bloomers, 1 tuque, 2 pairs bed socks and 12 bonnets.

Over 300 magazines and 300 books, both in French and English, were sent by the convenors of the magazines and book committee, Mrs. O'Hara and Mrs. Wm. Sharples, to Capt. Jones at the Red Triangle Club for distribution, and besides this many sent to the Discharge Depot, the Military Hospital and to St. Lucie as well.

Twenty of our members helped in the Registration Campaign and we also took part in the big drive for the Red Cross Navy League and War Contingent Association, and have now a representative in the Social Service Committee.

Two of our members have been elected in the D. O. E. Committee to look after the Recreation Room at the Drill Hall.

Capt Jones kindly gave a lecture for our benefit, which netted $23.75.

In the fall Wm. Dobell most kindly gave his house and grounds for a garden party, which added the handsome of $405 to our treasury.

From a concert at the Lake St. Joseph we received $25, and $33, from the sale of flowers at the Chateau Frontenac.

Very special mention should be made of the successful efforts of Mrs. O'Hara, who sustained the honor of the Chapter and the order in the ardous work connected with the I. O. D. E. Summer War Garden. Mrs. O'Hara and Mrs. Stott were Convenors for this work.

During the influenza epidemic our Chapter responded most generously to the request for workers, and one of our members had charge of the Dispensary opened by the Churches.

In the Fall our Regent gave a most enjoyable Tea at her residence, to which all the Chapters were invited; the occasion being the presentation of war clasps to those of our members who had sons, husbands, or both or a daughter as nurse serving in our great army overseas.

The first week in January the Municipal Chapter organized an I. O. D. E. Victory Festival which was held at the Chateau Frontenac, and lasted a week. The Stadacona Chapter had charge of the Tea Room for the week, and also had the superfluity booth and gave a Bridge, the proceeds were $494.

Our Regent was nominated Councillor and also elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the National Executive.

The thanks of the Chapter are due to Mrs. Dobell for her many generous contributions, and for her unfailing interest in the work of our Chapter. To Mr. McMahon for the rooms which he so kindly puts at our disposal for the storing of our things during the summer months and for the unfailing courtesy of the Chateau Frontenac staff. And to all the kind donors of articles, who contributed to the Victory Festivals and other Chapter undertakings and to all members for their many contributions to the Chapter during the past year.

The whole respectfully submitted,
M. S. TURNER,
Hon.-Secretary.

Treasurers' Report

The Treasurer's Report duly audited, was read, and showed the total receipts for the year to be $2,926.42. Expenditure $2536.42 leaving a balance of $389.62.

Educational Work

The Committee of the Educational Board Mrs. Arthur Price, Mrs. Wm. Sharples and Miss Anderson, the Secretary visited the schools allotted to us by the Municipal Chapter viz: the Girls' High School and Mountain School, Bergerville. The Competitions consisted of "War Diaries" written weekly by Senior Grades, "War Scrapbooks" by Middle Grades, and the Junior coloured "tracings," which showed the "Composition of the Union Jack"; scrapbooks and tracings" were provided by the Chapter. On Empire Day, the Regent, Ed. Board and other members attended the closing exercises of each school presented the Prizes and addressed the Competitors. Five handsome framed historical pictures were awarded for the War Diaries, and two inter-school prizes given to the Girls' High School a fine coloured engraving of "Lord Nelson," to Mountain School a Poster Picture of "The Romans Building the Walls of Chester." Twelve books were awarded for the "scrap books" and "flags," the books illustrating great events in British history in a manner suited to the recipients, the prizes for Beregrville were given by a member of the Chapter. A series of Patriotic Slides were given by England to National Council for the use of Canadian schools. One set of Pat.-War Slides was exhibited in November to about 600 children from the schools under the auspices of the different Chapters, the pictures being well explained by one of the Kitchener's "contemptibles." In January Professor Thomas Adams gave a very interesting Lecture on Town planning, Housing, etc., under the auspices of the Chapter. A fine coloured Print of the "Sailing of the 1st Contingent specially prepared and recommended by the National Council for Public Halls and Schools only, has been secured but not yet awarded. This year the competitions in the schools are on the same lines. "Great events of Empire" "Empire Scrap books and "Flags", and in the same schools: $70.00 has been granted towards the expenses of the Ed. Board.

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