

## GERMANS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM STILL STUBBORNLY RESIST

### WILSON'S ADVISER REACHES FRANCE

GERMANY WAITS TO LEARN ARMISTICE CONDITIONS OF ENTENTE POWERS.

Washington, D.C. Oct. 25—Arrival in France of Colonel House, President Wilson's personal representative and Admiral Benson, the highest ranking officer in the American navy, has cleared the way for the beginning of such deliberations by the Supreme War Council at Versailles as may be necessary to frame the draft of an armistice to be submitted to Germany. The Premiers of the Allied countries who make up the political elements of the Council, can be assembled at short notice but it is presumed that their presence will not be necessary until the military and naval members, have completed their work.

It was said today in official quarters that Colonel House would not be a member of the Council, at least for the present; that he is simply the eyes and ears of the President in Europe, charged with ascertaining the exact state of public and private feeling in regard to all matters connected with the war. Possessed of full knowledge of this nature, it is believed that the President will be even better prepared than heretofore to deal with every phase of the complex problems that will arise as soon as negotiations for an armistice and peace are fully under way.

#### Wilson's Note Received.

London, Oct. 25—President Wilson's note was received in Berlin in the course of Thursday's sitting of the Reichstag which immediately adjourned, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen. Discussion of the note was taken up in sectional meetings of the Reichstag members.

#### Germany Will Wait.

Basel, Oct. 25—By the Associated Press)—The German War Cabinet considered President Wilson's reply at a lengthy session yesterday, according to the Frankfort Zeitung. It was decided not to answer at the present time, but to wait until it is learned what the Entente armistice conditions may be.

### The Weather

Toronto, Ont. Oct. 25—Showers have occurred today in many parts of Ontario and Quebec, while in the western provinces the weather has been fair and cool.

#### Temperatures.

	Min	Max.
Vancouver	38	48
Edmonton	38	44
Moose Jaw	26	34
Winnipeg	18	34
Port Arthur	32	38
Parry Sound	48	56
Toronto	53	61
Kingston	53	56
Montreal	50	56
Quebec	40	53
St. John	38	52
Halifax	32	54
Regina	30	41

#### Forecasts.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Fresh northeast winds; mostly cloudy and cooler.  
Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Moderate winds; mostly cloudy and cool, with a few scattered showers.  
Lower St. Lawrence—Southwest to northwest winds; occasional showers.  
Gulf and North Shore—Fresh southwest winds with showers.  
Maritime—Moderate to fresh southwest winds; mostly cloudy, with local showers.  
Lake Superior—Moderate northerly winds; fair and cool.  
Manitoba and Saskatchewan—Mostly fair and cool, with some local rain.  
Alberta—Fair and cool.  
Northern New England—Rain and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair and cool. Gentle southeast to south winds.

organization of county bodies of farmers in both these countries have not only resulted in bringing additional acres under crops, but it has had also the effect of improving the methods of farming. In England the work of the county and parish committees is credited with having advanced agriculture at a bound as far as ten years of ordinary peace-time progress would have carried it.

ENEMY ON THE WHOLE SUCCEEDING IN DEFEATING ATTEMPTS OF ALLIES TO BREAK THROUGH HIS LINES AND CAUSE AN IMMEDIATE COLLAPSE OF HIS DEFENSIVE POSITIONS—ON ALL SALIENT POINTS UNDER ATTACK NOTWITHSTANDING HE IS BEING GRADUALLY BUT STEADILY DRIVEN BACK—AUSTRIANS ARE BEING PUT TO TEST BY NEW ATTACK ON NORTHERN ITALIAN BATTLE-FRONT—BRITISH AGAIN TAKE OFFENSIVE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

New York, Oct. 25—The Associated Press tonight issues the following: The Germans in Belgium and France are still stubbornly resisting the attempts of the Entente Allies forces to break through their lines and bring about an immediate collapse of their defensive positions. On the whole they are succeeding, but nevertheless on all salient points under attack the enemy line gradually but steadily is being forced backward.

On the northern Italian battlefield between the Brenta and Piave rivers the Austrians are being put to test in a new attack by British, French and Italian troops, while in Mesopotamia the British again have gone on the offensive against the Turks and at last accounts were making considerable progress. In Albania and Serbia the positions of the allied forces are tending toward the slow but sure evacuation of the invaded districts by the enemy forces.

In the northern French theatre the British are centering their efforts south of Valenciennes to cave-in the salient between that city and Le Quesnoy and move on toward the important junction town of Mauberge, with the two-fold purpose of finally encompassing Valenciennes and reaching the Belgian border.

Everywhere the Germans are offering the stiffest of resistance but nevertheless they have been compelled to give up the town of Maing and most of the intervening points southward along the railway to Le Quesnoy, which now is all but in the British hands.

Between the Oise and Serre rivers American naval gunners with sixteen-inch guns have joined the French in their efforts to hammer their way northeastward toward Hirson, one of the key point positions in the German line. American shells from these guns are being fired against both Vervins and Rozoy. Some further progress by the British in this region, but only after the hardest kind of fighting.

Likewise on both sides of the Meuse river the Americans have advanced their line notwithstanding the strong resistance of the enemy, north of Grand Pre, which lies in the valley above the famous Argonne forest, several hills of the utmost importance from a strategic standpoint have been taken from the desperately resisting enemy machine gunners and artillerymen. Numerous violent counter-attacks have been launched by the Germans against the Americans but all these have been successfully sustained. The Germans in this region are now badly out-flanked by the French standing on the left of the Americans at Vouziers and it is not unlikely that they soon will be compelled to re-adjust their line north of Vouziers to the region of Etain.

The liberation of Rumania has been begun by the Entente forces after a years occupation by the Germans. Crossing the northwestern portion of Bulgaria at Lompalanka, southeast of the Iron Gates, French patrols have forced a passage of the Danube and entered upon Rumanian soil.

#### FRENCH STATEMENT.

Paris, Oct. 25—The French today advanced their line at all points, despite the most stubborn resistance of the enemy. More than 2,000 prisoners with cannon and machine guns were captured, according to the official statement issued by the War Office tonight.

The communication shows that French patrols have crossed the Danube river and invaded Rumania near Lomp Palanka defeated German detachments and taken prisoners.

#### MESOPOTAMIAN OPERATIONS.

London, Oct. 25—An official communication dealing with the operations in Mesopotamia was issued by the War Office says: "On the 18th of October we were in contact with Turkish forces holding a strong point astride the Tigris near Fatah, where the river flows through the Jebel Hamrin country. On October 23 the enemy retired northward under cover of darkness toward Lesfrab pursued by us. Our forces on the main road to Mosul by way of Kerkuk drove the Turkish cavalry from Tauk and advanced to within four miles of Kerkuk."

#### NEW ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

London, Oct. 25—British and French troops are aiding the Italians in their new offensive. According to reports reaching London today the attacks of the Allies are meeting with considerable success despite the unfavorable weather conditions. On the Piave front the British have gained a footing on some islands in the river and captured enemy garrisons of 400 men. The Italians have made progress between the Brenta and the Piave, overcoming determined resistance, repulsed counter-attacks and captured 400 prisoners.

"On the Asiago Plateau the French have taken Mont Sisemol, increasing their number of prisoners to 800."

#### BRITISH STATEMENT.

London, Oct. 25—Nine thousand Germans have been made prisoners and 180 guns have been captured by the British in their attacks against the Germans, according to Field Marshal Haig's communication issued tonight.

South of Valenciennes the British have reached the entire railway line on the front between Lequesnoy and Maing. The text of the communication follows:

"We have continued our advance on the battle front south of the River Scheldt.

"We have captured Sepmeries and Querenaing and reached the line of the Le Quesnoy-Valenciennes railway from the northwest of Le Quesnoy to the east of Maing.



H. M. King George V.

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ONLY a limited number of copies will be printed and Chronicle readers are advised to make early reservations, in order to prevent disappointment. Orders will be received at this office, either in person or by mail, and should be accompanied by cash or money-order.

### SIR LOMER GOUIN ISSUES AN APPEAL

WITH LORD SHAUGHNESSY URGES MONTREALERS TO SUPPORT VICTORY LOAN.

Montreal, Oct. 25—Over the signatures of Sir Lomer Gouin and Lord Shaughnessy an appeal is issued today to the citizens of Montreal for their co-operation in the Victory Loan campaign about to open here. It is pointed out that owing to the nature of the influenza epidemic, the ordinary campaign methods of mass meetings and intensive house-to-house canvass must be postponed. The Victory Loan itself upon which the continued prosperity of Canada depends cannot be postponed and a still larger sum must be raised than last year. It is suggested that the citizens should not wait to be canvassed but should decide now to invest the most they can afford.

### SHERBROOKE MURDERER MENTALLY EXAMINED

Sherbrooke, Oct. 25—J. Picard was bound over by Judge Mulvena at Sweetsburg for the murder of his wife near Waterloo about two weeks ago. The judge ordered that an examination of his mental state be made. The accused has refused to eat in jail, and he was so weak yesterday afternoon that the preliminary inquiry had to be held in the jailer's office.

### INCREASED 1919 CROP PRODUCTION

PRESENT FOOD SITUATION SAFE FOR ALLIES UNTIL NEXT HARVEST.

Ottawa, Oct. 25—Dr. James W. Robertson has returned from Washington where he had conferences with Mr. Hoover and members of the staff of the Food Administration regarding the food and feed situation and with Mr. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture and officers of his department concerning the campaign for increased production of crops for 1919.

For the present the food situation is a safe one for the Allies until the next harvests are gathered. But there are no reserves of any appreciable quantity in sight to keep them safe during the following year in the event of a comparative failure of crops or of light crops in the Allied countries. The United States leaders have sized up the situation in that way and an energetic campaign for increased production of crops and for saving of food is being carried on while the reports received indicate a marked increase in the area sown to fall wheat, over 46,000,000 acres have been sown.

The price for the wheat crop of 1919 assures the farmers at least as much as the price for the crop of 1918.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Canada Food Board is planning to co-operate with all the Provincial Governments for a continuation of the campaign throughout Canada on lines adopted last spring and which have been found successful in England and the United States.

Read in this evening's newspapers, also the Chronicle of Monday, the full details of our great Victory Sale.



Retail Division - 157-173 St. Joseph Street

**PERSONAL**

Mr. W. G. Tozer, of Halifax, is staying at the Chateau.  
 Mr. H. Finch, of Toronto, is registered at the Chateau.  
 Brigadier-General A. E. Swift is in town from Ottawa.  
 Captain Witherspoon is expected in town shortly from Ottawa.  
 Mr. Fred. A. Lallemand, of Montreal, is a guest at the Chateau.  
 Mr. E. W. Tobin, of Bromptonville, is in town, a guest at the Chateau.  
 Mr. G. R. Dalkin, of Ottawa, is in the city, registered at the Chateau.  
 Lieut.-Colonel O'Meara has recovered from his recent indisposition.  
 Mr. Aime Auger has completely recovered from an attack of grippe.  
 Mr. E. W. Seale, is in town from Montreal, and is staying at the Chateau.  
 Mrs. D. Lorne Crawford, of Montreal, is spending the week-end in this city.  
 Mr. Rene Dupont is again back at his office, after his recent attack of influenza.  
 Madame Sarah Bernhardt celebrated on Wednesday the sixty-third anniversary of her birthday.  
 Dr. J. B. La Croix, surgeon at the Hotel Dieu, this city, has left for New York en route for France.  
 General J. P. Landry, who has been indisposed, has resumed his duties as G.O.C. 5th. Military District.  
 Mrs. W. J. Darlington left yesterday afternoon for Boston, and expects to return to town in about two weeks' time.  
 Miss Bertha Roy who has been ill for past two weeks will renew her lessons Monday 25th inst. at 47 St. Ursule Street.  
 Miss Meta Taschereau, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Taschereau, Ottawa, who has been spending some time in Quebec, has returned home.  
 Mr. Henri Bray, who has been a patient in St. Francois d'Assises Hospital suffering from grippe, is now better and has returned to business.  
 The many friends of Miss Germaine Tanguay, daughter of Mr. Alfred T. Tanguay, St. Cyrille St., has completely recovered from her attack of grippe.  
 The Duchess of Devonshire has extended her patronage to the concert which will be given in Montreal on November 18th, in aid of the "Gris Cottage Industrial School".  
 The many friends of Mr. Yvon C. Riendeau, Secretary Treasurer, Quebec Land Co., who is at present in St. Francois d'Assises Hospital, will regret to learn that he is dangerously ill.  
 The many friends of Dr. Rene Tancot, oculist and specialist on the diseases of the throat, nose, and ears, will be pleased to learn that he has completely recovered from a severe

**VICTORY LOAN 1918**

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**WE** doubt if Directors of this Company ever made a quicker decision than when they resolved, on behalf of the Company, to subscribe for **One Million Dollars' worth of the forthcoming Victory Loan.**

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Qualified men are needed at once to man the Air Stations on our coast.  
 This Service offers a splendid opportunity to apt young men to acquire a broad knowledge of the aeroplane industry—an industry which is forecasted to revolutionize transportation.  
 The Service offers useful war work now, and a chance to enter the industry on a good footing after the war.  
 The work is interesting and pay is good and the Service offers opportunities for immediate promotion on completion of training.  
**Classes of Men Wanted:**  
 1—Auto Engineers including Fitters, Turners, Sheet Metal Workers, Blacksmiths or Engine-mechanics, Copper-smiths, Acetylene Welders.  
 2—Carpenters including boat builders and Cabinet makers.  
 3—Aeroplane riggers.  
 4—A few vacancies for instrument repairers, (Watch-making experience), Electricians, Photographers, Draughtsmen, Vulcanisers, Automobile Drivers, Cooks.  
 For certain branches of work applications from men who do not pass the highest medical examination may be considered.  
 Applicants must be natural born British subjects, between 17 and 45 years of age.  
 For full particulars apply, stating qualifications, to the nearest Naval Recruiting Office or to  
**The Recruiting Officer  
 Royal Canadian Naval Air Service  
 Banque Nationale Building, Ottawa. 1-10-18**

attack of influenza. He will be able to resume his practice on Monday next.

Great sympathy was felt for Lady Forrest by her numerous friends in England when the sad news came of the sudden death of her husband, Lord Forrest, at Sierra Leone when they were en route for England, where Lord Forrest was to have taken his seat in the House of Lords. Lord Forrest was the first Australian peer, and his career has been a distinguished one. The Commonwealth will, indeed, be the poorer for the loss of one who would certainly have served her interests in political life in England as was the case in Australia.

A betrothal in which the Queen is exceptionally interested is between her goddaughter, Miss Victoria Mary (Vera) Dugdale, and Major the Hon. Wilfred Russell Bailey, D.S.O. (Grenadier Guards). The mother of the bride-elect, Lady Eva Dugdale, has been a member of the Queen's Household since the marriage of her Majesty twenty-five years ago, and when in 1895 Lady Eva Greville (Lord Warwick's only sister) married Lt.-Col. Frank Dugdale he was appointed an Esquerry. The youngest son of the couple is a Page of Honor, so it will be seen that their association with the Court is close.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught paid another visit to Windsor Castle recently and other guests during the week were General Sir William and Lady Pulteney, Admiral Sir Rosslyn and Lady Wemyss, General Sir Francis and Lady Lloyd, and Lord Farquhar (Lady Farquhar was not able to obey the Royal command), while Lord Eltham, Major and Mrs. Brinton, Major the Hon. Henry Bridgeman, Captain Lord Althorp and the Dean of York went down for the week-end. On Saturday afternoon the King and Queen, who have always shown the deepest interest in the Canadian Forestry Corps stationed in Windsor Park attended athletic sports arranged by the corps, and Her Majesty gave away the prizes at the end of a meeting that was keenly enjoyed.

Late arrivals at the Chateau: H. Grenier and son, Fred. A. Lallemand, J. F. Hopkirk, G. A. Robertson, G. A. Wood, J. Carnegie, N. E. McClelland, W. H. Woodcock, T. R. Enderby, E. W. Seale, all of Montreal; H. T. Clayton, of Toronto; W. G. Tozer Halifax; F. L. Milner, Amherst; W. J. Scott, Fredericton, N.B.; J. Winfield, Halifax; A. Fraser, Edmundston, N. B.; H. Finch, Toronto; T. J. E. Kerns of Chicago; G. C. Hurdman, Ottawa; E. W. Tobin, Bromptonville; A. McLean, Bathurst, N.B.; J. E. Bolling, Chicago; D. C. Spence, of New York; Capt. Ridley, Government House, Ottawa; G. R. Dalkin, Ottawa.

**ONE-MAN PONTOONS.**

Building bridges under fire, the greatest ordeal that the army engineers of other campaigns were subjected to, bids fair to go out of fashion. In future a regiment going across a stream will, if a recent invention meets with approval, merely

wade into the stream and drift across meantime utilizing both hands to manipulate his rifle.

The new invention is a sort of glorified "water wings" arrangements and is adapted to the fording of deep streams without the necessity of bridge building. The encircling buoy is blown up by the soldier. It holds him upright in the water with his shoulders and arms clear of the surface. In experiments recently conducted a man made several bull's eyes on a target 300 yards away while floating across the stream.

**An Occasion For Quebec**  
 The Stock of J. H. Mullin bought by Carmichael Co., Reg will be sold at 25 p.c. reduction.  
**Opening of the Sale**  
**Saturday, October 26th**

THE stock of J. H. MULLIN is known by every element of Quebec.  
 THE nicest and the Best Goods—that is what the assortment is.  
 AT the present time where the goods are so high, this Sale comes in time.  
 EVERYTHING will be sold at the Old Price. Be the first to choose this SATURDAY Morning.

**The Carmichael Co., Reg.**  
 48 Fabrique Street

**THE EPIDEMIC**  
 which is now going on has made many sorrows from right to left.  
 Quebec and the vicinity have had the heaviest toll.  
 We have thought under the circumstances of making  
**A SALE OF BLACK**  
 At Very Cheap Prices, To Help The Families in Mourning.

<b>BLACK POPLIN BLOUSES,</b> from..... \$1.39 to \$2.25	<b>BLACK SERGE PETTICOATS:</b> Regular \$4.50, for..... \$3.50
<b>SILK BLOUSES,</b> Priced at..... \$2.95	<b>BLACK MERCERIZED UNDER SKIRTS,</b> Rucille, Soisette, Water-pline, Silk and Moltre SILK. Prices from..... 99c to \$2.50
<b>PERRIN BLACK CHAMOISETTE GLOVES;</b> worth \$1.95, for..... 96c	<b>SILK or CREPE DE CHINE CORSET COVERS;</b> Black Lawn, From..... 50c up.
<b>Special ..... \$39.95</b> <b>Special ..... \$35.95</b> and up. A fine choice of Black Beaver Cloth.	<b>DRESSES,</b> made of SERGE, POP-LIN and SILK. <b>AT ALL PRICES.</b>

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SPANISH GRIPPE STILL ABATING THROUGH CANADA

THOUSAND DEATHS IN TORONTO BUT OTHER REPORTS ALL ENCOURAGING.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 25.—While 101 deaths from Spanish influenza and pneumonia today put the city's death rate from these diseases over the thousand mark, the outlook in other parts of the province appears to be more encouraging.

Kingston reported the smallest number of deaths for a number of days, and Hamilton had six. There were no deaths at Galt.

Kitchener reports over twenty new cases.

At London, although cases are still being admitted at the hospitals in considerable numbers, they report the number of new cases continues to decrease.

At Windsor 96 new cases, the largest number in any single 24 hours, were reported today, with two deaths.

Sarnia has fifty more cases today. Vaccine has been received for nurses and doctors. At Brantford today there were eleven deaths. Doctors are optimistic regarding it as decreasing.

Two deaths occurred at St. Thomas.

Montreal on Mend.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 25.—"We have passed the apex of the epidemic" this is the verdict of Dr. S. Boucher, medical officer of health, on the outbreak here. Cases today totalled 989 and deaths were 125, the first being an increase of 194 over the previous day while the deaths showed a decrease of 15. Total cases reported are to date 14,066 with 2,258 deaths. Total of 18. Total cases reported are to date 14,065 with 2,258 deaths. Total of provincial municipalities reporting are now 476 with 63,998 cases and 1,397 deaths.

Churches Again Closed.

The Provincial Board of Health this morning sent telegrams to all bishops in Quebec notifying them that the churches must again be closed next Sunday on account of the epidemic of influenza.

Between the hours of midnight and noon today the Board of Health received reports of the death of seventy three people from the influenza, while 535 new cases were recorded.

Ottawa Still Improving.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 25.—While 184 new cases were known to have broken out in the last twenty-four hours, the influenza epidemic situation is improving.

Albertans Wear Masks.

Edmonton, Alta., Oct. 25.—Every person in the province of Alberta will be compelled to wear a gauze mask outside their own house or residence except when it is necessary to partially remove the mask for the purpose of eating. This order was issued by the Provincial Board of Health today.

Victoria No Worse.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 25.—That the Spanish influenza epidemic has shown no marked extension throughout the Province during the twenty-four hours ending at noon today, is evidenced by the fact that no applications for the banning permission was received by the Department of Public Health there this morning.

BRITISH NAVY'S GROWTH IN WAR

FLEET'S TONNAGE INCREASED FROM 2,500,000 TO 6,500,000 INCLUDING AUXILIARIES.

London, Oct. 25.—Figures made public today on the growth of the British navy during the war showed that the fleet, including auxiliaries increased from 2,500,000 tons displacement to 6,500,000 tons and the personnel from 146,000 to 406,000.

Since the outbreak of the war 31,500,000 soldiers have been transported by sea, of which 4,391 were lost. For the requirements of the British naval and military forces more than 96,000,000 tons of stores were transported, while more than 24,000,000 tons were taken overseas for Great Britain's Allies. Transportation also was provided for 2,000,000 animals.

The organization of convoys to German submarine warfare has been an important part of the work of the British navy since March 1917, from which time there have been 75,920 sailings with the losses numbering only a few hundred vessels.

GERMAN GENERAL'S ORDER. Steel Production Depends on Firm Resistance Along Verdun Front.

Paris, Oct. 25.—An order signed by the German General von der Marwitz, dated October 1st, which was taken from a German prisoner, warns the Fifth German Army fighting east of the Meuse, that the enemy was about to attack with the object of cutting the Longuyon-Sedan railroad, and making the exploitation by the Germans of the Brieycon mines impossible.

The order says that on these mines "Our steel production is largely dependent and the fate of a great part of the western front, and perhaps of our people depends on firm resistance along the Verdun front."

SS. PRINCE SOPHIA.

C. P. R. Boat Still Clinging to Vanderbilt Reef Yesterday Morning.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 25.—The steamship Princess Sophia was this morning still clinging to Vanderbilt reef in the Lynn canal, where she piled up early yesterday morning. A fresh wind was blowing last night, making it impossible to attempt to transfer the passengers to vessels standing by.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced in getting into communication with the stranded ship, but according to the message received by the C. P. R. officials they have no reason to believe that the ship and her passengers are in immediate danger.

AUSTRIAN MINISTERS QUIT.

Baron Burian and Dr. Wexler Have Resigned Their Positions.

Basel, Oct. 25.—Emperor Charles, according to a Budapest despatch has accepted the resignation of Baron Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and also of the Hungarian Cabinet headed by Dr. Wexler. Count Julius Andrássy, a Hungarian statesman has been appointed to succeed Baron Burian.

London, Oct. 25.—Count Albert Apponyi has been appointed Hungarian Premier in succession to Dr. Wexler, according to a Vienna despatch to the Politiken of Copenhagen and forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

BRITISH PRESS PLEASED

Wilson Proposes Course of Action to Test German Sincerity.

London, Oct. 25.—The evening news papers greet President Wilson's reply to Germany with unqualified approval. The Westminster Gazette says: "President Wilson has taken the German Government at its word and proposes a course of action which must be attest of its sincerity. We will not speculate what the terms of an armistice as defined by President Wilson may be. They will be laid down by Marshal Foch and the Allied and American commanders."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "The would will realize once more that President Wilson carries an iron hand under a velvet glove. It is needless to say that his answer will be endorsed with enthusiasm by the peoples and armies of all the civilized Powers. The issues with Germany itself may be hastened by the President's frank intimation that the present constitutional changes carry no convincing mark of permanence or sincerity."

The Evening News says: "In the reply which he has just handed to the German Government, President Wilson deprives the enemy of the last chance of pretending a misunderstanding of what he has been driving at all along."

THE AUSTRIAN RETREAT IN NORTHERN ALBANIA

London, Oct. 25.—In Northern Albania, according to news received here today, the Austrians have fallen back beyond the River Matia.

A CHRONOLOGY OF GRIPPE EPIDEMIC

(Taken from Chronicle Files).

Sept. 21.—Influenza reported among Polish soldiers in Niagara Camp.

Sept. 23.—Five hundred American soldiers landed at Sydney, stricken with influenza.

Sept. 26.—Military Camp at St. Johns, P.Q., reported stricken.

Sept. 27.—Coroner Jolicoeur condemns the inaction of the Civic Health Department, and asserts that a number of suspicious deaths have taken place, leading him to believe that the disease was prevalent here.

Sept. 28.—The Coroner reiterates his charges and claims that there have been 240 cases and 9 deaths recently in port, but that nothing is being done to prevent contagion.

Dr. Paquin defends his Department; explaining that he had consulted the Superior Council of Hygiene and the Medical Faculty of Laval University as far back as September 18th, and had been carrying out their directions to the letter ever since.

Dr. Simard states his belief that the suspicious deaths to which Dr. Jolicoeur refers, were not due to Spanish influenza.

Sept. 30.—The Chronicle urges editorially, that every possible preventive measure be taken and that Dr. Paquin issue a statement advising the public as to personal precautions.

The Civic Health Committee is unable to transact business, as there is no quorum.

Oct. 1.—Dr. Jolicoeur renews his charges, asserting that when the disease is spreading in other parts of the country it is not sufficient to say that there is no cause for alarm, and to let things take their course. He points to the removal to hospital of 12 sailors as proof of its spread in this port.

The Military authorities place the Citadel and Drill Hall under quarantine, as a precautionary measure.

Oct. 2.—The Health Committee hears Dr. Paquin's report, asserts that the type of grippé prevailing was not the so-called Spanish, but the ordinary grippé of 1890, and not more malignant than in the past. Not a single complaint had been received from the public, the medical profession, or the schools, and if other cities were taking the precaution which Quebec was charged with neglecting, they were evidently not meeting with brilliant success. Both the Superior Council of Hygiene and the Medical Faculty of Laval University had advised him that there was nothing to be done.

The Committee accepts this report.

Oct. 4.—The Coroner replies to the authorities, affirming the existence of Spanish grippé and quoting medical authority to the effect that the species now in existence is a plague, and should be combated as such. He points to the death

of six or seven Chinamen in Jeffery Hale's Hospital, the closing of the Hotel Dieu Hospital through the illness of 20 nursing Sisters, and the invasion of neighboring town and villages by contagion.

The Mayor and Council confer with Dr. Paquin. The Mayor states his belief that the public are satisfied with Dr. Paquin's report, and that he has asked him to issue the instructions to the public appearing in the newspapers as to the measures to be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

Oct. 5.—The Chronicle urges editorially that churches, theatres, schools, and public institutions should be closed; that soldiers and sailors in port should be quarantined and that an emergency hospital should be provided.

Oct. 6.—Mayor Lavigne informs The Chronicle that according to information gathered from different physicians, there is nothing to be alarmed at in the epidemic of grippé prevailing here, although they all admit that there are many people ill.

The Sunday Schools are closed.

Oct. 7.—As a result of a conference between the Mayor and Aldermen and a number of city physicians, the schools attended by day scholars are ordered closed. The suggestion is also made that the theatres and other places of amusement be also closed, and that the attendance at churches be limited. It is admitted that the number of cases in the city has grown considerably in the last few days.

Oct. 8.—The Civic Health Committee decides to close all the theatres and places of amusement, but nothing is done in connection with the churches. Recommendation is also made to the Finance Committee that \$1,000 be placed at its disposal to defray expenses in providing accommodation for the treatment of cases.

Dr. Gasolin reports that he has no cases in the Civic Hospital, and is increasing the nursing staff and making other arrangements to take care of more.

Oct. 11.—Four local undertakers report 156 funerals between October 1st and 10th, which with few exceptions are due to grippé or influenza. A Nursing and Relief station is opened by Anglican and Protestant pastors.

Oct. 13.—Dr. Paquin states that new temporary hospitals have been opened up at the Bon Pasteur, the Academy Mallet, des Glacis street; and the St. Maurice School, Limoilou, among all of which some 200 beds have been established. Local church services are limited.

Oct. 20.—On request of the Central Board of Health of the Province no local church services are held.

MR. J. A. LANE, K.C., HAS PASSED AWAY

WELL-KNOWN QUEBEC BARRISTER SUCCUMBED YESTERDAY TO THE GRIPPE.

The death occurred here yesterday after a week's illness of Mr. J. A. Lane, K.C., one of the most prominent members of the Quebec Bar and one of the ablest lawyers in this province.

Taken ill with grippé complications set in and developed into congestion of the lungs, which in spite of his strong fight against the disease he succumbed yesterday morning.

While Mr. Lane was a brilliant general practitioner he was probably at his best as a criminal lawyer and won many notable cases before the Court of King's Bench here. He also played a brief but prominent role in Provincial politics and in 1900 was elected to the Legislative Assembly defeating a personal friend of Hon. S.N. Parent, the late George Darveau, in St. Roch's. After serving one term he did not seek re-election.

The late Mr. Lane is survived by a widow, one son, Mr. Jules Lane, and three daughters, the Misses Alice, Juliette and Therese Lane. He is also survived by his aged father, Mr. Alfred Lane, of Hull, who has attained his eighty-ninth year.

TEN INCH SNOW-FALL IN STATES

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25.—The first snow of the season was reported in northern Nebraska, western Dakota and in Minnesota today. At Pipestone Minn., the fall measured ten inches.

BRITISH BIRDMEN BOMB HIRSON

London, Oct. 23.—The following official communication dealing with aviation was issued this evening.

"We successfully attacked the railway junction at Hirson Wednesday during the day. Four enemy machines were shot down. Ten of our machines are missing."

NEW TANK BATTALION WILL BE FORMED

Montreal, Que., Oct. 25.—Authorization has been given to Major Paul Ostigny, commanding the Laval C. O. I. C. (overseas) to organize the 1st Canadian tank battalion to be entirely French-Canadian.

It will be of the same strength of 100 tanks, tank corps already sent overseas, namely 100 rank and file and 85 officers, one in charge of each tank. Recruiting offices will be established at Montreal, Hull, Ottawa and Quebec.



Smart Fall O'Coats

You will find here, now, the largest stock of O'Coats for men we have ever had.

Also a definite promise on our part to give you at whatever price you pay the best value possible, a better value, we believe, than anywhere else.

The new three-quarter length Coat fits snugly on the shoulder and won't gape at back of neck.

Holt, Renshaw & Co. Limited

AMERICA'S WAR LOANS TO BELGIUM

Washington, Oct. 25.—With the addition of a \$9,000,000 credit established by the Treasury today for Belgium that nation's total loans from the United States now amount to \$180,000,000.

C. N. R. DIRECTORS ARE RE-ELECTED

Toronto, Oct. 25.—Following a meeting of the Board of directors of the C. N. R. this morning, the annual meeting of the shareholders was held, at which the previous directors were re-elected.

CLOCK GOES BACK TOMORROW

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—"Borden time" comes to an end Sunday morning, October 27, at two o'clock, when Canada abandons daylight saving for the winter and returns to the orthodox measurement of time. The simple ceremony of turning the hands of the clock back an hour will probably be carried out by most people on retiring Saturday evening, and they will thereby regain the hour of sleep they lost when daylight saving was instituted.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. 23 THE PHARMACY

One Hundred Years Ago Today

The Quebec Gazette published the following one hundred years ago regarding the invention of a Lecometer or instrument to determine the value of milk: "The value of milk, as an article of relative produce on a farm, is determined by the quantity of cream which it is capable of producing; and as this is known to be affected by the age, health and provision upon which the animal is nourished, a simple instrument by which the relative properties of cream produced by different animals, or by the same animal with different feed, is shown, has been constructed by Mr. Jones, a mathematical instrument maker in London.

It consist of any number of glass tubes, of the same internal diameter (about three-fourths of an inch), and 11 inches long; these are closed at one end, and open at a little flange at the other precisely like the test tubes used in experimental chemistry, and they are mounted on stands in the same manner; at 10 inches from the bottom of each tube, a mark is made upon the glass having a zero placed against it, and from this point the tube is graduated into tenths of inches and numbered downwards for three inches, so that each division is two of the tube. Now if several of these are filled with new milk at the same time, and placed

in the same temperature, a cake of cream will form at the top, and the thickness or quantity will be indicated by the divisions, and these experiments of cream produced by different systems of feeding, or by different animals, with great accuracy, and by the continual division the percentage of cream will be evident upon inspection.

LEMON JUICE WHITENS SKIN. Girl! Make beauty lotion at home for few cents

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quart of the best bleaching and skin whitening lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost. Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck arms and hands each day and see how the tan, redness, sallowness, sunburn and windburn disappear and how clear, soft and rosy-white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

DAYLIGHT SAVING ENDS SUNDAY October 27th at 2 A. M. ORDINARY time will be resumed throughout Canada on Sunday, October 27th. At 2 o'clock in the morning of that day, all official clocks are to be put back one hour. It is suggested that all private clocks and watches be put back one hour on the night previous. Please note that the Gillette Safety Razor will continue to save time by day or by night, without change. Daylight saving in its first year has proved a great convenience and a complete success. People who were inclined to be sceptical are now convinced of its merits. Like the Gillette Safety Razor, actual experience with it has banished indifference and opposition and given place to enthusiastic appreciation. Gillette Safety Razor CONSERVATOR OF TIME

# The Quebec Chronicle

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## DR. PAQUIN PROTESTS.

The Chronicle received a visitor yesterday evening in the person of Dr. Paquin, the Municipal Health Officer, who desired to register a vigorous protest over our criticisms of his Department with regard to the Grippe epidemic which he considers unwarranted and undeserved. His position in fact may be fairly summarized in the contention that he has done everything that he could or should have done, that Quebec has a better record than any other city on the continent, that he accepts full responsibility for everything that he has said and done or failed to do, and that if it were to do over again he would not act differently in any respect.

The Chronicle takes no pleasure in assailing public officials nor has it the least desire to do injustice to anyone. We have acted throughout in this matter of life and death in the public interest and if any unmerited injury has been done to Dr. Paquin we freely tender our apologies to him.

At no time did we suggest any deliberate dereliction of duty on his part and we are perfectly satisfied that the Municipal Health Officer has acted conscientiously according to his ability and intelligence. We will even go further and say that he has acted with vigor, once he was aroused to the gravity of the situation but our charge throughout has been that active steps to prevent the encroachment of the disease upon the population of Quebec were not taken with sufficient promptness.

Against this Dr. Paquin protests saying that there was perhaps no city which had taken steps more rapidly than Quebec had done, a proof of which was that the results known up to the present time were superior here to those in all other cities on the continent. Such comparisons are a very favorite method of argument with the Doctor but two wrongs do not make a right and it is little consolation that we have done better than other cities if we have not done well enough, or that our death list is smaller if there has been one avoidable loss.

In support of our contention we have compiled and published elsewhere what we believe to be a complete chronology of the main events in the local epidemic as reported in the Chronicle from day to day. This clearly shows that, despite the recognized fact of the existence of grippe among the soldiers and sailors in port, despite the criticisms of Dr. Jolicoeur and the appeals of the press, as early as Sept. 27th, Dr. Paquin belittled the danger of the disease and denied its prevalence among the local population as late as October 2nd, in his first report to the Civic Health Committee. Two days later on instructions from the Mayor Dr. Paquin for the first time issued a statement to the public advising them what personal precautions to take against contagion, and on October 6th, the Mayor was the first public official to admit that there was an epidemic of grippe, although still maintaining that it was not of an alarming character.

The presence of the disease having now received formal sanction precautionary and remedial measures began to be taken, although gradually and by degrees. Thus the schools were closed on the 7th, the theatres and places of amusement on the 8th, a Nursing and relief station was opened on the 11th, Dr. Paquin announced the opening of three emergency hospitals on the 13th, and church services were suspended on the 20th.

In other words organization was completed nearly a month after the first signs of danger and nearly a fortnight after the disease had made such progress that it could no longer be ignored. Great merit was claimed at first by the Doctor for having followed the directions of the Superior Council of Hygiene and the Medical Faculty of Laval University but he did not explain them, as he did later on, that these authorities had directed him to do—nothing.

Admitting that this was a new and unfamiliar disease, admitting also that it is easier to plan after than before the event, common-sense without any medical learning would seem to us to have dictated certain steps in the first place which were adopted of necessity later on.

When grippe first entered the port (Dr. Paquin should have issued a statement to the public stating the fact and, while cautioning them against alarm, telling them what to do to avoid contagion but he waited until Oct. 4th, when he acted on the Mayor's instructions.

If there was no necessity of doing it earlier he should again have closed all places of assembly and organized emergency hospitals when the epidemic became recognized on the 7th. but as we have shown this work dragged on until the 20th.; no steps being taken until rendered obligatory by sheer necessity.

Possibly none of these things would have made any difference but at least the Municipal Health Officer would have better grounds for claiming that he had done everything in his power and it is highly probable that at least some sickness and a few deaths could have been prevented.

Turn we now to the question of statistics which Dr. Paquin also defends. From his explanations we are quite prepared to admit that 25,000 cases or one person out of every four in Quebec is not an understatement of the situation and reflects credit on the local doctors for their faithfulness in making reports. It is in regard to the deaths, however, that our principal difference with the Doctor rests and here there seems to have been some misunderstanding: Dr. Paquin in his 271 deaths includes only local residents who have died in the city while in our larger estimate we have included all the deaths that have actually occurred in Quebec, which seems to us a

more proper course. Again Dr. Paquin figures only from October 7th, when the epidemic was first officially recognized while we have been figuring since its first appearance which also seems to be a more proper course.

The Medical Health Officer claims that the cases prior to the above date are negligible but we have made certain calculations from the obituary column of the Chronicle which tend to disprove his claim. As an English newspaper the deaths advertised in our pages are far less numerous than those in Le Soleil but they reflect the state of public health just as accurately nevertheless.

In the period from September 1st to 20th, inclusive, there were only 110 deaths advertised in the city; of which 3 were of unstat age, 4 over sixty years, 1 under ten years and 2 under one year. This is a perfectly normal record that could be duplicated by any similar period of the twelve months.

In the period from Sept. 21st. to Oct. 6th., inclusive, however there were 24 deaths; of which 7 were of unstat age, 5 over fifty-five years, 10 between fifteen and thirty-six years and 2 under one year. Of these deaths 3 are reported to have followed a short illness, 2 an illness of a week, 1 an illness of three days and 1 an illness of four hours.

The first day when influenza caused death in Quebec according to the Chronicle advertisements was Sept. 23rd. when there were 5 fatalities of which 1 certainly and 3 probably were due to this disease.

Dr. Paquin states that the deaths prior to Oct. 7th. were due to other causes in many instances but it must be remembered that nothing was then known of the effects of the present type of grippe. Today experience has shown that death is not caused by the grippe itself but by complications which attack the heart, the kidneys or the lungs.

Not being alarmed by any epidemic and feeling only a serious cold, victims would probably not call in a doctor until complications set in and so the grippe would not be held responsible. Before Oct. 1st. at the same time, or a week before Dr. Paquin dates the epidemic, such expressions as "influenza turned to pneumonia" and "cold followed by pleurisy" were finding their way into our columns and if we reported 24 deaths in a fortnight Le Soleil must have reported more than 100 in the same time, most of which were due either directly or indirectly to grippe.

We have discussed this matter at length because, while desiring to do justice to Dr. Paquin whose sincerity is not open to doubt, we do not feel that matters were vigorously handled until after the disease had got a firm foothold in the city. We would have preferred to leave this discussion until a later date for the Doctor's statement placed us under the necessity of justifying our own position. Meanwhile there are reasons to hope that while many cases still exist and no precautions must be relaxed the full force of the epidemic has been expended and the public can be re-assured in the knowledge that now, at any rate, everything possible has been done to put it at an end.

## LORD SHAUGHNESSY.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

Between thirty and forty years ago the Dominion of Canada, then entering upon a period of great prosperity and development, called a number of trained and experienced railroad men in the United States to its assistance. Among the earliest of these was William Cornelius van Horne, a native of Will County, Illinois, who began his career as a telegraph operator on the Illinois Central Railroad, became train despatcher for the Michigan Central, was made division superintendent of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, was appointed to the general management of the Southern Minnesota, was made president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and, after taking over the presidency of the Canadian Pacific and, later, of the Cuba Company, retired, in Montreal, as Sir William Cornelius van Horne, Hon. K.C.M.G.

On the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul he had, as one of his principal assistants, Thomas George Shaughnessy, a native of Milwaukee, son of an Irish immigrant farmer. This man had learned the railroad business with the line just named, having filled many positions of responsibility with marked credit between 1869 and 1882. In the latter year van Horne called him to Canada, where his success as an administrator of railway property was continued. In the course of time he filled every high post which the directors had to offer. Within the last few weeks he resigned the presidency of this famous system, and has retired, save for such service as he may render in an advisory capacity, as Baron Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. He was raised to the peerage in 1916.

The names of these men are indelibly written into the history of Canada. Each was a railroad builder, a railroad director, a railroad administrator, and a railroad financier. Under the command of each, at one time or another, were tens of thousands of men; at the command of each were tens of millions of dollars.

Lord Shaughnessy, in the second year of the war, was summoned to London by the British War Office to give counsel with regard to the purchase of supplies for the troops in Canada. At the very beginning of hostilities he had placed the entire organization of the Canadian Pacific at the disposal of the Dominion and Imperial Governments.

When the Germans ruthlessly entered Luxemburg and Belgium, Lord Shaughnessy had under his control and direction 17,883 miles of railway, 90,000 railway cars, 100,000 miles of telegraph, 76 steamers totaling 248,000 tons, 19 hotels, 13,000,000 acres of agricultural land, more forest areas, gold, silver, and copper mines and more than 100,000 employees; and although the war has necessarily, in the Dominion as in the United States, slackened the speed of all industrial enterprise not related intimately with the great struggle, it is the opinion of Lord Shaughnessy that the Canadian Pacific will, in the peace to come, completely outstrip its progress in ante-bellum years.

# A YOUNG POET KILLED IN FRANCE

SERGT. JOYCE KILMER, OF  
NEW YORK, KILLED IN  
FRANCE.

Sergt. Joyce Kilmer, of the 165th. Infantry of the Rainbow Division, New York, has been killed in France. He was 31 years old.

Sergt. Kilmer was for many years a well-known American newspaper and writer of verse, his poem on the sinking of the Lusitania, which was published immediately following the torpedoing, having been copied in all parts of the United States, Great Britain, and the British colonies. That poem, a close friend of the dead soldier said, expressed the deep-seated conviction of Sergt. Kilmer regarding the great war, a conviction on which he acted when, seventeen days after Congress declared war, he enlisted as a private in the 7th Infantry, from which in the August following he was transferred to the Headquarters Company of the 165th Infantry.

Mr. Kilmer was born in New Brunswick, N.J., where his parents still live, Dec. 6, 1886. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Barnett Kilmer, and was a graduate of Rutgers College 1904, and of Columbia University, 1908. His wife, who, with four little children, survive him, was Miss Aline Murray, Norfolk, Va., a stepdaughter of Henry Mills Arden the editor of Harper's Weekly.

Sergt. Kilmer joined the staff of the Sunday Magazine of the New York Times in May, 1913. Prior to that time he had been Latin Master of the Morristown High School and a member of the editorial staff of the Standard Dictionary.

"The White Ships and the Red," the poem which Sergt. Kilmer wrote following the destruction of the Lusitania, appeared in the Times of May 16, 1915. The last three verses read:

I went not forth to battle,  
I carried friendly men,  
The children played about my decks,  
The women sang—and then—  
And then—the sun blushed scarlet,  
And heaven hid its face  
The world that God created,  
Became a shameful place.

My wrong cries out for vengeance  
The blow that sent me here  
Was aimed in Hell. My dying scream  
Has reached Jehovah's ear.  
Not all the seven oceans  
Shall wash away the stain;  
Upon a brow that wears a crown  
I am the brand of Cain.

When God's great voice assembles  
The feet on Judgment Day,  
The ghosts of ruined ships will rise  
In sea and strait and bay.  
Though they have lain for ages  
Beneath the changeless flood,  
They shall be white as silver  
But one—shall be like blood.

In his last year with the Times Sergt. Kilmer was lecturer on the technique of verse in the department of journalism at New York University. His published works included "Trees and Other Poems," "Literature in the Making," "Summer of Love," and "The Circus and Other Essays."

Sergt. Kilmer was transferred from the 107th Infantry at Camp Wadsworth, S.C., to the 165th Infantry a short time before the Rainbow Division sailed for France. He was in the thick of the Marne fighting from the day the great Allied offensive began until he was mortally wounded on August 1. In the Evening Sun of August 8 a correspondent mentioned Kilmer.

"During the fighting on the edge of Coles Wood," the story read, "Someone wearing an American uniform appeared shouting 'withdraw.' A party composed of Major Donovan Joyce Kilmer, Joan Kales, the Major's 'Admirable' Crichton,' and an orderly reconnoitered and found that he was a boche dressed in captured clothing."

Sergt. Kilmer was a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity, the Poetry Society of America, the Dickens fellowship, the Columbia University Club, the Authors' Club, and the Vagabonds. His home when he entered the service was at Larchmont.

Oil for Toothache.—There is no pain so acute and distressing as toothache. When you have so unwelcome a visitor apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil according to directions and you will find immediate relief. It touches the nerve with soothing effect and the pain departs at once. That it will ease toothache is another fine quality of this Oil, showing the many uses it has.

## SKEPTICAL OF GERMAN

The latest "well-informed" and anonymous correspondents who obligingly give us a picture of food conditions in Germany do not add anything material to previous stories of the kind. We are not greatly impressed by the reported offer of a hahn for £11; "well-informed neutrals" have provided us with much higher quotations in the past. Judging by the way in which Berlin has consistently been reported to be starving since the autumn of 1914, the Boche must by now have acquired the art of living entirely on air—or "substitutes." —London Globe.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

# Wanamaker's Five Reasons

Mr. Wanamaker, the millionaire merchant in Philadelphia, says:

"I have been asked so often about my own insurance that I am going to gratify a curiosity that some of you have expressed, perhaps, in regard to it."

"I simply worked out five conclusions as the result of my own thinking, without any moving cause except my own judgment."

"First: That at that time I knew I was insurable, and I could not be certain of immunity from accident or ill-health, and it might be that at some future time I would not be insurable."

"Second: That life insurance was one of the best forms of investment, because from the moment it was made it was good for all it cost, and carried with it a guarantee that there was protection in that investment that I could not get in any other."

"Third: That life insurance in the long run was a saving fund, that not only saved, but took care of my deposits and gave me opportunity for possible profits, that not infrequently returned principal and interest, and profit."

"Fourth: That life insurance, regarded from the standpoint of quick determination, was more profitable than any other investment I could make."

"Fifth: That it enabled a man to give away all he wished during his lifetime and still make such an estate as he cared to leave."

—Mr. Wanamaker carries sixty-two policies.

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We've found the battery that will end your sulphation troubles. We're enthusiastic about the EVEREADY STORAGE BATTERY—the only battery free from ruinous sulphation.

Drive in where you see the EVEREADY Service Station sign; hear how the prevention of excess sulphation permits the EVEREADY to readily accept the charging current from the generator and why it can be left standing discharged for months without injury—impossible with any other battery.

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Definite Guarantee  
Starting Type  
1 1/2 years  
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Only Guaranteed Non-Sulphating Battery

Oct. 5x1aw.satz13.

## BAPTIST CHURCH, McMahon St.

Next Sunday, 11:00 a.m.—Service of Intercessory Prayer.  
No Sunday School or Evening Service.  
Parents asked to study Sunday School Lesson in the family.

ANY ladies in Quebec who will help us with articles for the Sale of work on Oct. 31st, are asked to forward same to Mrs. W. A. Marsh, 131 Grande Allee, or Mrs. E. J. Stobo, 1 Aberdeen street, Also come and buy.

# Ladies Hats and Girls Coats

Greatly Reduced in Price

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS. 33-1/3 PER CENT OFF.

\$1.75, now, \$1.17. \$2.25, now, \$1.50. \$2.75, now, \$1.84  
\$3.00, now, \$2.00. \$3.75, now, \$2.50. \$4.25, now, \$2.84  
\$5.50, now, \$3.67. \$6.75, now, \$4.50. \$8.25, now, \$5.50

GIRLS' WINTER COATS, 50 PER CENT OFF.

\$ 6.50, now, \$ 3.25. \$ 7.50, now, \$ 3.75. \$ 8.25, now, \$ 4.12  
\$ 8.50, now, \$ 4.25. \$10.50, now, \$ 5.25. \$12.75, now, \$ 6.37  
\$13.25, now, \$ 6.62. \$14.25, now, \$ 7.12. \$16.25, now, \$ 8.12

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# SHOT GUNS single and double barrels REPEATING RIFLES REVOLVERS

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Sportsmen! we have now one of the largest and best selection of GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, KNIVES, AMMUNITION, Etc. SUPPLIES FOR ANGLERS. BEST OF CAMP EQUIPMENTS Blankets, Sheets, Stoves, Cooking Utensils, Chairs, Beds, Etc. Etc. BEST OF CLOTHING, BOOTS, MOCCASINS, SOCKS.

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"Oh Money! Money!" by Eleanor H. Porter.  
"Winged Warfare," by Major W. A. Bishop.  
"French Windows," by John Ayscough. (In a class all by itself; one of the most moving books that the war has inspired.)  
Also Soldier's Pocket Checkers and Soldier's Comfort Boxes, for overseas mailing.

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TELEPHONE 758

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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.

\$8.00 and up

This woman's HAWAIIAN BOOT is distinctly a style shoe, made to wear with a style costume. Just risk one more look at the Walk-Over queenly arch and heel, moulded for the proud, shapely feet.



Walk-Over Boot Shop, 10, ST. JOHN STREET, QUEBEC.

IN AND ABOUT TOWN

FINANCIAL STATE OF QUEBEC CITY

MAYOR LAVIGUEUR MAKES A SHORT REVIEW OF PRESENT SITUATION.

At the meeting of the City Council last night His Worship Mayor Lavigueur made a brief review of the financial situation of the city. He remarked that now that the collection of taxes had begun a number of citizens had manifested considerable alarm over the increased amount of their accounts and in order that all might have a clear idea of the situation he had prepared some statistics which went to show that if the Council was obliged to increase the taxes and to levy special taxes it was not entirely due to the present administration, but in a large measure to preceding administrations.

By a statement which he read Mayor Lavigueur showed that from the beginning of the Garneau regime in 1906, through the Drouin regime, to the present administration, the net debt of the City had increased from \$8,188,615.47 on April 30th, 1907, to \$14,765,556.30 on April 30th, 1918, while the interest payable on that amount had increased from \$345,371.08 in 1907 to \$647,874.35 in 1918, and the sinking fund had increased from \$14,000 in 1907 to \$80,539.33 in 1918.

Mayor Lavigueur pointed out that between 1906 and 1918 the amount of interest and sinking fund had more than doubled. The amounts borrowed since he had taken over the administration and during the past three years a sum of \$525,000 was expended on public works, while the remainder of the sum of \$1,259,216.91 which was borrowed was expended to pay off the deficit.

He said that the present administration could not be blamed for spending \$525,000 for public works when there were so many urgent requests made. He went on to explain that the accumulation of debt since 1906 had resulted in a deficit of \$24,968 last year and a deficit of \$254,000 at the close of the past fiscal year.

The present administration could not be held responsible for what was happening today and the only alternative to bring about an equilibrium in the City's finances was the imposition of a special tax as had been done.

Mayor Lavigueur further stated that there the taxes due the City amounted to \$519,004.11, and of this a sum of \$138,870.00 had been collected up to the end of September, leaving the amount collectable at \$380,134.85.

Mayor Thanks Council. Before taking up the order of the day, Mayor Lavigueur thanked the members of the Council for the kind expression of sympathy extended to him in the recent bereavement which he had suffered through the loss of his eldest son.

He also spoke of the ravages caused by the epidemic of disease which had swept the city and expressed the conviction that the City Council had done its duty on this occasion as it had in the past. He praised the work done by Ald. (Dr.) Bedard, as Chairman of the Health Committee, and also mentioned the great devotion shown by the clergy of all denominations as well as by the Nuns and Nursing Sisters who had not spared themselves in any way in caring for the sick. It was trials such as these, he said, which showed a community the devotion of its clergy.

The Council unanimously passed the report of the Finance Committee, recommending the formation of the Milk Commission and added the name of Hon. Nemese Garneau to the list. Ald. Fiset's motion to impose a tax of \$5 or \$10 on bachelors between the ages of 25 to 60 years, for which power will have to be secured from the Legislature, seconded by Alderman Collier, referred to the Committee on Charter Amendments for study.

MR. PAUL VALLEE DROWNS IN VERMONT

WELL-KNOWN YOUNG QUEBECER MEETS ACCIDENTAL DEATH IN VERMONT.

A very sad drowning accident is reported from East Richford, Vt., in which the victim was Mr. Paul Vallee, of this city, who lost his life in the Missisquoi River, at Stephen's Mills, Vt., yesterday.

The deceased, who was a popular figure in this city, was a son of Mr. L. A. Vallee, chief engineer and director of railways in the Provincial Department of Public Works and Labor, and was employed as assistant engineer for the Jos. Gosselin contracting firm, of Levis, who had the contract for the building of the approaches to the international bridge over the Missisquoi River between Sutton, P. Q., and East Richford, Vt.

No details were given in the brief despatch informing his family here of the tragedy, and two of his brothers, Messrs. I. E. Vallee and Maurice Vallee left last night for East Richford to bring the remains back to Quebec for interment.

The late Mr. Vallee was well-known here, and held in esteem by a large circle of friends. He was prominent in athletic circles and was at one time one of the most brilliant hockey players in the City League.

Only about a year ago the deceased married Miss Marie Louise Savard, daughter of the late Mr. V. Savard, a former member of the House of Commons, for Chicoutimi, who resided with her husband at East Richford. His premature death is a severe blow to her, as it is to his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Vallee, as well as his surviving brothers and sisters, who are Mr. Jos. Vallee, of the Provincial Highway Department; Dr. Jules Vallee, Mr. Ivan E. Vallee, assistant chief engineer and assistant director of railways in the Provincial Department of Public Works; Mr. Maurice Vallee, chief cashier in the Quebec Railway; Mr. Jean Louis Vallee, of the Bank of Montreal; Mr. Genest Vallee, a student at the Quebec Seminary; Mrs. H. D. Brassard, of Roberval, and the Misses Jeanne, Cecile and Yvonne Vallee, of this city.

The sympathy of a large circle of friends will go out to the family in their sorrow.

SALE OF WORK POSTPONED. The sale of work at the Baptist Church is postponed until Nov. 14.

TRINITY CHURCH. The special Children's Day services which were to have been held in Trinity Church tomorrow have been postponed until further notice.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH. There will be a short Intercessory Service in St. Andrew's Church tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH. Services will be held in St. Michael's Church Bergerville on Sunday, Holy Communion at 8 a.m., Morning Prayer at 11 a.m., Evening prayer at 7 p.m.

BAPTIST CHURCH SERVICE. There will be one service only at the Baptist Church on Sunday, namely, at 11 a.m. No Sunday School, no Evening Service.

TRADE COMMISSIONER. Among all the important cities on the continent there is only Quebec which has not its Trade Commissioner to work for its commercial and industrial development. Shall we remain inactive any longer? No, let us support the Industrial Committee and become members of the Board of Trade, that is the means of attaining our object.

NAVY LEAGUE QUEBEC BRANCH. The monthly meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Navy League due to take place on Monday, October 28, is unavoidably postponed. Notice will be given later of change of date. The case of Christmas bags for the sailors will not be closed until Tuesday afternoon next. There is still time for anyone wishing to contribute a bag to send it in. Parcels can be left at No. 1 College Court on Monday or Tuesday in the morning. All members who have socks completed are asked to kindly send them in to the same address.

letter was read from Mr. J. E. Prince, K.C., president of the War Garden Committee, asking the Council what they would do to encourage the good work next year. The letter was referred to the Public Works Committee.

A letter from the Central National Council of Trades and Labor, urged that the right to vote be accorded to all citizens, whether they had paid their taxes or not. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee.

NO PUBLIC MASS HERE ON SUNDAY

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES COMPLY WITH REQUEST OF HEALTH AUTHORITIES.

As was the case last Sunday there will be no public services in the Roman Catholic Churches of the Quebec Diocese tomorrow.

A communication has been sent out from the Archbishop's Palace asking the pastors of parishes to carry out the same measures of precaution as were taken last Sunday.

As was the case last week the people are urged to observe the Lord's Day by abstaining from servile works and by praying in their homes.

I.O.D.E.'S WORK FOR SIBERIAN FORCE

PACKING COMMITTEE HAS SHIPPED MANY ARTICLES FOR ITS COMFORT.

The Packing Committee of the Quebec Municipal Chapter, Imperial Daughters of the Empire yesterday shipped to "D" Company, 259th Battalion, Siberian Expeditionary Force, 249 pairs of socks, 238 pairs of wristlets, 51 caps and 50 scarfs; these comforts have been shipped by the Balcan Powell, Stadacona, and General Turner Chapters.

Shipments also going to the Canadian Field Comforts Commission are those from the School Group which include 30 filled Christmas bags, 25 towels, and 600 trench candles together with 1000 cigarettes sent by both body of workers.

INTERESTING NEWS FOR QUEBECERS.

In 1917, the Life Insurance Companies paid \$275,000 in cash to policy holders in the city of Quebec.

Up to date, in 1918, the Mutual Life of Canada paid to its policy holders the sum of \$38,077.35 in mortuary claims and endowments. All were promptly paid as is testified by the following letters:

J. H. Gignac, \$25,000. Rev. Father Jobin, \$1,000. Miss Helene Ladouceur, \$4,300. Mr. M. Monaghan, 81 St. Peter street, Quebec.

Sir,—We acknowledge receipt of your cheque for the amount of \$25,000 in payment of the insurance on the life of the late Mr. J. H. Gignac.

We beg you to accept our sincere thanks for the prompt manner in which you effected a settlement. The family is grateful for the interest which you manifested in this matter. Believe me, sir, Yours very truly, ART. GIGNAC, Test. Ex. J. A. A. BLAIS.

Quebec, Sept. 10, 1918. Mr. M. Monaghan, 81 St. Peter street, Quebec.

Re. Policy No. 52,796—\$1,000—Kell Endowment 10 payable—10 Years. Sir,—I thank you very much for the cheque for \$1,314.38 on an endowment policy for one thousand dollars, 15 years, ten payments, in your Company, the Mutual Life of Canada. A total premium of \$893 was paid, hence there is a net profit of \$138.65. This policy gave me the most satisfactory results of any that I have carried on my life, and I wish to thank you, as well as your Company, for the prompt manner in which the payment was made.

Yours truly, HARTLEY G. KELL. Quebec, Sept. 10th, 1918.

Mr. M. Monaghan, 81 St. Peter street, Quebec.

Re. Policy No. 38805—\$5,000—Cote Dear Mr. Monaghan: I received your letter of August 29. Enclosed please find settlement for my insurance, \$5,000; 20 years endowment.

The different options offered by the "Mutual Life of Canada" are very good. They are: 1.—Paid in cash, \$6,955.75. 2.—Policy participating in profits, \$9,235. 3.—Life-long pension, \$823.15.

A company which offers such options must be well administered. I thank you. P. J. COTE.

MOURNING GOODS. The best place to buy your Mourning Goods is without doubt at Marceau & Company.

It is well known that it is at this Store that the assortment is the largest and the prices the lowest. MARCEAU & CO., 185 St. Joseph Street, Quebec.

F. SIMARD & CIE ENRG.

142 St. Joseph Street

New Blouse Fashions

The latest and smartest expressions of the mode, tailored and costume Blouses of the practical types, so much in demand today, are shown in our own assortment.

GEORGETTE CREPE BLOUSES.

In new shades, with braid, bead or silk embroidery, with contrasting color cleverly introduced. Priced from... \$6.98 up to \$15.00.

CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES.

In White dainty Flesh and Bisque tints, featuring soft frills, trimmed with delicate lace or embroidered; a charming collection. Priced from... \$6.50 up to \$12.00.

TAILORED SILK BLOUSES.

In plain or novelty stripes and plaids Taffetas, and Crepe de Chines; high collar effects or becoming Taxedo and rolling collars. Priced from... \$3.79 up to \$5.50.

BLOUSE SPECIAL, \$5.95.

SLIP OVER WAIST SPECIAL, \$6.50.

In Pussy Willow Silk, tailor-made models, convertible collar in the new tints of Peach, Mais, Flesh and Navy; assorted sizes, 34 to 44 bust measures.

Smart new H-bonal Silk Waists slip-over style, trimmed with tucks, in the new shades of Flesh, Mais also White; assorted sizes, 34 to 44 bust measures.

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.



List of Bargains for the Present Week

- CHILDREN'S FELT HATS, priced from 75c to \$2.00. 25c
VELVET HATS, FOR LADIES; value \$3.00. \$1.49
FUR HATS; priced \$6.00 and \$7.00. \$4.49
BRASSIERES, 50c.
BRASSIERES OF NAINSOOK, trimmed with Tulle and Lace; assorted sizes. 50c
BLACK GAITERS, \$1.50.
10-button GAITERS FOR LADIES, sizes 3, 4 and 5 only. \$1.00
Special price
KHAKI SOCKS, 55c
HEAVY WOOL KHAKI SOCKS. 55c
Special price
SLIPPERS, \$1.35 AND \$1.75
WOOL KNITTED SLIPPERS, assorted colors, for ladies. \$1.35
Special price
BLACK and COLORED FELT GAITERS, with high heels. \$1.75
Special price
BLACK WOOL SOCKS, 60c.
HEAVY RIBBED BLACK WOOLEN SOCKS; sizes 10 1/2 and 11 only; actual value \$1.00. 60c
Our low price
REMNANTS REDUCED.
REMNANTS of White Lawn, White and Colored Flannelette, Ticking, White and Navy Satens and Ducks, at great Reductions.
NEW WOOLEN SCARVES.
NEW COMBED WOOLEN SCARVES, assorted colors, of high qualities. \$1.38 \$1.50 \$1.75
BOYS' STOCKING.
Three lines of BOYS' STOCKINGS, of exceptional value
HEAVY RIBBED WOOLEN CASHMERE. 95c
HEAVY PLAIN BLACK WOOLEN STOCKINGS, \$1.15. \$1.60
Priced at

Faguy, Lepinay & Frere 254 to 264 St. John Street Quebec

DIED.

CHATEAUVERT—At Quebec, on October 24th, 1918, at the age of 42 years and 11 months, Onesime Chateauvert, director of J. B. Renaud & Cie, Inc., and husband of Hosanna Dussault.

Funeral will leave his late residence, 580 St. John street, Saturday morning, the 26th instant, at 9:45 o'clock, for St. Jean Baptiste Church, and thence to Belmont Cemetery.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

LAMBERT—At Levis, on October 24th, 1918, at the age of 25 years and 10 months, Marie Emma Lambert, daughter of A. J. L. Lambert, employee of the Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

Funeral will be held on Saturday, October 26th, at 9:00 o'clock, leaving her late residence, 6 St. Marie street, at 8:45 o'clock, for Notre Dame de Levis Church.

MOSS—At Sillery, Mary Ann Moss, ex-Postmistress of Neilsonville, only daughter of the late Henry Moss, at the age of 77 years.

Funeral will leave the residence of Mr. James Hughes, St. Louis Road, at 4:00 o'clock today (Saturday), for St. Michael's Church, and thence to Mount Hermon Cemetery.

Montreal and Ottawa newspapers please copy.

McNAMARA—At Quebec, on October 25th, 1918, Michael John McNamara, son of the late Charles McNamara.

Funeral private.

VALLEE—At Stephen's Mills, Vt., on October 25th, 1918, Joseph Pierre Vallee, fifth son of L. A. Vallee, and husband of Marie Louise Savard, at the age of 26 years and 4 months.

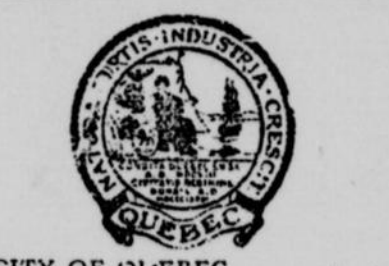
Funeral notice later.

Knights of Columbus. Members are requested to attend the funeral of Onesime Chateauvert, which will leave his late residence, 580 St. John street, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 9:45 a.m., for St. Jean Baptiste Church.

NOTICE. Estate of the late Henri Charles Bosse in his lifetime of the City of Quebec, Commission Merchant. The Creditors who have not yet done so, are hereby notified to file without delay their claims duly attested, and the debtors are notified to pay without delay at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the Curator. W. L. LARUE, Notary, 28 St. Ann street. Quebec, Oct. 25th, 1918.

WARM PURE WOOL GOODS. John Darlington Reg'd. is advertising some very fine lines of warm goods for fall and winter in pure wool the proper kind to wear for comfort and health. Get what you require Now.



CITY OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. To wit: CITY OF QUEBEC. CITY HALL. BY-LAW NO. 21.

By-law to Amend By-law No. 2G and repeal By-law No. 2H.

(Drawn up in the French Language) At a meeting of the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, held at the City Hall in the said City of Quebec on the thirtieth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen (1918), in conformity to law, and in virtue of a by-law, passed by this Council, pursuant thereto, and after the due observance of all the formalities prescribed by the statute in such case made and provided, at which meeting were present the absolute majority of the members composing the Council of the City of Quebec, that is to say: His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen Bedard, Bouchard, St. R., Bouchard, J.C., Collier, Gauvin, Lantier, Lesage, Mercier.

Whereas that By-Law No. 2H, passed on the 2nd of July, 1918, article 20 of By-Law No. 2G amended by an error, instead of article 19 of said by-law No. 2G.

It is in consequence ordained and enacted by by-law of the Municipal Council of the City of Quebec, and the said council doth ordain and enact as follows, to wit:

1.—By-Law No. 2H, passed by this council on the 2nd of July last, is hereby repealed.

2.—Article 19 of By-Law No. 2G, passed on the 23rd of April, 1918 is repealed and replaced by the following:

19.—Each and every person or company carrying on the trade of conveying persons, from one place to another in the city, by using certain vehicles for fares must before following said trade, obtain a license for such vehicle, for which shall be paid the sum of eleven dollars, for each and every vehicle.

Every person or company carrying on the trade of transporting from one place to another in the City, for fares, merchandise, or other material whatsoever by using any sort of vehicle, must before exercising said trade, obtain a license for the price of which they shall pay the sum of fifteen dollars for each vehicle.

3.—Article 20 of By-Law No. 2G passed on the 23rd of April, 1918, is reincorporated in the present By-law to all intents and purposes.

4.—The present By-law is declared as forming part of By-law No. 2G, passed on the 23rd, April 1918.

H. E. LAVIGUEUR, Mayor.

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

MONTREAL THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION. A direct and easy means of access to Montreal has been provided. On October 21st, Mount Royal Tunnel was opened and through train service established by the Canadian Northern Railway between Montreal (Tunnel Terminal) Ottawa (Central Station) and Toronto (Union Station, Montreal Tunnel Terminal is located on Lagache Street, West two blocks East of Dominion Square and within five minutes walk of the leading hotels, retail business stores and other railway stations.

Rail, sleeping and parlor car tickets are obtainable at all Canadian Northern Railway Ticket Offices.

C. DELAGRAVE NOTARY PUBLIC, REAL ESTATE and INVESTMENT AGENT LINDSAY BLDG., Tel. 1825, St. John Street.

# Latest Sporting News

## WILLARD ACCEPTS INVITATION TO BOX

**HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION SENDS TELEGRAM PROMISING TO HELP OUT.**

New York, October 25.—Jess Willard, heavyweight champion of the world, has accepted an invitation to appear in an exhibition bout for the benefit of the United War Work Campaign, in a telegram received here last night by the sports committee. The message reads:

"Wichita Falls, Tex. Will gladly box for War Work Campaign."

It was announced that the sports committee would select the opponent for Jess, and the date and place of the match, which will probably be staged at one of the large army camps.

In accepting the proffered services of champion Jess Willard to help the war work campaign, boxing division, the sports committee thanked him by telegram today. They suggested that the best financial results would be obtained from a six to ten round no-decision bout in this city, at Madison Square Garden, which would be held on November 18th or 19th. The names of Dempsey, Levinsky, Coffey, Meehan, Miske, and Fulton, were mentioned from which Willard could choose an opponent.

Dempsey, who for some time has been seeking a bout with Willard, sent word to James Coffroth, chief of the boxing division of the campaign, committee tonight, that he is eager to meet the champion at any time and place and to give all the proceeds of the bout to the united war work campaign.

## OTTAWA PLAYERS TO GET OPTIONS

**CLUB INTENDS TO EXERCISE OPTIONS ON ALL LAST SEASON'S PLAYERS.**

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—The Ottawa Hockey Club yesterday sent out options to all of the players who figured on the line-up last season. This option means that the players still belong to the club, no matter whether they operate this season or not, and they will exercise these options if any of the players try to join any other team.

Secretary Martin Rosenthal sent options to the following players yesterday: Clint Benedict, Eddie Gerard, Horace Merrill, Frank Nighbor, Jack Darragh, Cy Denney, George Boucher, Eddie Lowrey, and Bill Mooney. "Punch" Broadbent, Angus Duford, Graham, Allen Wilson, and "Rat" Bruce still belong to the Ottawa Club, but are serving overseas. Ted Dey, owner of the Arena, stated yesterday that he had absolutely nothing to do with the Canadian Hockey Association, and had not been approached about running a team in the new circuit, here, this winter. This puts a new light on the hockey war, and if Ted Dey has nothing to do with the Canadian Hockey Association it is certain that they have got no option on the local arena.

There are likely to be more court proceedings in professional hockey circles to determine who are the actual owners of the players. Manager Querre, of the Toronto Arena, claims that he has purchased the players that played for the Arena last year from the N.H.L., and that if any club or body doubts his right to these men they will have to take the matter up with the National Hockey League. To show that he means business, he states that he has already received signed contracts from three of the men who helped win the world's championship last year, one of the said three being Jack Adams.

## Sporting Notes

Most of the players who represented Loyola College at hockey last year are in khaki. The only remaining members of last year's team are Lonergan and Hough.

Billy Lang, the famous old-time baseball star, is going to France as a Y.M.C.A. secretary. Lang offered his services recently, and was accepted. He will join Johnny Evers and Hugh Jennings in France, and will assist in teaching the soldiers how to play baseball.

During the big sporting drive in the United States which, though a "week of sports" will run into many weeks, it is expected that over 5,000 bouts will be staged. "Sunny Jim" Coffroth, of California, will have charge of the drive to raise funds for the soldiers, and every boxer in the country will be asked to volunteer his services. "Here is how I expect to handle this great nation-wide affair," said Coffroth. "During the drive in cities where boxing shows are allowed, I will call upon the local promoters to run their regular number of boxing contests under the new laws of their respective States and the proceeds of these matches will be turned over to the fund. In cities such as New York where boxing shows are banned, I am going to call upon promoters to arrange matches."

Many people will be surprised to hear that Paul Vallee, the well-known sportsman, is dead. He was drowned at Stephen's Mills, Vt., yesterday morning. Paul was very well known in the hockey world, having played with the Crescents, Laurentides, St. Georges, and St. Patrick's teams. He was only 26 years old, and married a year ago. To his sorrowing wife all his friends will extend their heartfelt sympathy.

Word has drifted through from Germany that Geo. Hackenschmidt, known as the Russian Lion, in wrestling circles ten years ago, and considered the premier wrestler of the world until he encountered the late Frank Gotch, America's champion, has wasted away until he is a mere shadow of his former self. "Hack" was always a good feeder, but, although, according to a traveller who saw him recently, he has 25 food cards, he cannot get enough to eat in the land of the Kaiser.

Fans will be sorry to hear that Johnny Paul, the well-known sportsman, is ill, and that his condition is regarded as serious.

Popular Pastime: No. 1369: Buying Victory Bonds.

To safeguard the child from damage that worms cause, use Miller's Worm Powder, the medicine par excellence, for children. These powders will clear the system entirely of worms, will regulate and stimulate the organs injuriously affected by the worms, and will encourage healthful operation of the digestive processes. As a vermifuge it cannot be surpassed in effectiveness.

## JIMMY WILDE ANXIOUS TO HELP BIG DRIVE

New York, Oct. 24.—Charley Harvey, the well-known boxing promoter and manager of boxers, who has been appointed official matchmaker for New York, in the great "Week of Sport," which incidentally may run many weeks, said today that every effort would be made to bring Jimmy Wilde, the phenomenal English boxer, to this country for a series of bouts. Wilde is not at the front and is not likely to get there by reason of being far under the military weight requirements, and it is felt that a request from the Y.M.C.A. to the British Government would be sufficient to release him from his army duties in London long enough to enable him to participate in the Madison Square Garden carnival.

Local promoters express the opinion that Wilde would draw a bigger gate than champion Jess Willard. The little Englishman has already expressed his willingness to come to New York and give his service to the great cause. There is no doubt that his coming would greatly stimulate interest in the boxing feature of the great drive.

## SOME SPORTING MEN WHO ARE DEAD FROM THE "FLU"

New York, Oct. 25.—This fall the current epidemic of Spanish influenza has already taken from the world of sports nearly a score of men who were well known by all followers of sport.

"Cad" Doggett, noted trainer, and up to the day of his death one of the leading figures of the American turf, died after an illness lasting but a few days. Jim Stewart, the Brooklyn heavyweight pugilist, died suddenly at Camp Dix. At the time of his death Stewart was a boxing instructor at the camp. A few days after he passed away the news that Matty Baldwin, the Boston lightweight, had fought and lost his last battle, spread through the sporting world. A few days ago, Terry Martin, the veteran welterweight, died of pneumonia following an attack of influenza.

Baseball has lost "Harry" Glenn, formerly a member of the St. Paul Club of the American Association. Dave Roth former pitcher of the White Sox and the Baltimore club of the new International League, died of the Spanish plague at his home in Baltimore.

Eddie Martin and Chandler Richter, baseball writers of Boston and Philadelphia, respectively, both succumbed to pneumonia following attacks of the epidemic. Martin died two days after his wife, and a double funeral was held.

James "Skip" McCarthy could not survive the plague. From the ranks of the dare-devil automobile drivers has dropped Johnny Aitken, Jack Ryan, former distance runner of the Boston A. A., died at Fort Shocum several days ago. Last year Ryan won the senior national indoor championship for national indoor championship, ship of the A. A. U.

## Semi-ready Tailored Coats



Warmth and comfort in cloth of quality wool, and in weave of the uniform excellence which only the British mills can produce.

A dozen Overcoat styles in Chesterfields, King Edwards, Ulsters, Ulsterettes and the Granville.

TWO SEMI-READY STORES.

GEORGE MORRISSETTE, St. John and d'Youville Streets.

JULES GAUVIN, St. Joseph Street, St. Roch.

**COTE'S**  
THE MARK OF QUALITY  
**CLEAR HAVANA**  
CONCHA 10 STRAIGHT  
BOUQUET PERFECT 1 STRAIGHT  
PANETALAS PERITANOS 2 for 25¢  
BREVAI 20 STRAIGHT  
CORONA CLUB 25¢ EACH  
THE BEST HAVANA ON THE MARKET ON SALE AT ALL OUR RETAIL STORES  
**JOS. COTE**  
IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER  
QUEBEC  
Canada Food Board License, No. 6-369.

**FOR SALE**  
Sanitary Paper Napkins  
Sanitary Paper Towels  
Sanitary Paper Handkerchiefs  
**QUEBEC SCRAP METAL & PAPER CO. LIMITED**  
148 ST. VALIER STREET QUEBEC.  
Phone 2777  
Feb. 14th, 1918.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**  
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.  
The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered.  
The best known Remedy for  
**COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.**  
Also like a charm in  
**DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.**  
Efficiently cures all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, GROUP 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, weakens all other remedies, relieves the bowels, and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.  
INSIST ON HAVING DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.  
The genuine success of this remedy has given rise to many imitations.  
Beware—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.  
CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.  
Sold by all Chemists. Prices in England, 1/6, 2/6, 4/6.  
Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, LONDON, S.E.

## LORDLY TRUCK TIRE TAKEN DOWN A PEG

SOME OF ITS KIN MUST SUBMIT TEMPORARILY TO OSLERIZATION.

Tire standardization has not been restricted to pneumatics. The lordly truck tire has now been taken down a peg or two by the war industries board. Some of its kin must submit to Oslerization—at least, till the Hun and his legions tender the sword to Foch and the triumphant Allies.

The elimination of certain sizes in truck tires does not come as a surprise. The war service committee, composed entirely of big men of the rubber industry, met in July and recommended sizes that could be dispensed with. These recommendations have been accepted by the War Industries Board.

Permanent standardization is given popular sizes, Class A.

Class B consists of sizes which are now used as original equipment by manufacturers, and will have to be continued to take care of trucks now in use or being placed on the market. November, 1920, was set as the date for discontinuing the manufacture of tires in Class B.

Class C pertains to sizes which in the past have been original equipment sizes, and which are still being used by the many trucks, including fire apparatus, etc. It was decided to discontinue the manufacture of all tires in this class November, 1919.

**The Wellington**  
THE UNIVERSAL PIPE  
  
**The Wellington is more than a good pipe—**

it's a WDC Pipe, a genuine French briar; it's a good smoke; it's peace; it's comfort; it's quiet meditation; all done up in one sweet brown package. The well catches all moisture and the top-opening bit sends the clean, dry smoke up away from your tongue. Good dealers have the Wellington in the shape and size you want, at \$1.25 and upward.

W.M. DEMUTH & CO., New York

Class D represents tires which have become almost obsolete, and Class E stands for sizes which are practically obsolete at the present time, and which all companies have agreed to stop the manufacture of at once. Had the same punch and smoothness of organization been behind other campaigns that guided the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company the nation would have been compelled in the final days to struggle so desperately for the \$6,000,000 set for the Fourth Loan. Employees and officials of the Goodrich Company reached their quota of \$2,750,000 in less than forty-eight hours. This did not include subscriptions from any of the 125 branches maintained by the company or the \$800,000 purchased by officials of the company in New York.

## Why Rates Go Up!

ONE-thousand-and-seven public utility enterprises in Canada and the United States, up to July 31, 1918, have been granted by regulatory commissions, authority to increase their rates. Among these have been 331 gas plants, 280 electric light and power plants, 220 city and interurban electric roads, 36 water plants, 79 telephone systems, 61 hot water and steam plants.

Just to give an instance or two from our own experience:—

To run a pair of long-distance wires (one circuit) on our poles from Montreal to Ottawa has just cost us \$20,124. A similar circuit on the same poles in 1913 cost \$12,870.

A circuit just completed from Toronto to Hamilton cost \$7,396. A similar circuit in 1913 cost \$4,730.

A mile of underground cable put down in Toronto has just cost \$8,976. The same work and material in 1913 cost \$6,072.

A mile of 4-duct conduit in Toronto has cost \$12,672. In 1913 the cost was \$8,448.

Such increases in cost affecting all phases of our work, in spite of rigid economies, make present revenues inadequate to enable us to meet our obligations to employees, shareholders and patrons.



**The Bell Telephone Company of Canada**

**Fashionable Store** **T. D. DUBUC** **Formerly Donohue's Store**  
**New Kimonos and Negligees**  
EIDERDOWN KIMONOS, in plain and figured effects, in new models, and a variety of pretty colors. PADDED SILK KIMONOS, in becoming shades of Copenhagen, Red Rose, Heliotrope.  
DAINTY CREPE DE CHINE NEGLIGES, in exquisite models, and soft shades of Pink, Sky, Apricot, and Mauve.  
**UNDERSKIRTS**  
SHOT TAFFETA SILK UNDERSKIRTS, in beautiful combinations of shades. MOIRETTE UNDERSKIRTS, in a great collection of fashionable shades, to match Costumes, and at moderate prices.  
**UMBRELLAS**  
LATEST NEW YORK NOVELTIES IN UMBRELLAS, with smart mountings, in Purplis, Brown, Navy, Grey, Green, and Black.  
**NECKWEAR**  
A very novel and choice collection of NEWEST NECKWEAR, shown in Georgette, Satin, and Organdy, in smart up-to-date styles.  
**T. D. DUBUC**  
188 & 194 St. John Street

# AN IRISH PIONEER PASSES AWAY IN NEW SOUTH WALES

THE LATE MR. PATRICK  
HOGAN HAD RELATIVES IN  
QUEBEC CITY.

The death occurred at Ranwick, New South Wales, last month of Mr. Patrick Hogan, an Irish Pioneer born in Claire, Ireland, who settled in Australia in an early age and became a prominent financial figure in the land of his adoption.

The late Mr. Hogan was a brother of Mr. John Hogan, of His Majesty's Customs this city, a highly esteemed citizen who died here some years ago, and an uncle of Reverend Sister St. Patrick, of the Sisters of Charity, and Mrs. Thos. Kelly, of this city.

Following is a tribute to the late Mr. Patrick Hogan which appeared in a recent issue of the Freeman's Journal, Sydney, N.S.W., from the pen of Mr. George Crowley:

I knew Mr. Hogan intimately for nearly forty years. He was the last of the old City Mutual's founders. What a long, long way off 1879 seems! He was then a young, vigorous man in the prime of life. To me, a lad of 13, he seemed a very old man. But that is boyhood's heritage. It is only as we ourselves get into the fifties that we consider a man in his early forties as comparatively a stripling.

The other godfathers of the budding infant, now grown to lusty million-aire manhood, are all, all gone west too. They were J. P. Carvan, John See, Frank Freehill, John Toohy, Michael M'Girr and Jeremiah Crowley.

And, in the later years, how proud the dear old fellow was of his baby. He didn't like to leave the chair where he had presided for so many years, to the delight of the three or four, score policyholders who made it a point of never missing the annual meetings while Mr. Hogan was in the chair.

He found it difficult to conform to established precedent. As is fairly well known to people with commercial experience the annual or half-yearly addresses by the chairman to the shareholders of most financial or business ventures are arranged beforehand by the board, and though given out to the public as the personal views of the president, represent the collective wisdom and decision of the whole of the directors. Mr. Hogan felt that in this practice he was trammelled. "Give me the dry bones," was his constant plea, "and I will put the flesh on them." And the gifted, big-headed Irishman would indeed have "put the flesh on them."

The only fear was that they would have been too adipose. He would read out a portion of what was assumed to be his own address, then he would stop. "That is well enough as far as it goes," he would say, to the merriment of his audience, "but if I had my own way I would go a good deal further. I am, as it were, hamstrung."

He would give away his heart. He gave away to my own knowledge in the old Sussex-street days, when he was one of the kings of the Street, nearly £100,000. And on being reproved for his unworthy conduct his only reply would be: "Poor devils; they want it more than I do." Many and many a now prosperous farmer on the Macleay and the Bellinger, not to mention the Hastings and Manning, as well as the Richmond River, has cause to gratefully remember the lion-hearted, generous Pat Hogan.

Of his gentleness, of his simple faith and tenacity to slightest details in the religion of his Irish forbears, and of the unvarying purity of his life, I can speak with the knowledge of one who for more than a generation knew him as few did. In a subsequent chapter, if I am permitted, I shall recount some of his countless witticisms that set the table in a roar. But the best tribute I can pay to the memory of my boyhood friend is to say that all his life he was a living exemplar of all that was noble and true and generous in human nature.

# THE FARMING OF RURAL IDLE LANDS

TRACTOR AND CONTRACTOR  
IDEAS CATCHING ON NOW  
THROUGHOUT CANADA.

The tractor and the contractor idea of farming idle land, begun in Montreal, is catching on throughout Canada. In Chatham, Kent county, Ont., a meeting of business men recently decided to form a syndicate to finance and operate the cultivation of one thousand or more acres of land near that city.

Many city men in Canada have farms and run them as hobbies, creating cordial relations between the city and the rural districts, but these individual enterprises are not as worth-while nationally as the formation of a syndicate of ten or more business men in the city to cultivate an extensive tract of farm land. In the former case only one man gets the benefit, and even in his case the benefit is more in the saving of doctor's bills than in the stimulating production and demonstrating advanced methods of cultivation.

But when twenty or more city men contributing \$250 to \$500 each, go in for farming one thousand acres with a tractor and with a contractor and business-like organization, a community of interest is created which means much for production and the inevitable application of the most approved methods of farming.

In most cities a dozen leading business men, all united on a common project, pretty fairly express the latent judgment of all the citizens. This syndicate formed by the tractor and contractor idea makes tangible the best public opinion in the city. The effect of getting the business men of the city interested in the development of a rural area of idle land is impossible to calculate. They make their farming a success for their pride will be in the effort. They have wrung success from the business world, and by the same principles they will achieve success in farming. Who can doubt it?

Then, the problems of the farmers, and they are many, will soon be understood by the business men of the city, and a new order of brains will be applied to their solution to the advantage of the farmers and the city men turned farmers. Better understanding between residents of the country and the residents of the city will be established to the lasting improvement of national life.

Chatham is the first Ontario city to evince a public spirit commensurate with the Imperial and imperative need of the Allies for greater food supplies from Canada. The working out of this syndicate of business men applying the tractor and contractor methods of farming idle lands will be watched with interest. What city will be next?

## GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS.

To guard the baby against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild laxative that will keep the little ones' stomach and bowels working regularly. It is a recognized fact that where the stomach and bowels are in good order that colds will not exist; that the health of the little one will be good and that he will thrive and be happy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## THE POLICEMAN.

Has Taken a Permanent Place in  
British Cities.

The Gilbertian policeman once whimsically lamented that "a policeman's life is not a happy one." One wonders, however, what social improvements may not have been wrought in his professional existence by the advent of his feminine counterpart, the policewoman. The feminine guardian of the peace the "day constable," is already a permanent institution, and in England she is actually an integral part of the force. Her ranks swell visibly every year. Her duties increase with her enlarged experience. Schools are turning her out in numbers that barely suffice to meet the demand, and the scope for her professional activities is practically unlimited. But let it be said in her justification that she has not sought to tread upon the toes of her professional mate, the masculine "Robert," but rather has endeavored to make of herself his fitting complement; to extend the sphere of usefulness of the profession to introduce new and much wider power of social utility. She does not disturb the measured functions of the policeman's familiar beat, the fixed post or the traffic control. She is armed with nothing more formidable than moral force. She does not even carry a truncheon. For she is not chosen for her brawn and muscle, and is not called upon to chase an offender, or to lead him off as her lawful catch to the lockup. She is approached by the military authorities, the health authorities, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and other organizations interested in public welfare. She often moves on to another town, and thus finds scope for talent, judgment and even pioneering instinct.

## CROOKS WORKED SCHEME.

A brand new get-rich-quick scheme unfolded at Vancouver called for a canvasser represented that for \$2 carpet sweeper as the principal prop, they would transform any ordinary carpet sweeper into a vacuum cleaner.

## POSTPONING THE QUARREL.

A lady who lives in our neighborhood hired a small boy to do a little piece of work for her. He got a friend to help him. When the work was finished she gave the first boy a quarter—the price agreed upon beforehand. Then a difficulty arose about the division of that quarter. "I'll match you for the odd cent," proposed the second boy. "Aw, rats!" said the first boy, who was a sport. "I'll match you for the whole quarter!" "I ain't no gambler," protested the other. "Let's buy a thrift stamp with the quarter, and start a partnership book." And they did—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The policewoman directly connected with the metropolitan force of London differ from what are known as the paid patrols. The policewomen

# Employees of a Great Canadian Institution Support the NEW VICTORY LOAN

ON the last Victory Loan, the employees of the Dominion Rubber System, realizing Canada's urgent need of our contributions and having absolute confidence in the security of Victory Loan Bonds, made a record of which any institution might well be proud. 3,897 employees subscribed \$311,650.00—an average of about \$80 per subscriber, or over \$52 for every man, woman, boy and girl in the organization.

This splendid result was made possible by the systematic effort of our company officers in promoting Thrift among its workers, through the Dominion Rubber System Thrift Plan instituted some two years ago.

We are proud of the total; we are proud of the loyalty displayed by our associates; just as we take a natural pride in the great and growing importance of the Dominion Rubber System as a factor in the development of our country.

The Dominion Rubber System has outgrown the local importance of its various factories. It has become a Canadian institution—like the banks and railroads—exercising a country-wide influence, not only in the commercial life of Canada, but also in every movement for the welfare of the wage-earner and the development of the nation.

Below, we reproduce the announcement made when the Dominion Rubber System Pension Plan was adopted. It enables employees of our company, when age or disability overtakes them, to retire on a competence, the reward of faithful service. In the lower right corner, we also show how our organization is a powerful factor in the conservation of fuel.

To encourage us to take a still greater interest in the coming Victory Loan, the Executive of the Dominion Rubber System will again help employees to finance their subscriptions and will also subscribe dollar-for-dollar for whatever amount is taken by its workers. In other words, if we, as employees of the Dominion Rubber System service branches and factories, subscribe for \$400,000.00 or \$500,000.00 of the new bonds, the company will arrange for the financing of them and in addition will subscribe for at least \$400,000.00 or \$500,000.00 on its own behalf.

The subscriptions made by employees at each factory center or divisional office district, as well as the dollar-for-dollar subscription by the company, will be credited to the local Victory Loan Committee.

We look forward with pleasure to the hope that our subscriptions will compel our Executive to make a magnificent contribution to the new Victory Loan.

## Employees Dominion Rubber System

Head Office: MONTREAL.

Service Branches at:

Halifax,	St. John,	Quebec,
Ottawa,	Belleville,	Toronto,
Hamilton,	Brantford,	London,
Kitchener,	North Bay,	Fort William,
Vinnipeg,	Brandon,	Regina,
Saskatoon,	Edmonton,	Calgary,
Lethbridge,	Vancouver,	Victoria.

Factories at Montreal, St. Jerome, Granby, Kitchener, Elmira, Port Dalhousie and Hamilton.

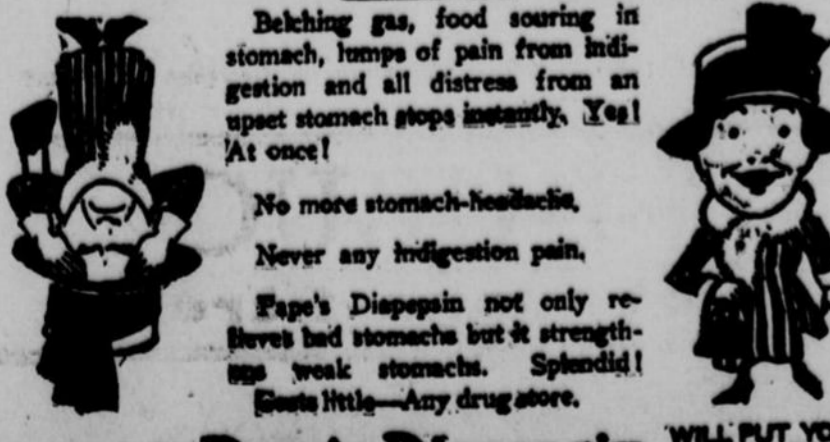



**DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM**  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

No. 1—February 1918

No. 2—February 1918

## No Indigestion! Stomach Feels Fine! No Acidity, Gas, Souring, Dyspepsia



Belching gas, food souring in stomach, lumps of pain from indigestion and all distress from an upset stomach stops instantly. Yes! At once!

No more stomach-headaches.

Never any indigestion pain.

Peppin's Diapain not only relieves bad stomachs but it strengthens weak stomachs. Splendid! Quite little—Any drug store.

**WILL PUT YOU ON YOUR FEET**

**Peppin's Diapain**

**H. R. BIGNELL,**  
Electrical & Mechanical Contractor

Generators, Motors, Gas Engine and Auto Repairs.  
Press-to-life Storage Battery and Tank & Ice Station.

All Class of Electrical Work

Phone 116 85-90 St. Francois Street

**LAWRENCE COMPANY**  
AT THE OLD STAND OF  
"THE REID COMPANY Ltd."

227 St. Paul Street, Quebec. Telephone 122.

WHOLESALE DEALERS and MANUFACTURERS AGENTS.  
Brompton Kraft Wrapping Paper. The best Wrapping Papers on the market kept in stock by us: many other leading brands.

TARRED FELT and SHEETING.

WE also carry in stock SOVEREIGN, IMPERIAL and other makes of ROOFING and BUILDING PAPERS, also STRAWBOARD, WOODBOARD, MATCHES.

Write, Phone or Call for Prices and Particulars

**HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR**

Always Effective—and acts quickly

Relieves lame back, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame joints and muscles, toothache, earache, sore throat and other painful complaints—Hirst's Stops the Pain. Get a bottle today. Have it handy—has a hundred uses. At dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Can.

WHEN you want printed matter of quality—the kind that reflects a high degree of class and refinement—call

**The Chronicle Job Printing Department**

FOR ESTIMATE

# ITALIANS BATTERING THE AUSTRIAN LINES



- (1) Shell effect of Italian heavy artillery after recapture of a Piave town.
- (2) Front line on the Italian Alps.
- (3) Guarding Venice—Italian sharpshooters in a concentrated rifle attack on Austrian ariplanes.
- (4) One of the Italian big cannon being sighted.
- (5) French reinforcements arriving at Salonica.
- (6) Italian troops camouflaging a road along the Piave River.
- (7) An Italian sentry guarding the entrance to an underground dugout in the snow.
- (8) A temporary foot bridge constructed by Italian engineers over the Isonzo.
- (9) Under six feet of snow.
- (10) Mr. Deutschman digging for the main entrance to caves.



PHOTO BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

PHOTO BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.



3 PHOTO BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.



4 PHOTO BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.



PHOTO BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

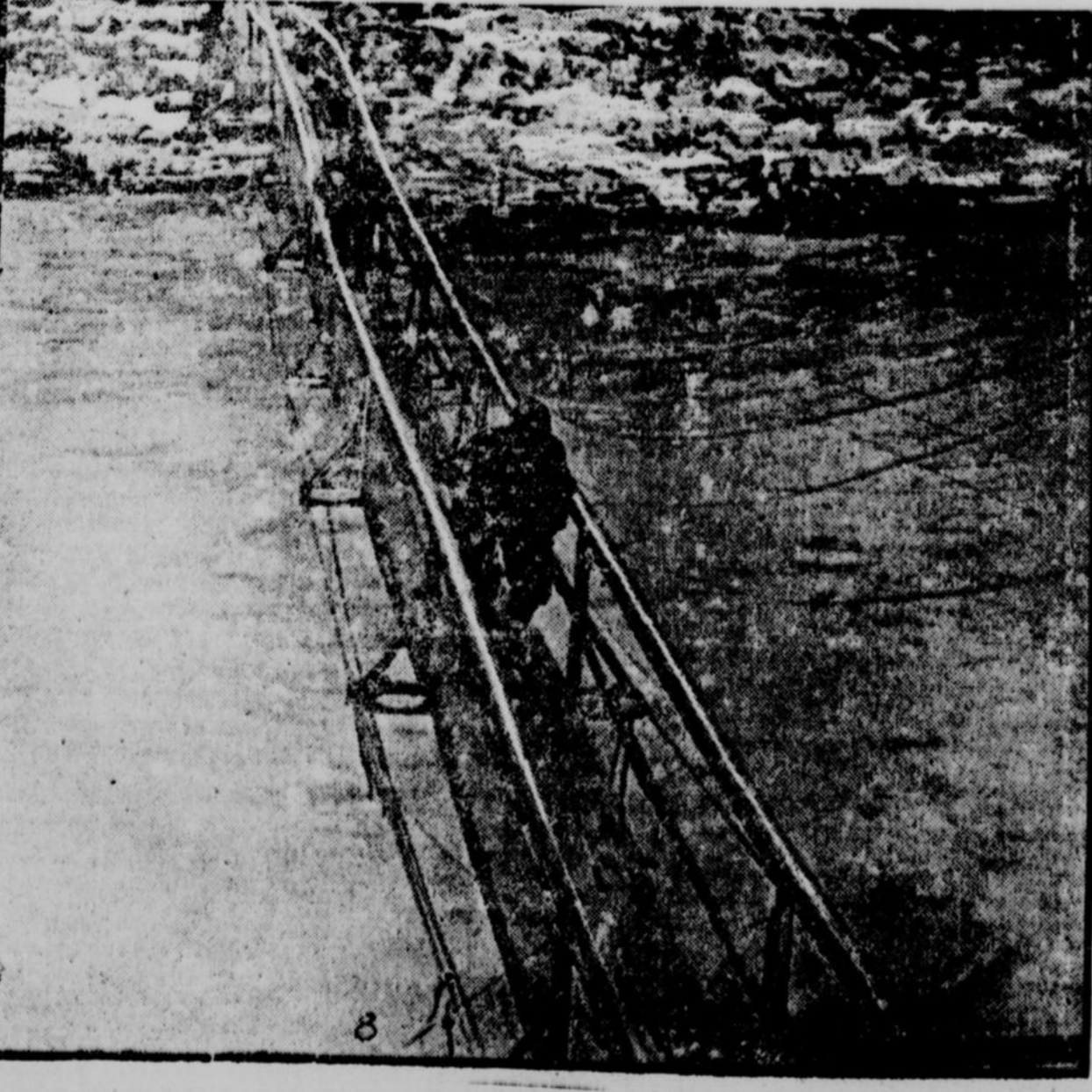


PHOTO BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.



7 PHOTO BY COURTESY OF C.P.R.

# MYSTERIOUS SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBERS



8

THE Nakimu Caves at Glacier, B.C., whose mysterious subterranean chambers, washed out of the marble heart of a Canadian Rocky Mountain by a glacial river, are reached in summer from an Alpine meadow six thousand feet high, surrounded by beautiful snow-clad peaks, though the meadow itself is gay with flowers. In winter, however, the snow falls deep, and in early spring Mr. Deutschman, who originally discovered these caves, and who is employed by the Canadian Government to show them to passing tourists, has to prospect for the entrance, which may lie ten feet under a snow drift. All around are the tracks of wild animals which pass this way in winter over the Baloo Pass to the heights where only the keenest hunter is likely to follow them—grizzly bear, mountain lion, wolf, caribou, goat and mountain sheep. In summer, of course, the forest animals are but rarely seen, but the whistling marmots come and play around the cabin door, cheekily begging bread from the luncheon sandwiches, while overhead the eagle flies in tireless watch for his own prey. The caves themselves are entirely uninhabited, and so far no fish have been discovered in the waters of a river. Under the blaze of a magnesium ribbon, however, there is scenery enough, and to spare—the marble flowered walls contrasting strangely with the water torn floor. Up to the present no one has discovered what becomes of the torrent which rages through the caves. It does not find any exit in the Illecillewaet Valley below, but there are strange springs on the mountain side forty miles away, which Mr. Deutschman suspects to be connected with this subterranean river. J. C. S. B.



9



**AUCTION SALE**

Canada, Province of Quebec, District of Quebec, No. 1446. In the Superior Court. Re: Cement Products Company of Canada, in liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday, October 29th, 1918, at 11:00 o'clock, a.m., will be sold at our offices the assets of the said Company in liquidation, as follows:

"Item" "1" A.—The immovable properties of the Company in liquidation situated at St-Jean Island of Orleans, bearing cadastral number (216, P 208-204-205-211) for the parish of St-Jean Island of Orleans, Co. of Montmorency, total areas 4 1/2 arpents more or less, with buildings thereon erected, circumstances and dependencies.

"B.—The beach lots situated between low-water mark in the bed of the St. Lawrence river and lots bearing cadastral numbers 152-155-159-160 and 164 for the parish of St-Jean Island of Orleans, Co. of Montmorency, the said beach lots having an area of 4 arpents, 80 perches, more or less.

"C.—The beach lots situated between low-water mark in the bed of the St. Lawrence river and lots bearing cadastral numbers 195-198-198-200-201-201A-202-203-204-205-206-208-210-211 for the parish of St. Jean, Island of Orleans, Co. of Montmorency.

"D.—The Crown Grant, mining concessions for inferior metals in that part of the bed of the St. Lawrence river, consisting of two sand bars contiguous one with the other 133 arpents, more or less in area, at low-water, situated at 1 1/2 miles in a northern direction for the east end of the Island of Orleans, and as more particularly described in said Crown Grant, the valued at.....\$17,500.00

"Item" "2" A stone crusher "Max Friedrich" size from large to half inch, with belt bucket elevator complete and revolving screen.....\$1,117.00

"Item" "3" A large concrete mixer (Builders and Contractors Plant, London).....\$812.00

"Item" "4" A small concrete mixer (Berbet Maschinenbau).....\$564.00

"Item" "5" Three floor tile machines (ex Berbet Co.) with shifters and underplates.....\$724.75

"Item" "6" Four roof tile machines and plates (Berbet Co.).....\$1,006.00

"Item" "7" A large pipe machine with appendages, truck, etc., for pipes 15" to 42" diameter (Frey & Co.) with under-rings.....\$5,647.00

"Item" "8" A small pipe machine with appendages, truck, etc., for pipes 4" to 12" diameter inside, (Frey & Co.) with under-rings.....\$3,287.00

"Item" "9" Five Hollow Block Machines, various facing moulds, (Berbet Co.) One ideal Power stamping machine (Concrete Machy Co. with 2500 Piling Boards for blocks 2 1/2 x 18" x 1".....\$1,975.85

"Item" "10" Five Rensal brick machines (Berbet) with appendages 6000 piling boards 36" x 10" x 1".....\$2,030.00

"Item" "11" One 60 H.P. class B, Horizontal Tubular Boiler 54" diameter 14 ft long, complete smoke stack 70 ft high, 2 1/2" diameter (ex-Jenckes Machine Co.).....\$850.00

"Item" "12" One 60 H.P. right-hand Jenckes Slide Valve Engine, cylinder 12" diam x 14 ft stroke belt pulley 72" diameter x 15" face, with a cast iron pulley 48" x 17" x 4 7/16" bore fitted to crank shaft of engine.....\$607.00

"Item" "13" One Canadian Gen'l. Electric Dynamo 14 Kilowatt; complete with ammeter.....\$382.00

"Item" "14" A lot of shafting with hangers, etc.....\$446.00

"Item" "15" A lot of belting, leather and rubber.....\$231.59

"Item" "16" A lot of Pulleys, different sizes.....\$139.00

"Item" "17" One stationary 5 ton Derrick, with electric crane, elevator controller, wire rope brake wheel, buckets and rotating house for derrick.....\$1,089.50

"Item" "18" 7160 ft. of rails formerly used as tramway, with fish plates, bolts, spikes, steel ties, frogs and switches.....\$1,398.70

"Item" "19" Rolling stock for tramway, consisting in Trucks, Dump carts and dump cars.....\$594.00

"Item" "20" Wiring installation, electric lamps, etc., for wharf, factory and tramway.....\$490.00

"Item" "21" The wharf built on the premises of the Company in liquidation.....\$9,000.00

"Item" "22" 1769 bags of Marble Stone and Dust.....\$1,584.80

"Item" "23" 2300 Sewer Pipes, of different sizes, to be sold in detail, according to sizes.....\$9,069.91

"Item" "24" A lot of Sand and Crushed Stone.....1,086.00

"Item" "25" 5138 lbs. old Bar Iron for re-inforcing.....\$ 102.76

"Item" "26" 400 feet of Balustrade, incomplete.....\$ 480.00

"Items" "27" Office and Factory Furniture and Fixtures, Tools, Instruments, Models, Materials, Etc.....\$3,743.15

"Item" "28" Furniture in Quebec Office.....\$ 879.25

"Item" "29" 21 Sewer Pipes, 48 inches, in Quebec.....\$ 211.68

"Item" "30" Book debts.....\$7,379.23

Titles, books and all other documents may be examined at the liquidators' offices.

The factory will be open on demand to the undersigned.

LA RUE, TRUDEL & PICHÉ, Liquidators

Offices: "Dominion Building," 136 St. Peter st., Quebec, Quebec, Sept. 26th, 1918.

S. 26. O. 1, 3, 6, 10, 12, 15, 17, 19, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100

**OCCUPATIONS FOR TRAINED WOMEN**

**MEETING OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN UNITED STATES OF UNUSUAL INTEREST.**

Boston, Mass.—Because of the large number of vocations which the war has thrown open to women in all countries, the meeting in this city of the National Committee of the Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women on Oct. 26 is expected to be especially interesting and well attended. The national committee is made up of representatives of the women's clubs, women's labor exchanges and bureaux of women vocations in 12 cities of the United States, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Richmond and St. Paul. The association itself is limited to bureaux having both educational and placement departments and a number of the latter were recently absorbed by the Federal Employment Service, as the Department of Labor at Washington recognized in them one of the main sources of information in the war emergency.

What is regarded as the first step in the formation of a national bureau of occupations for trained women was taken in Boston in 1910, when the business agency of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union changed its business agency to an appointment bureau. Under the management of Miss Laura Drake Gilk former dean of Barnard College, policies were inaugurated which still obtain not only in the Boston bureau, but in those which have been established in other cities of the United States. The purposes of the bureaux have been the placement of trained and experienced women; the investigation of problems relating to the employment of and the fields open to women; and the giving of advice regarding vocations. The Appointment Bureau of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Boston placed more than 600 persons in positions in 1917.

It is claimed that the value of the National Committee of the Bureau of Occupations for Trained Women as a factor in the war has been recognized by the Department of Labor in incorporating one section of the committee into its organization under the name of the Collegiate Section of the Woman's Division of the United States Employment Service, and by the appointment of federal directors of bureaux in Kansas City, Minneapolis, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York as members of the staffs of the Federal Employment Service in those sections of the United States.

Among the speakers at the meeting on Oct. 26 will be Miss Elizabeth Kemper Adams, chief of the collegiate section in the Federal Employment Service, Miss Mary W. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, Miss Ada L. Comstock, dean of Smith College, and Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellesley College, besides addresses by Boston women engaged in different lines of employment work, and reports from delegates from visiting bureaux.

**THE EVOLUTION OF THE BOOK.**

The first book was all leather. The leaves were vellum—sheepskin—held together with leather laces. The cover was a piece of leather wrapped loosely around the leaves and tied with a leather thong. The title was written on a leather tab which hung suspended from the volume on a strip of the same material.

The first book was crudely made, but the method of construction was gradually improved until it reached the high plane of an art as early as the sixteenth century. At that time book making was conducted exclusively in the monasteries or under the direction of the Old Masters, and the process was a long and tedious one. The leaves, still vellum, were sewn together and pasted or glued into the back of a binding of leather, stretched over oaken boards and ornately tooled and decorated. The text was lettered and illustrated by hand.

Writing paper was manufactured and used in China as far back as the second century B.C. It first became available to the rest of the world in the eighth century. It was manufactured by the Moors in Spain about the middle of the twelfth century, and by the latter half of the fourteenth century its use for all literary purposes was well established in Europe. The substitution of paper for vellum was the first departure from the all-leather book.

The invention of the art of printing in 1484 eliminated laborious hand lettering and marks the next step in



**Be farsighted**  
**Windsor Table Salt**  
THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

**ROOTENAY FIGHTERS**

In two years of the hardest sort of fighting the 54th Kootenay Battalion has lost but four men as prisoners-of-war, three of whom were wounded. It has never lost a trench never sent in an S.O.S. for artillery or infantry assistance, and never failed to satisfy the orders of the high command.



To you from falling hands we throw  
The Torch—be yours to hold it high;  
If ye break faith with us who die,  
We shall not sleep though poppies grow  
In Flanders' fields.

Through all these dark, uncertain days, our soldiers have held aloft and brightly burning, the sacred torch of freedom.

On Monday, for a space, it passes to our hands. Does it pass to hands less eager—hands less worthy? The world shall know our answer!

On Monday we will be asked to buy Victory Bonds—the sinews of war. Our obligation is clear. Our duty is unmistakable. Victory Bonds are the weapons with which we at home can strike and strive for freedom.

town; from every county, township and farm of our country will come forth a mighty flood of money. The word will ring around the world that Canada's gold, no less than Canada's soldiers, is Germany's uncompromising enemy.

This solemn thought shall possess us: Until the Victory Loan 1918 is assured our duty is not accomplished—our task is incomplete.

This surely will be our message to our sons:—Carry on, brave souls! Canada's treasure is not a laggard in the fight. Eager hands are stretched to catch and hold aloft forever the Flaming Torch of Freedom!

**The Victory Loan 1918 Opens Monday**

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

the evolution of the book. The book of this period was practically identical with many books of today—its leaves paper, its text printed, its cover leather. In only the last item did it still resemble the original book.

Down through the centuries it will be noted that leather was ever the favored bookbinding material. No other material had existed which could equal it in beauty, or lent itself so well to artistic printing, tooling and other ornamentation. It was not until the twentieth century that a close technical study developed a new binding material that adequately replaced the leather formerly used in making books of high grade.

Book Finish Fabrikoid is responsible for this last change. It is a binding material designed and perfected to meet successfully every binding requirement and every service test to which a book cover may be subjected. It has all the advantages of leather and many essential qualities possessed by no other binding material. It is water, grease, stain, mildew, mould and vermin-proof, and when soiled can be thoroughly cleaned and renovated with soap and water. In beauty and luxurious appeal to sight and touch it equals the finest leather. Being made in any color, finish or grain and adapted for use without special machinery or adhesives, it lends itself readily to the many processes in the bindery where books intended for both service and beauty are produced.

From the standpoint of economy it has great advantages, as its uniform quality and appearance, coupled with even widths, permits the cutting of many pieces in a single operation by machinery, thereby reducing the labor of cutting and the loss of material to a minimum. It requires no special preparation to take the imprints of ink or metals without sizing.

It can be decorated with paints or pigments, and responds with perfect results to brush or air-brush treatment. Millions of yards of this new material are being used annually and many publishers and bookbinders use it exclusively. Whether in the home, the office, the library, it has an appeal which is irresistible. Its water-proof and cleanable qualities make it exceptionally valuable for covering public library books, cook books, engineers' pocket books and children's books of all kinds.

**CLEAN YOUR KETTLE.**

Some useful hints on how to save coal and gas by keeping your kettle clean are given by a correspondent who writes:— Undoubtedly a great deal of fuel in the aggregate is wasted in kitchens through neglecting to keep the inside and outside of the kettle clean. The bottom is frequently coated with a layer of carbon up to an eighth of an inch thick, and the inside is similarly hidden by "fur." Both soot and fur are excellent non-conductors of heat. In steam boilers, 1-16 inch of fur on the tube is calculated to decrease efficiency by 50 per cent. Don't use the same kettle on the gas-ring and the fire. Keep one for each. Scrape the bottom and sides of the "fire" kettle frequently, and the oftener the fur inside is cleaned off the better. The fur which adheres to the bottom is usually very difficult to remove

by scraping but if the metal is thin and flexible—as in a "tin" kettle—the deposit may be loosened by striking the outside smartly with some blunt instrument. The traditional parboiled inside the kettle probably has very little useful effect in preventing fur adhering. In an experiment made by the writer with a thoroughly foul kettle the cleaning off of soot and fur reduced the consumption of gas by over half. A Medical Need Supplied.—When a medicine is found that not only acts upon the stomach, but is so composed that certain ingredients of it pass unaltered through the stomach to find action in the bowels, then there is available a purgative and a cleanser of great effectiveness. Par-melee's Vegetable Pills are of this character and are the best of all pills. During the years that they have been in use they have established themselves as no other pill has done.



# IMPORTANCE OF ACCURATE THOUGHT AND SPEECH

IT HAS BEEN DECLARED BY POLITICAL ECONOMY STUDENTS THAT THE AVERAGE CITIZEN IS INTELLECTUALLY INDOLENT.

According to Tallyrand, language was given us to conceal thought. This somewhat cynical observation, when applied in a political sense may hold true, but in the ordinary affairs of everyday life, judging by the number of sonorous expletives heard, language was given to mankind to explode or foment thought. There are many kinds of expression used in the ordinary business letter, some curt and comprehensive, others plausible and polite, and still others disjointed and pert, with a few revealing clearness, compactness and brevity.

It has been declared by students of political economy that the average citizen is intellectually indolent; that he prefers to let others do the thinking for him and takes his opinions ready-made from the newspapers or certain would-be leaders whose conceptions may be false or whose views may be biased. In a similar sense it is noticeable that there are many loose, clumsy and inaccurate business communications of the present day. In trying to excel in certain lines we often overstep the mark and become involved and complex, or we are impatient in our efforts to be pertinent; weak and rambling when we think that we have presented a strong and aggressive front.

Speaking upon this line a writer in a New York magazine says that ordinary business intercourse is handicapped a great deal at the present day by clumsy and inaccurate talk. Very appropriately he enquires how much time is wasted daily in repeating, explaining, and correcting business statements—not only in the store, but in the factory, in the counting house and even in governmental communications. He says that improvements in effectiveness and accuracy of daily talk, alike as to matter and form, are actually much easier than is commonly supposed, for any man or woman of fair intelligence. On this point there are widely diversified views. Many persons think that such improvement, after the plastic years of childhood, is both rare and difficult, and hence are discouraged from the effort. Some other convincing observations are made and what is said will be read with much interest by those who give any serious thought, not only to language as a business asset, but who want to improve their speech so that they will be more quickly and easily understood under all circumstances.

Anyone can learn in a short time, with or without a teacher, to talk with fair distinctness, directness, and accuracy. Language is a matter of habit and the habit can be modified greatly with a little continuous effort. The judgment of the business houses is correct in one respect, namely, that large and general improvement in a standard of talk needs the backing of public sentiment. Language is a social affair, and language habits are fixed mainly by local custom. The desire for improvement comes mainly through pressure of public opinion, and American public opinion has ignored the matter of communication as a factor in practical affairs. The point to be emphasized, however, is that any individual who sets about it systematically and sensibly can improve his own command of language—his power of communication—very markedly. Furthermore, any employer, by means of a little ingenuity and persistence, can bring about a material improvement in the effective use of language by his employees.

Now, the way to test such assertions as these is to do a little common sense experimenting with your own every day talk—we have all been lax in this matter—and see what results you get. The suggestions which follow—not many, and easily tested—have proved useful in the cases of a number of persons of my acquaintance. If you find them beneficial, you will very soon think of ways to do something in your immediate circle, with your own children, with your business associates. But try them yourself first, and see whether improvement in effectiveness of ordinary talk is practicable in the case of the adult you know best.

The most serious defect of ordinary talk, the root of most other defects, is tactlessness, inattentiveness, clumsy indirectness in the way we express our thoughts. Suppose you begin your experimenting with this suggestion: Whatever you have to say, wherever you are, watch your listener. You will not stare at him, of course; you need not even look his way, much of the time. But think of him all the time, and try to put your thoughts in a form which he will understand, and like.

Most of us, most of the time, soliloquize. Our attention is fixed mainly upon our own idea. Instead of talking we are really only thinking aloud sometimes with our intimates, the family, etc.—because we take their attention for granted; sometimes, on the other hand, when we have something important to say to a person we wish to impress, we become so absorbed in getting the idea just right that we forget to adapt it to the other person, to "get it across." Perhaps you know the indistinctness and incoherence of one who is talking in his sleep. That is only the extreme form of "thinking aloud."

When we talk in the telephone we generally do our remarks better.

Perhaps there is something in the act of sending words through the transmitter which holds our attention. Long distance conversation, besides, costs money. At any rate, telephone talk is nearly always more direct, more concise, and better worded than our talk at other times. It is apt also to be uttered more distinctly, and in a pleasanter and more expressive tone. Now, whenever you open your mouth to speak, all day long, try to use your "telephone manner." You will discover before long that people seem more interested, they listen better. If we could all observe this rule all the time absent minded replies, harangues which shoot over the listener's head, and most of the remarks which breed trouble would disappear.

If you think you cannot trust your brain to feed the right words into your mouth as you need them, wait a moment and run over mentally what you have to say. That will not hurt the effect of your remarks when they come. Actually, though, you will find that when you really concentrate on the other person the right words come more readily. Providing, of course, that you have something to say. Otherwise be still.

There will be other results. It is paradoxical but true that once you learn to watch the other fellow you become better aware yourself of what you are doing.

## SAFE EXPLOSIVES

### FOR COAL MINING.

It seems strange that with all the progress in the arts and sciences of mining, and in the chemistry of explosives which have taken place in the last fifty or one hundred years, that black blasting powder, nearly 600 years old as a commercial explosive, is still used today more than any other explosive for blasting coal. It is doubtful if any other science has held on to an antiquated tool as long as coal mining has held on to black powder, and today, if it were not for one thing, black powder blasting powder or gunpowder, as it is variously called, would still be used almost exclusively for shooting down soft coal, and a great deal of it would be used for mining anthracite.

The reason for the popularity of blasting powder for this purpose is that it is easy to use and it does not blow the coal into small fragments and dust, which are largely wasted. Blasting powder is much slower in its action than dynamite. It is much better known to the miners of average intelligence, it is easy to estimate the charge required, it is not affected by temperature and does not explode when subjected to rough usage unless a spark or flame is produced.

There is another reason, however, why blasting powder is not universally used in mining coal, and that is because when it explodes it shoots out a long, hot flame which is of sufficient duration and length and heat to ignite any gas or dust mixtures that may be present in the mine air.

Not all mines generate inflammable or explosive gas, neither are all mines so dry that the coal dust collects in quantities which can be raised in a cloud by a blast, and when in suspension form an explosive mixture with the air, the same way that flour, in flour mills, sometimes is mixed with the air in such quantity that when ignited produces an explosion.

Ordinary dynamite was used for a number of years in coal mines, and, in fact, is used in some coal mines today. The explosion of dynamite gives a much shorter flame than black powder, and some dynamites give a much cooler flame, but except in a few mines where the coal produced is used for the manufacture of coke, dynamite shatters the coal too much. It does not produce the large lumps which commands a better market and a higher price than the finely divided coal known as slack.

In July, 1907, the United States Government through the Geological Branch of the Geologic Survey, appointed experts to investigate the cause and prevention of coal mine accidents, somewhat along the line that the principal foreign governments had been working for some years. Their efforts were spurred on by four disastrous explosions that year of gas or dust in coal mines in various parts of the United States in which over 600 miners were killed.

In 1910 the Bureau of Mines was created by Act of Congress to investigate the subject of explosives used in coal mines for the purpose of eliminating these horrible accidents. The Du Pont Company, however, in 1905 had developed an explosive which they called Nyalite, a "safety" powder for use in coal mines which gave a much shorter and cooler flame than any blasting powder or dynamite, and which was very successfully used for mining many kinds of bituminous coal. It was, however, manufactured from a by-product, and the volume of the business which developed, quickly outgrew the amount of this material which could be made, unless it were made specially for this powder, in which case the cost would be prohibitive.

It would take volumes to describe in detail the different tests, and the



## There is the Mending to Do

WHEREVER there are children there is plenty of mending to do, and what mother does not dread the mending of clothes and stockings?

It may seem easy work, but there is no more severe strain on the eyes, and eye-strain is nerve-strain.

Unfortunately, it is usually necessary for the busy mother to leave the mending until some quiet hour when the children have been got off to bed. This necessitates working by artificial light, with unusual straining of the eyes.

It is this straining of the eyes which makes one feel so tired after mending, sewing, shopping or doing fancy work.

When you think of how constantly the eyes are employed, and of the continual changing of the focus to suit the distance of the object viewed, you may not be surprised to know that the optic nerve consumes an enormous amount of nervous energy.

For this reason straining of the eyes brings on fatigue, and often leads to nervous breakdown.

There is no magical way by which exhausted nerves can be restored.

It takes time and patience in order that the depleted nerve cells may be nourished back to health and vigor, but you may be sure of satisfactory results if you use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food regularly.

We know that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is composed of the vital substances which go to the upbuilding of the nervous system. We have the utmost confidence in its curative properties, because we have seen it tested in so many thousands of cases. But how are we going to prove this to you unless you try it? You are the one to be benefited, so it remains for you to make the test.

Try it when you feel tired out and discouraged. Try it for sleeplessness and irritability. Try it for nervous headache and indigestion. It is not a mere relief, and for this reason you must persevere in its use until the lost vigor is restored to the nerves. The fact that the results are both thorough and lasting will encourage you to continue the use of this food cure until you feel strong and well.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.75, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. The portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., are on every box of the genuine.

## THE AMERICAN FEELING.

Tribute to Young Canadian in New York Paper.

A day before he was killed last July 27 Col. J. Alexander Turner, a Canadian in the British army in France, wrote to his mother:

"Just a few lines to let you know that we are very busy. I have come in contact with the new American troops. These have been in France for thirteen months. They are all fresh, which is good. They are not brain and nerve weary. They have done well."

In years a lad who in normal times would have stood expectant on the threshold of life, Alex, as his friends still called him, had been matured by three years of fighting. He knew the qualities it calls for, the demands it makes on brain and nerves as well as body. A volunteer at twenty-two in the first days of the war, he had served with distinction, winning the D.S.O. and the M.C., being twice severely wounded and passing in three years of active service through all the grades to a lieutenant colonelcy only to be killed by a stray shell. Broken more than once to the verge of disability, young blood and high spirit had carried him through undisciplined and ever ready to rejoin the great crusade.

So Alec Turner, of the very flower of Canada, embodying most fittingly and gallantly the young country from which he went forth to do his part, sent to his mother, whom he would cheer, a message that is full of promise and assurance for us neighbors of his people. He would have taken heart because of what he had seen, troops from America that are

all fresh, that are not brain and nerve weary. The laconic phrase speaks eloquently of life all but spent, the phrase not of a boy, but of a man into whose hours had been crowded the experience of years. But what volumes of hope for the cause are in these simple words! Millions of fresh men who are not brain weary, sustained by high purpose, streaming across the ocean against an enemy that is brain and nerve weary, and heartless as well. Well might young Canada, worn but still dauntless, welcome the spectacle and bid the homelinks be of good cheer. Fresh in body, fresh in brain, fresh in nerve, the armies of America take to the battlefields of Europe reserves of power no roll call can reveal. But the Canadian lad who had lavished his teeming years in the fray and knew what was needed and must turn the scale—he saw and sent back the message of comfort—from the New York Globe.

## WOMEN KEEP LIGHTHOUSES.

Women are entering in this time of war many occupations hitherto monopolized by men. Miss C. Dixon, of Rossau, Ont., and Mrs. Leo Melanson, of Church Point, N.S., are the first in Canada however, to enter the lighthouse service. Miss Dixon, who is 21 years of age, has just been selected by the Civil Service Commission to succeed her father, as lightkeeper at Rossau, Mrs. Melanson, who is a widow, has been appointed lightkeeper at Church Point, N.S. It was found by the Civil Service Commission that the salaries paid in these positions were not large enough, to attract men, applicants in the present time of labor shortage.



I assure you that I can thoroughly recommend **Turnbull's PERFECT FITTING RIBBED UNDERWEAR**. It is made up to the same high standard as employed in the making of the famous "Cetee" underclothing. The raw materials used are the very best and no effort is spared to make them as perfect as possible; the seams are strong and smooth and the fabric is extremely elastic and comfortable. On top of all this you have Turnbull's reputation as makers of good underwear for the past 59 years. Ask your dealer for "Turnbull's" **The C. Turnbull Co. of Canada, Limited** **East, Ontario** Also sole manufacturers of the famous "CETEE" underclothing.

## POINTS OF VIEW.

I'm thankful that it doesn't rain, so I can go and play.

I'm thankful that I'm growing big, and bigger every day.

I'm thankful for a holiday.

For football, dogs and skates; for candy and all sorts of things; for our United States!

I'm thankful for my rubber boots, and that my hair won't curl.

And oh! I'm thankful every day that I am not a girl.

—Abbie Farewell Brown

## DEVICE FOR SALTING WOODEN SHIPS.

A simple device, which is operated with the aid of compressed air, being used in more quickly placing salt between the ceiling and planking of wooden ships, says Popular Mechanics—a practice followed to preserve the wood above the water line. A hole is bored in the ceiling outside of which a salt-filled tin is placed. Then a jet of air is forced into the box and it is quickly sealed, causing the salt to enter and fill the numerous pockets and crevices between the ribs.

## HARD TO PLEASE EVERYBODY

"I wish I had a sunny lot in life." "Great gosh! It is hard to please everybody. Here I am planting shade trees all over mine."

# Appalling Conditions Among Belgian Children Fate of Coming Generation Rests on Relief Work.

MANY people have thought that the United States loans to Belgium have financed all the Relief Work necessary. As a matter of fact the loans provide the minimum ration to sustain life in a grown person.

The bowl of soup and two pieces of bread are totally inadequate to build bone and muscle for a growing child. The results are ghastly! "These cases, running into hundreds of thousands of sick and defective children . . . cannot be taken care of by the general funds," writes Mr. Hoover on July 8th of this year. "There is an increasing need for funds for these cases . . . our last reports show that the soup-lines of Belgium have increased from one-and-a-half to two-and-a-half million persons . . . I wish particularly to remove any doubt as to the acceptability of contributions to the Commission for Relief in Belgium for the special purposes above indicated."

Unless the sick and starving children of Belgium are given a chance for life, Tuberculosis, Rickets and kindred ills will claim the next generation. That is Belgium's outlook.

And yet a few dollars will restore health and strength to one of these tiny sufferers. Will you open your purse and help? If Fate had willed it that you should SEE these babies starving, you would share your all with them. Must you SEE, before you will help?

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

# Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act) **BELGIAN RELIEF FUND** Joseph Paquet, Sec'y, 229 1-2 St. Joseph St., Quebec, Que. or to **HEADQUARTERS, 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal.**



Before you sit down to another meal, think of the Belgian children too weak to stand in the soup-line, and give. Give generously.

AUCTION SALE

Re: THE VICTORIAVILLE FURNITURE CO., VICTORIAVILLE, QUE.

IN LIQUIDATION Notice is hereby given that on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1918, At 2:30 o'clock P.M.

will be sold by auction at the offices of the Company in liquidation, in Victoriaville, the assets of the said Company in liquidation, as follows:—

Item "1" (A).—A piece of land of irregular form situated at Victoriaville forming part of lot eleven in the third range of the township of Ardabastie, containing about three acres and one quarter in area, bounded to the north by Albert St., to the east by the second Trunk Rd., to the south partly by the main St., and partly by the lots belonging to J. E. Giroux and Louis Pelletier, towards the west between St. Louis and Dubord Sts., and by the lots belonging to J. E. C. Giroux and Alfred Marchand and between Dubord and Albert Sts., by a stream, the said piece of land forming part of lots 380 and 400 and being lots 419-420-421 and 422 of the official cadastre for the township of Ardabastie, forming the parish of St. Victoire, with the furniture factory and buildings thereon erected, comprising boilers, machinery, pulleys, belting, tools and other accessories used for manufacturing purposes, subject to an annual ground rent of \$12.00 payable on May 1st.

(B).—The rights of the Company in liquidation on a saw mill situated on part of lot 107 of the official cadastre for the parish of St. Paul de Chester, with all rights reserved in a contract between the said Company in liquidation and one Paul Lebrun, June 21st, 1914, J. N. Poirier, N. P.

(C).—Two wood lots known and designated as being the north-eastern half of lot No. 3 and the north-western half of lot No. 4 in the eighth range, Township of Ham, containing these two lots adjoining one another with the reserve of all mining rights.

(D).—A wood lot, known and designated as the official plan book of reference for the township of Wolfestown, as being longitudinal section No. 1, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(E).—Another wood lot, being the south-eastern half of lot No. 2, of the ninth range, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated on the official plan and book of reference for the said township of Wolfestown, as being longitudinal section No. 2, of the said range, on the north-west side of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(F).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 1, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(G).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 2, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(H).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 3, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(I).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 4, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(J).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 5, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(K).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 6, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(L).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 7, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(M).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 8, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(N).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 9, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(O).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 10, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(P).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 11, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(Q).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 12, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(R).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 13, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(S).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 14, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(T).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 15, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(U).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 16, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(V).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 17, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(W).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 18, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(X).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 19, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(Y).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 20, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

(Z).—A lot of land situated at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 21, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights.

SPANISH INFLUENZA RAGES IN CANADA

Thousands of Cases Reported With Many Deaths.

Those who are most susceptible to it

"FRUIT-A-TIVES"—The Wonderful Fruit Medicine—Gives the Power To Resist This Disease.

The epidemic of Spanish Influenza which played such havoc in Europe, has reached this continent. Thousands of cases of the strange malady have appeared and many deaths are already reported; Surgeon-General Blue of the United States Public Health Service having stated that "Spanish Influenza will probably spread all over the country in six weeks."

Practically every ship which touches our shores from abroad, brings those infected with the disease.

Surgeon-General Blue urges that "the individual take all the precautions he can against contracting the disease by care and personal hygiene." Plenty of exercise should be taken; the diet should be regulated, etc.

Spanish Influenza affects most severely elderly persons and others whose powers of resistance are weakened by illness, work or worry, especially those who are "run-down" or "not feeling up to the mark."

The really great danger from the disease is not so much in the disease itself, as that it often develops into pneumonia.

What everyone needs now is a general tonic like "Fruit-a-tives". This wonderful fruit medicine is not a germ-killer. It is a body-builder; a strength-maker; a blood-purifier; a power in protecting against the ravages of disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" regulates the kidneys and bowels, causing these organs to eliminate waste regularly and naturally as nature intended. "Fruit-a-tives" keeps the skin active, and purifies and enriches the blood.

"Fruit-a-tives" tones up and strengthens the organs of digestion, insuring food being properly digested and assimilated.

Everyone can take ordinary precautions, avoid crowded places, and use "Fruit-a-tives" regularly to insure sound digestion, to keep the bowels and kidneys regular and the excretory system in the best possible condition. Then we are safe from disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by dealers everywhere at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

ESCAPED BRITISH SOLDIER'S STORY

TELLS HOW GERMANS COMPEL CAPTIVES TO WORK BEHIND LINES.

London, Eng.—The stories which have been furnished by British and French prisoners escaping from German prisoners of war camps have shown, with scarcely an exception, that a systematic form of brutality has been practiced upon them by their gaolers. The majority of these men, however, had been placed in recognized, and therefore registered camps, from which it was possible for the prisoners to communicate with their relatives, and to which parcels of food, clothing, letters and so forth, could be sent with a reasonable hope of their reaching the prisoner. The story which is appended, however, has an added interest from the fact that it is furnished by a former British prisoner of war who was made to work behind the German lines. The hardships and deprivations which he and his fellows endured were of the most poignant kind. Thus their lot perhaps was far worse than that of the men sent to Germany to registered camps.

Before the soldier in question joined the Suffolk Regiment he was a fisherman in East Anglia. He was captured, unwounded, by the Germans on April 5, 1918, just north of Albert, and for the first two days he was employed as a stretcher bearer. According to his story, on April 7 he was taken to Etrecourt and placed in a cage with 150 other British prisoners. They worked at road making and were fairly well treated except for the food, which was very bad. The prisoners were allowed to write one postcard home, and were told to give Limburg as their address. In every case the prisoners' gas masks were taken from them.

The informant remained at Etrecourt for about a month, after which he was transferred to Le Quintenoi, which is a large distributing center. There were about 1300 prisoners, French and British, at that place. They were paraded daily for registration. The billets, sleeping accommodation and food were very bad. On May 11 the prisoners were sent up behind the line in parties, and the informant went to Marchelepot, seven kilometers behind Peronne. They were put in a cage with huts and wire beds, and the food, as usual, was wretched. The prisoners were put to work on the railway. The guards were very brutal.

Toward the end of May the informant and 56 others were moved to Peronne. They were billeted in a British ration dump marquee just outside the town. There were several thousand prisoners in Peronne, including Russians and Italians. The Italians worked near the British, and were in a terrible condition. They were under the charge of Austrian guards who treated them very brutally.

The informant states that the food given to the British prisoners at Peronne was so bad that many of the men were only too glad to exchange their wrist watches for a loaf of bread. On one occasion the British airmen raided Peronne and hit the grocery store near the prisoners' camp. All the Germans took cover in dugouts and left the prisoners to take care of themselves. The prisoners, who were starving, looted the groceries. After the raid was over they were made to fall in, and any man found with food upon him was mercilessly thrashed by a German officer with a thick walking stick.

By this time the men were in a terrible condition, due to the fact that they could never get a wash or a change of clothes.

The soldier escaped on June 6, having been a prisoner for two months. He is described as an intelligent man and there are one or two points about his narrative which are especially worthy of note. The first is in regard to the card which the prisoner was allowed to send home just after he was captured and in which he was ordered to give Limburg as his address. Every prisoner who has had to work behind the lines has had the same experience, yet these cards are never answered nor do they ever receive parcels. The reason, they are told, is that these camps behind the lines are not "registered" prisoners of war camps. No doubt the German hopes to prove by the absence of registers that prisoners of war are not employed behind the lines and within the range of the guns. The mass of evidence against this, however, is already overwhelming. The other point to be noted is that Russians are being compelled to work behind the line on the western front. This German conception of peace is worth remembering.

Asthma Brings Misery, but Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will relieve the misery with welcome relief. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it reaches the very inmost recesses of the bronchial passages and soothes them. Restriction passes and easy breathing returns. If you know as well how this remedy would help you as do thousands of grateful users, there would be a package in your home tonight. Try it.

British Milk Prices Fixed. London, England.—The Food Controller announces that he has fixed the maximum price that may be paid to a producer for milk sold wholesale from Oct. 1 to April 30 next, inclusive, at two shillings and threepence per gallon.

COLLEGE COURSE FOR SOLDIERS

CANADIANS ARE NOW RECEIVING SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE OLD LAND.

Thanks to the scheme of granting scholarships to soldiers and sailors of the overseas dominions, some fifteen partially disabled Canadians are now enjoying the benefits of courses in the best British universities and technical schools. So far 37 such scholarships have been granted, and Canadians hold almost half. The scheme is under the supervision of the Rhodes Scholarships Trust, of which Dr. Parkyn, late principal of Upper Canada College, is head.

But the twenty-three Rhodes scholarships so far allotted to soldiers are quite apart from the regular Oxford bursaries, which during the past few years have been awarded to so many Canadian and other university post-graduates. In addition to the Rhodes scholarships are the Kitchener Memorial scholarships, and still others provided by Sir Alfred Bell, etc. In fact, no limit has been set to the number. As occasion arises the trust proposes to call upon wealthy Britons who have amassed large fortunes from overseas interests to subscribe scholarships for soldiers and sailors of these dominions. The scholarships usually include a cash grant in addition to payment of the fees at the institution in question.

All branches of education—literary and scientific—are comprised in the scheme, and the fact that applicants may have had only a most elementary education prior to enlistment is not necessarily a bar.

Soldiers eligible must in the first place be men who have served at the front and no longer fitted for general service. Then they must be recommended by their commanding officers as men fitted to accept and benefit by the scholarship. Finally, the candidates thus recommended go before a special committee, who decide. The men selected are then given a year's leave, without pay or allowances, though those drawing allowances have this continued. The camps and convalescent homes have been well circulated for applicants.

Unlike the regular pre-war courses, the Soldiers' and Sailors' scholarships are only for one year, and consequently successful completion cannot lead to a degree, but they are very valuable to university men and of great value to any man. In recognition of the necessary shortness of the courses the work will be arranged so that the instruction shall be as comprehensive as possible, and the certificates granted will really be in the way of diplomas.

Among those to whom scholarships have been granted are the following:—

Sergt. J. A. Church, of Smith's Falls, who had spent four months in his senior matriculation, is going to the Imperial College of Science and Technology to study civil engineering. As long service at the front had made him a bit rusty in his work the candidate sent him to take a preparatory course at Birkbeck School.

Sergt. P. S. Warren, of Toronto, University, formerly a teacher, goes to the I. C. of S. and T. for mineralogy and geology.

Corpl. P. H. Galloway, who before enlistment was in his second year at political science in Toronto University, leaves the 3rd Canadian Reserve Battalion to study economics at Brasenose College, Oxford.

Gunner J. H. Groves, educated at the Toronto Public Schools and a B.A. of Toronto University, also goes to Brasenose College, Oxford, to study law.

Corpl. H. W. Crosbie, 5th C.M.R., of Chatham, who had passed his senior matriculation, goes to Edinburgh University to study forestry.

Corpl. L. S. Cutler, Manitoba Regimental Depot, Coldstream, Ont., and educated at Woodstock College, and B.A. of McMaster University, a law student ere he turned soldier, will study economics at St. John's College, Oxford.

Pte. H. H. Blanchard, of Baddeck, N.S., B.A. of Dalhousie University and a student for the Presbyterian ministry and a teacher, is going to Edinburgh to take a course in theology and philosophy.

Sergt. O. R. Ensor an old 3rd Battalion man from Toronto, goes to study commerce at Birmingham University.

Pte. G. B. Monk, of Ottawa, who fought in the 73rd Battalion, went to school in Ottawa, Almonte and Cornwall, and was bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery warehouse before he enlisted, is off to Edinburgh University to take up mineralogy, forestry and foreign languages.

Lieut. F. G. Dashwood, of the R.F.C., goes to Oxford to study economics and education.

Lt-Col. Lascelles, the officer in charge of the above scheme, is loud in his praise of the Canadian khaki college inaugurated by Prof. Tory, and doing such excellent work both in the field and in England. Col. Lascelles, who is an Imperial, hopes to see this Canadian system of education adopted by the British army.

Tommy Burns, ex-champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, arrived in Vancouver during the last week of May, passed his medical examination and joined the forces as physical instructor at Hastings Park Camp.

Tommy Burns, whose real name is Noah Brusso, is a Hanover, Ont. boy. He was well known as an amateur lacrosse player in the province before he took to boxing. Many lacrosse enthusiasts have seen him perform in the national game.



The Way To Insure Perfect Health

Every person old enough to understand realizes that the only way to insure perfect health is by keeping all waste and poison expelled from the system.

In order to rid the body of these constantly forming impurities Nature has provided two sets of vital organs, namely, the Kidneys and the Bowels.

Almost every person takes precautions to have well-regulated Bowels, and does nothing for the Kidneys. There's where the trouble commences, for your Kidneys must be kept freed the same as the Bowels if you expect them to perform their proper function continuously.

It's a fact! and one well worth taking to heart, for neglected, congested Kidneys are the cause of intense suffering followed by diseases such as Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, etc.

Think of your Kidneys and use Gin Pills the same as you would cathartics. They cannot harm you and will relieve and remedy Kidney or Bladder disorders.

The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. U.S. residents should address: Na-Dru-Co., Inc., 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

LABOR CONDITIONS THE WORST EVER

LEADING LUMBERMAN OF NORTHERN ONTARIO REVIEWS OUTLOOK FOR COMING SEASON.

Reviewing the outlook of labor for the coming season a leading lumberman in Northern Ontario writes the "Canada Lumberman" as follows:—

"The prospects for labor in the woods are the worst we have ever experienced. In the logging season of 1916-17, when we thought that conditions were about as bad as they could be, and labor quite scarce and of poor quality, we managed to have, during the skidding season, from 1,000 to 1,200 men. During the season of 1917-18 all we could average was about 560 to 575 men. This season it would appear from present indications that 350 to 400 will be the limit.

"We do everything that anyone else in the business does to secure men, and I therefore would suppose that other lumbermen are in about the same place as we are, insofar as the number of men they have and the number they would like to have. From the above figures you can judge exactly what the production will be in proportion to the previous season.

"Besides the number of men being employed in the woods this season being so much less than last year and the year before, the efficiency is going off in almost the same ratio. Over half the men employed in the woods now are foreigners, mostly Austrians, and they nearly all have money in their belts or in the savings bank, anywhere from \$100 to \$2,000 apiece and, therefore, are quite independent, and while the anti-loafing law gives us a certain measure of control, yet it only requires the proverb about 'Leading the horse to the water,' to explain. No men of draft age will leave the Province of Quebec, consequently, the men we get from there are old men or little boys who should be at school.

"What the markets will be next season is problematical; a great deal depends on when and how the war will end. I do not suppose we have any fear about how it will terminate, but just when is a question, and how it will affect the lumber market is the other interrogation to which nobody can give a definite answer. If lumber takes a big slump after the present cost of production, then nearly all the manufacturers will go stone broke."

AS TO OLD-TIME ARMOR.

While these metal clothes, uncomfortable, hot and heavy though they were, have been a necessary style of wearing apparel ever since the forgotten ages when men began to quar-

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AUCTION SALE

Notice is hereby given that on NOVEMBER 26th, 1918, at 2 o'clock P.M.

we will sell by public auction, at the offices of THE VICTORIAVILLE FURNITURE CO., VICTORIAVILLE, QUE.

on and behalf of the MOLSONS BANK the following items, which are the property of the said Bank:—

Item 1.—A lot of lumber, located at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 1, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights, valued at \$12,445.60

Item 2.—A lot of lumber, located at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 2, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights, valued at \$13,958.89

Item 3.—A lot of lumber, located at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 3, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights, valued at \$5,571.30

Item 4.—A lot of lumber, located at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 4, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights, valued at \$13,061.36

Item 5.—A lot of lumber, located at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 5, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights, valued at \$44,341.15

Item 6.—A lot of lumber, located at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 6, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights, valued at \$24,088.30

Item 7.—A lot of lumber, located at St. Paul, Township of Wolfestown, known and designated as being longitudinal section No. 7, of the eighth range, of the said township, with reserve of all mining rights, valued at \$9,498.60

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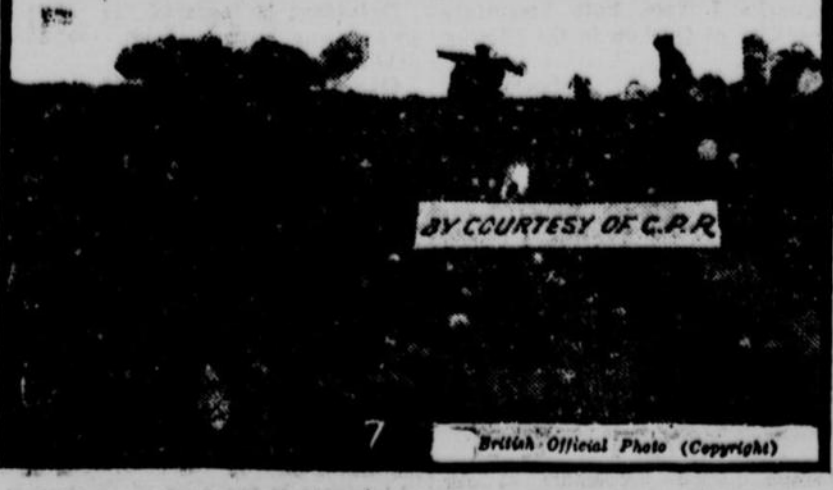
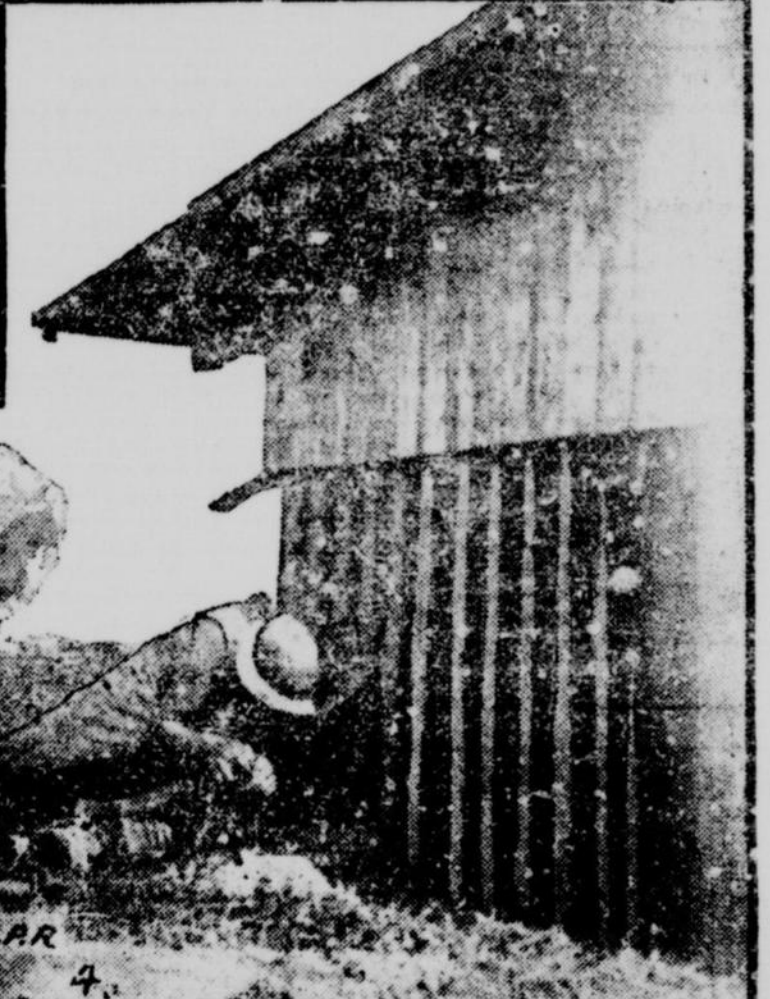
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Advertisement for Castoria, featuring a bottle image and text: 'CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Hathaway. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA'

# Dodging One of Jerry's-- British Driving Out The Germans



- (1) An attack south of Arras. Cavalry moving forward.
- (2) A daylight patrol of the Seaforths on their way to mop up German trenches
- (3) An English officer caring for young German Roller singing canaries.
- (4) Dodging one of Jerry's—an incident in our advance on Bapaume.
- (5) Guillemont as seen to-day.
- (6) Carrying wounded to the light railway.
- (7) A German shell bursting near our men, who are advancing towards Bapaume.
- (8) Economy at the Front—salvaging everything.
- (9) Attack south of Arras. A shell bursting near cavalry waiting to move forward.



## The Trouble Hunters

By -- ROLAND HILL  
Canadian War Correspondent

AS "The Trouble Hunters" of the Western front Canada's Railway Construction troops have had their full share in the great victories since the Canadians first "went over" on August 8. From the coast to Cambrai they have fought up behind the Allies, with British, French, American and Belgians, have rebuilt the shell torn roadbeds and straightened out the twisted rails into workable lines to take up guns and supplies. They have built bridges across the deep Nord Canal, dug out tanks from the mire of the Scarpe Valley, drawn the dangerous teeth of the booby traps and mines the retreating Boche left as legacy, and otherwise proved themselves the most versatile of engineering units along the battle front.

Perhaps their finest feat in these shows was when a party went into Roulers with the Canadian infantry. They excused their presence with the bayonets—although they had bayonets themselves—by saying they wanted to see how the Germans had left that big main line that links up Amiens with Cambrai. Then they got into the fight. In the yard at Roulers, still under shell fire, was an undamaged giant German railway howitzer and truckloads of ammunition. The tracks were blown up on each side of it but the temptation was too strong for the railway men. They patched up the lines with what German material they could find, they mended an old Stuttgart engine and fired her up and then they hauled the big gun back two miles into a deep cutting and handed it over to a Canadian gunnery crew. That night it was dropping its big shells into the Germans at Peronne and Chaulnes. "It was a picnic," said the young officer who had charge of the stunt.

The big double track line from Amiens to Chaulnes and the branches to Peronne and Ham were repaired in record time, although the Germans had blown up every switch and joint and had wrecked all the bridges. The first gangs tore in one line and used the material from that to make one complete through track. It kept so close up behind the infantry that it was often "taken by the fire" but all night long huge trains of reinforcements and supplies went out from Villers Bretonneux.

At one point the Huns had mined a big embankment, covering all traces of their work so cleverly, that the eagle-eyed engineer from Toronto missed it. There was a long conner wire eating itself away in an acid bath that ran right through the filling and old cinders concealed the place where the embankment had

been dug into. Twenty yards of track went up into the air and the railway troops investigated. They scraped each side of the embankment for three miles and found fifteen more mines which they gently removed and saved themselves fifty hours hard work. Generally the Boche doesn't fool them, for one of the versatile "trouble hunters" jobs has been the clearing of villages and dugouts of traps.

When the Belgians broke across the Yser River and threw back the Huns towards Ostend the Canadian Railway troops were in evidence too. For many months some of Col. "Chil" Hervey's men, old Canadian Pacific track and bridge gangs, had been laboring for this end. Their diving outfits had been working silently, almost in No Man's Land, putting in concrete foundations on the river bed. At Dunkirk they had collected huge British Columbia timbers and constructed them to fit like a jig-saw puzzle, numbered off and bolts and plates in place. Already loaded on big trucks, as soon as the Germans fell back, these were rushed up and in less than a day there was a fine Canadian type of bridge spanning the turbulent stream, ready to take over the heaviest guns into that part of reconquered Belgium. By now it must have a double track railway line stretching its way longingly towards Ostend.

In the same area there is a little band of the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps. For months, since the original battalion went south to the Marne, they have been building railway spurs for the big British naval guns that hammer away at the Germans. They build the concrete foundation for the monster fifteen inch and when one position becomes too warm they load the big guns, weighing scores of tons, on trucks and find another position. They started as an experiment. Now the Canadian command allows them to stay on at the request of the British navy. Some of them have naval decorations for their work and the young Winnipeg officer has been made a regular officer of the sea force.

Up with the Belgians behind Houthur Forest and Langemarck there are more of the "Trouble Hunters." Under Colonel "Jim" Cornwall, of Peace River fame, they have been waiting patiently for the line to break there and have been gathering material ready for the happy day. Now they are rushing the tracks that will follow up the fighting troops into Roulers, one of the Germans main junctions.

Building these lines behind the

front is not like constructing a trans-continental. The right of way is won by the fighting men and the price they pay is not in money. The "no-alibi" clause, if the line is not constructed and working on time, is defeat. The Canadian Railway troops have never had to pay the forfeit. From the little battalion of experts that went out in the early days of the war under Colonel Ramsey, the Canadian Pacific engineer, Canada's Railway troops have grown to the equivalent of five brigades. Each unit has its experts and there has never been a job refused. They have raided No Man's land and stolen tons of rails the Germans thought were quite safe. Some of them during the March retreat fought the Huns back with machine guns while their comrades rushed guns and rolling stock away. They destroyed the miles of track they had built so well and hampered the enemy. It is all in the day's work for the "trouble hunters."

How they started out prepared to do anything is best told in a story Colonel Ramsey relates. The original battalion was building a strategic line for the Canadians around Kemmel at the time. One day there rushed up in a big Rolls Royce car an Imperial staff officer who wished to see the colonel immediately. He found a business-like man in shirt sleeves and a corn-cob pipe in the colonel's office who asked him what he wanted.

"I must see the colonel personally," he explained. "It is most important."

"Well, I'm the colonel," answered the figure in shirt sleeves.

The staff officer suggested that the Canadian Construction unit hadn't any divers in their battalion. He wanted divers to rush to Dunkirk and help salvage a boat loaded with important stores which had struck a mine but managed to reach port.

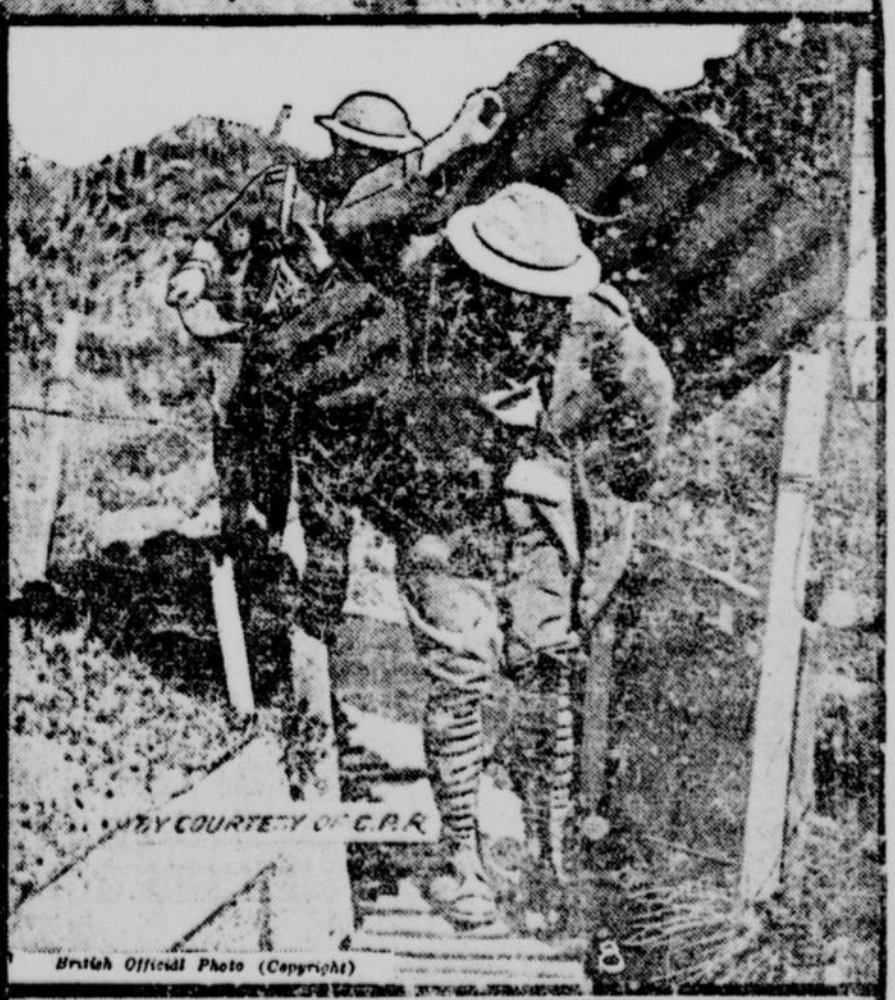
"Sure, we've got divers," answered the colonel. "How many do you want?" The Imperial officer asked for two.

"You can have four if you like," suggested the Canadian.

Two were enough, however, and they went to Dunkirk with a gang and saved the cargo.

"I only had two divers," explained Colonel Ramsey, relating the story afterwards. "But there were half a dozen men I knew who worked with me on construction in Canada who would have gone diving if I had said the word."

That is the spirit that the Railway Construction troops have kept up. Ready to go anywhere; to do anything.



ROLAND HILL.



Hotels

St. Lawrence Hall MONTREAL Magnificent new entrance on St. James Street 200 Rooms (many with baths attached) American plan, from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per day. European plan, from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. A. J. HIGGINS, Ltd. C. F. B. License No. 10-5515

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT. FREEMAN'S HOTEL St. James and Notre Dame Streets, Montreal. The popular European plan Hotel, situated in the Banking centre. Convenient to Railway depots and Steamboat landings. 150 Rooms. Rates: \$1.50 up. Restaurant Special Features: A la Carte service, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Table d'Hote Dinner, 6 to 8 p.m., \$1.00 Businessmen's Lunch, 12 to 2 p.m., .85 CHAS. L. de ROUVILLE, Formerly Manager, Manager, Chateau Frontenac. (Canada Food Board License No. 10-4677-8-9.)

A Very Quiet, Accessible Hotel, Reasonable in Price.

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44-50 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK. Between Fifth Avenue and Broadway. Three minutes from Grand Central Station. Near the Shops and Theaters. Large, Light Rooms, Beautifully Furnished. Rooms with Bath, \$2.00 up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$2.00 up. Excellent Restaurant a la Carte. W. T. Montgomery, Manager. A.30cm, 24x100

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242 MOUNTAIN STREET, MONTREAL. BRIGHT WARM ROOMS. GOOD MEALS. MODERATE RATES. Write for Booklet. C. F. B. License 10-44123. O.19x15

The most attractive and popular up-to-date CAFE in Quebec City. The New Marathon Cafe 46 ST. JOHN STREET (near Palace Hill); 150 ST. JOHN. Malpeque Oysters served in all styles. Special Table d'Hote Dinner served on Sundays from 12 noon to 2:00 p.m. and 5:00 to 6:00 p.m. MUSIC FROM 8:00 to 8:00 P.M. Mr. Young Violin, Mrs. Fogg, Piano. WM. CHILDS, Proprietor. Telephone 7915. License No. 10-4293. License No. 10-4927

War? War?? War???

DON'T let the high cost of living worry you. Reduce your meat and grocery bills by dining at the most up-to-date and well-known Cafe in the city, at reasonable prices. Also try our special Sunday Dinner, at 65c per cover—from 12:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. Orchestra every Sunday night, from 6:00 to 8:00 o'clock. Directed by the well-known Mr. H. Anson Clapperton, musical director of the Victoria Theatre.

THE Belmont Phone 1599. 80 ST. JOHN ST. Food Control License No. 10-6757. PETER PERGANTES, Proprietor.

Shipping News

WOODEN SCHOONER TO BE LAUNCHED NOV. 2

QUEBEC SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR COMPANY MAKING GOOD PROGRESS ON VESSEL.

The Quebec Shipbuilding and Repair Company is at present building a four masted full rigged wooden schooner which it expects to launch from its ways on the banks of the St. Charles river about November 2. While the launching is set for the above date, it may be delayed a few days if the company decides on installing an auxiliary engine. The schooner which was begun at the latter part of August, measures 200 feet over all and is 26 by 8 feet beam; she has a keel of 17 feet with a depth of hold of 15 feet and is of 740 tons register with a deadweight tonnage of 1240 tons. She is being built of British Columbia fir, and Canadian spruce, oak and birch; the keel, stem and stern being constructed of oak and the balance of her construction, of the remaining woods.

UNION SHIP BUILDERS SMASH WORLD RECORD.

Aberdeen, Wash., Oct. 25.—Union ship builders employed by the Grays Harbor Motor Ship corporation launched a 4,000 ton wooden ship in a little less than eighteen days, and challenge anti-unionists to even duplicate this record. The best previous record for a vessel of this type was 47 days. These ship builders not only smashed the world's record, but they took charge of the launching ceremonies. The vessel was christened by a woman employe who has been chosen by ballot by the workers, and unionists also selected three women to act as maids of honor for the sponsor. After the launching government inspectors reported that the superstructure of the hull was 95.73 per cent completed, the engine installation 40 per cent, while the dining room, house, officers' quarters and all the other state rooms were 100 per cent complete and ready for immediate occupancy. The unionists show that this job was not done under the long-hour system, but three shifts, each working seven and one-half hours each, made it possible for them to maintain top speed.

The steam barge Cabotia arrived up at 12:10 p.m. yesterday with pulp and left for the lakes at 7 p.m. The tug J. H. Hackett left for Port St. Simons last evening at 7 o'clock. The wooden steamer War Quebec was reported inward on her trial trip at 6:20 o'clock last evening from Crane Island.

Captain John O'Neill, after forty two years of service in the Clyde Steamship Line, has been placed on the retired list. During that time he has commanded nineteen different steamers of the Clyde service trading from Philadelphia and New York to Southern ports, the last being the steamer Mohican. He will spend the remainder of his life at Collingswood N. J.

SHIPPING NOTES.

Figures compiled by the Shipping Board show that up to and including the first two weeks of September the Pacific Coast shipyards delivered their first million tons of completed new vessels. The Pacific Coast yards lead those of the Atlantic Coast by 376,000 deadweight tons, and those of the Great Lakes by 611,305 deadweight tons. The Pacific Coast yards have delivered about one-half of all the new tonnage. All production records in American shipbuilding were smashed for the week ending October 4, when the Emergency Fleet Corporation delivered to the United States Shipping Board approximately 125,000 deadweight tons of shipping. Twenty-six vessels, steel and wood, were completed and turned over for operation. Of the steel vessels, five were requisitioned ships and twelve were contract ships, aggregating 28,500 and 64,950 deadweight tons, respectively. The nine wood vessels delivered aggregate 32,000 deadweight tons capacity.

High Water at Quebec (Daylight Saving Time). Oct. A.M. P.M. Saturday . . . 26 . . . 12.09 Sunday . . . 27 . . . 12.15 1.13 Moon's Phases. Last Quarter on Saturday, October 26 at 1:35 P.M.

THE CORDON BLEU RESTAURANT. Cor. Fabrique and Garneau Sts. High Class Eating and Refreshment Parlor for Ladies and Gentlemen. Canadian Cooking. Special Businessmen's Lunch, every day—50 cents. Private Parlor for Banquets and Meetings; Rooms to Rent. Telephone 6759. Charlie Gastonguay, Jr., Mgr. Food Board License: 10-12338.

Give Candy Cascarets to a Bilious, Constipated Child

"Mother gives me a candy Cascaret when I am cross, sick and won't play."



TO MOTHERS! Each ten cent box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, contains full directions for dose for children aged one year old and upwards. Nothing else "works" the nasty bile, sour fermentations and constipation poison from the tender little bowels so gently, yet so thoroughly. Even cross, feverish, bilious children gladly take Cascarets without being coaxed. Cascarets taste just like candy. Cascarets never gripe the little bowels, never sicken, never injure, but above all, they never disappoint the worried mother.

GOOD WORK DONE BY NEW ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BRUNSWICK LUMBERMEN RESULTS IN FEWER FOREST FIRES.

Although New Brunswick has been one of the best lumbering provinces in North America it has only been within the last few months that the lumbermen have appreciated the fact that they should band together for the protection and betterment of this great provincial industry. As previously published in the "Canada Lumberman" the operators of New Brunswick some time ago got together and formed what is known as the "New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association." The object for this action came in the realization that in unity there is strength. They believed that such an organization would mean closer co-operation with the crown lands department, hence better opportunities of securing desirable legislation, and above all one great united effort to prevent the ravages of their arch enemy—forest fires.

At a meeting of the association held recently these questions were discussed pro and con, and as a result the advantages from such an organization were evident. Today all men in the province interested in the lumbering industry, are included in the association. The association aims to keep its members in close touch with market conditions so that the smaller operators will benefit by the experience of the larger concerns. That good has been derived from this organization none can deny. One has only to look back a few years to realize that it would have been a great benefit if the organization had been in existence for years instead of months. Not only has this association taken means for mutual protection and betterment of the industry, but it has also taken steps to combat forest fires, and thus save millions of dollars worth of lumber.

In the spring the Maritime Provinces suffered severely from fires which devastated large areas of wooded lands and changed magnificent lumbering possibilities into charred and ruined wastes. Later in the summer fires were not so prevalent, due chiefly to renewed efforts on the part of the government to stamp out this needless and appalling waste on a great industry. Men were appointed to patrol districts and, as a result, many fires were discovered in incipient stages and extinguished before getting beyond control. True, there were numerous fires, more particularly in Nova Scotia, but from now on there is every reason to hope and expect a betterment in this situation. The members are and have been for some time, starting an educational campaign in an effort to bring home to the trapper, fisherman and hunter the need of exercising greater care while in the woods. Posters are prominently displayed, signs shown on motion picture screens pointing out the terrible ravages made yearly in the province's chief industry as a result of carelessness in not properly extinguishing fires, throwing cigarettes, matches, etc., where they will catch shrubbery and cause large conflagrations among the magnificent timber lands. With the passing of the wooded wilds will go the much sought moose, deer and caribou, and it is in the interest of the hunter to safeguard his beloved hunting grounds as well as protect the lumbering interests. That this campaign is already bearing fruit is evinced from the fact that forest fires are fewer and it is hoped that before many years they will be something we read about but seldom see.

"Does the fact that a musician has long hair and shakes it hither and yon enable him to play better?" "I should think it would enable him to play better in 3/4 time."

Legal Intelligence

Judgments Rendered — Writs Issued

The Court of Review will sit at the end of the present month, commencing on Monday next, the 28th, instant; the Quebec cases to be heard on the first day and Tuesday, the country cases—the last day for the filing of factums will be today, the 25th. Judgment by the Prothonotary:—Fraser, vs. Harny — Judgment against defendant for \$2,121.80, interest and costs. In the case of Robinson, vs. McCulloch, and La Cie Paquet, mise en cause, the defendant, through his attorneys, Messrs. Belleau, Baillargeau & Belleau, moved before the Court of King's Bench (Appeal Side) from the judgment dismissing his petition to quash the writ of saisie-arret en mains tierces taken by plaintiff.

Writs of summonses issued from the Prothonotary's Office: Jean Marie Lemay, v. The Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd. Three Rivers, \$1900.00, "Workmen's Compensation Act." Hector Belland, vs. Mrs. Alphonse Noel and Alphonse Noel, Quebec, \$1,000.00 in factum. James Adair, vs. Joseph Phileas Legace and Charles Eugene Lepinay, Quebec, \$1281.64, to render account.

Mrs. Adele Jobin and al. vs. Ferdinand Laffamme, St. Fabien, \$125.00 saisie-revendication.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One second hand Overland Automobile Model No. 90, 1918. Has been in service during past summer and is in good order. Can be seen at Quinlan & Robertson's Shipyard, 1st St. Limoulin, or for particulars phone Mr. Marcotte, 4673 during noon hour end evening. Oct.22x6

LUMBER AND FIREWOOD Wholesale and Retail. Spruce and Cedar Boards, Planks and Timber, Square Cedar Fence Posts, Cedar Shingles, Lath, Dressed Lumber. Also Hard and Soft Wood for fuel and kindling. Stadacona Box Co., Regd., 164 Grant St. Phone 4382. oct. 8x6in

FURNISHED ROOMS. HALDIMAND APARTMENTS. TO LET—A flat of three rooms, furnished, heated and lighted, gas stove and refrigerator, supplied for \$30.00 a month. Also a furnished room at \$15.00. Both at No. 11 Haldimand, near the Chateau Frontenac. Immediate possession. oct.35x3.

FURNISHED ROOMS — Large sunny and comfortably heated; continuous hot water in bath rooms; location advantageous; good service. Well patronized. Tel. 3353. W. S. Richardson, 138 St. Anne St., Quebec. nov.22x1.

MISCELLANEOUS. WINTER IS COMING? Send your old clothing, etc., to The Salvation Army, help to clothe the needy. Drop a card or Phone 692, 16 Palace Hill. Oct. 22x1.

WANTED.

WANTED—Room and board for young man in an English or Irish family. Address: J. F. Cloutier, Hotel Blanchard. Phone 7300, between 2 to 6. Oct.26x3

WANTED—Strong woman to do work by the day; satisfactory wages. Apply St. Patrick's Mutual Aid Society, 67 Esplanade. O.24x3

WANTED—A competent Stenographer, with good knowledge of English, and some office experience. Apply immediately to Imperial Ministry of Munitions, 7 d'Auteuil street. O.24x3

WANTED—Returned soldier to perform light work in paper mill; must be able to read and write; loss of arm no detriment. Apply to Box "N.P.P." Chronicle. O.23x1w

WANTED—A high-grade representative by well-known Publishing House for the City of Quebec and district. Can offer permanent position to thoroughly reliable man. Apply by letter giving full particulars. Box U. C. Chronicle. Oct.22x3

WANTED—Three rooms, heated and fully equipped for light house-keeping. Must be in Upper Town and at reasonable rent. Address, W. H. M., Chronicle Office. Oct.21x1

WANTED—To rent or lease a five or six room house with furnace, basement, electric and gas connection, garden space, well out from business section and with close street car connection. Address, W. H. M., Chronicle Office. Oct.21x1

WANTED—Bright young lady for office in country short distance from Quebec, must be rapid stenographer and speak English, good salary to the right party. Apply N. P. P., care Chronicle. Oct.21x1w

WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished apartment 4 or 5 rooms in Upper Town permanent. Apply S. Q. A. c. o. Chronicle. Oct. 19x6.

WANTED—A general servant, one who can do plain cooking. Apply 116 Fraser Street. oct. 9x1f

MALE HELP WANTED. BRICKLAYERS, CARPENTERS, BUILDERS. Earn more money. Know blue print plans, specifications and estimates. Become a superintendent or contractor in a short time by our new easy method. Learn at home in spare time. Trial lesson in Plan Reading FREE. Send today. Chicago Technical College. (Founded 1902) 1515 Chicago Tech. Building, Chicago, Ill.

WRITE THE WORDS FOR A SONG—We write music and guarantee publisher's acceptance. Submit poems on war, love or any subject. Chester Music Co., 538 So. Dearborn, Suite 2025, Chicago.

TO LET. TO LET—Four large, light, airy offices. Well furnished, with use of safe. Available 1st December, 1918 to 1st May, 1919. Rental, very moderate. Apply 13 Dalhousie Street. Oct.26x6

TO LET—Double and single furnished rooms to rent. Apply to 38 St. Ann street; phone 6990. O.23x6

TO LET—House No. 6 Haldimand street 13 rooms, 2 bath rooms, hot and cold water on each floor. Hot water heating system. Apply to Roy and Baillargeon, Notaries, 126 St. Peter St. Phones 1390 or 1810. oct.2x1f.

TO LET—Near the Post Office, two flats, No. 15 Buade Street, separately or together, containing ten rooms altogether. Immediate possession. Apply to The Royal Trust Company, 55 St. Paul street. dec.3x1f.

TO RENT—A cottage at Monument Station on Q. R. L. H. & P. Line, six rooms besides bath-room, hot water heated and electric light, a few steps from depot, eight minutes from city, \$27. a month heated. For all information apply to R. Gelly, Telephone 3637, Quebec Railway Station or Telephone Proprietor 3304, Quebec. mar.7x1f.

PERSONAL. 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. Oct.26x1a.w. Satx11

CUT THIS OUT FOR LUCK—Send birth date and 10c for wonderful horoscope of your entire life. Prof. Raphael, 94 Grand Central Sta., New York. apl.13x1w satx10.

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, 723 Madison, Oakland, Calif. Oct. 21x1m

WOULD YOU MARRY IF SUITED? Best Matrimonial paper published. FREE for stamp. The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio. oct. 8x1m.

Marry for real happiness, let me find your ideal, I give absolute satisfaction, hundreds of wealthy members wishing marriage, positively on the square, only honorable people wanted; confidential sample copy free. The Successful Cupid, Mrs. Cappel, Box 118, Oakland, Calif. oct. 4x1m



CANADA. ) In the Record-Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the District of Quebec.) City of Quebec. No. 1465, of 1918. The City of Quebec. Plaintiff,

J. A. Gregoire, heretofore of our City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear within one month from the last publication of this notice. Quebec, October 25th, 1918. THEO. DUBE, Clerk of the Recorder's Court, of the City of Quebec.

CANADA. ) In the Record-Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the District of Quebec.) City of Quebec. No. 1359, of 1918. The City of Quebec. Plaintiff,

Donat Fortin, heretofore of our City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear within one month from the last publication of this notice. Quebec, October 25th, 1918. THEO. DUBE, Clerk of the Recorder's Court, of the City of Quebec.

CANADA. ) In the Record-Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the District of Quebec.) City of Quebec. No. 1269, of 1918. The City of Quebec. Plaintiff,

Frederic G. Quincv, heretofore of our City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear within one month from the last publication of this notice. Quebec, October 25th, 1918. THEO. DUBE, Clerk of the Recorder's Court, of the City of Quebec.

CANADA. ) In the Record-Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the District of Quebec.) City of Quebec. No. 1269, of 1918. The City of Quebec. Plaintiff,

George Carrier, heretofore of our City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear within one month from the last publication of this notice. Quebec, October 25th, 1918. THEO. DUBE, Clerk of the Recorder's Court, of the City of Quebec.

CANADA. ) In the Record-Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the District of Quebec.) City of Quebec. No. 1194, of 1918. The City of Quebec. Plaintiff,

Adjuator Bergeron, heretofore of our City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear within one month from the last publication of this notice. Quebec, October 25th, 1918. THEO. DUBE, Clerk of the Recorder's Court, of the City of Quebec.

CANADA. ) In the Record-Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the District of Quebec.) City of Quebec. No. 1080, of 1918. The City of Quebec. Plaintiff,

Eugene Leclerc, heretofore of our City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Defendant.

Defendant is ordered to appear within one month from the last publication of this notice. Quebec, October 25th, 1918. THEO. DUBE, Clerk of the Recorder's Court, of the City of Quebec.

CANADA. ) In the Record-Province of Quebec) er's Court, of the District of Quebec.) City of Quebec. No. 1498, of 1918. The City of Quebec. Plaintiff,

Dame Anne Marie Tisserand, widow of Alexandre L'Hote, both heretofore of our City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Defendant.

Defendants are ordered to appear within one month from the last publication of this notice. Quebec, October 25th, 1918. THEO. DUBE, Clerk of the Recorder's Court, of the City of Quebec.

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Defendants are ordered to appear within one month from the last publication of this notice. Quebec, October 25th, 1918. THEO. DUBE, Clerk of the Recorder's Court, of the City of Quebec.

The Quebec Motor Sales Company, Limited, a body corporate and politic, heretofore having its principal place of business in our City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Defendant.

**CUNARD**  
ANCHOR  
ANCHOR-DONALDSON

Passenger and Cargo Services.  
Montreal, Halifax, New York, Boston, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol

Money sent by Mail or Cable to Great Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, Italy, France, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland.

For further information apply to: Local Agents, or THE ROBT. REFORD CO., Limited, (General Agents, Canadian Service), 67 St. Peter Street, Quebec.

**CUNARD**

Regular Passenger and Cargo Services.  
NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON, NEW YORK-BRISTOL

Payments to Canadian Forces Abroad. DRAFTS—Money Orders, Mail or Cable Great Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, Italy, France, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland.

For further information apply: 21, STATE STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. St. John St., The Robert Reford Co., Limited, 67 St. Peter St., Quebec.

**FRENCH LINE**  
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE

NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS  
FREQUENT DEPARTURES

Wm. Macpherson 51 Dalhousie Street, F. L. Sooking, 32 St. Louis Street.

**REGULAR MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE**

BETWEEN CANADA AND THE

**West Indies**

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE TOURIST ROUTE AVAILABLE TO CANADIAN TRAVELLERS TODAY

Literature Sent on Request.


The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. HALIFAX, N.S.

**STEAMER "CHAMPION"**  
On and after the 30th of September, weather and circumstances permitting, the steamer "Champion" will sail as follows:

On Monday and Wednesday:  
From Berthier, at 6:30 a.m.  
St. Jean, at 8:00 a.m.  
St. Michel, at 9:00 a.m.  
St. Laurent, at 10:00 a.m.

On Friday:  
From St. François, at 6:00 a.m.  
From Quebec on Tuesday and Thursday for Berthier, at 1:00 p.m.  
On Saturday for St. François, 1:00 p.m.

On Sunday:  
From Quebec, at 8:00 a.m.  
St. Jean, at 4:00 p.m.



**CITY OF QUEBEC.**  
**CITY HALL.**  
City Treasurer's Office.  
Quebec, October 18th, 1918.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

Is hereby given that the Assessment Books for all the Wards of the City of Quebec have been deposited by the Assessors of the said City in the office of the undersigned, and that the said books will be opened to all persons, every day, from ten o'clock a.m. to three o'clock p.m. (Sundays and holidays excepted), for and during three weeks from Monday the 21st instant to Saturday the 9th of November next, inclusively.

Any one who shall deem himself aggrieved by any entry made in the Assessment roll, shall within said delay, make complaint to the Board of Assessors, in writing, and under oath taken before a Justice of the Peace, or a member of the City Council, or before the Clerk of the Recorder's Court. That complaint shall be lodged within the said time to the Board of Assessors, the clerk of which shall give notice in the newspapers as hereinafter set forth of the place, days and hours in which the complaints will be heard.

After such date, no complaints will be received and for no consideration, will the books be changed.

(Signed) P. N. VERGE, City Treasurer.

**STEAM COAL**

Montreal Coal & Dock Co. Ltd.  
12 Da House St. Phone 4297

**ROY, LANGLAIS, GODBOUT & ROCHETTE**  
ADVOCATES  
180 St. Peter St. Tel. 4050-5801  
Night Office  
60 1/2 St. Joseph St. Tel. 1880

**Financial and Commercial News**

**CLOSING LETTERS BY THE CANADIAN PRESS**

**NEW YORK MARKET.**

(Bruneau & Dupuis)			
Am Steel Frs	91	93 1/2	89 1/2
Am Car & F	86 1/2	89 1/2	86
Am Woollen	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am S & R	86 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2
Beth Steel B	71 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2
Am Mining	69 1/2	70	69 1/2
A T & S F.	93	93 1/2	92 1/2
Bld'wn Loco	86 1/2	87 1/2	85
Balt & Ohio	56 1/2	56 1/2	56
B R T	41	41	41 1/2
C P R	166 1/2	168	166 1/2
Ches & Ohio	59	59	59 1/2
C M & S P.	49	49 1/2	48 1/2
Corn Prod.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Crucible Stl.	56	57 1/2	55 1/2
Erie	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Distillers	49	50 1/2	49
Gen Motors	126 1/2	128	126 1/2
Gt Nor Pfd.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Gt Nor O C.	32	32	32 1/2
Ins Cop	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
In M Marine	30 1/2	30 1/2	30
Kepp Cop Co	37	37 1/2	37
Lehigh Val.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61
Mex Petrol'm	153	163	152 1/2
Missouri Pac	26	26	25 1/2
N Y Central	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2
NY NH & H	40	40	39 1/2
O Cities Gas	42	43 1/2	41 1/2
Penna	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Press Stl Car	69	69	68 1/2
Ry Stl Spring	67	67 1/2	66 1/2
Reading	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Rep I & S	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
South Pac	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2
South Ry	30	30 1/2	29 1/2
Studebaker	62	62 1/2	62
Texas Cam.	187	187	186 1/2
Union Pac	131 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2
US I Alcohol	107	108 1/2	108 1/2
U S Rubber	65 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2
U S Steel	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2
Utah Cop	88	88 1/2	88 1/2
Willis O'land	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2

**(By Breen & Gourdeau)**

New York, Oct. 25.—Developments in both international and domestic affairs during the current week tended to create a rather confused state of sentiment in speculative circles, and this was reflected in the securities market in the way of irregular price movements.

The chief contributing factors were embodied in the continued discussion between United States and Germany, developed through the latter's recent overtures for peace and the doubtful attitude of the Money Pool Committee, owing to the withholding of statements following their various sessions, which meetings were pretty generally interpreted as bearing importantly upon the money situation. Publication toward the close of the period of a communication from Chairman of the Money Pool Committee to the President of the Stock Exchange, in which certain recommendations were cited, served to relieve the anxiety to a certain extent, insofar as no drastic action was suggested. In order to lighten the strain on the money market, it was recommended that margins on bank loans be increased from 20 to 30 percent, but with the proviso that if the requirements proved ineffective, a further increase might be deemed necessary later.

Despite the lessening of anxiety, the check upon advancing prices that had developed after the turn of mid-week remained in effect.

The market undertone continued very satisfactory, and although dealings were on a much contracted scale compared with the earlier days of the week, the buying of securities was reported to be of a substantial character.

Sales, stocks, 580,500; Bonds \$8,943,000.

**(By Bruneau & Dupuis)**

New York, N.Y., Oct. 25.—The market today has given a very conservative response to the overnight news in regard to increased margin requirements. There have been moderate reactions in most stocks but no pressure of stocks for sale anywhere. Apparently Wall street has discontinued the actions of the committee as announced.

It might be well to bear in mind that these restrictions are really quite radical, calling as they do for a 50 percent increase in margins from everyone, as naturally the New York houses will have to demand these increased margins from their clients. Opinions here differ widely as to whether even these very radical demands will be sufficient to keep people from speculating in the market. With peace coming nearer and nearer it is going to be hard to control enthusiasm even with more stringent rules.

Sales stocks 625,500.

**DAILY GOSSIP ON THE LEADING STOCKS**

Bethlehem Steel Corporation orders on October 1st last, totalled \$506,000,000, compared with \$483,000,000 on January 1st, 1918.

The money pool committee is to recommend to banks the raising of margins on Stock Exchange loans from 20 to 30 per cent, to prevent further expansion in loans.

Car Foundries and Forging declared dividend on common of 3 per cent, and on preferred 1 1/2 per cent, payable November 15th to record of October 31st.

Practically all producers of Copper have agreed with the War Industries Board to accept a continuance of the existing price of 26 cents a pound from November 1st to January 1st.

General Chemical Company declared regular quarterly dividend of two per cent on common, payable December 2nd, to record of November 20th.

It is too early in the season for ginning returns to give any conclusive line of the crop. There is evidently a tendency to expect a report showing about 7,000,000 bales of cotton, or a little over ginned to October 18th.

It is believed that Corn is approaching the price where it should be bought. Oats in good demand from home and abroad, and appears worth the money.

Even if the Bethlehem Steel Company were suddenly to drop back to its pre-war level of operating profits, it may earn its present interest charges and dividends on the preferred stock. To pay the present rate of dividends on the common, it should require \$6,000,000 additional.

The crucible position seems to be summed up something like this—heavy earnings, present and prospective large current assets and property values for the stocks, temporarily not realizable because the Company is so great a factor in the work of winning the war; large charges to income for depreciation to continue.

Exchange in New York yesterday: American Sumatra, 2 1/2 per cent. American Zinc, 1 1/2 per cent. Central Railroad of New Jersey, 2 per cent. Reading, 1 per cent.

**MONTREAL EXCHANGE**

**(By Breen & Gourdeau)**

Ames, 10 at 26.  
Brazilian, 10 at 49.  
Brompton, 275 at 61.  
Riordan, 10 at 118.  
Cement, pfd., 5 at 95 3/8.  
Dom Steel, 100 at 63 1/2; 25 at 63 5/8, and 160 at 63 1/2.  
Montreal Power, 25 at 85.  
MacDonald, 20 at 21 1/4; 1 at 21.  
Quebec Railway, 185 at 20.  
Steamships, 85 at 47 1/2; 25 at 46 5/8.  
Smelters, 4 at 25.  
Royal Bank, 20 at 208.  
Wabasso Cotton, 10 at 51 1/4.  
Wayagamack, 10 at 50.  
Steel of Can. 120 at 66 1/2; 25 at 66 1/2; 80 at 66 1/2; 125 at 66.  
War Loans, due 1931: \$3,000 at 96 1/2.

**OILS.**

London, Oct. 25.—Calcutta Linseed sfloat, £29 15s; Linseed oil 58s; Sperm oil £54; petroleum, American refined, 1s. 10 1/2-3d; Spirits 10s 11 1/2-3d; Turpentine spirits 105s; Rosin type "C" 55s.

Savannah, Oct. 25.—Turpentine firm 62; sales 127; receipts 52; shipments 135; stock 30,070.  
Rosin firm; sales 550; receipts 596; Shipments 995; Stock 65,953.

**QUEBEC CLEARING HOUSE**

Clearings Week ending Oct. 24, 1918: \$4,380,913.  
Clearings Week ending Oct. 25, 1917: \$3,686,788.

**CLOSING LETTERS BY THE LOCAL BROKERS**

**(By McDougall & Cowans)**

New York, Oct. 25.—The market featured in the afternoon by pronounced strength in a few issues and a tendency to sag off in the remainder of the list, Mexican Petroleum increased its early gain, American Steel Foundry made a new high and smelters advanced sharply, probably somewhat in sympathy with the movement in Mexican Petroleum which is believed to be based in part on prospects for better practical conditions in Mexico. In the late trading the motor stocks became decidedly strong under the leadership of Studebaker there was no specific news to account for any of these movements. The newspapers had various highly interesting accounts of violent disorders in Austria-Hungary and of turbulent scenes in the German Reichstag.

Sales \$80,800.

**Health Department City of Quebec**

Protective Measures Against the Prevalent Grippe.

**ADVICE TO FAMILIES.**

The greatest danger of the prevalent grippe is not to catch it, but to know how to protect yourself against it.

Almost all the grave or mortal cases, are found amongst those who are not careful, and especially among those who will not take time to cure themselves.

All persons whose health is already poor or who are already suffering from some bronchial trouble are the easiest victims.

If all persons who notice that they are attacked with the first symptoms, were to stop immediately and stay in bed, till completely cured, by following a judicious treatment, it is certain that the number of victims of this disease (Spanish or not) would be reduced to an astonishing minimum. It is to help poor people who cannot have a doctor to advise them, that we wish to give the following advice:

- 1.—Isolate the victim in a bright and airy room.
- 2.—For very grave cases, it will be necessary to limit the number of persons visiting the patient to those who are indispensable for his comfort.
- 3.—The patient should never leave the room before the fever or the cough secretion from the nose and throat has entirely disappeared.
- 4.—It would be preferable to use paper or chiffon, instead of a handkerchief so that same could be burned immediately.
- 5.—One of the most efficacious ways to guard against the sickness would be to avoid all excesses in eating and drinking. To keep your bowels open and protect yourself against all draughts, colds, dampness, fatigue and late hours.
- 6.—In other words, this grippe, like other ailments, will take root in soil unprepared to fight it off.
- 7.—To gargle your throat and evaporize your nose is one of the most efficacious means to guard against grippe of any kind.
- 8.—A victim once cured should not start to work again before consulting their physician.
- 9.—All those who are liable to catch this grippe should not go to church, theatres, schools or other places where people congregate in large numbers, and cancel all social engagements.
- 10.—During an epidemic of this kind, the wisest course would be to keep away from all public gatherings, as soon as we will feel that we are the least indisposed, and consult a physician immediately. This is true especially for those who attend the schools.
- 11.—At the first sign of the least indisposition with any of the children, it would be wise to keep them at home, put them on a diet and give them a purgative.
- 12.—During the course of this sickness and after the patient is completely cured, any article that has been used, should be washed in boiling water and formaline, according to the nature of the case.
- 13.—After all cases of this kind, the rooms should be well aired, during two days, by keeping the windows wide open. The floors should be washed or swept with sawdust well soaked with bichloride or any other appropriate disinfectant. It would be also well to wash the walls, ceilings and furniture with the same solution.
- 14.—The Health Department relies especially on all physicians to notify them at once of any cases that show signs of being serious. Any physician who has used up all their forms can notify this Department by telephoning 967.
- 15.—We can also rely on all those who are in charge of any schools, that they will consider their duty to notify us immediately of the absence of any of their pupils, by a registered letter, which we have mailed them. If everyone will show their good-will, the results will be astonishing.

DR. C. R. PAQUIN, City Physician.

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LIQUIDS & PASTES FOR BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES.

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It will tone, strengthen and invigorate the entire system. It has a direct effect on the kidneys and liver; when the kidneys and liver are working right the blood is pure—with pure blood, we can resist such diseases as Grippe, Colds, etc.

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Large tin, at \$2.50. Small tin, at \$1.85.

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### NOTICE

Until further notice our offices and stores will be closed from 11.45 A.M. till 1.15 P.M. to enable all the staff to go home to lunch.

Mechanics Supply Co. Ltd.

### Correspondence

#### THE OPPORTUNITY.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

Sir,—Such of your readers as take an intelligent interest in public affairs, and the far greater number who are desirous of a prosperous future for our good old city, will be pleased to hear that my bugle call has met with a ready response. In a kindly appreciative letter received by me today, one of the most influential and active members of the Board of Trade informs me that it has been decided to appoint a Trade Commissioner at once, and it will be quickly done. This is excellent news, and Mr. Douglas T. Taylor, First Vice-President of the Industrial Committee was delighted to hear it. It was on his initiative that the entire movement, including the appointment of a Trade Commissioner commenced. Not desiring a prominent position in the fighting myself, preferring to call on others to do the work and get the due credit, I deprived some one else of the pleasure of proposing Mr. Taylor for the position he holds by proposing him myself. He has not been amongst us as a business man very long, only eight years, but appears active, intelligent and progressive, and has, what is very important, a good working knowledge of both languages, though not yet a fluent speaker in French. Above all, he knows what he is talking about in connection with the present movement, for he took an active part in the first similar one inaugurated in Canada, that which originated in Sherbrooke and was entirely successful. So we can safely give more than usual attention and consideration to his views and advice founded on actual experience, unless we see clearly that they can be wisely and safely improved upon. This we can safely leave to Mr. Eliezer Turcotte, the esteemed President of the Industrial Committee, and his fellow-members on the Board.

Now it is for all of us to support the undertaking to the best of our ability by providing the necessary money in accordance with our available means, which each contributor knows more about than anyone else. I have already intimated that there are those who may not feel justified in giving anything at all at the moment. They may possibly come in later on. There are those who have benefitted financially by the war, and others who have certainly not done so, but the reverse. It is for the former to make up for the present inability of the latter. If a present subscription appears to the Committee inadequate, it is advisable for the collector to take it pleasantly if he cannot get it increased without too much argumentative pressure, and make a later call for a supplementary subscription. Those who can spare money more easily than time and attention, should be thankful that some one else is willing to do the work. A very thorough canvass should be made, and everyone given the opportunity of contributing or refusing to contribute. All should understand that their subscription is an investment, not a charity, for if the movement is successful all will share in the resulting benefit, and they will enjoy the results in this world. The Industrial Committee would be wise to keep their assessment list private for nothing puts an intended subscriber's back up like being told in the first place what he ought to give in comparison with his neighbor. I do not want to know how the railways have been individually or collectively assessed, but feel sure if they are properly appealed to they will give with due liberality as the movement has special importance for them.

Not being specially desirous of the honor of being a member of the

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THE DUNLOP COMPANY'S  
PRESIDENT INTIMATES DIRECTORS' DECISION TO  
SUBSCRIBE FOR \$1,000,000  
WORTH OF BONDS.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—Mr. Warren Y. Soper, President of the Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited, made an announcement today apropos of Victory Loan Subscriptions. "The Dunlop Rubber Co.," said Mr. Soper, "felt it their duty to go the limit without any urging. Hence this announcement ahead of time. In brief, the Company have made application for One Million Dollars' worth of the new loan. This amount does not include individual subscriptions made either by the Directors of the Company or the employees. "And I think I can safely add that no action in the Dunlop Company's 23 years of existence has given the directors a keener sense of satisfaction."

Council of the Board of Trade myself, for though I suppose I have all the time there is I find quite sufficient to fully occupy it, and if I accepted the position would feel under an obligation to discharge its duties by attending every meeting. I am free to express my regret that Mr. Douglas Taylor has not the opportunity of working off surplus energy that such membership would give him. The position of bugler to sound the advance, or of bagpiper to urge it on, is quite good enough for me.

The ordinary members of the Board of Trade, of which I am now one of the oldest, annually elect from amongst themselves the members they consider most competent and best fitted to really represent them on the Council. The selection is usually excellent, but some of the elected members appear to think that they are honorary members only and are often absent from Council meetings. This is a great mistake, though possibly a very natural one. We elect them specially as workers and expect from them sustained interest and regular attendance whenever possible, that they will attend the Council meetings as regularly as a bank director attends the board meetings. I would far rather be criticised than criticised, and dislike personal allusions, so will say no more, except that when it comes to three or four out of twelve attending an important Council meeting, it is evident that there are some who would gladly be relieved of their duties, and I would suggest that if there is one such he might do a very fine and pleasant thing by resigning in favor of Mr. Taylor, seeing he is the only one of us who has had absolute experience in connection with the present movement. Of course I may be entirely wrong in my assumptions, but so regret it, but as I have carefully refrained from mentioning names, no great harm has been done. Indeed I have not time to look up the records of past Council attendances, so am happily ignorant. I am sure Mr. Taylor would understand that past experience does not entitle anyone to run the entire show, and that Sherbrooke methods, however excellent, are possibly capable of improvement. It is only in unity we can accomplish anything, and that unity occasionally requires the suppression of individual opinion by the individual, and a hearty concurrence in working out plans that may seem to him not quite so good as his own.

With regard to the value of attendance, I once heard a timber auctioneer in Liverpool during the American war tell a buyer who regretted the unavoidable absence of pitch pine, that the Quebec red pine which he was offering was better than pitch pine, because it was there and the pitch pine was not.

I regret to understand that at a recent Board meeting a special vote of thanks was passed to those who subscribed a thousand dollars. All honor to them, but I am certain that they did not desire such acknowledgment. It is hardly in accordance with that good taste that has always characterized the Quebec Board of Trade proceedings, for it makes an invidious distinction or comparison between large and small subscriptions which to my mind is inadvisable and unwarranted. That other opportunity is waiting and must wait a little longer for my promised letter. It is one Mr. T. M. Kirkwood is offering us, and is such as only comes once in the lifetime of a city.

ED. HARPER WADE.  
Quebec October 22, 1918.

#### AMERICAN FOOD MISSION.

London, England.—An agricultural mission appointed by the United States Government has come over to Europe from America to study the methods that are being adopted by the Allies in Europe in dealing with the problems connected with the increased production of food both for the people and for livestock. The mission is under the chairmanship of Dr. W. O. Thompson, president of the Ohio State University and chairman of the executive committee of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. After their arrival in England, the members of the mission visited the Rothamsted Experiment Station and the School of Agriculture at Cambridge. They have also studied the methods employed at Covent Garden, Smithfield and Ballinggate.

### SCIENCE IN WAR TIME

The other day two leading spirits in the Canadian Manufacturing Association asked these questions: Can a beam of energy on the order of the X-ray be driven two miles horizontally upon the German lines? Can the magnitude and intensity reach such proportions as to scorch and destroy living things in its path? The answer was emphatically in the affirmative. Not only can the beam of energy be driven in a horizontal direction, but vertically downward from suitably equipped aircraft.

The same type of magneto-electricity used for wireless telephony is adaptable for this purpose. The number of wireless vibrations or cycles used for wireless telephony are near the bottom of the scale and cover only the "auditory range." The telephone vibrations, or waves, are diffused in different directions. By intensifying, increasing the quantity of current and concentrating its direction, a most intense heat may be obtained, to which that of a burning glass would compare as a candle to a house on fire.

The main point of discussion was the improvement of the design of propellers and flying surface of aircraft. The fact that no matter how we may improve the engine, the waste of power increase as greater speed is sought in aircraft, is fundamental to any significant advance or new departure in design of such constructions. The first and imperative requirement is greater efficiency in what the engine drives—the propeller and the surface of the body and wings.

For a moment consider the waste of power of the propeller entirely apart from the engine. All progress of the aircraft is obtained exactly in the same way as with the modern steamship; namely, from the thrust of its propeller screw, or wheel, all referring to the same instrument.

The engine furnishes say, 200 horse-power to the propeller, while the plane goes ninety miles an hour. If this were exerted, all of it, as "thrust" without loss, it would be a steady push of 833 pounds, at ninety miles an hour. But the fact is that under the very best conditions less than 108 pounds of thrust is realized. So we see that about seven-eighths of the engine power is lost in various directions while only one-eighth, or 13 per cent, remains as driving or lifting power, which is the same thing, and this is exclusively confined to the propeller operations.

Further losses to which the 108 pounds of thrust are later subjected must not be confused with those incident to operating the propeller itself and producing the thrust.

To put the matter of propeller loss another way, if the power supplied to the engine were all utilized or transformed into thrust by the propeller, being 108 pounds in the case stated, an engine of only twenty-six horse-power would be required.

The saving of weight immediately assumes great importance. The 200-horse-power engine weighs upward of 500 pounds. The twenty-six horse-power weighs only sixty-five pounds. Again, as to weight of fuel: the 200-horse-power machine carries a weight of the engine, or 500 pounds, while for the twenty six horse-power engine only sixty five pounds of gasoline are needed.

Taken together, the weight of 200-horse-power engine and fuel is 1,000 pounds at the very least, while the twenty-six horse-power engine and fuel would weigh but 130 pounds a saving of 870 pounds or more. To this can be added another very important saving, namely, a decrease in the structural weight of the plane itself due to the diminishing strain, vibration and wrenching effect of the larger engine.

In fact the whole design of aircraft becomes subject to entire revision as soon as the great and unnecessary weight of engine and fuel is obviated. The reduction of weight and size of the body and wings of the craft reduces "head-on resistance" and swifter speed is at once obtained.

#### BLOOD-MAKING MEDICINE

It took centuries for medical science to discover that the blood is the life. Now, it is known that if the blood were always abundant, rich and pure, very few people would ever be ill. It was not until the end of the 19th century that an instrument was invented for measuring the red part of the blood. Then doctors could tell just how anaemic a patient had become, and with medicine to make new blood the patient soon got well.

All the blood in the body is nourished and kept rich and red by the food taken daily, but when for any reason, a person is run down and cannot make sufficient blood from the food to keep the body in health, then a blood-making medicine is required. The simplest and very best of blood-makers suitable for home use by anyone, is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When a course of these Pills is taken their good effect is soon shown in an improved appetite, stronger nerves, a sound digestion and an ability to master your work and enjoy leisure hours. For women there is a prompt relief of, or prevention of ailments which makes life a burden. As an all-round medicine for the cure of ailments due to weak, watery blood no medicine discovered by medical science can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

**MAGIC BAKING POWDER**

Should be in every kitchen. Its use assures complete satisfaction in baking cakes, biscuits and pastry.

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MAKES THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST  
MAGIC BAKING POWDER  
CONTAINS NO ALUMINUM  
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ed for this reason. The carrying capacity is not decreased, but on the contrary is increased at least to the extent of the 870 pounds saving in weight of engine and fuel.

The demand of exceptionally good propellers of supplying several new classes of aircraft designed on better principles.

THE SICILIAN AGRICULTURE REVIVAL.

Palermo, Sicily.—The question of an improvement in agriculture in Sicily has been the subject of much discussion for some time, and the holding of the first Sicilian agricultural congress would seem to mark an important step on the road toward the attainment of this object. The congress, which was held in the Teatro Massimo in Palermo opened with a speech by the Mayor on the subject of a Sicilian agricultural revival. Signor Valenzani followed with an assurance that the government would endeavor to hasten the economic revival of Sicily, whose sons had made such sacrifices for their country.

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Cooked Ham and Breakfast Bacon. Vegetables of all kinds.

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900 yards of COLORED POPELINS, for Curtains, in all the newest shades. Worth \$2.25. On account of slight imperfection which are imperceptible, it will be sold for..... \$1.39

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