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BOLO PASHA WILL APPEAL FROM VERDICT

FRENCH TRAITOR EXPECTS TO HAVE HIS SENTENCE REVERSED.

Paris, Feb. 15.—Bolo Pasha, who yesterday was convicted by a court-martial of treason and sentenced to death, today appealed from the verdict to the Court of Cassation.

Bolo, much to his surprise, was dressed in prison garb and taken to the death cell upon his return to Sainte Prison. He passed a restless night but was apparently hopeful that the decision may be reversed on appeal. He said to the guards: "I am perfectly tranquil. I have a thousand grounds for appeal."

One of these is supposed to be the allegation that a witness for the prosecution was seen during a recess in the trial in conversation with the President of the court-martial, and the Government counsel.

Bolo's first inquiry this morning was whether his neighbors in prison had been informed of the verdict. He was told that Caillaux was astonished at his conviction. There were many callers at the prison this morning, but none was admitted as Bolo was subjected to strict prison regulations and was constantly under the eyes of the death watch. He was handcuffed when taken out for exercise and when brought into court.

DISCUSS BRITISH ARMY COMMANDS

TIMES SAYS HAIG'S LEADERSHIP VITAL FACTOR IN THE ARMY'S MORALE.

London, Feb. 15.—The rumors of the compulsory retirement of General Sir William Robertson as Chief of Staff, which began after the Daily Mail's sharp attack on him and Field Marshal Haig a few days before the meeting of the Supreme War Council at Versailles and constituted the subject of a large part of the debate in the House of Commons this week, continue to be discussed by the newspapers. The Times takes the point of view that nobody cares a rap which first class soldier is selected for this or that great military appointment. It says unstinted confidence is reposed in Field Marshal Haig because the army trusts his leadership which is a vital factor in the army's morale. But as to the work of others, in the nature of things next to nothing can be known.

In a letter to the Morning Post, the Duke of Somerset takes a strong stand, saying: "It is apparent that an attempt is being made to take the command of our army out of the hands of our generals who have so successfully carried on the war, and to put ignorant civilians in actual command of our forces. We cannot afford such a disaster."

TRADITIONS OF SEA MAINTAINED

CAPTAIN AND CREW VOLUNTEER TO PERISH FOR OTHERS' LIVES.

New York, Feb. 15.—Traditions of the sea were upheld heroically by Captain E. Williams, and nine members of the crew of the British steamship Miguel De Larringa, who volunteered to perish that others might live when the vessel foundered in mid-ocean February 6, according to survivors who arrived here today from a Newfoundland port.

Rather than overcrowd the lifeboat containing twenty-seven men, Captain Williams announced his purpose to stick to his ship which was fast sinking. He called for nine volunteers to stay with him and make the boats safe for the others. Two of his officers, a gunner and six seamen lined up before him and declared they were willing to take a chance of being rescued before the steamer sank.

A British warship sighted the vessel and boats were launched but the fury of a hurricane made it impossible to take off the ten men who for forty hours had clung to the half submerged steamer, knocked about and pounded by heavy seas.

At intervals during the night the after 3 a.m. At daybreak only patches ten men sent up rockets to hearten the rescuers but the signals ceased of wreckage marked the spot where they had gone down.

The Weather

Toronto, Ont., February 15.—The disturbance which passed across the Great Lakes last night is now centered over New Foundland. It has been accompanied by snow in Quebec and rain in the Maritime Provinces.

The weather continues cold in the Western Provinces, and it has turned much colder in Ontario.

Temperature.

	Min.	Max.
Prince Rupert	16	30
Vancouver	30	40
Vancouver	30	40
Kamloops	14	22
Edmonton	22	6
Prince Albert	20	12
Moose Jaw	8	0
Winnipeg	18	2
Port Arthur	8	16
London	20	45
Toronto	10	32
Kingston	16	38
Ottawa	12	38
Montreal	18	42
Quebec	10	18
St. John	32	42
Halifax	32	46

*Below zero.

Forecasts.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay, Ottawa Valley and Upper and Lower St. Lawrence: Fair and decidedly cold.
Gulf and North Shore, Maritime: Strong north west winds; fair and decidedly cold.
Lake Superior District: Fair and decidedly cold.
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta: Fair and decidedly cold.

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BOTH BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES ON THE CONTRARY DELIVERED SMASHES AT THE GERMAN LINES ON WESTERN FRONT—AERIAL ACTIVITY BY BOTH SIDES CONTINUES INTENSE—BRITISH HAVE AGAIN HIT TURKISH LINE A HARD BLOW IN PALESTINE—GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS MAKE ANOTHER ATTACK ON SMALL BRITISH CRAFT, SINKING EIGHT—THE GERMAN PAPERS ASSERT PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUMANIA ARE IN PROSPECT.

Friday, the date set by influential German newspapers for the starting of the much advertised German offensive, has passed, and no aggression on the part of the enemy materialized.

On the contrary, both the British and French armies delivered at wide separated points on the western front smashes at the German lines. The attacks, although they were merely in the nature of raids, were successfully carried out and resulted in the capture of prisoners and the infliction of casualties on the enemy. Canadians on the famous Lens sector kept up their raiding operations against the Germans, again entering trenches and bringing back prisoners. Near Courcy the French undertook successfully a similar manoeuvre which bore fruit in the bagging of a number of Germans.

In the Butte Du Meus region of Champagne, where the French, aided by American batteries, executed a brilliant stroke earlier in the week, a lively artillery duel was in progress at last accounts, with the Americans, in all probability, participating. Likewise near Verdun and in the Woerre reciprocal bombardments of a violent character are in progress.

Along that sector of the front east of St. Mihiel, where an American force is holding the line, quiet is prevailing for the time being owing to the inclement weather and the morose which has formed as a result of the heavy rain. The Germans in front of the Americans are busily engaged in repairing trenches and constructing new dugouts to replace those which have been shattered recently by the accurate aim of the American gunners handling their 75's.

Over the entire front the aerial activity by both sides continues intense, with both the Entente and German airmen endeavoring to locate opposing positions or to spy out troops concentrations.

French aviators have again carried out a brilliant foray into Germany, attacking with bombs numerous towns of military importance, notably Metz, the famous fortress, which lies some twenty miles north of the American sector in Lorraine. Large quantities of explosives were dropped and confiscations were observed.

The British again have hit the Turk line in Palestine a hard blow. Northwest of Jerusalem they have penetrated Turkish positions to a depth of two miles on a front of six miles.

Sneaking out into the Strait of Dover, German torpedo boat destroyers early Friday morning made another of their sudden attacks on small British craft, sinking eight of them—seven destroyers and one trawler. Having carried out their work of destruction the Germans beat a hasty retreat to the north before British naval forces could engage them.

Late German newspapers assert that there are indications that peace negotiations between the Central Powers and Rumania are in prospect. It is assumed by some of these newspapers that Rumania delegates already have reached a given point where they will discuss with representatives of the Central Powers details for the conference.

Although reports of the conference at the Imperial German Headquarters between Emperor William and the Military and Political leaders have indicated the probability of further fighting between the Teutonic allies and the Russians, the Bolshevik Governments withdrawal from the war has been reiterated by M. Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister.

FRENCH STATEMENT.

Paris, Feb. 15.—The official statement from the French War Office issued tonight says:

"On both sides of the Meuse in the Woerre region and in the Vosges mountains there have been spirited artillery engagements. Two raids on our lines along the Chaume Wood sector were arrested by our fire.

"Eastern Theatre, Feb. 14.—West of the Vardar two raids upon our positions were completely defeated. West of Ochrida a French reconnaissance dispersed Austrian detachments and captured three prisoners. There were reciprocal artillery actions north of Monastir."

ITALIAN STATEMENT.

Rome, Feb. 15.—The War Office communication issued today says:—"There has been slight fighting activity along the entire front. Our artillery fire effectively disturbed enemy working parties in the Val Giudicaria. There has been reciprocal rifle firing by patrols in the Lagarina Valley."

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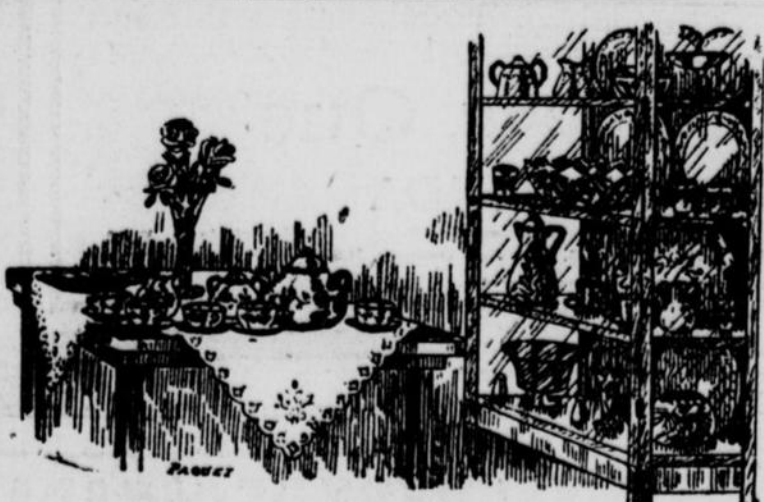
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THE PROVINCIAL PREMIERS CONFER

WIDE RANGE OF SUBJECTS WERE DISCUSSED AT THE OPENING SESSION.

Ottawa, Ont., February 15.—The conference of Provincial Premiers was in session till 5.30 o'clock this afternoon, when an adjournment was made until tomorrow morning. Discussions throughout the day covered practically all the subjects on the agenda with the exception of the transfer of natural resources to the Prairie Provinces, colonization and immigration and the sale of school lands.

Consideration of the subjects before the conference—increased production—supply of farm labor, care of returned soldiers, and fuel production and distribution—was not closed. It was understood that they might be brought up again at future sessions of the conference.

While no decision on the point has been reached, it is considered likely that the deliberations will extend over till the early part of next week.

Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Colonization, is presiding over the conference.

FIELD MARSHAL HAIG CONGRATULATES THE CANADIANS

London, February 15.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British armies in France, has sent a message of congratulations to the Canadians who took part in the successful raid near Hargreave on February 12.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE FOR FARMS IN ITALY.

Rome, Feb. 15.—A decree has been promulgated providing for voluntary national service for agriculture, industry and public works. The Government reserves to itself the right to resort to compulsion in the event that volunteers do not come forward in sufficient numbers.

QUEBEC CONSCRIPTS TAKEN IN HALIFAX

TWENTY TWO CONSTRUCTION WORKERS SOME WITH "FARMERS" EXEMPTIONS.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 15.—Twenty-two men were arrested today at South End terminals and marched to the Citadel under military escort. They are men who had failed to comply with the provisions of the Military Service Act, and the first to be arrested in Halifax since the work was turned over to the civil authorities. Inspector Rideout, of the Dominion Police, also took the names of a number more whose cases are "doubtful" and will be further investigated. The men are all outsiders who came here to work. A feature of the examination was the large numbers found working on construction with exemption papers as "farmers" in their possession. With few exceptions they were French-Canadians from Quebec.

It will be remembered that a local paper made quite a fuss over the fact that it had been the means of sending down quite a few workmen to assist in construction work.

DARING SPY IMPOSES ON FINANCIAL FIRM

New York, N.Y., Feb. 15.—How a \$15, a week telephone operator posing as "His Excellency, the Marquis Edmond Rousselot Di Castillot, confidential representative of His Majesty, King Alfonso XIII. of Spain," opened negotiations with the Banking House of J. P. Morgan and Company for a loan of \$50,000,000, and by promising that Spain would enter the war on the side of the Entente Allies brought the State Department into the matter was revealed in the Federal Court here today when the indictments were returned against Edmond Rousselot, under the Espionage Law.

TWO ZEPPELINS OVER LAKE CONSTANCE

Washington, D.C., Feb. 15.—Two new Zeppelins of large dimensions and provided with apparatus for producing artificial fog were reported sighted over Lake Constance in an official despatch today from France. It is reported that the crafts were sent to a German seaport.

17,204 CANADIAN CARS IN THE U.S.

AT REQUEST OF WAR BOARD 4,455 CARS HAVE BEEN RETURNED.

Montreal, Feb. 15.—Although 4,455 Canadian freight cars have been returned from the United States railways at the request of the Canadian Railway War Board, General-Secretary Neal, of the War Board, states that there are still 17,204 Canadian cars overdue from the United States, over and above the reciprocal exchange between the two countries. The return of the 4,455 cars is the largest single gain yet made in the campaign to recover Canada's cars from the foreign tangle.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON NAVAL RAID.

London, February 15.—The text of the Admiralty statement reads as follows:

"A swift raid was made by a flotilla of large enemy torpedo boat destroyers at 1 A.M. today on our patrol forces in Dover straits."

"The following craft, which were occupied in hunting a submarine which had been sighted by the patrol were sunk: Trawler James, Pond, Drifters Jamie Murray, Clover Bank, W. Elliott, Cosmos, Silver Queen, Veracity, and Christina Craig."

"After having sunk these vessels, the enemy destroyers returned rapidly to the north before any of our forces could engage them."

GERMANS CONCEAL SUBMARINE LOSSES

Geneva, February 15.—A Swiss engineer employed for the past ten months at the electrical works at Kiel and who has recently returned informs The Associated Press that the Germans are making every effort to conceal their submarine losses, especially from the navy, because of increased difficulty in mustering crews. He estimates the Germans lost thirty percent of their submarines during the time that he was at Kiel.

"I saw a score of submarines lined up in the Canal undergoing repairs," he said. "They had been hit by depth bombs, which the Germans seem to fear greatly."

The engineer added that there had been two serious mutinies at Kiel during 1917.

TAILORS WILL MEET AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 15.—The National Association of Merchant Tailors of America, in annual convention here today, decided to hold the 1919 convention at Atlantic City.

NEUTRALS TO ACT RE RUSSIAN LOANS

The Hague, Feb. 15.—Holland has suggested to the other neutrals that they take joint action in respect to the repudiation by the Bolsheviks of Russia's foreign loans. Foreign Minister Louden has informed a deputy. Spain, said the Minister, already has consented in principle and replies are expected shortly from Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries.

GOMPERS APPEALS AGAINST CONSCRIPTION OF LABOR

Washington, D.C., Feb. 15.—President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, in a prepared statement today made an appeal against any conscription of labor. He reviewed the loyal war time services of the American working man, and expressed the hope that nothing be done "to hamper the constructive work of the organized effort of free workers, who have been rendering indispensable services and who will stand faithful until victory comes."

18,000 MILES FOR TWO CENTS.

This is what the Post Office did for a penny in order to deliver a letter to a soldier:

Sent it first to the Topographical Section, R.E., East Africa.

Forwarded it to Dodoma, 100 miles inland.

Transmitted it to the Military Hospital, Cape Town.

Sent it back to home address.

Forwarded it to a camp in England.

Delivered it at Carnlough, Antrim.

The letter, posted in January, was received in August, and Mr. R. Martin, Woodvale road, Belfast, who forwarded this envelope for inspection, estimates that it has journeyed 18,000 miles. Back and forth the envelope is covered with addresses.

VERNON CASTLE'S BODY WILL GO TO NEW YORK

FAMOUS AVIATOR LOST LIFE IN ATTEMPT TO AVERT COLLISION.

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 15.—Captain Vernon Castle, of the Royal Flying Corps who braved death for two years over the German lines with but only a minor wound, met death on a peaceful flying field today in an effort to avert a collision with another aviator. The cadet aviator with whom he was flying, R. Peters, was only slightly injured.

Captain Castle was killed when he prevented what would have been certain death for him, the cadet with him and an aviator in another plane who was landing nearby at what is known as "blind angle."

The aviator could not see Castle's machine which was on the ground and could not hear it because of the noise of his own engine.

Captain Castle saw the collision coming and "zoomed" up seventy-five feet, but went at such an angle that his engine died unable to push the plane farther. So close was the escape from a serious collision that Castle's plane struck the other plane's tail, smashing it.

Castle's plane turned on its side, then plunged nose downward to earth. He sought to right it but there was not time enough. Had he been twenty-feet higher he could have landed safely.

Captain Castle was one of the best liked men on the aviation field. Tears streamed down the cheeks of officers and men as they worked releasing his badly mangled body from the wrecked plane. All Fort Worth, Camp Bowie and the aviation fields plainly showed the deepest regret at his tragic death.

The funeral, the largest and perhaps the most impressive ever held here, will be attended tomorrow afternoon by officers and cadets of the Royal Flying Squadron and the American Flying Squadrons.

A detachment from the Royal Flying Corps will escort the body to New York for burial.

The Immelman turn, in which Captain Castle met his death, was named after Lieut. Immelman, the German flier, who downed many Allied airplanes before being shot down himself, according to flying officers.

"It is a combination turn and, at while diving," said an aviation officer. "Captain Castle evidently tried to dive under and around the other machine; but was too close to clear his own."

Castle was wounded but once in the Allied service and then by slightly. His flying in and about Fort Worth was as famous as his dancing, for his spectacular movements in the air had held thousands of soldiers and civilians spell bound day after day. His big rooster, Joe, which was a familiar sight on the country roads, always attracted a shout and attention wherever it went.

Officers commented on the fact that Castle occupied the front seat of the plane.

Ordinarily the teacher is in the rear seat, where he can watch his cadet, and where he is in less danger from a fall. He also can control the machine better from the rear. Why Castle was seated in the front today is not known.

Lieut.-Col. Roscoe, Commander of the American air forces, said the American signal corps aviation section had tried to get Castle to join the United States Army Forces, but his English birth influenced him strongly and he decided to remain with the Royal Flying Corps.

New York, N.Y., Feb. 15.—Captain Castle's body will be brought to New York City with a detachment of the Royal Flying Corps as escort. It was announced late today at Mrs. Castle's home. They will attend the funeral services at which full military honors will be accorded the dead aviator.

Mrs. Castle was so affected by the news of the tragedy that a physician was summoned to attend her.

DOMINION FRANCHISE EXTENDED TO WOMEN.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—The Canadian Government intends to adhere to the platform in its programme to extend the franchise to all women was officially intimated here today. It is not certain that the necessary legislation will be introduced at the session of the Parliament to be called within a month as there are certain difficulties to be cleared up in regard to the position of naturalized aliens but the legislation will not be long delayed.

CHURCHYARD YEW TREES.

One reason given why very old yew trees are so often found in country churchyards is that originally these trees were planted to supply the peasants with wood for their bows, for in lawless times it was soon discovered that the only place where trees would be safe from nightly marauders was the churchyard, where the most hardened thief dared not venture between darkness and dawn.

COMPETITION IN CIVIL SERVICE

COMMISSION NOW ADVERTISING FOR APPLICATIONS FOR CERTAIN POSITIONS.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—The Civil Service Commission is now advertising for applications to be sent in for positions that come within the classes described as "professional, technical or otherwise peculiar." Before the passage of the new Order-in-Council eliminating patronage, such positions would have been filled without reference to the Commission other than that provided for by a section of the Civil Service Amendment Act.

The same procedure will, of course, be followed in the fulfilling of any other vacancies arising from time to time and from now on the only way of entering the Civil Service will be through competition.

MAY HAVE BREAD RATIONS IN ENGLAND

BRITAIN TAKING GENEROUS SHARE IN FEEDING FRANCE AND ITALY.

London, Feb. 15.—The cereal situation is beginning to cause some anxiety and it may ultimately become necessary to institute bread rations although Chancellor Bonar Law, said in the House of Commons on Wednesday that at the end of last year the total stocks of wheat in this country were greater by 2,000,000 quarters than they were at the end of 1916, it must be remembered that Great Britain is taking a generous share in helping to stave off starvation in France and Italy.

The supplies of meats are somewhat better at this week-end. Most of the butchers and retailers obtained fairly good amounts at the Smithfield market this morning.

SMALL-POX ON SOLDIERS' TRAIN

Calgary, Alta., Feb. 15.—It has been established that a colored man was taken from a returned soldiers' train at Moose Jaw Wednesday suffering from small-pox and the sixty-nine Alberta soldiers who were on the train have been isolated.

CONSCIENTIOUS DESERTER GETS TWO YEAR TERM

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 15.—For failing to register under the Military Service Act, J. Ross, was sentenced to two years in jail in the City Police Court this morning. Ross explained that he knew he had no chance for exemption and, as a conscientious objector, he thought he might evade the draft by failing to register.

AUSTRO-RUSSIAN BOUNDARIES RE-ESTABLISHED.

Amsterdam, Feb. 15.—By virtue of the treaty with the Ukraine, by which the status quo ante of the frontiers between Austria-Hungary and Russia were established, Austro-Hungarian troops Wednesday entered Brody and took peaceful possession of the town, says a despatch from Vienna.

Thus the last big town in East Galicia was returned to Austria-Hungary.

RUSSIA'S WITHDRAWAL IS REAL SAYS TROTSKY

London, Feb. 15.—Russia's withdrawal from the war was a real withdrawal, and the throwing away of all agreements with her former Allies, said Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister in reporting to the All-Russian Workers' and Soldiers' Councils on the result of the Brest-Litovsk conference, according to a Russian wireless despatch received here.

The despatch says the Council approved Trotsky's policy.

EMPEROR CHARLES ISSUES ORDER.

Amsterdam, Feb. 15.—Emperor Charles has issued an army order in connection with the Russian declaration of termination of the war in which he reviews the events of the war leading to Russia's military collapse. The order, as quoted in a Vienna despatch continues: "And yet, the hour has not yet come when available to recall my warriors to their homesteads. But the return will come. Then my peoples draw strength from their recollection of the glorious deeds of their sons, for new prosperity. May God be with us."

HUNGRY ROBINS.

On an average day food is brought to the robin's nest every fifteen minutes. Each young robin requires daily two or three times its weight in bugs and worms. When food is offered these ever hungry little creatures open their large yellow mouths wide and jostle each other.

PLAN TO TAKE INVENTORY OF CANADA'S MAN-POWER

WILL BE ONE OF MATTERS CONSIDERED AT CONFERENCE OF PREMIERS — MOBILIZE ALL RESOURCES FOR PROSECUTION OF WAR.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—In further explanation of the Government's plan to take an inventory of the man-power of Canada, a memorandum was given out this afternoon by the Prime Minister. It is understood that the plan to be followed has not yet been definitely decided, but that it will be worked out in the course of a short time. It will be one of the matters considered at the conference of Provincial Premiers now in progress here. The statement issued today is as follows:

"The Government submitted to the representatives of organized labor the following confidential memorandum, dealing with the organization of man-power and woman-power of Canada: 'To give effect to the declared policy of the Government to mobilize the man-power and resources of Canada for the vigorous prosecution of the war in all its phases, the Government believes that an inventory of the man-power and womanpower of Canada should be taken, the inventory to include all those of sixteen years of age and upwards. This inventory and mobilization is required in order that Canada may more fully co-ordinate and concentrate her war efforts to meet both the urgency of the present military situation and the imperative needs of greater food production and conservation, increased labor and production in essential industries, and other pressing problems which face the nation. Among the specific purposes sought to be accomplished by the inventory are:

(1) 'To ascertain the numbers, residence, nationality and occupation of all persons who have evaded registration under the provisions of the Military Service Act.

(2) 'To facilitate the operation of the Military Service Act by requiring that all registered shall carry a certificate of registration.

(3) 'To ascertain the numbers, residence and occupation of those who, though not now engaged in agriculture, have had experience in farming, and are qualified to assist in agricultural production.

(4) 'To ascertain the numbers employed in various occupations, or lines of industry, so as to ascertain the labor supply which might be rendered available by closing or curtailing less essential industries and diverting labor to more essential industries.

(5) 'To ascertain the supply of woman-labor available to supplement the work of men or to take over the work of men who could thereby be released for other services of national importance.

(6) 'To ascertain the number, residence, nationality and occupation of all persons resident in Canada who are not British subjects by birth or naturalization.

(7) 'To be able to utilize, with the least inconvenience and to the best advantage, the services of all men and women in the employment to which they are fitted by a special training and experience.

(8) 'To secure all such information as will enable the Government, in co-operation with labor, to carry on an effective and organized Dominion-wide propaganda and appeal for procuring voluntary enlistment of labor the man and women necessary for all such industries and occupations as are essential to the successful prosecution of the war and to assist in securing an equitable distribution of labor for such purposes.

(9) 'To secure the information which will be required in case the state, at a future date, should be compelled to arrange for more equitable distribution of fuel, food or other necessities of life.

"After due consideration of the memorandum the representatives of Labor submitted the following report to the Government:

"Your tentative proposals containing confidential memorandum to us we answer as follows:

"That we will co-operate with the Government on the lines suggested in your memorandum, providing that clause 8 of same is carried out on the broad lines embodied in resolution number 7 of our memorandum, and which reads:

"That we declare against compulsory service, and in order to secure the full co-ordination and co-operation of labor to make voluntary service effective, we recommend the creation of a committee or commission under the chairmanship of the labor sub-committee of the Cabinet, with the power to form sub-committees throughout the country, and on all of which labor shall have fair representation.

"And section 3 of the same resolution, which reads:

"That all the above be carried out with full guarantee that fair wages, hours, and other working conditions, must prevail, and such conditions to be fixed by further conference with representatives of the trades affected be incorporated as a necessary regulation."

NUNNERY LOSS STANDS AT 53

COMPLETE ROLL-CALL OF CHILDREN CANNOT BE TAKEN YET.

Montreal, Feb. 15.—The number of infants known to have perished in this fire in the top story of the west wing of the Grey Nunnery here last night still stood at 53 at a late hour tonight. However, it was admitted by Rev. Mother McKenna as a possibility that a few babies had been entirely cremated in the fire, though this could not be established definitely until there was a roll-call of the nunnery children. This could not be accomplished today, it was believed, as some of the sympathetic people who last night bore away to their homes babies rescued from the flames and smoke had not reported to the nuns.

All day long today ambulances of the hospitals of the city and motor cars of citizens and sleighs of various institutions and individuals were drawing up before the Grey Nunnery, at the Guy street entrance, with babies who had been snatched from death last night; and aged and infirm people who had been removed from the Nunnery during the excitement of the fire. The reception rooms and halls of the big Catholic institution were filled with nuns, soldiers and relatives of those who have been making their home at the nunnery.

Every returned soldier who has been in the military hospital in the Grey Nunnery, under the Creche where the fire occurred, was accounted for today, according to Major Hall, O. C., of "A" Unit, M.H.C.C., and none of the sick or wounded soldiers who were compelled to leave their quarters last night suffered injury thereby, so far as is known.

In connection with the taking of temporary or perpetual vows by 32 novices in the Nunnery this morning Archbishop Bruchet, who presided, reminded the Sisters that when the first hospital built by the founder of the institution, Rev. Mother Youville, was destroyed by fire, that brave woman chanted a Te Deum. His Grace asked the Sisterhood of the Grey Nunnery to follow the founder's example, which they did, and chanted the Te Deum.

MONTREAL CAN SAVE MILLION DOLLARS.

Montreal, Feb. 15.—A series of economic readjustments whereby the City of Montreal would save over a million dollars annually is one of the outstanding features of the report to the City Council of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research which was released today for publication. The elimination of the clerical staff of the Board of Control is advised, such work to be done by the City Clerk's staff. The establishment of a Civil Service Commission, the sitting of the Recorder's Court on Sundays and holidays are among the recommendations made by the Bureau. The report declares that on a conservative estimate \$680,000 may be economized by the adoption of the Bureau's recommendations with reference to the various civic departments and a of a million dollars or more saved by acting on the numerous suggestions made in the report.

of such scheme, and as it is the opinion of this conference that the Military Service Act confers upon the Government all the powers enumerated in clauses one and two of the memorandum, we do not deem it necessary upon said clauses.

"This report was discussed at length with the labor leaders, and the Government's position made clear as to the necessity for national registration."

Supporters of Mayor Lavigneur --- vote for --- J. A. LESAGE

Don't elect a man who will cause dissensions at the City Hall. See that City is not again disgraced with the strife of past two years.

Lockwell, The Undesirable
The attention of the electors of Belvedere Ward is drawn to the following letter which appeared in yesterday's issue of "Le Soleil" and "The Telegraph":

MR. EDITOR:—

I beg to offer you my sincere felicitations for your article of Wednesday; you struck the right note. Mr. Lockwell is hardly wanted, and next Monday night the electors of Monical Ward will back you by preventing his migration in their fire ward.

How could it be otherwise, if the electors of Belvedere will remember the attitude taken by that gentleman on the question of dividing the different wards in December, 1916?

In the City Council, at the Private Bills Committee of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Lockwell did his utmost to prevent Belvedere from having a distinct representative. And at Berthelot Hall, Sunday, December 10th, 1916, do you recall, Mr. Editor, the speech he made at that occasion? For your convenience I will give a few extracts of that oration which I found in the "L'Evenement" of December 11th 1916, and which I beg to bring to the attention of his actual electors.

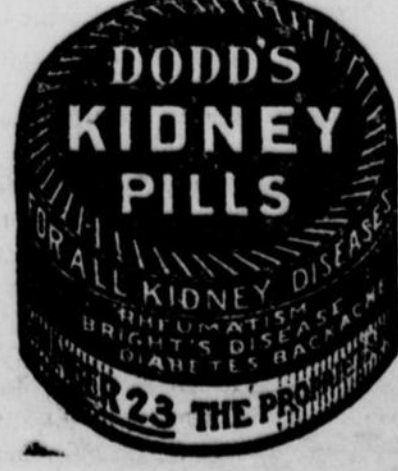
"Mr. Lockwell fears that the name of his ward is going to be changed and that other wards are going to be disfranchised for Belvedere ward's profit. Taking into consideration the fact that the city filled every clause of its contract with Belvedere, Mr. Lockwell pretends that had the people of Belvedere been told better they would never have tried to separate themselves from the rest, and furthermore, he adds that not one cent of the city's

money, within the next five years, is going to be spent in that ward."

And it is this same gentleman who now asks the electorate of Belvedere to vote for him! We know that he had presumption, but most of us ignored that he had it to such an extent. Apart from that, Mr. Editor, his uncalculated struggle against Mayor Lavigneur, his attitude on the question of the abattoirs when he voted for the Verret amendment, his request that the accounting system of the City Hall be changed so as to favor some of his friends, his step in getting Chief Tremblay so as to drive the city to considerable expense again, without mentioning the taxes due by the companies in which he is interested, but I guess I have shown enough to enable the electors of Belvedere to pass a sane judgment on him on the 18th instant, and to send him back home quietly, so that he may give his spare moments to the administration of the various companies in which he is interested.

There he will have a field of action worthy of his talents. Hence, let everybody do his bit and Monday Mr. Lesage, who, when the wards were divided, broke lances with Alderman Dussault and Senator Landry, so that you may be in a distinct ward, will be elected by a handsome majority. He will go to the City Hall with the firm intention of helping Mayor Lavigneur to restore Quebec on a business basis.

An Elector of Belvedere.



The Quebec Chronicle

Printed and published by The Chronicle Printing Company, D. Watson, General Manager, at the building of the Company, 9 Buede Street, Quebec. Subscribers: Daily, \$3.00 per annum; Weekly, \$1.00 per annum; payable in advance. Advertisements: 15 cents per agate line each insertion.

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 16, 1918.

THE ELECTION FIASCO.

The present Municipal campaign has indeed been one of sudden moves and tortuous manoeuvres that are disturbing to the thoughtful citizen as affording doubtful promise for the public good. The Chronicle has consistently supported Mayor Lavigne, holding to the belief that his opposition was unjustified, but it has certainly never been our view that this also held good in the case of the City Council. The past two years have been marked by personal quarrels and disputes which have seriously impaired the efficiency of that body, with the result that Mr. Lavigne has been at open variance with the majority of his Aldermen throughout his previous term of office and the main issue in the present fight has been to obtain the decision of the electorate between him and them.

Under these circumstances and particularly in view of the greatly reduced representation a keen contest might have been naturally expected in nearly every Ward, a contest, moreover, which actually developed on Nomination Day, there being only five acclamations out of twelve Seats. Meanwhile the candidate placed in opposition to the Mayor, who had conducted a brief but vigorous campaign retired abruptly on the mere or less lame excuse that Provincial Legislation had rendered the position too difficult to be desirable, and a second candidate appeared to take his place.

Thus matters stood until within two working days of the Poll when both Mayoralty and Aldermanic oppositions simultaneously withdrew, with the exception of two Seats, one in Montcalm and one in St. Sauveur, which remain to be fought out. Why these things happened the electors are left to decide for themselves; they may have been the result of coincidence but they bear all the earmarks of stage-management, and there is evidence that powerful influences have been at work.

In Municipal matters the Chronicle has no politics, as is proved by its stand in the present instance, and we strongly believe that political interference is detrimental to the interests of this as to those of any other city. Quebec is now sufficiently large to call for able administration and so long as a candidate is possessed of suitable qualifications, the question of Liberal or Conservative should not enter into his election.

We would be glad to think that such improper influences had not been employed in this campaign but Party enters into every phase of public activity nowhere more strongly than in the Ancient Capital and the result bears out what has been a matter of common rumor: namely that Provincial politicians have worked behind the scenes to secure a Council in harmony with their own designs. Being so near to the Parliament Buildings this can be done with greater success here than elsewhere but that it should be done is an injury to the tax-payers.

We do not suggest that Mr. Lavigne is a party to such proceedings and that he should be returned to office is so far good but, on the other hand, every one of the ring-leaders in the Council—with one possible exception—have also been returned and it is far from improbable that he may find himself no better supported than in the past. Had these who could be nominated and withdrawn at the word of command not stood for election other candidates of a more serious purpose might have been found and the city's interests might receive greater consideration.

We have no desire to investigate the political antecedents of any Alderman and are prepared to co-operate with them in all measures for the benefit of Quebec but we will vigorously oppose any attempt to secure party advantage from positions of municipal trust, no matter from what quarter it may come. The local tax-payers are fully capable of selecting their own representatives, of managing their own affairs without the aid—no matter how benevolent—of any self-constituted King-Makers.

A GREAT MAN GONE.

The death of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, until recently British Ambassador at Washington, has significance for the average Canadian perhaps mainly from the fact of its occurrence in Rideau Hall, the Governor-General's official residence at Ottawa. Those, however, who are obliged to follow the march of events more closely can better appreciate the greatness of the task which he performed for the cause of the British Empire and the Entente in the United States.

With varying strength but with steady pressure there has been in the neighboring Republic an undercurrent of hostile prejudice against England and everything English. With the old Revolutionary stock there has been the instinct inherited from the War of Independence, with the Irish there has been the age-long grievance of alleged tyranny, while the feelings of the German element can be readily appreciated.

When hostilities broke out the active supporters of Great Britain constituted a small minority in the States, what opposition there was to the Central Powers being aroused by indignation at the shameful invasion of Belgium, and the Teuton case was presented with unscrupulous ability by an army of secret propagandists working under the direction of Count von Bernstorff, the first man in history to bring the name of Ambassador into disrepute.

Spring-Rice had therefore not only to create a more favorable sentiment towards the nation for which he spoke but also to conduct a diplomatic war

against his rival to gain public sympathy for the Entente arms. To the attaining of this end, two alternative policies were open to him: either to abuse the hospitality of the American Government and invade its neutrality by illegal agitation or hidden acts of war, or to maintain a position of meticulous rectitude in order to win the confidence of Wilson and his entourage.

It was the latter course which he selected both as more congenial and as more likely to effect the desired result, in which his judgment has been abundantly justified. A silent, dignified, courtly gentleman he furnished a striking contrast in personality to the scintillating insincerity of von Bernstorff; while the hand of the latter was everywhere evident the other moved with equal effectiveness but without noise, without a trail.

Great credit has been given to the Providence Journal with desert for its sensational revelations of German intrigue but when the facts are known it is altogether likely that its powers of observation will be found to have been no keener than those of the British Embassy which, however, made use of its discoveries in a less ostentatious way.

If then, the President was able to unite public opinion in favor of war it has not been due alone to Belgium, to the Lusitania or even to the submarine campaign but part of the credit must go to the man who steadily increased the warmth of American feeling for Great Britain even in the face of a somewhat acrimonious controversy on the detention of ships from the United States.

An English Ambassador in times of Peace, is very little concerned with Canadian interests although incidents arise from time to time in which it is necessary for him to act on behalf of the Dominion: this has been changed since the war and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice has been our own representative in the most literal sense of the word: our debt of gratitude is second only to that of Britain itself. That he should die on Canadian soil with his work well done is not therefore only proof of the Empire's unity but a privilege that affords to Canada an opportunity of rendering her share of homage to a great man gone to rest.

Well everyone quit, so we presume everyone is satisfied.

It has been a case of many are nominated but few face the Polls.

We congratulate both Mayor Lavigne and Quebec upon his election but could find it in our heart to wish that there were more new faces in the Council.

The Chronicle joins with the Regina Post in urging the Federal Government to make very sure that every man in the First Class who is liable for service has been drafted before the Second Class, composed of married men between the ages of twenty and thirty-four, is called to the colors. Not only will such a step greatly increase the national expenditure but it will be an act of injustice to the dependents of these men. The young benedict is generally in no position to make provision for wife and children, outside of his earning power while a woman with two or three children under ten years of age cannot readily go out to work. There are no Commissions for the draftee and a private's pay, even when reinforced by separation allowances, and assistance from the Patriotic Fund, will be insufficient to maintain those who have not been accustomed to labor or who are unfitted for it.

No self-respecting man or woman will hesitate to make the sacrifice involved if it be necessary: but to ask them to sacrifice themselves for thousands of able-bodied slackers who have no responsibilities will arouse a storm of protest, even from those who have been the stoutest supporters of the Military Service Act.

PRESS COMMENT.

THE SERVICE ACT.

Regina Post.

Fifty thousand men out of a class of over 500,000 is not a very satisfactory report on the operation of the Military Service Act, and, moreover, a great many of these came from the United States. Calling out other classes will mean leaving a number of dependents of every man called for the Government to support. The Government must make very sure that the possibilities of the First Class are exhausted before calling out others. It is something the country is by no means ready to accept.

AND YET WE BEG FOR COAL.

Montreal Herald.

Nova Scotia has over ten and a half billion tons of bituminous coal. New Brunswick 161,000,000 tons. The western provinces have many billion tons of lignite and Alberta has, in addition to lignite, 845,900,000 tons of semi-anthracite, 218,000,000 tons of bituminous and well up to a thousand billion tons of sub-bituminous. British Columbia has nearly eighty billion tons of bituminous coal. Besides lignite and sub-bituminous coal, there are reserves in Canada of 313,000,000 tons of bituminous and 845,900,000 semi-anthracite coal, although a small part of this, lying in remote and frigid regions, may not prove available. The peat bogs of Canada are estimated to produce 28,000,000,000 tons, equal in fuel properties to 16,000,000 tons of good coal. And we are suffering from a fuel shortage and have to go to the United States begging for coal!

The Life Line



THE faithful mountain guide never fails to provide the lifeline that binds all the climbers together for mutual protection. If one suffers a fall the combined support of mutual friends prevents disaster.

This principle of mutual strength applied to insurance has brought security and protection into the homes of more than 50,000 Mutual Life Policyholders in Canada.

The united strength of all protects the dependents of each individual policyholder.

In a mutual company the entire profits are received by the policyholders. Profits may be withdrawn in cash, used to reduce future premiums, or to increase the amount of the insurance. The mutual system affords the maximum of protection at the lowest cost.

The Mutual Life of Canada is the only Canadian life company so organized and developed. Every dollar of its assets is invested within the Dominion and Newfoundland, including the sum of \$5,381,200 subscribed towards Canadian War Loans.

An all-British and all-Canadian Company.

Write for booklet entitled "Ideal Policies."

The Mutual Life of Canada WATERLOO, ONTARIO
M. MONAGHAN, B.A., General Agent.
11 St. Peter St., Quebec, P.Q.

REDUCTIONS OF 10, 20, 25 up to 75%

ON A FEW LOTS OF GOODS THAT WE WANT TO CLEAR PROMPTLY.

- SCARLET, CARDINAL and WHITE SASHES, priced 65c; to clear at..... 25c
- WHITE, BLACK and COLORED ALL-OVER LACES and BEADED NETS, at..... Half Price.
- BLACK APPLIQUE INSERTION, Less..... 50%
- WHITE and ECRU ORIENTAL LACES and INSERTIONS, at less than..... Half Price.
- COLORED LACE EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, Less..... 50%
- WHITE LAWN REMNANTS..... Very Cheap.
- 150 yards of BLACK CORDED VELVET, priced 75c, For..... 49c
- REMNANTS of 33-inch BLACK SATEEN; value 40c, For..... 22c
- REMNANTS of 29-inch BLACK SATEEN, value 30c, For..... 19c
- BLACK, WHITE and COLORED BRILLIANTEEN, 36-inches wide, for Dresses; value 60c, For..... 33c
- WHITE and COLORED FLANNELETTE REMNANTS, at..... Bargain Prices.
- REMNANTS of Good Quality WHITE SHEETING, 2 yards wide 40c, and 2 1/4 yards wide, for..... 45c



PILLOW SLIPS, specially priced 20c and 29c

WHITE BED SPREADS, for double bed; value \$2.50, for \$1.99, and \$3.25 for..... \$2.49

200 pairs of Heavy Grey WOOLEN SOCKS, for Men; value 25c, For, a pair..... 15c

BLACK GAITERS, for Ladies, Less..... 10%

BLACK and COLORED GAITERS and LEGGINGS, for Ladies and Children, less a discount of..... 20%

HEAVY TWEED PANTS, for Men; value \$2.25, for \$1.89; and \$2.25 value for..... \$2.59

BABY'S SLEIGHS, BABY CARRIAGES, AUTOMOBILE, SNOW SHOES, SLEIGHS and TOBOGGANS, Less..... 25%



300 pairs of All-Wool RIBBED CASHMERE STOCKINGS, for Ladies and Boys; actual values are \$1.25 a pair, Our price, a pair..... 75c

BROWN CASHMERE STOCKINGS, of good quality, for ladies. Special price, per pair..... \$1.35

Job lots EMBROIDERY, EDGINGS and INSERTIONS. Bargain prices..... 6c, 8c, 10c and 12c

BUTTERICK STYLE BOOKS, Spring Number. On sale at..... 25c

DELINEATOR, MARCH NUMBER, On sale now, at..... 15c

FAGUY, LEPINAY & FRERE,
254 to 264 St. John Street

RESORTS—ATLANTIC CITY N.J.

CALEN HALL ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Hotel and Sanatorium.
Noted for its superior table and service.

Resorts—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Hotel Dennis.
Open at all seasons of the year.
Come to Atlantic City and enjoy the dry, sunny boardwalk.
WALTER J. RUZBY

RESORT—VIRGINIA

Train service as far south as Old Point Comfort is never better!

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN
OLD POINT COMFORT
Swimming Pool, Golf, Tennis, Bath and Treatment, Winter Quarters, etc., etc.
C. F. ADAMS, Manager.
Quebec Central, 22 St. Louis, Union Ticket Agent, Chateau Frontenac, Grand Trunk, St. Anne and Du Fort.

RESORTS

FLORIDA on the Famous "East Coast"
Season January 5 to April 10.
HOTEL CLARENDON
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

and Cottages. SEABREEZE, R. R. Station Daytona.
Located directly on the Ocean and overlooking one of the finest beaches in the world. Excellent 18-Hole Golf Course (9,500 Yards), Grass Greens, Sea Bathing, Fishing, Tennis, Motoring, Horseback Riding, Turkish Baths, Good Motor Roadways, Fireproof Garage.
E. L. FOTTER, Managing Director. C. J. ROOT, Manager.
Booklet on application.

Hotel Ansonia

73rd St.—Broadway—74th St., NEW YORK CITY.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION.
MAGNIFICENT FIREPROOF HOTEL.
CONTAINING 1,000 ROOMS, SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTRE OF TOWN, CONVENIENT TO ALL SHOPS AND THEATRES.

Rooms and Bath, \$2.50 per day For 2 Persons, \$4.00 per day.
Canadian Money is Accepted at This Hotel Without Discount.
GEORGE W. SWEENEY, Late of Lafayette Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.
ROY S. HUBBELL, Late of the Carlo-Rite Hotel, Toronto.

J.17x1u,th,sto31 Aug.

Department of Railways and Canals, Canada.
CANADIAN GOVT., RAILWAYS.
Sale of Car Ferry Steamship "Leonard."

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Steamer Leonard," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 22nd of February, 1918, for the purchase of the Car Ferry Steamer "Leonard," formerly engaged in transferring cars between Levis and Quebec.

The "Leonard" was built in 1914, and designed to fulfill the requirements of the highest class in Lloyd's for a vessel of this type.

Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 313 feet; breadth, 65 feet; depth, 22 feet; draught, 16 feet.

The "Leonard" is now lying at Levis, Que., below the Dry Dock, where she can be examined.

Information as to the steamer's engines, boilers, steam pressure, speed, bulkheads, tracks, gangways, ice breaking, etc., etc., and further full information can be obtained at the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

An accepted Bank cheque on a chartered Bank of Canada, for an amount equal to ten per cent. (10%) of the total sum tendered, made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals, must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security, for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessary accepted.

By order, J. W. PUGSLEY, Secretary.

D-pt. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Feb. 8, 1918. F.12x6

Province of Quebec, District of Quebec.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
No. 2113.

DAME MALVINA NOLIN, of the City of Levis, common as to property of Alfred Rainville, of the same place, dealer, duly authorized to enter on justice, Plaintiff;

vs. The said ALFRED RAINVILLE, of the City of Levis, dealer, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been entered in this case on December 28th, 1917.

Belleau, Bailargeon & Belleau, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Quebec, Jan. 21, 1918. J.23x1m

CLINIC Hardware Company

Fabrique Street and Foot of Mountain Hill.

FIRE SETS AND FENDERS, In brass and wrought iron final FIRE SCREENS, COAL HODS, GAS LOGS.

BRASS TEA KETTLES, on Stand, COFFEE MACHINES, CHAFING DISHES, (Electrical and Alcohol).

KITCHEN UTENSILS.

General and Heavy Hardware, and Sporting Goods of all descriptions.

S. J. SHAW & CO. Reg'd.

Hardware Merchants, Phone 573. 18 ST. JOHN ST.

USE

Oil Heaters

for

HEATLESS

DAYS

NEW BOOKS

"CRUMPS," the plain story of a Canadian who Went, by Louis Keene, Canadian Expeditionary Force.

"CARRY ON" LETTERS IN WAR TIME, by Lieutenant Coningsby Dawson.

"BUNDLE"—the Immortal Mirth-Provoking Bundle, by Herbert Jenkins.

For sale at: **P. J. EVOY,** Bookseller, Phone 772. 141 St. John St.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

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

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

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

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited, Yarmouth, N.S.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties: Reside six months in each of three years after earning the homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honorably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

LA CAISSE D'ECONOMIE DE NOTRE-DAME DE QUEBEC

UNDOUBTED SECURITY to DEPOSITORS

On Account of its Exceptional Charter.

DON'T PUT IT OFF BUY NOW

20 lines of high grade stylish shoes have been taken from our regular stock and are now ready for your selection. Values up to \$12.00. **\$7.95** Now.....

These include the Tan and Black "Cavalier" with wing tip. Silver and Gold Pumps, also Patent and Black Kid, now reduced in price.

SAVE FOODS BY USING THE KINDS THAT CANNOT BE SHIPPED TO OUR ALLIES.

Walk-Over Boot Shop

10 ST. JOHN STREET.

DIED.

LE SAUTEUR—At Montreal, on the evening of the 14th instant, Edward LeSauter, in his 56th year. Notice of interment later.

MORRITT—At Lauzon, Levis, on the 15th February, 1912, after a short illness, Thomas Morrill, in his 72nd year.

Funeral will leave the house at 1:30 P.M. on Saturday, 16th instant, for the Holy Trinity Church, Levis, thence to Mount Harmon Cemetery. Montreal paper's please copy.

FRESH CUT FLOWERS

RECEIVED DAILY.
Specialty: Wreaths, Crosses, and Wedding Bouquets. Your order will be promptly attended to.
MDL LEBEVRE,
Tel. 472. 54 Palace Hill.
F.24xwd stxly

AUDITORIUM

Something New, All This Week!
ALL-FEATURE SHOW
Vaudeville and Pictures.
Matinee at 2:00 p.m., 15c.
Evening, at 7:30 and 9:00, 15, 20, 25c.

EMPIRE

(The House of Quality)
TODAY:
CONSTANCE TALMADGE,
—in—
"THE HONEYMOON."

VICTORIA THEATRE

TODAY:
See Elsie Ferguson in "Rose of the World." Also a Mack Sennett Comedy in two parts.

GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S COMIC OPERA

"The Gondoliers"

Under the direction of
CHAS. O'NEILL.
AUDITORIUM THEATRE,
MARCH FIRST and SECOND.
F.13xwd, stx2

New Books

"Light in the Clearing,"
By Irving Bacheller.
"The Road of Ambition,"
By Elaine Stern.
"The Polluted City,"
By Guy Thorn.
"The Barbarians,"
By Robert W. Chambers.
"The Tyranny of Weakness,"
By Chas. Neville Buck.
"The Sport of Kings,"
By Arthur Sommers Roche.

CHATEAU NEWS STAND

CHATEAU FRONTENAC.
Jan.23xwd, satxf.



ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE
REMOVED TO:
4 ST. LOUIS STREET, QUEBEC.
Most central situation on principal thoroughfare.
Comfortable homelike Rooms, with all modern convenience.
High-class Tea Room in connection
MRS. T. R. DOUGLAS,
Proprietress.

Don't forget the big shoe sale at J. Jobin & Company, 294 St. John Street, which is still going on at 10 to 50 per cent reduction.

IN AND ABOUT TOWN

WALK-OVER FOR MAYOR LAVIGUEUR

IS ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION THROUGH WITHDRAWAL FROM RACE OF ALD. MADDEN.

Mr. H. E. Lavigueur has, through the withdrawal of Ald. Madden, as a majority candidate, been again elected Mayor of Quebec, for a second term. Ald. Madden retiring as he had entered the campaign at the last minute, announced his withdrawal from the race early yesterday morning as foreshadowed by the Chronicle.

Mayor Lavigueur was not the only one announced by the City Clerk yesterday as having been elected by acclamation, as Aldermen J. A. Bouchard, for Seat No. 1, St. Roch's Ward, Ulderic Gauvin, Seat No. 2, St. John Ward, and (Dr.) Fiset, for Seat No. 1, St. Sauveur all of whom are former members of the Council together with Messrs. J. J. Seguin, Seat No. 2, and Emile Bouchard, Seat No. 1, Jacques-Cartier Ward, were also acclaimed.

There remains at present elections in only two wards of the city, Montcalm, between Ald. C. J. Lockwell, and Mr. J. A. Lesage and in St. Sauveur, Seat No. 2, between Ald. P. Bertrand, Mr. Ernest Belanger and Mr. Art. Drolet. From present appearances, the battle royal is on in Montcalm Ward between Ald. Lockwell and Mr. J. A. Lesage as both candidates are confident of victory. As to St. Sauveur Ward, it is rumored that one at least of Ald. Bertrand's opponents will withdraw at the eleventh hour. As the state stands today Mayor Lavigueur has with him eight aldermen, leaving should Lockwell and Bertrand be elected on next Monday, an opposition of four. Aldermen (Dr.) Dussault, (Dr.) Martin, Lockwell and Bertrand.

Carrison Mixture

SMOKING TOBACCO

Try a 25c tin of this Tobacco. It suits the average pipe smoker.

Sold only at
Walling's Stores
Tobacconists,
46 MOUNTAIN HILL,
132 ST. JOHN STREET.

ACROSS LABRADOR

There is a very large proportional area of North America yet to be mapped and charted—yet to be spied out as to possible coal deposits, gold silver, copper, nickel, platinum, or stones, and as to whether there are subterranean oil lakes. An exploration party financed jointly by the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, the National Geographic Society, and Alfred Marshall, of Chicago, has reached St. Johns, Newfoundland, homeward bound, and reports success in the attempt to cross Labrador from a point on the Gulf of St. Lawrence to a point on Ungava Bay. This survey has been before attempted, but not accomplished.

Labrador, when all the region lying between Hudson Bay and the Atlantic Ocean is included, is of huge dimensions. It would cut up into ten land tracts each as large as the State of Pennsylvania. Only a brief report has been received from the exploring party that travelled across from south to north, but even when the full report is in it will concern only a trail that was less than twenty miles wide in its side excursion reaches, while the region traversed is nearly a thousand miles wide, east and west, and fully a thousand miles across from the St. Lawrence to Ungava Bay.

None the less the report will be interestingly suggestive. There are rivers in Labrador—a good many of them. Forests, too, and doubtless a large variety of wild fruit. Enough is known of this Far North region to warrant the assumption that the climate is tragically inhospitable. And yet there may be large tracts where human life may be sustained and where there is stored wealth that will invite human enterprise.

WHAT STARTED THE JAR

Wife—I wonder how you can look me in the face. Husband—Oh, a man can get used to anything.

WINTER TRIPS

If you should contemplate a trip, either of business, health or pleasure, consult us, we shall be glad to furnish you with reliable information. The universal organization of the Canadian Pacific Railway will facilitate the success and comfort of the voyage. Interesting cruises at moderate fares to West Indies, Bermuda, Havana, Panama. Choice of itineraries for Florida and California winter resorts. Call, write or phone Chas. A. Langevin, City Passenger Agent, 30 St. John Street and Palais Statique, Quebec. All railways and steamship lines represented.
Jan.23xwd, satxf.

VALENTINE SALE SUCCESSFUL EVENT

CONTRIBUTIONS WERE MOST GENEROUS, AND CONSIDERABLE SUM REALIZED.

A very successful Valentine Sale was held in the Kirk Hall, Anne Street, on Thursday, by the Women's Branch of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in answer to the R.S.P.C. appeal for the sick and wounded war horses at the front.

The contributions were most generous and the money donations greatly appreciated. The following ladies were in charge: Fancy-work table, Mrs. Doucet and Mrs. George Thomson, assisted by Mrs. E. G. Meredith and the Misses Mattice, Elliot and Ross. Tea and ice-cream: Masters George Tessier and Oscar Pelletier, assisted by the Misses Pelletier, M. Pelletier, Routhier, de Lery, de la Reine and Murphy. Flower table, the Misses Williams and Laird assisted by Miss Francis Rhodes and Miss Adele Stuart, Post office: Miss Norris and Mrs. Willis. Cakes, home-made bread etc., Mrs. A. B. Whitehead and Mrs. J. K. Boswell. Concert: Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Charles and Miss Gouin, who gave much pleasure by so kindly singing.

The Irish Auction was ably conducted, by Mrs. Arthur Scott in costume. The gratifying sum of about three hundred and fifty dollars (the exact amount will be published later) was realized for the horses who dumbly suffer and endure so much for us upon the battlefields of France and Flanders.

The generous courtesy of the Ladies Aid Society of St. Andrews in lending the Kirk Hall was much appreciated.

To Prevent the Grip.

Colds cause Grip—LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.

MORE AND MORE INTERESTING

The "Montreal Standard" has purchased several new serial stories as well as short stories by the best authors.

The "Standard" has also made arrangements for additional photographic services, and in addition has inaugurated a series of Prize Competition. Ant. Langlois, Agent, 26 Mountain Hill.

NO QUORUM FOR COUNCIL MEETING

Owing to the absence of a quorum there was no meeting of the City Council held last evening. At 8 o'clock, His Worship Mayor Lavigueur ascended the throne and there being present only Ald. Eug. Dussault, Martin, Lantier, Verret, Gauvin and Jos. Paquet, the meeting was adjourned.

MILITARY FRACAS AT THE PALAIS

SOLDIERS IN VICINITY OF THE UNION DEPOT ENGAGE IN FREE-FOR-ALL.

Several military men were brought to the Military Hospital last night as a result of an altercation which arose in the vicinity of the Union Station at the Palais. The grievances were confined solely to men in uniform and had, as far as can be ascertained, been brewing since morning. The climax came shortly after nine o'clock last night and though short in duration the trouble that ensued was sufficient to cause bodily injury to a number of those engaged in it.

SPLENDID LECTURE BY LT.-COL. LEBEL

INTERESTING EXPERIENCES RELATED—ADDRESS PRESENTED TO LECTURER BY K. OF C.

There was a large attendance of members of the Knights of Columbus at their Hall last evening to hear Lieut.-Colonel (Dr.) LeBel, Commandant of Canadian Hospital, St. Cloud, France, describe his experiences at the front. There were also many lady friends of the Knights present.

Previous to the Lecture Col. LeBel was presented with an address, by Mr. Paul Hebert Deputy Grand Knight, who also presided at the Lecture, on behalf of the local members, which referred to the eminent services rendered by him to the wounded and sick. Colonel LeBel made a fitting and feeling reply in which he thanked the Knights for their kindness in presenting him with the address.

The Lecture was then proceeded with, and in the course of vivid description of hospital work accomplished at the front, Col. LeBel related the history of the Hospital at St. Cloud, and the magnificent work performed there for the wounded.

Only severe cases were taken in, and the patients had to be well on the road to convalescence, before they were permitted to be transferred elsewhere. Everything that was possible was done by the surgeons to save the lives and limbs of the patients, and wonderful feats of surgery were performed by the surgical staff with marked success, to restore the men to their former condition of health. He dwelt particularly on the remarkable case of grafting which had been done, and the gratefulness of the men for the treatment accorded them. Notwithstanding that thousands of dangerously wounded men received attention at the Hospital, only five per cent of them died, which certainly was a splendid tribute to the work of the surgeons in their efforts to save life.

Concluding the Lecture then described his visit to the Verdun and other fortresses, which proved most interesting to the audience.

Following the Lecture, a series of lantern views of hospital work, and various phases of the war, were shown, which proved most interesting and instructive.

At the conclusion of the illustrated part of the Lecture, the Hon. P. A. Choquette in a brief speech conveyed the pleasure and thanks of the audience to Colonel LeBel for his splendid Lecture.

BERLIN STRIKERS SENTENCED TO GAOL.

Amsterdam, Feb. 15—A number of persons who took part in the recent strikes in Berlin have been sentenced to prison by extraordinary court martial. The heaviest sentence, 42 months of penal servitude, was imposed on a metal worker named Rattajozik for attempting to hold up a street car. Another metal worker named Meyer was condemned to serve 18 months for a similar offense.

One boy of seventeen, a metal worker, was sentenced to a term of two years and another to six months for distributing leaflets and urging women workers to strike.

PRICE OF BREAD REMAINS THE SAME

RECENT RESOLUTION OF LOCAL BAKERS' UNION HAS NOT BEEN ADHERED TO.

Despite the fact that at a recent meeting of the Master Bakers' Association of Quebec, a resolution was passed in favor of the increase of one-half a cent per pound on bread, the old price of six cents per pound still remains, the resolution not having been adhered to for obvious reasons.

In conversation yesterday with one of the leading local bakeries on the result of the recent meeting in Ottawa of bakers all over the Dominion and the Food Controller, its representative stated to The Chronicle that all that transpired was the presenting of the Food Controller, with the resolutions passed at the various bakers' meetings, after which the Food Controller informed them that he would take the resolutions into consideration and make public his findings later.

The issue of flour for the making of the new war bread will begin about the first of March, after which bakers will begin to experiment and the bread will be on sale between the middle and the end of March.

The same representative related some difficulties that bakers are experiencing at the present time in receiving supplies. Citing his own case, he stated that special flour ordered from Watertown, N.Y., which under normal conditions he receives within a week, now takes upwards of six weeks to reach its destination. Raisins ordered and shipped from California in November last have not reached his establishment as yet, and eggs cannot be purchased because, he added, "the whole-sale houses have none."

"THE GONDOLIERS" BOUND TO PLEASE

EVER POPULAR COMIC OPERA WILL BE PERFORMED EARLY IN MARCH.

On the 1st and 2nd of March next, music lovers of Quebec will be treated to a performance, which will take place in the Auditorium, of the ever-popular Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera, "The Gondoliers," which has never failed to score a success wherever played. For some time past rehearsals have been in progress and judging by the enthusiasm displayed by the members of the Cast, which numbers over fifty performers, many of them well and favorably known in local musical and amateur theatrical circles, there remains no doubt whatever of the success that awaits the performance.

The opera will be in charge of Lt. Charles O'Neill, the popular and capable director of the R.C.G.A. Band, and as is well-known, this gentleman is very thorough in all his productions, there is every reason to believe that in the production of "The Gondoliers," the reputation he has already deservedly gained for himself in musical circles will be greatly enhanced.

It is about ten years ago since the citizens of Quebec have had the pleasure of witnessing the performance of an English opera, consequently the demand for seats should be unusually brisk.

The proceeds from this performance will be donated to the Quebec Branch of the Red Cross Society, and the sale of tickets will be in the hands of the members of this organization.

PLEADINGS IN CIVIC INQUIRY AGAIN POSTPONED

The pleadings of council in the civic inquiry which was postponed from Thursday evening to last evening have again been postponed until Tuesday or Wednesday evening of next week.

DEMONSTRATION ON BREAD MAKING

Mrs. Colin Sewell presided and Mrs. Hinds was in charge of the demonstration of bread-making which was given in St. Patrick's Hall on Thursday night.

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 one's 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 and good-natured. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

F. SIMARD & CIE ENRG.

142 St. Joseph St. St. Roch

Our Hosiery Sale Continues with its Low Prices Buy Your Year's Supply Now

CASHMERE STOCKINGS, At 49c PAIR.	SILK AND THREAD STOCKINGS, At 69c.
Women's Black, Brown and Grey Cashmere Stockings, assorted sizes from 8 1/2 to 10; reg. price 69c. Sale price, per pair..... 49c	Special value of Women's Black and White Silk and Lisle Thread Stockings, fully assorted in sizes; regular price, per pair 90c. Now on sale at..... 69c
\$1.50 CASHMERE STOCKINGS, At 98c.	BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS, At 98c.
Women's and Children's All-Wool Tan Cashmere Stockings, in sizes assorted from 7 to 10; reg. \$1.50. Sale price, per pair..... 98c	Pure Wool, Plain Black Cashmere Stockings, soft and fine medium weight (I. R. Morley brand), assorted women's sizes—reg \$1.50 a pair. Now on sale at..... 98c
BLACK RIBBED CASHMERE STOCKINGS, At \$1.29.	WOMEN'S SILK STOCKINGS, At \$1.98.
Reduced from \$1.65 a Pair.	Reduced from \$2.50 per Pair.
Heavy Black All-wool Ribbed Cashmere Stockings, superior value (I. R. Morley brand) 8 1/2 to 10; reg. at \$1.65. Now on sale, a pair..... \$1.29	Women's Italian Silk Stockings (Kayser brand) in Taupe, Pearl Grey, Emerald, Sand, Ponceau, Pink, Pale Blue, also White and Black, in all sizes. Regular at \$2.50 a pair. Now on sale at..... \$1.98

Short Ends of All Over GREATLY UNDERPRICED.

Special Sale of Remnants, balance of pieces of Guipure and Lace All-overs, in assorted lengths; Cream and Imit. Regular prices ranging from \$1.00, \$1.50 to \$2.50.
Priced for this Sale, per yard..... **39c, 50c, 78c**

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A VERY SMALL WRIST WATCH SEE

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If you want fine repairs or adjustments to a very small wrist watch J23x1m.

FOR ONLY TWO DAYS SHIRTS—Extraordinary Values

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Every \$1.25 Cravat now **75c**

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Main Office and Wholesale Department: 158 St. Paul Street.

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WRAPPING and BUILDING PAPERS

BUYING WRAPPINGS or BUILDING PAPERS without stating definite brands, is about as reasonable as buying machinery without knowing the maker's name, or buying FIBRES without knowing the quality.

PURCHASERS, before buying, should consult us to insure against substitutions and obtain standard brands on a competitive basis in an open market.

PHONE, call or write us, and we shall be pleased to answer your enquiries.

QUEBEC SCRAP METAL & PAPER CO., LIMITED

148 ST. VALIER STREET QUEBEC.

MONTAGNAIS MEET
EMMETS TONIGHT

In The World of Sport

JOHN L. SULLIVAN
NEVER BACKED AWAYMONTAGNAIS TAKE LEAD
IF THEY DEFEAT EMMETS
AT GRANDE ALLEE RINK

LETOURNEAU'S TEAM WILL BE OUT IN FRONT IF THEY MAN-
AGE TO DOWN McLAUGHLIN'S OUTFIT TONIGHT—MUCH
INTEREST IN THE GAME—EMMETS WILL MAKE A BIG EF-
FORT TO WIN—RUMOR THAT FORTIN WILL PLAY.

The Montagnais team will enter to-
night's game with a big determina-
tion to trounce the Irishmen in order
that they will have a clear sheet
when they meet the Sons of Ireland
next Saturday. If Letourneau's team
wins tonight they will go ahead of
the Sons of Ireland in the standing.
It being the first time that any club
ever took the leadership from the
champions after the opening game
of the league. The Montagnais,
therefore, having been the first ones
to trim the Sons of Ireland in Que-
bec, want to be the first to pass
them on the road to the champion-
ship, and once they get on top, they
are not to stay there—the Hon.
Lionel says.

The Emmets will make the effort
of their lives to stop the Montagnais,
and as they already defeated them
on the Grande Allee Rink, Manager
McLaughlin expects his boys to re-
pent. The Emmets will have the
strongest possible line-up, and there
is a rumor to the effect that "Jack"
Fortin will also be with them.

While this report lacks confirma-
tion, there is no telling what may
happen, and the game should be one
of the finest of the season.

The lineup will probably be:

Montagnais	Emmets
Goal: Sullivan	Goal: Mayne
Point: Paul	Point: Savard
Cover point: St. John	Cover point: Roy
Centre: Walsh	Centre: Picard
Right wing: Fitzgerald	Right wing: Gamme
Left wing: A. Dhan	Left wing: Bouchard
Substitutes: Cote, Leane, Gaudet, Carrey	

OLYMPIA BOWLERS TAKE IT
AWAY FROM FRONTENACS
BY MAJORITY OF 125 PINS.

Amateur Talbot's Olympia trio of
Liquors captured the Duquet trophy
for three men teams by defeating the
Frontenacs, who held the Cup for
some time, by a majority of 125 pins
on Frontenac's alley's last evening.
Members of the bowlers was top scor-
er of the match, with Fred Phillips, of
the winners with 371, being next.
Phillips, Talbot and Leiden pulled
490, an average of nearly 300.
Mentor Gagnier had a night off,
and his bowler's arm was in a great
measure for the loss of the Cup.

The scores—

Olympia	Frontenacs
Phillips . . . 184 219 168—571	
Leiden, H. . . 210 194 155—559	
Talbot . . . 180 193 181—554	
Totals . . . 574 606 504—1584	
Frontenacs	
Fortier . . . 172 232 105—509	
Gagnier, C. . . 180 144 200—524	
Grenier . . . 139 142 155—436	
Totals . . . 491 518 460—1469	

Majority for Olympia, 125 pins.

At least 130 ships left the Great
Lakes at the end of the season of
navigation, never to return. The
ships have been commandeered or
purchased for the Atlantic Ocean ser-
vice. The vessels so far selected for
removal from the lakes total about
350,000 tons. Forty-three of the
ships are small enough to pass
through the Welland Canal without
alteration. Seventy-seven must be
cut in two to pass the locks. The
tonnage now on the lakes totals
about 2,700,000.

The appropriation for purchase
of lake boats is included in the Ameri-
can budget of \$1,134,500,000 sub-
mitted to the Secretary of the Treas-
ury by the Shipping Board. Of this
amount about 100 million dollars is
intended to pay for lake boats.

The vessels will not be returned

to the lakes, because officials be-
lieve that, allowing for new vessel
for lake service which can be built
during the war, 350,000 tons can be
spared from the lake trade without
seriously crippling the necessary

trade.

Popular Pastime No. 1001. Won-
dering if the coal pile will last till
May.

Excelsior
CASH OR CREDIT.
World's speed champion 1 mile in
39 seconds, 100 miles an hour.
The good old X also holds only
world economy record, 103 miles on
1 gallon gasoline; only machine to
climb 75 p.c. grade.
18.20 H.P. motor.
If you ride an X, you ride a
winner.
Count the Excelsiors on the road.
GRAVELINE & KENNEDY,
37 ST. NICHOLAS STREET,
FOOT OF PLACE HILL,
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All makes second-hand machines—
Indians, Harleys, etc., \$50 up.
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The good old X also holds only
world economy record, 103 miles on
1 gallon gasoline; only machine to
climb 75 p.c. grade.
18.20 H.P. motor.
If you ride an X, you ride a
winner.
Count the Excelsiors on the road.
GRAVELINE & KENNEDY,
37 ST. NICHOLAS STREET,
FOOT OF PLACE HILL,
QUEBEC.
All makes second-hand machines—
Indians, Harleys, etc., \$50 up.
CASH OR CREDIT.
\$29x1aw,atxtf

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Sporting Notes

The Emmets will make a big try
to stop Montagnais tonight.

It is stated that Harry Walsh will
be out with the Emmets tonight.

Walsh, Fitzgerald and McMahon
put up rattling games for the C.P.R.
last night.

Uleric Cote was in a scoring mood
last night. He scored everyone of
the five goals netted by C.P.R.

Emmet McDonald, Manager of
the Sons of Ireland, states that he
has received notice to the effect that
his club must live up to its agree-
ment to play an exhibition game with
Montagnais and the league has or-
dered the game played on Sunday
night, the 15th. McDonald states
that in view of the fact that the Sons
have to play a league game on Mon-
day and that Monsarrat and Billy
McDonald, who are in the army, are
on duty, Sunday night, while Hammy
LaRoche cannot play because of his
bad knee, it looks as if the league
was rather hard on his team. "We
will live up to the rules of the league,"
said McDonald, "but I want the
public to know that we are not get-
ting any favours. The Montagnais
team was scheduled to play Cres-
cents last Monday night, but got a
postponement very easily because
they wanted a rest before they met
us on Wednesday, though we had
played three games the week pre-
vious. As I said before, we will live
up to the rules, but we certainly will
insist on the other clubs doing the
same. Our protest is to be decided
next week and the public will then
know just who is right in this
Gagne-Lesage business."

Meet "Miss" Books Power. The
latest stunt of the celebrated hockey
star is playing defence on a Ladies'
hockey team. Oh! You Books!

The best of it is, the Ladies won
7 to 6, against the Sons of Ireland
executive.

Ask George Kennedy whether he
cares about Canadians winning the
second half, and you will get an
answer.

"It's all very well for the dyspep-
sic Anvil Chorus to say Canadians
are playing indifferent hockey in this
half, but they overlook the fact
that it's costing me money—Money.
For one thing, I have hired one
more player than I used in the first
half, and that will cost something
over \$300. I won the first half with-
out this player, and it's obvious that
if I was not anxious to win the sec-
ond half, I wouldn't have hired him.
Losing games hurts the gates. The
two losses we have sustained will
affect the gate receipts to the extent
of \$1,500."

"It's easy to talk about 'fixing
games, but I never heard of it being
done—not in this league, anyway. If
there was any fixing you can bet I
wouldn't have my team dropping
into last place right at the start of
the second series. The last-place
teams don't cause any rush in the
direction of the box-office—not that
you could notice it."

Uptown fans can secure tickets for
next Thursday's big game at the
Arena at the Semi-Ready on St.
John Street.

The attendance at this game should
smash all records.

Quite a bunch of Chicoutimi fans
are coming down for the game.

The two college teams, McGill and
Loyola are making a great run for
the Montreal City league champion-
ship. Both teams are tied.

"Waldy" Rooney and "Jimmy"
Loneragan, two Quebec boys play on
McGill and Loyola respectively.

The Sons of Ireland would be
helped out greatly if Loneragan was
with them again.

Bowling in a "dress suit" is too
much for Henri Grenier.

Talk about food control, Charlie
Chaplin has the greatest ever—he can
hit a guy with a pie ten shots out of
ten.

Funny, we never get any snow-less
days.

The C.P.R. team beat the Samson
& Filion outfit and a dog. Only for
the canine Pte. Pouliot might have
scored a goal.

In view of the continued small at-
tendance at the Commercial League
games, the clubs may decide to cut
down expenses and play without re-
ferees. Eddie Watters says this
would be a great thing.

Owen Kelly smiled a big smile—
The C.N.R. won a game.

Popular Pastime No. 1001. Won-
dering if the coal pile will last till
May.

to the lakes, because officials be-
lieve that, allowing for new vessel
for lake service which can be built
during the war, 350,000 tons can be
spared from the lake trade without
seriously crippling the necessary

trade.

Popular Pastime No. 1001. Won-
dering if the coal pile will last till
May.

Popular Pastime No. 1001. Won-
dering if the coal pile will last till
May.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN
WOULD HAVE TROUNCED
WILLARD, SAYS GOODWIN

FAMOUS ACTOR TELLS PECULIARITIES OF THE "BOSTON
STRONG BOY"—SULLIVAN NEVER BACKED UP FROM ANY
SCRAPPER—HE FOUGHT CORBETT WHEN AWAY OFF ON
CONDITION.

(Fred Hawthorne writing in N. Y.

Tribune says:—

"Why, I could always handle John
Sullivan like a child. It John was in
training for a fight and tried to loaf
on the job, and he often did I would
go right after him and say, 'Come
on now, John, you don't want to get
a licking, do you?' Sometimes John
grumbled a bit, but he always did
what I told him to; yes, sir."

It was a little, rather plump man,
about sixty years of age, with a
sparseness of hair as to his head that
reminded us of the "restorer ad."
"Going! Going! Gone!" who spoke
in this manner about John Lawrence
Sullivan, the late heavyweight cham-
pion, for whom the world of
sport is mourning. The hirsute em-
bellishment had about reached the
stage of the second "Going!" but
Nat Goodwin, for it was he who
spoke, stuck out his jaw and scowled
quite fiercely enough to convince
us that he was speaking the truth.

Few men were closer to old John
L. than Goodwin, and few men
knew his virtues and weaknesses so
well, and it was because of this that
we went up to see Mr. Goodwin be-
hind the scenes last night in the
Astor Theatre, where Sullivan's
schoolboy pal is playing in "Why
Marry?"

The stage manager buttonholed us
in the lobby before the curtain went
up and advised us that the best time
to see Mr. Goodwin was during the
wait between the first and second
acts. "Sit out front here until then
and size him up," he suggested; so
we did.

We congratulated ourselves on the
fact that it was to ask Mr. Goodwin
"what kind of a fighter was John L.
Sullivan?" and not "Why Marry?"
that had brought us to the Astor.

Just then the stage manager grab-
bed us out of our "hard boiled egg"
seat and hustled us through an alley
and back of the scenes. Mr. Good-
win was not in his dressing room at
the moment, so we began a search
for him, tripping over a lot of wicker
work furniture used in the first act.

"There he is," somebody yelled, as
our victim appeared from behind a
papier-mache tree. Our errand ex-
plained, Mr. Goodwin led the way to
his dressing room and sat down
while a valet started to divest
the friend of Sullivan of his breeches
and dress him up for the next scene.

"Yes, I went to school with John
L. Sullivan in Boston," said the
comedian, a dreamy, retrospective
look in his eyes. "It was a good
school, too, and John was a bright
lad. A lot of people think Sullivan
was nothing more than a big, tough,
brutal sort

To The English Speaking Electors of Montcalm Ward . . .



Why You Should Vote For ALDERMAN C. J. LOCKWELL

The Man Who Has The Interests Of All Classes At Heart

As President of the Fire Department for 6 Years, he was the only MAN who did anything for fire protection, saving the City over \$200,000 every year as was brought out by the Insurance Experts at the recent inquiry.

During the ten years he represented Montcalm Ward in the Council, seven new streets were opened up, all the principal streets and hills were paved, ornamental lamps were installed particularly on DeSalaberry Street, which was also permanently paved, making it one of the most beautiful residential streets in the city. Claire Fontaine street at the time of his entrance to the Council was made up of three houses and the remainder vacant lots, today it is conspicuous by its attractive residences.

Since his entry into public life, Alderman Lockwell has proved very impartial in all his dealings, everyone being treated alike regardless of nationality.

Don't be misled by anyone, facts prove for themselves that Alderman Lockwell is one of the hardest workers that was ever elected to the Council, so don't fail to register your vote Monday for

ALDERMAN C. J. LOCKWELL The People's Candidate

FOOTWEAR TRADE BECOMES QUIET

GOOD RESULTS OF BUYERS VISIT TO BOSTON.

Boston, Mass.—It is obvious that the Boston shoe market has settled down to the steady routine of business which prevails except when the buyers make their semi-annual visits. Although a few distant merchants are still in the market, the rush is over, and the number will be changed only little from now, to the midsummer campaign.

Business resulting from the visit of the buyers last month was on the whole very good, but many of the local manufacturers assert that it was not universally so, but disappointed ones are always to be found and the usual cause can be attributed to the actions of individuals.

The situation is unfavorable to late comers, and to procrastinators it will be extremely so, inasmuch as they left the market with little booked besides staples. Reports from manufacturers of all grades, from adult to children's sizes, justifies the statement that factories of reputation have secured a spring business too large for satisfactory shipment of late orders. Men's fine shoes expensive as they are, have been sold up to May in most cases, and a few factories are so well fixed that new business is turned down. Ladies' boots, or low cuts, from the medium grades to the highest in value are well sold up, the opposite being the exception and not the rule.

Women's and misses' low grade are not in that condition neither are men's boys' and youth's of a relative quality, but reliable footwear featured with a reasonable amount of style and from that up to the latest products, have sold freely and at prices fairly commensurate with the leading commodities of other markets.

The firmness at which prices are held was surprising to the buyers and from the viewpoint of a casual observer of leather conditions it was remarkable, but shoe manufacturers are immovable on questions of price and the times are such that a willingness to make changes was never so rare as it is this season.

Manufacturers are anticipating a shortage of labor when the spring and summer activities get to a point that requires a full capacity output. Already this condition is plainly manifested, but because of the fact all of the shoe plants are not running full capacity, the loss of shoemakers is not fully realized. Because of this condition manufacturers are inclined to be cautious when new business is offered, and it may also account for the refusal of some to take on new trade.

Factory affairs are somewhat mixed in their reports to their fullest extent while others have little cutting to do besides Easter business.

The transportation problem is likely to prove a factor requiring more than ordinary attention.

There has been an effort to make consumers turn from stylish footwear to that in which service is the only feature. So far it has fallen on barren ground, for the shoe buyer is more susceptible to beauty and fine workmanship than ever before, and as the public is willing to buy the best, although its cost seems high, the shoe merchants cater to the tastes of their customers.

The packer hide markets shows no indication of recovering from the downward tendency which has been its main feature since the year began. The receipts of light weight stock continues to come freely and prices rule well off from those of a year ago. Reports that the tanning packers are putting a liberal number of hides into their vats are no doubt true, but even so, quotations were the same, and it is surmised that private terms were given on large lots, which statement is likely to impress the average tanner that figures lower than the market rates mocked the deals, a fair assumption if nothing more.

It is believed that the break in the light hide prices may pull down the heavy ones, and although that may not come about, it cannot be looked upon as a sustaining influence, although considering the quantity necessary for a large army, it hardly seems probable that the value of heavy native steers will take any notable drop, especially when their number is largely in the minimum. The inactivity in the demand for civilian leather is partly accountable for this weakness in the hide market therefore, any sharp revival in the call for footwear would no doubt put the packers in a position whereby they could hold figures where they now are, but it would then be no easy matter while the receipts keep up to what they can be figured on for two months or more.

Pulloffs for the next eight weeks will be of the lowest quality, and as most of the demand for shoe leather is for winter service, it must place these unfavorable light hides upon a basis not at all flattering to the holders. Therefore nothing except a remarkable demand for commodities using leather which these light hides supply will raise quotations, but for the present appearances are decidedly against any such action. It would be a fair assumption, therefore to reckon upon no advance in light hide prices for the next few weeks and on surprise if they ease off a bit.

It may not mean anything, but there have been more local buyers shopping in the leather district for the last 10 days than for month or more, and though actual buying has been small, leather dealers feel that it means business.

The demand for sole leather for domestic use is still light. Hemlock overweight is held at not more than 50 cents, middle and light sides running as low as 40 cents up to 43 cents. Union backs are fairly active, quotations for Eightweights 70 cents; heavies to be best, 80 cents. There appears to be much more actual business going on in union leather now than since the last autumn's dullness began. Oak sole leather is fairly well absorbed by government contractors therefore, buyers for home footwear have to pay anywhere from 80 and 85 cents for good selections.

Calf-skin tanners are fairly optimistic over the improvement in the general situation, still it is not over active at that, but their discernment is keen, therefore because the prospects are better they are more energetic. Black skins are still quoted at 55 cents, choice selections, and are really selling at those figures. The most active are the colors, and tanners are indeed fortunate that they have a standard shade to work with. Tans, men's weights are held firmly the situation buyers never visit the leather district for fun, therefore it seems to some that they may bring business. Prices cannot be found out to a certainty, but quotations are always easy to get. It may be said that those figures remain about where they have been for 10 days or

more. The tanneries are full of work so this dull spell has not caused any anxiety.

Glazed kids sales are not too numerous, in fact, while there is a big inquiry, there is a small amount of actual business. Probably buyers are disappointed at the firmness of prices, and are holding off in the hope that inactivity will force a drop. This policy is one way to get results but it may be news to some that there were more than 4,000,000 less goat skins imported last year than during 1916; therefore it seems probable that today's quotations will appear low when buyers want this stock in April, if not before.

Lemons Beautify! Make Quarter Pint of Lotion, Cheap



What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes; to bleach the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quarter pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons.

A CENT A DAY.

If a man saves a cent each day he will not need to risk the loss of a friend at the end of the year by trying to borrow a dollar.

TODAY SATURDAY

WILL BE THE LAST DAY ON WHICH WE WILL ALLOW

Double Bons

in all Departments, even on EMBROIDERY, although Prices are much lower than the ones sold at present.

We will sell them at what they were worth three years ago; that is to say, at **HALF PRICE**.

Embroidery

The most beautiful designs, by the yard, at.....	5c, 8c, 12c, 15c, 25c
EMBROIDERY, for Corset Covers, with or without beading, at.....	34c
EMBROIDERY, 27 inches in width. Now offered at.....	69c
FANCY WORKED MARQUISETTE, 27 inches in width, at.....	74c
FANCY WORKED EMBROIDERY and MARQUISETTE, 27 and 48 inches in width, for.....	89c
FANCY WORKED MARQUISETTE, 48 inches in width; at.....	\$1.19
EXTRA QUALITY EMBROIDERY, for Gowns; 48 inches wide; at.....	\$1.69
All sorts of LACE, offered at.....	2c
WHITE SILK and GUIPURE INSERTION, for trimmings, at a reduction of.....	25%
FANCY WORKED MARQUISETTE BLOUSES, for.....	79c
WHITE WOOL UNDERSHIRTS, with long sleeves, for women, for.....	69c
WHITE UNDERSHIRTS, with short sleeves, for women, for.....	69c
FINE WHITE WOOL UNDERSHIRTS, trimmed with lace, short sleeves, for women; Priced now at.....	69c

VISIT OUR STORE EVERY DAY, WE CONTINUALLY HAVE NEW ATTRACTIONS. TAKE ADVANTAGE OF TODAY'S SALE FOR

DOUBLE BONDS

Myrand & Pouliot Limited

215 St. Joseph Street

LIKE BOLT FROM HEAVEN'S BLUE

A happy discovery of Cincinnati chemist interests women here

Your high heels have put corns on your toes and callouses on your feet, but why care now?

A genius in Cincinnati discovered a magic ether compound and named it frezone. A quarter ounce of this frezone can now be had at any drug store for a few cents. Apply a few drops on your tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus so shriveled and loose that you lift it off with your fingers.

Just think! You get rid of a hard corn, soft corn or a corn between the toes, as well as hardened calluses for a few cents and without suffering one particle, without the slightest irritation of the surrounding skin. Just a touch of this marvelous frezone on a sore, troublesome corn gives instant relief.

FRENCH CHAMBER AND MAN-POWER

GOVERNMENT MEASURE IS ADOPTED AFTER VIGOROUS SPEECH BY M. CLEMENCEAU

DANGER LURKS IN EVERY ONE OF US

We Are As Full of Deadly Poisons As A Germ Laboratory.

AUTO-INTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Absolutely Prevents This Dangerous Condition.

The chief cause of poor health is our neglect of the bowels. Waste matter, instead of passing from the lower intestine regularly every day, is allowed to remain there, generating poisons which are absorbed by the blood.

In other words, a person who is habitually constipated, is poisoning himself. We know now that Auto-intoxication, due to non-action of the bowels, is directly responsible for serious kidney and bladder troubles; that it upsets the stomach, causes indigestion, loss of appetite and sleeplessness; that chronic rheumatism, gout, pain in the back, are relieved as soon as the bowels become regular; and that pimples, rashes, eczema and other skin affections disappear when "Fruit-a-tives" are taken to correct constipation.

"Fruit-a-tives" will protect you against Auto-intoxication because this wonderful fruit medicine acts directly on all the eliminating organs. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

work, to call up the men of the 1889 class, or at any rate those of 1890 and 1891, in January and February. I ask for the authority to do so in the higher interests of France. I also thought of the prisoners of war, but that is a limited resource owing to the promise made to Germany not to employ them within 30 kilometers of the line of fire. I have also thought of employing Russians who are not fighting, but who are perfectly willing to accept the work. With regard to the auxiliaries, I am told that they are unfit, but this is not true of them all and if there are 124,000 auxiliaries and I make use of 40,000 you will perhaps allow that they will be in a condition to work. Then there is the labor which certain of our allies would lend us, and if this is not sufficient, there are all those French laborers who work on the land and who cannot be thus occupied during January and February.

Socialists protests continuing, M. Clemenceau merely said that if they did not intend that the work should be carried on, an end was to put to the discussion. He would leave the tribune and the Cabinet would resign. "I am not responsible for circumstances," added M. Clemenceau. "It is not my fault if, as you declare, France was fighting at a time when her allies of today were not in a position to intervene. You ask me to wait until the Allies have done their share. I have no time to wait. The Russian people have failed in their duty toward the alliance; I am not responsible for that but I have to face the consequences of such a defection, and at the moment when divisions are arriving on our front from the eastern front, do you grudge me the few hundred men I need. The question has been examined under all its aspects and I decided to tell the Chamber on the first opportunity what was expected of it. If it is found possible to do without the help of the agricultural classes, you may be certain that I shall be pleased to know the peasants, I was brought up among them, and I know their devotion, their courage, and their heroism. I have seen in the villages of the Vendee a peasant who had lost four sons at the war, who had a fifth a prisoner, and a sixth at the front and he asked me, with tears in his eyes: 'Monsieur, will it end all right?' And I said 'Yes.' Then, I will give them all," was the answer. It would be an insult to such people to think that they would grudge me six or seven weeks of work asked of them. We ought all to be agreed. Either you show me, elsewhere, available labor, or else the works of which the headquarter staff considers essential will not be done. It is a responsibility of no grave a nature that no one would wish to take it. There are 1,200,000 mobilized men not in the army zone, and though they are doing their duty at the rear, yet, if the front needs them, these men—and they would be the first to demand that it should be so—must return to the front. I have said all I have to say."

M. Clemenceau then left the tribune cheered by the greater part of the Chamber, and after a number of amendments had been considered and negatived, the vote was taken, and the government measure adopted.

PETROLEUM IN ANCIENT TIMES

Natural petroleum has been used certainly since the time of Cyrus. I believe that it was known in ancient as "the salt of the earth." When such salt loses its savor it is only fit to be trodden under the foot of man, because on losing its volatile essence, it becomes asphalt, which was used for pavements both in Nineveh and Babylon. Occasionally it is spoken of as "thick water," as in the remarkable chapter in Maccabees, 2, i, where it is described as being used in burnt offerings. "And Neemias called this thing Naphthar, which is as much as to say a cleansing."—Wemyss Reid.

There is only one way that the poisons in the blood can be cleaned away and the cause of pains and aches removed, and that is by the healthful action of the kidneys, liver and bowels. Because Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly and specifically on these organs and insure their activity they remove the cause of rheumatism and other dreadfully painful and fatal diseases. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Look for the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, on the box you buy.



CITY OF QUEBEC

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Quebec, 11th February, 1918.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in conformity with the provisions of the Act 51-52 Vic. ch. 78, and its amendments, the Nomination of Candidates for the office of Mayor and for Seats 1 and 2 of Aldermen for the several Wards of the City of Quebec, took place this day, the eleventh day of February, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen at the City Clerk's Office, in the City Hall, between the hours of NOON and FOUR o'clock in the afternoon, and that the under-mentioned persons were named and designated as Candidates in requisitions in writing, signed by six or more electors duly qualified, and deposited in the said City Clerk's Office, on the day and year aforesaid, and within the hours above mentioned, namely:

For the Office of Mayor.

Messrs. Henri E. Lavigne, Merchant, and Martin Madden, Merchant, both of the City of Quebec.

For the Office of Aldermen for Seat No. 1.

Ward:

Champlain: Joseph A. Collier, Insurance Agent.

St. Jean Baptiste: Phileas H. Bedard, Physician.

Montcalm: Joseph Mercier, Master Printer.

St. Roch: Joseph A. Bouchard, Burgess, and Joseph Glode, Merchant.

St. Sauveur: Michael Fiset, Physician, Joseph Tanguay, Manufacturer, Jacques Cartier.

For the Office of Aldermen for Seat No. 2.

Champlain: Antoine Aime Lantier, Surgeon Dentist.

St. Jean Baptiste: Xavier R. Genest, Land Surveyor; Ulderick Gauvin, Merchant.

Montcalm: Joseph Arthur Lesage, Manufacturer; Camilien J. Lockwell, Merchant.

St. Roch: Valmont Martin, Physician.

St. Sauveur: Pierre Bertrand, Workman; Arthur Drolet, Trader, Ernest Belanger, Mechanical Engineer.

Jacques Cartier: Louis Hamel, Manager; Joseph Jules Seguin, Chief of Plant, Bell Telephone.

All of the City of Quebec.

There being but one Candidate for the office of Aldermen for seat No. 1, to wit: In Champlain, St. Jean Baptiste and Montcalm Wards, and but one Candidate for the office of Aldermen for seat No. 2, to wit: In Champlain and St. Roch Wards.

They are ipso facto elected respectively Aldermen for seats Nos. 1 and 2.

For seats No. 1: M. M. Joseph A. Collier, Phileas H. Bedard, and Joseph Mercier.

For seats No. 2: Mr. Antoine Aime Lantier and Valmont Martin, and there being more than one Candidate for the office of Mayor: M. M. Henri E. Lavigne, and Martin Madden.

And there being more than one Candidate for the office of Aldermen for seat No. 1, for St. Roch, St. Sauveur and Jacques Cartier Wards.

And there being more than one Candidate for the office of Aldermen for seat No. 2, for St. Jean Baptiste, Montcalm, St. Sauveur and Jacques Cartier Wards.

I further give notice that the voting for the Mayor and for the Aldermen seats for said Wards will take place in each of the said Wards, in poll houses which shall be appointed and designated in a subsequent proclamation, and further in conformity with the law, I appoint and determine MONDAY next, the eighteenth day of FEBRUARY instant, as the voting day in the said Wards, between NINE o'clock of the morning and FIVE o'clock of the afternoon in the said poll houses.

H. J. B. CHOUINARD, feb. 14x8. City Clerk.

CITY OF QUEBEC

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CITY HALL

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the voting for the elections of Mayor and Aldermen for seats Nos. 1 and 2 in the following wards will take place on Monday, the eighteenth day of February instant, (1918) in the Poll Houses hereafter designated, say:**CHAMPLAIN WARD.**

Poll House No. 1.—Comprises south side of St. John street, St. Ursule, D'Auteuil, from St. John street to St. Louis street, Ursuline Lane and Chauveau Avenue. At Wm. Little, 26 St. Angele street.

Poll House No. 2.—Comprises Ann street, Bue, du Tresor street, Cook, Dauphine, St. Angele, St. Stanislas, Post Office, du Port, Garden, Parlor, Donacona, College Court, At Christian Brothers Academy, Cook street.

Poll House No. 3.—Comprises St. Louis street, St. Denis Avenue, Mont-Carmel street, Laporte, De Brebeuf, Des Grisons, Haldimand, Des Carriers, Citadelle Hill, Ste. Genevieve Avenue, St. Ursule street to Genevieve Avenue, D'Auteuil from St. Louis to south limit, Chateau Frontenac. At James Williams, corner St. Louis and Garden streets.

Poll House No. 4.—Comprises St. John street (north side), D'Auteuil, Ste. Angele, Egin, Arsenal, St. Stanislas, McMahon, Des Anges, Palace, Collins, and McWilliam. At Mrs. F. Poitras, 4 Elgin street.

Poll House No. 5.—Comprises Charlevoix street, Hamel, Christie, Ferland and St. Flavien. At Com. Bourgeois, 16 Ferland street.

Poll House No. 6.—Comprises la Fabrique street, Garneau, Couillard and Bue, At Miss O'Neil, 40 Garneau street.

Poll House No. 7.—Comprises Laval street, Ste. Famille, Hebert, and Rampart. At Mme. Ambroise Lafrance, 14 Laval street.

Poll House No. 8.—Comprises St. Valier street (from its eastern end to St. Roch street), Canoterie Hill, St. Nicholas street, Ancien Chantier, Sous le Cap, Des Bains, St. Paul to St. Roch street to Lemesurier & Sois, Lacroix street, Dambourg, and St. Roch. At Lucien Roy, 46 St. Nicholas street.

Poll House No. 9.—Comprises St. Paul street, from east limit to St. Valier street. At Thomas Marcov, 71 St. Paul street.

Poll House No. 10.—Comprises Mountain Hill, Sous le Fort street, Little Champlain, Notre Dame street, Thibaudeau Place. At Alfred Boivin, 27 Notre Dame street.

Poll House No. 11.—Comprises west side of St. Peter street, from Mountain Hill to its north limit, Sault au Matelot street, Bell's Lane and St. James street. At Mrs. Louis Guerd, 25-29 Saut au Matelot street.

Poll House No. 12.—Comprises east side of St. Peter street, from Sous le Fort to north end and west side of St. Peter street from Sous le Fort street to Mountain Hill, Finlay Market, Prince de Galles street and St. Antoine street, du Porche. At Alfred Fortier, 10 St. Antoine street.

Poll House No. 13.—Comprises St. Andrew street, Henderson, Ramsay, Market Orleans' Place, Jette Louise, Dalhousie street, and St. Thomas. At L. N. Poliquin, 14 Henderson street.

Poll House No. 14.—Comprises Champlain, Dalhousie, Champlain Market to Sous le Fort street and Sous le Fort south side, Little Champlain, St. Peter and Notre Dame. At Louis Bolduc, 40 Champlain Market.

Poll House No. 15.—Comprises Champlain street. At Jean Baptiste Jourdain, 472 Champlain street.

Poll House No. 16.—Comprises St. John street (south side), from St. John's Gate to Des Zouaves street, Des Zouaves street, St. Joachim, Hall Montcalm and d'Youville street. At Mme. Louis Shink, 35 St. Joachim.

Poll House No. 17.—Comprises St. John street, south side from Des Zouaves at De Salaberry street, and east side of De Salaberry street, from John street to Grande Allee. At Mme. Langlais, 493 St. Jean street.

Poll House No. 18.—Comprises St. Gabriel, O'Connor, Ste. Genevieve Hill, from St. John street, to St. Patrick, Hall Berthelot, St. Simon street and McKenzie. At David Bedard, 81 1/2 St. Gabriel street.

Poll House No. 19.—Comprises St. Cyrille street, Plessis, Burton and Prevost street. At Alphonse Papillon, 15 Prevost street.

Poll House No. 20.—Comprises Claire Fontaine street, Maisonneuve, Turnbull Avenue, Lockwell street, Cremazie, to the east of De Salaberry Avenue. At Andre Nadeau, 18 Turnbull Avenue.

Poll House No. 21.—Comprises St. Patrick street, Dauphine, Stuart, St. Eustache from St. John to Grande Allee. At Ferd. Bertrand, 74 St. Patrick street.

Poll House No. 22.—Comprises Artillery street. At L. P. Cote, 94 Artillery street.

Poll House No. 23.—Comprises Julia street, St. Augustin from John street to Grande Allee and Conroy street. At Barth. Rondeau, 83 St. Augustin street.

Poll House No. 24.—Comprises D'Artigny street, St. Amable, and St. Michael streets. At John Power, 39 St. Michael.

Poll House No. 25.—Comprises Grande Allee, Lansdowne Avenue, Tache, Wolfe, McDonald, de la Tour, Laurier Avenue, Montcalm Place and des Bernieres street. At Mme. Pierre, Goulet, 41 Claire Fontaine street.

Poll House No. 26.—Comprises Scott street. At Mme. Arthur Mercier, 105 Scott street.

Poll House No. 27.—Comprises Lachevrotiere street, Berthelot, Bon Pasteur and Drolet streets. At Miss Ida Michaud, 31 Lachevrotiere.

Poll House No. 28.—Comprises John street (north side), from des Glassis to Ste. Mary street, d'Youville, St. Eustache, from the Cape to John street, Cliff View Place, St. Augustin, Des Glassis, from the Cape to John street, Ste. Mary street. At Joseph Thivierge, 26 St. Augustin street.

Poll House No. 29.—Comprises John street (north side) from Ste. Mary to the city's limits, Ste. Claire street, Deligny, Sutherland, Marchand, Racine, De Salaberry, to the north of John street. At Miss Goulet, 33 Ste. Claire street.

Poll House No. 30.—Comprises D'Aiguillon street, from Des Glassis to Ste. Mary street, Ste. Genevieve Hill, north of John street. At Leo Lafrance, 87 D'Aiguillon street.

Poll House No. 31.—Comprises D'Aiguillon street, from Ste. Mary to the city's limits and Vauban street. At Mme. Matte, 220 1/2 D'Aiguillon street.

Poll House No. 32.—Comprises Richelieu street, from des Glassis to Ste. Claire street. At Edmond Laflour, 74 Richelieu street.

Poll House No. 33.—Comprises Richelieu street, from Ste. Claire street to the city's limits. At Jules Cote, 300 Richelieu street.

Poll House No. 34.—Comprises Oliver street, from des Glassis to Ste. Claire, At Antonio Sylvain, 143 St. Oliver street.

Poll House No. 35.—Comprises Oliver street, from Ste. Claire to the city's limits. At Victor Bedard, 231 St. Oliver street.

Poll House No. 36.—Comprises Latourlelle street, from Ste. Genevieve Hill to Sutherland street. At Edouard Matte, 86 Latourlelle street.

Poll House No. 37.—Comprises Latourlelle street, from Sutherland to the

west limits. At Mme. Raymond, 152 Latourlelle street.

Poll House No. 38.—Comprises Lavigne street. At Omer Roberge, 24 Lavigne street.

Poll House No. 39.—Comprises Abraham Hill, St. Real street, Robitaille and Ste. Madeleine streets. At Eugene Tardivel, 4 Cote d'Abraham.

ST. ROCH WARD.

Poll House No. 40.—Comprises St. Valier street, from St. Roch to Church street, Blanchet street, Abraham Hill and A Cote. At Mme. Ernest Lloyds, 280 St. Valier street.

Poll House No. 41.—Comprises St. Valier street, from Church to Boulevard Langelier, Nelson street, Turgeon, des Voltigeurs and Alfred. At Octave Cantin, 542 St. Valier street.

Poll House No. 42.—Comprises Arago street, Colomb, Belleau, St. Jerome, Alexander, La Negresse Hill and Boulevard Langelier. At Felix Allard, 90 Arago street.

Poll House No. 43.—Comprises Fleury street, Grant, and St. Dominique streets. At Albert Donaldson, 134 Fleury street.

Poll House No. 44.—Comprises Ste. Marguerite street, St. Roch, Laliberte street. At Severin Deschamps, 90 Ste. Marguerite street.

Poll House No. 45.—Comprises Des Prairies street, Du Pont, Octave, Dablon and Church streets. At Arthur Langis, 115 Des Prairies street.

Poll House No. 46.—Comprises Ste. Helene street, Crown street, At Melie D. Brindamour, 27 Ste. Helene street.

Poll House No. 47.—Comprises Des Fosses street. At Roch Lyonnais, 110 Des Fosses street.

Poll House No. 48.—Comprises St. Joseph street. At Narcisse Ferland, 119 Notre Dame des Anges street.

Poll House No. 49.—Comprises Notre Dame des Anges street, Dorchester, Caron and St. Anselme street. At Mad. J. C. Delage, 184 Notre Dame des Anges street.

Poll House No. 50.—Comprises Charest street and St. Crepin. At Victorien Parent, 15 Charest street.

Poll House No. 51.—Comprises north side of St. Joseph street, and St. Roch street. At Jean Jobin, 304 St. Francois street.

Poll House No. 52.—Comprises St. Francois street. At M. G. Lachance, 372 St. Francois street.

Poll House No. 53.—Comprises south side of King street, Laliberte street, Grant and St. Dominique streets. At Chs. Delage, 97 King street.

Poll House No. 54.—Comprises north side of King street. At Mad. Vve. J. F. Pare, 336 King street.

Poll House No. 55.—Comprises south side of Richardson street, Boulevard Langelier and Church street. At Mad. Vve. Proxide Delisle, 209 Richardson street.

Poll House No. 56.—Comprises north side of Richardson and St. Anselme streets. At Frs. Ferand, 306 Richardson street.

Poll House No. 57.—Comprises south side of Queen street, Sagard street and Dauphine street. At Jean Rochette, 155 Queen street.

Poll House No. 58.—Comprises north side of Queen street, Caron street. At Ovide Nolin, 223 Queen street.

Poll House No. 59.—Comprises Commissaires street, from Church street to Dorchester, and Dorchester street and Laberge, At Amelec Delisle, 181 Dorchester street.

Poll House No. 60.—Comprises Des Commissaires street, from Dorchester to the west limits, and Letellier street. At Zephirin L'Heureux, 225 Des Commissaires street.

Poll House No. 61.—Comprises Prince Edward, from St. Roch street to Crown street, and Bridge street. At Alfred Mercier, 131 Bridge street.

Poll House No. 62.—Comprises Prince Edward, from Crown street to the west end, and Leonard street, and Gosford. At Gaudias Dallaire, 221 Prince Edward street.

Poll House No. 63.—Comprises Crown street, Smith, Langevin, Lallibert and Devarenes streets. At Robert Labranche, 22 Devarenes street.

ST. SAUVEUR WARD.

Poll House No. 64.—Comprises St. Valier street, from Boulevard Langelier to Massue street, St. Joseph street, Boulevard Langelier, d'Argenson street, Rameaux and Rigaudville.

Poll House No. 65.—Comprises St. Valier street, from Massue to Montmagny street, Germain street, Marie de l'Incarnation, St. Pierre Market, At Jos. Pouliot, 1009 St. Valier street.

Poll House No. 66.—Comprises St. Valier street, from Montmagny to the city limits, DeCourcelles street, St. Malo, Aqueid, Charlevoix and St. Luc, from St. Valier to St. Charles River. At Moise Beldand, 945 St. Valier street.

Poll House No. 67.—Comprises Durocher street, St. Luc, Bayard, Montmagny, St. Sauveur, Des Saints Anges and Bonaventure streets. At Mrs. Marcel Montmagny, 188 St. Luc street.

Poll House No. 68.—Comprises Massue street, and Dollard. At Jos. Hebert, 73 Dollard street.

Poll House No. 69.—Comprises Montcalm street, Ste. Therese and Chénier. At Jos. Lorette, 186 Montcalm.

Poll House No. 70.—Comprises St. Ignace street, St. Bernard, St. Raphael and Taschereau Avenue At Clavis Pare, 9 St. Ignace street.

Poll House No. 71.—Comprises d'Argenson street, des Recollets, St. Francois, St. Charles and Parent Avenue. At Victor Tardif, 10 Recollets.

Poll House No. 72.—Comprises St. Ambroise, Bedard, Ste. Catherine, De La Violette, de Jumondville, d'Herberville, Talon and Chevrene streets. At Albert Beaupre, 26 d'Herberville street.

Poll House No. 73.—Comprises Fardeau street, Carillon, St. Mathias, de Villiers, and St. Benoit streets. At Achille Castonguay, 12 Fardeau street.

Poll House No. 74.—Comprises Renaud Avenue, Bigaquette, St. Alexis, Allyn, St. Leon, St. Agnes, and St. Antoine streets. At Albert, Laroché, 37 St. Leon street.

Poll House No. 75.—Comprises St. Valier street, Massue, Boulevard Langelier, Demers, St. Jude and St. Felix streets. At Jos. Tanguay, 34 Demers street.

Poll House No. 76.—Comprises Arago street, De Tracy, Colbert, Levis, Vaudreuil and Montmagny streets. At Leonidas Boutet, 253 Arago street.

Poll House No. 77.—Comprises Franklin, Durocher and Joliette streets. At Arthur Rochette, 262 Franklin street.

Poll House No. 78.—Comprises Bayard, Aqueid, and Chateauguay streets. At Alfred Robin, 183 Chateauguay street.

Poll House No. 79.—Comprises St. Luc, St. Germain, St. Sauveur streets. At Jean B. Rousseau, 320 St. Luc street.

Poll House No. 80.—Comprises Colomb and Sauvageau streets. At Albert Shields, 396 Colomb street.

Poll House No. 81.—Comprises Hermine and Bayard streets. At Albert Audy, 56 Victoria street.

Poll House No. 82.—Comprises Kirouac and Signai streets. At Jos. Degagne, 160 Kirouac and Durocher streets.

Poll House No. 83.—Comprises Bagot, Boisseau, Marie de l'Incarnation and St. Agnes streets. At Napoleon Boutet, 174 Bagot street.

Poll House No. 84.—Comprises Napoleon, Morin, La Salle St. Raphael. At Simeon Gauron, 64 Napoleon street.

Poll House No. 85.—Comprises St. Valier street, to Auger street, St. Alphonse, St. Bernard, Cornic, St. Lawrence streets, Touangeau avenue, Aqueid, Ste. Therese, Anna, St. Sauveur, Lafayette, Beaulieu, Courcellette, Bouffard, Verdun, Panel and de Courcelles streets. At Edmond Plamondon, 10 Lafayette street.

Poll House No. 86.—Comprises Samson, Lamontagne, Andrew, St. Charles, Auger, Lesage, Bouilliet, Trudel, Dagneau, Laurent, Pere Arneau, St. Malo Park, Camelin street. At Isale Fortin, 4 Lebochart.

JACQUES-CARTIER WARD.

Poll House No. 87.—Comprises 1st and 2nd streets, the 3th, 6th, and 7th Avenues, St. Honore street and 9th Avenue. At Villeneuve Cyprien, 133 2nd street.

Poll House No. 88.—Comprises the 3rd and 4th Avenues. At Cote Wid Telephone, 187 4th Avenue.

Poll House No. 89.—Comprises the 3rd and 7th streets, 8th Avenue, Olier street, de la Colombiere and Landry streets. At Morency Elie, 123 3rd Street.

Poll House No. 90.—Comprises the 4th and 5th streets, the 10th, and 11th avenues, St. Albert street, d'Estimauville street, Berthiaume avenue, Wilson Boulevard, Hamilton avenue, Flynn and Beaujeu streets and De Savignac street. At S. mad Mrs. John, 142 5th street.

Poll House No. 91.—Comprises La Canadienne road. At Dorion S. E., 118 Canadienne road.

Poll House No. 92.—Comprises Benoit Boulevard, Maizerets, Massai and 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th streets. At Paradis Widow J. B., 157 10th street.

Poll House No. 93.—Comprises the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th streets. At G. Bolduc, 54 4th street.

Poll House No. 94.—Comprises the 8th, and 9th streets. At Cloutier Honore, 280 4th Avenue.

Poll House No. 95.—Comprises the first Avenue. At Gauthier A. 36 1st Avenue.

Poll House No. 96.—Comprises Boiscclair Avenue. Lamontagne Avenue, Leclerc, de la Savanne road, Jalbert street, Bourdon Avenue, St. Adelard, Dorchester, d'Assises, Berthiaume Avenue, De Gaspe, Daniel, Hamilton, Wilson, Carignan, De Salieres and Choquette streets. At Savard Napoleon, 31 d'Assises, Domaine Lair.

Poll House No. 97.—Comprises Francois 1er Avenue, 3rd Avenue, Demeules, Papineau, Daniel, de l'Esplanade, de l'Acadie, Le jeune, de la Martinie, de Lanaudiere Bibaut, des Bernieres, Jeanne Mance, Normandie, Pontgrave, Roberval, de la Bastille. At Melivier Francois, 73 Papineau (Stadacona).

Poll House No. 98.—Comprises the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Avenues, the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th streets. At Belanger L. S. 19 Canadienne Road.

MONTCALM WARD.

Poll House No. 99.—Comprises Ste Foye Road, de l'Alvergne street, Joffre, Sherbrooke, Candiac and Holland Avenue. At Joseph Boivin, 20 L'Alvergne.

Poll House No. 100.—Comprises Dolbeau, Jeanne d'Arc, Simard des Franciscains and St. John streets. At Jos. Legare, 114 Franciscains street.

Poll House No. 101.—Comprises Carier, Dumont, St. Lawrence street, Market, de Salaberry Avenue, west side, At Charles Fiset, 102 Cremazie street.

Poll House No. 102.—Comprises Auerden, Fraser, Bonfamaque and St. Cyrille streets from its eastern limit as far as Maple Avenue. At Louis Beaumont, 32 Aberdeen street.

Poll House No. 103.—Comprises Levis street, Belvedere, Murray, Bourgoinville, Brown, Thorn Hill Victoria, French, Frontenac, Longueuil, Jogues, St. James, des Braves Avenue, Begin, At T. Moore 21 Bourgoinville.

Poll House No. 104.—Comprises St. Cyrille street, west of Maple Avenue, de Park Avenue, Sunders street, Moncton, des Braves Avenue, McDonald street, Jongueville

FEW MINUTES! NO INDIGESTION, GAS, OUR STOMACH---PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN

Digests all food, absorbs gases and stops fermentation at once.

Wonder what upset your stomach—which portion of the food did the damage—do you? Well, don't bother. If your stomach is in a revolt; if sour, gassy and upset, and what you just ate has fermented into stubborn lumps; your head dizzy and aches; belch gases and acids and eructate undigested food; breath foul, tongue coated—just take Pape's Diapepsin, and in five minutes you will wonder what became of the indigestion and

distress. Millions of men and women to-day know that it is needless to have a bad stomach. A little Diapepsin occasionally keeps the stomach regulated without fear. If your stomach doesn't take care of your liberal limit without rebellion; if your food is a damage instead of a help, remember the quickest, surest, most harmless relief is Pape's Diapepsin, which costs only fifty cents for a large case at drug stores. It's truly wonderful—it digests food and sets things straight, so gently and easily that it is astonishing. Please don't go on and on with a weak, disordered stomach; it's so unnecessary.

Saturday Specials

TOMATOES, large tins.25c
Choice British Columbia SALMON, 1-lb. tin.30c
CRISCO, 1-lb. tin.38c
Club House OLIVES, per bottle.10c and 25c
Ibbotson's Worcestershire SAUCE, per bottle.10c
Paragon PICKLES, 40-oz. bottle.35c
Raspberry and Strawberry JAM, 16-oz. glass.30c
Clean CURRANTS, per lb.30c

S. O'CONNOR,

Corner of ST. MICHAEL and ST. JULIA STS.,
Telephone 2854.

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QUEBEC SCRAP METAL & PAPER CO. LIMITED

148 ST. VALIER STREET QUEBEC.

Feb. 14th, Sat.

A Possible Anglo-Saxon and Gallic-Celtic "Coming Together" To Reserve our Christian Civilization from the Hatred of a Hohenzollern Over-Lordship.

The world today is so near being panic-stricken as well as war-smitten, that one has to weigh his words well, while advocating any movement that might tend to foster friendship and to prevent misunderstanding among the peoples of the world, as they contemplate the ruin which war is bringing on them, with no prospect as yet of an acceptable peace. Democracy is so impatient at the slow pace of statesmanship and the militancy it directs, that it is always in seeming terror that things are going from bad to worse. And hence is it necessary to consider what attitude democracy is likely to take towards the suggestions of statesmanship as it handles the unusual during war-times. The tutoring of democracy is in unstable hands. One would think at times that there is no such thing as a stable statesmanship, while that tutoring indulges in getting as far away from common-sense as it possibly can when disciplining those in authority. Hence is it that the more matured wisdom and prudence, within the ranks of democracy itself, ought to see to its own tutoring, outside of all newspaper or platform party bias. I have referred frequently to the policy of a democratic organization, be it a State or an out-of-the-way parish, encouraging a "coming together" for the rectifying of its ethical way of looking at the public interest, as the goal which a community should ever have in its mind's eye, while working out its self-improvement. "Come ye together for good" says a certain writer, "as often as the wicked do for evil, and thus continue in every good word and work for the uplift of mankind at all times". And, a truism though the bit of advice may be, it is none the less worthy of being given heed to by a democracy while it tutors itself to be respectful towards the statesmanship that has the public interest at heart.

Next Thursday, on the eve of George Washington's birthday, the Sulgrave Institution has provided for a "coming together" at the Biltmore Hotel of New York. The specific purposes for which the said Institution has been organized, include:

- (1) To foster friendship and prevent misunderstanding among the peoples of the world;
- (2) To inform these peoples in the arts and practices of peaceful intercourse, for the benefit of the nations and as a help and an example to all mankind;
- (3) To encourage, promote and promulgate the basic sentiments of democracy;
- (4) To discuss, to comment upon, to elucidate, explain and interpret questions of common interest in public address and in printed publication;
- (5) To bring together into a

closer community of interest those societies, associations and general organizations, together with all individuals that are engaged in any work which tends towards the understanding of the Anglo-Saxon-Celtic points of view, culture, laws and related institutions;

(6) To aid in upholding and maintaining the fundamental institutions of the civilized world and in fostering the ideals which inspired their creation;

(7) To maintain buildings, which shall be used as a place of meeting and popular assemblage, as a repository of memorabilia, of historic relics, and as centres from which can be prosecuted the work in connection with the above mentioned objects and purposes.

When Lord Northcliffe paid his late memorable visit to America, he made reference to a project that might eventually be matured among the various nations who are sharing in the saving of the world from the ruin brought upon it by a disaster-breeding Hohenzollern autocratic militancy. He evidently had not got further in his theorizing over the matter, than to speak of it as a possible Anglo-Saxon oversight or international affairs after these war times. But the Sulgrave Institution, with its central locus in New York, has extended the scope of such a "coming together" for the rectifying of the world's ethics and has gone a step farther than Lord Northcliffe's suggestion. It would organize an Anglo-Saxon-Celtic Movement, which some would not doubt be glad to see confessedly going the whole way under the title which is used as a heading to this article. Meantime, there need be no looking askance at the Movement by any nation that would aid in the rescuing of the civilized world from the straits into which it has been dragged by individualism. No one ever dreamed that the twentieth century would repeat the history of the nineteenth century, by having to tolerate the militant tyranny of another Napoleon; just as no one ever dreamed of the democracies of Germany putting up with, for so long, a Hohenzollern rapacity worse than the world has ever witnessed. And we all know how the tutors of the democracies, which have been called into action against the German democracies, have encouraged them to howl in semi-impotent rage against the enemy, and the statesmanship of their own leaders as well as they keep toiling at the universal task of contending with "a largest army possible" after its forty years training. During these forty years was when a "coming together" would have been in order. And now, in presence of the mistake thus made, surely no one is going to think ill of such a "com-

ing together" as is being encouraged by the Sulgrave Institution, even if it be not in line altogether with what the tutors of our democracies would encourage the nations to take up with, as a means of fostering international friendship and co-operation to the saving of our Christian civilization from further wreckage.

And, as if our own Dominion cannot but gain by a taking up with this policy of "a coming together" just as the Sulgrave Institution proposes to do, we Canadians have not so far to travel to see how a wholesome national co-operation may be of benefit to us all, as a conserving of our strength for aiding in the overcoming of the foulest enemy our Christian civilization has ever had. There are indications that a broader patriotic view is being taken of the more logical phases of the situation in Canada. Even those who seemed to give common-sense the go-by, under the political excitement incidental to a general election, are realizing what

there is for us in "a coming together" to foster friendship and to prevent misunderstanding. Under the auspices of a Union Government there is on the way a "coming together" on the part of the various provinces of the provinces. And otherwise more and more countenance is sure to be given, before the war has run much further on its course, to do in Canada what the Sulgrave Institution of the American Republic has it in mind to do for the world at large, namely, to encourage, promote, and promulgate the basic sentiments of a properly tutored democracy.

J. M. HARPER.

KING'S GRAPE VINE.

The King's grape vine at Windsor, England, in the warden near Cumberland lodge, was planted in 1773. It is 120 feet long and twenty feet wide. The most remarkable vine in Europe, however, is the famous vine Hampton Court from which this is a cutting. This was planted in 1763 and still grows abundantly.

A DELICIOUS RICE DISH.

Wash 1 cup of rice and cook it until well done—steam it, preferably—butter the bottom and sides of an earthenware pudding dish and cover the bottom with a layer of the rice. Sprinkle a few small pieces of butter substitute over this, and cover with a thin layer of grated American cheese; scatter a little salt, pepper and paprika over it, then begin again with the rice and repeat until the dish is filled—or the rice all used. Add a dash of cayenne pepper to the seasoning. Pour in enough sweet milk nearly to fill half the dish, cover the top with cracker crumbs, dot again with butter and bake until the cheese melts. The cracker crumbs should be placed directly over the last layer of grated cheese.



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Legal Intelligence

Judgments Rendered—Writs Issued

Judgment was rendered yesterday morning by Hon. Chief Justice Levesque, in the Superior Court in the case of Kelly vs. The Montreal Star Publishing Co., Ltd. The plaintiff, Hon. John Hall Kelly, sued the defendants for libel assailing the sum of \$50,000 damages, alleging that he is a member of the bar of the province of Quebec, and practices his profession at New Carlisle, in the district of Gaspé, his practice being a very extensive one. That, for eleven years he was a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, representing the County of Bonaventure, and he is at the present time a member of the Legislative Council of the Province. That on the 24th September last, the defendants did publish an article, false and untrue, as regards the plaintiff, and which has done him considerable harm and damage, has caused the plaintiff to be looked upon with suspicion by his fellow citizens, and has placed him in a false light before his friends, clients, and his former electors.

The defendants pleaded that the article in question was given out for publication by the Secretary of State of the United States of America, and alleged that the said article was received by the defendants in the regular course of news, and was published by it as a matter of routine; that defendants never at any time purported or pretended to have any evidence in support of these statements contained in the latter, and defendants express regret that plaintiff should have been obliged to suffer any humiliation as a result of his name having been made use of in the said letter, or as the result of its publication, and stands ready to publish any denial, or explanation, or expression of regret, which plaintiff may desire to have published, and defendants declares s'en rapporteur a justice.

Judgment was given in plaintiff's favor for \$5,000 with interest and costs of the action as taken, said judgment to be reduced to \$500 if defendants publish said judgment within eight days from this date.

Writs of summonses issued from the Prothonotary's Office:

Michel Lawrence Dohan vs. Paul Marie Grandville, Lysier, \$559.47, check.
Banque d'Hochelaga vs. Eusebe Frechette, Loretteville, and O. Laviolette, Quebec, \$2,500, check.
Joseph LeFrancois vs. James Black and Arthur Milton Knox, Montreal \$157.20, damages and contracts.
La Cie Joseph LeFrancois, Ltee vs. Osiar Laviolette, Limoilou, \$249.89 promissory note.
The Quebec County Realty Co. Ltd., vs. Joseph Bedard, Quebec, \$300.00, personal.



**In Times of Peace
In Times of War
Perfect Sight
Is Essential**

Failing vision—an enemy to comfort and pleasure—can be nursed into normal condition by glasses that accurately focused, ground and adjusted—meet the necessary requirements.

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Optometrist and Optician,
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FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

\$25,000 of Ready-Made Clothing and General Haberdashry will be sold at
40 % REDUCTION at the Popular Store of
B. ORTENBERG, 29 St. Joseph Street.

A lot of Tweed Suits for Men, latest novelty, in all sizes. Value \$10.00 to \$12.00. Sold at **\$5.45**

A lot of Black Sealette Mantles, patterns of latest novelty, for ladies. Value \$8 to \$35. Sold at **\$17.50**

10 dozens of Colored Trousers, assorted in latest designs. Value \$2.25 to \$2.50. Sold at **\$1.49**

A lot of Black Boots for Men, Nos. 5 1/2 to 10. Value \$4.50 to \$5.00. Sold at **\$2.75**

20 dozens of Undershirts and Drawers in Merino and Balbriggan, all sizes for men. Value 80c to 90c. Sold at **59c**

A lot of Black Boots for Men, Nos. 5 1/2 to 10. Value \$4.50 to \$5.00. Sold at **\$2.75**

40 dozens of Woolen and Cashmere Stockings, different colors. Value 40c to 50c. Sold at **21c**

A lot of Tweed Waistcoats of different colors and of all sizes. Value \$1.50 and \$2.50. Sold at **49c**

A lot of Black and Colored Tweed Caps with fur laps, for men and boys. Value 90c to \$1.00. Sold at **39c**

A lot of Undershirts and Drawers in English and Scotch Wool, for men. Value \$1.40 and \$1.50. Sold at **98c**

Our assortment is too large to enumerate, but our stock is reduced by 40 per cent.

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Corner of St. Dominique

Telephone 3564.

THE ARMY AT PLAY ON WESTERN FRONT

SPORTING INSTINCT OF BRITISH SOLDIER IN EVIDENCE ON FIELD.

London, Eng.—It has been said that wherever a few Englishmen settle down together, their first idea is to form a club. It may be stated with equal truth that their next idea would be to look out for a sports ground. Spending much of his boyhood on the playing fields of his school, and maintaining his interest in all sorts of games throughout the rest of his life, the Englishman's love of sport has become proverbial, and the sporting instinct is one of the most deep-seated dynamics of his being.

Times of great national crisis always bring to surface the predominant elements in the general character of the nations affected, and the outbreak of war was marked by even-which emphasized the sporting tendencies of the British people. It was no consideration of high diplomacy which moved the man in the street to side against Germany. Rather was it the sportsman's dislike of seeing the little fellow trampled upon, his desire "not to let a friend down"; and Germany's unprovoked attack upon Belgium and France made England solid for war. Sportsmen rushed to the colors by the thousand, and the title of Sportsman's Battalion, given to one of the battalions of the Royal Fusiliers, could have been applied with almost equal justice to any of the new army battalions which were raised. Every one of them included in the ranks men whose names were household words in the world of sport, and one battalion of the Royal Scots, raised within a week in Edinburgh, might well have been called the "Heart of Midlothian Battalion," because it was composed almost entirely of the team, members and supporters, of that famous football club.

The sporting proclivities of the new British soldiers were never for a moment suppressed by the army authorities, either during the period of home training, or where the scene was changed from the home depot camps to rest billets behind the lines. The fringes of the trench area are dotted over with football fields, seldom without occupants; and continual thudding of foot against ball sometimes sounds like the reports of a long distance bombardment. The British soldier comes out of the trenches muddled and exhausted, often, it may be, chilled and depressed from lack of sleep; but, immediately, he turns to his game with the wholeheartedness of a schoolboy weary of his books. A very short time afterward the discomforts of the trenches have become but a distant memory, and he is at peace with the world in the enjoyment of his favorite pastime.

Many a stirring game was played in the earlier days not far west of Ypres, with high-speed Percy's shells rumbling overhead on the way to Vlaminghe or Poperinghe. The course of the war has furnished scores of illuminating incidents of the British soldier's disregard of danger when the sporting instinct has him in its grip, and everybody has heard the story of the man who kicked footballs across the No Man's Land in the first advances on the Somme. But more striking episodes are to be found in the little unreported incidents which happen every day up and down the British front.

About two years ago the writer was charged with a mission which took him to a small village less than a mile behind the firing line, near the southern base of the Ypres salient. The Germans were heavily shelling one end of the village and the shrapnel was sparkling down the whole length of the main street and whirling over

the housetops into the surrounding fields. After a perilous passage from one ruined building to another, a little side street was reached, on the further side of which the warden wall and gable end of a house were still standing. Behind this slight shelter four battalion stretcher-bearers were solemnly playing football. Their ball was made of paper bound round with string, and they calmly kicked this makeshift bundle from one to the other, showing a really marvelous dexterity in preventing it from touching the ground. Round and round from one man's foot to the other the ball was kept going, and all the time the shrapnel "wumped" wickedly a few hundred yards away.

In addition to showing the absorbing interest which the British soldier takes in sport, the incident forms a good illustration of the intimate connection existing between the good sportsman and the good soldier. The man accustomed to take part in sports in which underhand tactics are as rigidly penalized as they are in England, both by rule and by the instant disapprobation of comrades and onlookers, is the man who can be trusted to "play the game" in the grimest game of all. The hard knocks of the boxing ring, and the stern struggles of the racing track, go to the making of a body inured to great physical exertion and to the forming of a spirit of self-reliance, and courage to endure. The ideal which influences a man to play for the good of his side, even to the extent of allowing a comrade to reap the harvest which his spade work has made possible, is the ideal which leads to self-sacrificing effort on the battlefield.

The influence of this "playing-field" training is visible in everything the British soldier does, in his dealings with the enemy, with his comrades, and the civilians among whom he is billeted. One gallant fellow, the survivor of a party who started out to silence a troublesome machine gun, killed the German serving the gun, but could not bring himself to kill the other member of the team, "because," as he put it, "he was such a kid."

The second German was a boy of 18, and though he continued to offer resistance, the Englishman disarmed him and sent him back as a prisoner.

Such instances are constantly occurring; unfortunately the Germans too often make but a scurvy return for the clemency extended to them. In the first day's attack on the Somme a Glasgow battalion stormed over the German firing line and into a support trench. One of the soldiers noticed a German cowering in a corner, and passed him by at his call of "Kamerad." "He was such a wee fellow and so frightened," he told his father afterward. But the German immediately shot him in the back. It is quite in keeping with the spirit which prompted him to spare a seemingly beaten adversary, that his account of the affair should be devoid of all bitterness against the man who repaid him so foully.

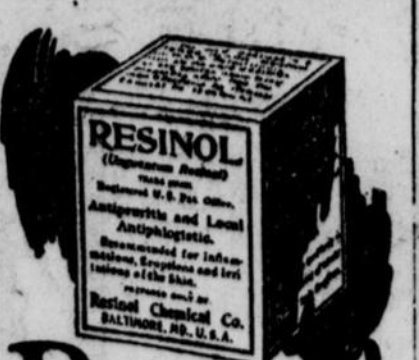
Every battle is but a continuous record of acts of self-sacrifice—men rushing machine guns which are mowing down their comrades, or risking their lives to bring in casualties from a danger zone; and the sight of the kindness and humanity which seem to remove all trace of cynicism from the rules of sport are simply the rules of good behavior, and to such an extent does the British soldier conform to them, that he is not likely to outstay his welcome among the French villagers. His consideration for the civilian inhabitants, the help with their farms which he has so readily extended to them, has made him an exceedingly popular visitor, and not so very long ago, when one village was given up as a billeting area, the Mayor actually headed a deputation to request that the soldiers be sent back.

The essence of sport is the comparative spirit, the desire to try one's strength against another's to see which is the better team, who is the better man. While a battalion is in the trench area the scope of such competition is severely limited. But when the division moves away from the line for its long rest at the end of every three months, a great sporting organization comes into existence, and competitions are held for the championship of the divisions in boxing, running, football, tug-of-war, etc., for which every battalion enters a team or a candidate.

The boxing follows the lines of the usual club competitions, eliminating competitions at the various weights being first held in each brigade, and then the brigade champions meet each other in the divisional contests. The weights vary from heavy to bantam, the army standard for recruits precluding any featherweight bouts.

Sometimes one large sports gathering is held after the pattern of athletic meetings or Highland gatherings, but the various items are generally allotted to different days—the huge entry of competitors often leaves no other course open—so that the soldier has always something to take up his time during the plentiful leisure hours of rest period.

The organization is in the hands of the divisional units themselves, each of them electing a member for the central sports committee, which arranges the fixtures, and appoints the various officials such as time-keepers, referees, judges, and so forth. That the men appreciate the arrangements is shown by the manner in which they attend the different contests, often walking miles through Flemish mud and mists to the appointed place. A boxing championship always has a full house long before the time of commencement, while the average "gate," at any of the football matches



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would make many a home league club more than envious.

The amusing incidents which seem inseparable from such meetings add greatly to the enjoyment of the crowd, and give an enthusiasm to the competitions unknown at similar affairs in days of peace. During an exceedingly keen football match a French peasant unwittingly drove his cart across the field through the midst of the players. The roar of laughter which greeted this performance startled the horse, and it went careering down the pitch from center line to goal posts, effectually putting an end to one of the hottest scrimmages of the day.

There is another story which the men of a certain regiment tell with great glee, incidentally claiming for each one of themselves a direct share in the winning of a certain divisional football championship. The ground on which their team had to play was right on the other side of the billeting area, involving a tramps' over six miles from their quarters. All the officers, and as many of the men as could manage it, drove or rode there on transports and transport ponies. The rest of the battalion fell in on the road on their own initiative and started to march toward the distant ground.

Unfortunately they took a wrong turning and went miles out of their way and the game was nearly over when they arrived. Their team was being hard pressed by a home team fired by the shouts of their own supporters. But like the camp followers of Bruce at Bannockburn, that battalion of belated spectators swept down toward the inclosure yelling out their encouragement. Whether it was that the sudden roar of their appearance struck dismay into the hearts of the all but triumphant team, or that their own harassed representatives were nerved by the same effect to fresh effort, somehow or other a goal was rushed which gave the visitors the victory.

When divisional contests are not being held, the battalion holds its own competitions. There is always a platoon football championship in which officers play for their platoons, and a new note is struck in the relations between superior and subordinate, and the sporting spirit binds the regiment together by a tie transcending the sanctions of discipline. German writers before the war pointed to the small officer reserve of the British Army as an insurmountable bar to Britain attaining greatness as a military power. They overlooked, in a typically German way, the large reserve of manhood reared in the traditions of outdoor games, men eminently suited to command the respect and implicit obedience of those entrusted to their care. The Germans have by now learned to their cost, the value of the English public school boy and university man as an officer.

With so many famous athletes distributed among the various regiments, all the competitions are marked by a high standard of excellence. It might have been expected, however, that in such a sport as boxing, competitors would be inclined to fight shy of entering against any well-known champion. But the reverse has been the case, and many a terror of the boxing rings at home must smile ruefully at the memory of the pummeling which he received at the hands of some enthusiastic youngster, only too eager to have the honor of fighting him.

The peace-time champion, moreover, does not always come off victorious. The British sportsmen are keen, and the army training has made them strong. Often, long before the contests take place, some old timer of the ring will judiciously select a few of the keenest and most likely, and in a secluded barn give them the instruction which may rudely unsettle the chances of the more favored candidate. The delighted cheers of the spectators when this takes place is but another symptom of the true sportsman's sympathy for the weaker man.

In the tug-of-war competitions the gunners naturally have a great advantage, and victory, as a rule, goes to their teams. Not always, however, for there are plenty of London and Glasgow policemen in the army, and it is not said that a combined team of those men could pull the axis of the earth into a plumb position. In any case the gunners are always left lamenting when they have the luck to meet such giants of the game.

Everybody goes to these meetings who can manage to make his way there, and the general and his staff are always present. Very handsome cups are given as prizes, and in many homes of Britain, and in many regi-

mental messes these cups will be cherished as very precious souvenirs of the stirring days in France. But every one who took part in the Great Adventure will have his memories as souvenirs, independent of such symbols, centering round many things. And none will be more pleasant than the recollection of the stir and laughter, the crowding, the happy good-fellowship, the true sporting feeling of these little sports gatherings in the muddy fields and dark, drafty barns behind the fighting lines.

CRETONNE DOILIES FOR THE TABLE.

Have you ever thought of varying the traditional white of the centerpiece and doilies, on your dining-room table, by substituting similar articles of colored fabrics? Perhaps you have for the summer table, spread on the porch or under the pergola, but have you ever tried it in the house? Since the love of color is being so strongly manifested today, why not introduce a little more of it into the dining room?

One woman, with a charming suburban home, frequently sets her table, for luncheon and Sunday night supper, with centerpiece and doilies of dainty figured cretonne. These doilies, in the various sizes needed and the centerpiece, too, were all bound around with a white fancy braid, which carried out the white of the background. The chief color effect was a deep rose pink; this shaded down through more delicate pinks to white, so the narrow white edge made a pleasing finish. Another set, with misty blues and greens, was also attractive; both of these looked exceedingly well in that dining room, with its fumed oak paneling and high casement windows. A third one of yellow roses and buds, with a sprinkling of gray-green leaves, seemed to enhance the sunshine that sometimes streamed down upon the table.

"I enjoy these sets very much," she said, "and, with a small dish of ferns growing luxuriantly in the centre of the table, they add quite a note of festivity to the simplest meal. I think."

"Do let me show you, too, some colored napkins and doilies which I am making, to take up to the farm next summer. Our color scheme up there includes pearl gray, pumpkin yellow and black, with frequent touches of jade green. Here are some gray linen napkins, that a friend has just sent me, which have given me some new ideas about the dining room. As you see, they are made of plain gray linen, not too fine for everyday use. I like this buttonholing about the edges in the green and the little conventional design in pumpkin yellow and black in each corner. I mean to match the linen and make a set of doilies and centerpieces to match; then I shall have a most attractive set of table linen, to use when you come to visit me next summer. Don't you think so?"

"I am really getting a great deal of pleasure out of my colored table appointments, and find them quite a refreshing change from the pure white, which I have always before used. I think I understand now why people used to like red tablecloths, once upon a time, and why, in an old house in the country which I once visited in France, they clung to their old, handwoven red, white and blue cloths. It seems such an easy thing to do, to get truly aesthetic effects from the sort of colored table linens which we like today. I mean to enjoy them as much as I can."

BIG SAVING OF MEAT

"The soldiers at Fort Harrison are going to do some feeding," said T. M. Conron, Chicago meat packer, who was at the Hotel Severin recently, according to the Indianapolis News.

Conron had in his pocket a contract to send to the fort 175,000 pounds of meat. The contract also called for 8,000 pounds of butter and 6,000 pounds of best oleomargarine. Conron says that meat packers are encouraging the public to set aside a meatless day. He estimates that the average family will require two pounds of meat a day. "Figure it up," he said, "and you will find that the American public will save in the neighborhood of 10,000,000 pounds of meat every time they observe a meatless day."

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The speaker was Mr. Arthur Rousseau, well known and highly respected here. To-day at twenty-two years of age he is in robust health. No one would think that for ten years he had been a victim of kidney disease. But such is the case.

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Jy31xwd,stk1y

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO TODAY

From Chronicle Files of 1918

Among the local matters discussed in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada a century ago were the following: The House in Grand Committee on Agriculture and Commerce, resolved, that it was expedient to address the Imperial Parliament on the subject of the duties proposed in Great Britain to be imposed on the lumber imported from the British North American Colonies; and the House having concurred in the resolution, a committee was appointed to prepare the draft of an address accordingly. The House then proceeded to take into consideration the petition against the election of James McCallum, Esq., and the final consideration was postponed until Tuesday next.

It was resolved to go into committee on Monday, to consider if it was expedient to amend the Act concerning surveys; and also in committee to consider if it was expedient to amend the Act concerning regulations of Police and to limit its duration.

The Committee of the whole on the Bill relative to covering houses with shingles reported and the House having concurred therein, the

Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

A second meeting of the landholders, merchants and others interested in the establishment of a bank in the City of Quebec was, a hundred years ago, called by public advertisement and assembled at the Union Hotel with Joseph Jones, Esq., in the chair. The committee appointed at the last meeting having given in their report on the proposed articles of association, the same was read to the meeting. It was then resolved that the bank in the fourth clause of the proposed Act of Association (relating to the appointment of a committee to act until the first directors were chosen) be filled in with the names of Mr. Sheriff Gaspé, Messrs. Joseph Jones G. Browne, T. White, Wm. Henderson, A. Paterson, T. Lee, P. Brunet, Jno. Jones, Jr., F. Languedoc, J. Wurtelle, J. McNider, J. L. Maguay, J. C. Clapham and J. Langevin. Resolved: That the above named committee be requested to cause the report of the late committee, containing the articles of association, to be printed for the information of the public generally.

BIG BILL NEXT WEEK AT THE AUDITORIUM

According to the fuel controller's order, all theatres must close on Monday, so the regular week will only start Tuesday.

But—Don't miss the big show offered at the Auditorium; big vaudeville and feature pictures.

One of the vaudeville acts is a show all by itself. The Malvern Comiques, a company of six people, in a comedy acrobatic novelty.

Another strong vaudeville attraction booked for next week, is Madame Renee Florigny, brilliant concert pianist.

There is a big 5 reel feature, with Frank Keenan and Fannie Ward, "Loaded Dice"—A pleasing comedy will be found in the one-reel picture "Hit Him Again."

Usual prices.

AT THE VICTORIA.

Today is the last chance to see beautiful Elsie Ferguson in "Rose of the World". A vivid reminder of our soldier boys in France, is given in "Rose of the World" in which Miss Elsie Ferguson plays the part of "Rosamond", the wife of a dashing army officer. Don't forget we are showing this picture for the last time today. Also a funny Mack Sennett comedy in two parts entitled "An International Sneak" from which you will go home with your sides aching from laughter.

Tomorrow, Sunday; Special Program

Franklin Farnum with Edith Johnson and J. Morris Foster in "The Fighting Grin" from the story by R. N. Bradbury and F. H. Clark, also a good comedy and very interesting screen magazine. Do not fail to be present.

EXISTENCE OF DWARF

"ELEPHANTS KNOWN"

London, England—An interesting account is given by a correspondent of The Times of the arrival in London of two specimens of dwarf elephants, which in adult specimens attain no greater height than about 35.6 in to 4 ft or about half the height of the ordinary African elephant. These extraordinary elephants were found in the Congo country. One complete specimen is to be offered to the Natural History Museum, at South Kensington. The destination of the other is at present undetermined. Both are evidently full-grown beasts, the molars being much worn from many years of use. The legs, ears and tails are of distinctive character, and there can, one believes, be no doubt that the specimens of this invaluable zoological find are destined to be classed by naturalists as a completely new species of elephant.

There has been rumors for some years past of an African dwarf elephant, but hitherto no real evidence of the facts have reached this country. The tusks of the two animals, which are very dark and show strong signs of wear and tear and of exposure to a moist or muddy habitat are extraordinarily small. Those of the female weigh no more than two pounds the pair, while the tusks of the male reach seven pounds the pair.

The tusks of a well-grown African bull elephant from the region of the great central lakes often attain as much as 110 pounds a piece, or 220 pounds the pair, while in particularly fine examples a single tusk has been known to scale the enormous weight of 180 pounds. It will be seen, therefore how puny are the tusks of the new dwarf elephant.

By the natives of the region from which these very interesting mammals have been received this dwarf species is known as the "swimming or water" elephant, pretty conclusive testimony that these animals as their discolored trunks show are found in a watery habitat. A few years ago much interest was evidenced in the accounts brought to Europe of a "Bamboo" dwarf elephant, found in the Rukiga district of the Eastern Congo by Dr. C. H. Marshall of the Anglo-Belgian Boundary Commission; but this was apparently a considerably bigger race, the measurement at the shoulder of an adult female reaching 8 ft 9 in, while the tusks scaled respectively 12 lbs. and 15 lbs. apiece. It would seem, therefore that the new specimens are the real pygmies among African elephants, while the "Bamboo" race occupies a position midway between the pygmy and the big species.

A CANADIAN'S POEM.

John Stuart Thomson, the Montreal author, whose books are "China Revolutionized," "The Chinese," "Estabelle," "Fil and Filippa," "Bud and Bamboo," and others, contributes poems to the September, October, and November issues of Windsor Magazine, London. All of them cover Canadian scenes, the poem in November issue being entitled "Autumn's Silence."

Oh! cloaking slumber, dense and imminent,
Brother of Death and leagued with his designs,
Unloose thy spell awhile from the world, shent
Of all its clinging glories, moss and vines,
And clematis robed like a holy bride:
Like the high pines, that in sterner air
Flourish above the rigor of the year,
Grant us a breath allied
To life awhile, or lingering blossoms fair.

Blue-eyed to smile sweet through a
beauteous tear.

Departing glory leaves the world forlorn;
E'en as the moon, above the Delian shrine
Forsaken, through these barren fields of corn
A pallid light, a sorrow half divine,
Falls on the silent, moody wilderness;
No harvest bells, laughter of lovers young,
No music of the ringing scythe, is heard;

Almost a god's distress
Hangs o'er these valleys, where of old was sung
The fluted joyance of a summer bird.

"TIZ" PUTS JOY IN SORE, ACHING FEET

"My, how 'Tiz' gladdens tired swollen, burning feet—It's glorious!"



Ah! what relief No more tired feet no more burning feet; no more swollen, aching, tender, swarty feet. No more soreness in corns, callouses, bunions.

No matter what ails your feet or what under the sun you've tried without getting relief, just use "Tiz." "Tiz" is the only remedy that draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. "Tiz" cures your foot trouble so you'll never limp or draw up your face in pain. Your shoes won't seem tight and your feet will never, never hurt or get sore and swollen. Think of it, no more foot misery, no more agony from corns, callouses or bunions. Get a 25-cent box at any drug store or department store and get instant relief. Wear smaller shoes. Just once try "Tiz." Get a whole year's foot comfort for only 25 cents. Think of it.

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WET OR WASHED EGGS.

They Spoil Easily and Cause an Enormous and Needless Loss.

Eggs are needlessly spoiled every year by washing and wetting. Approximately 5,016,000 dozen eggs spoil every year because some one has let clean eggs get wet or has washed dirty eggs before sending them to market, according to the specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Careful investigation of large quantities of stored eggs show that from 17 to 22 per cent of washed eggs become worthless in storage, whereas only 4 to 8 per cent of dirty eggs stored unwashed spoil. The explanation is simple.

Water removes from the shell of the egg a gelatinous covering which helps keep air and germs out of the inside of the egg. Once the covering is removed by washing or rain which gets to eggs in te nest, germs and mold have ready access to the contents and spoil the eggs.

The enormous loss in storage eggs largely can be prevented if producers and egg handlers, especially during March, April and May, refrain from washing eggs destined for the storage markets and take pains to reduce the number of dirty eggs by providing plenty of clean, sheltered nests for their hens.

In view of this great loss of valuable food the department urges country storekeepers and hucksters not to

accept washed eggs for shipment in case lots. Shiny eggs, especially in the early spring, probably have been washed. All washed eggs purchased should be sold locally for immediate consumption.

A BLUEBIRD BOX.

Long ago I wrote of "Gifts" and neglected a capital example. John Thoreau Jr. one day put up a bluebird box on his barn—fifteen years ago, it must be—and there it is still with every summer a melodious family in it, adorning the place, and singing his praises. There's a gift for you which cost the giver no money, but nothing he could have bought would be so good.—Emerson's Journal.

BRITISH TROOPS IN ITALY - TO FRONT IN BARGES



British troops going to the battle area in barges on a canal.

—Photo by Courtesy of C. P. R.

Photo from Palestine.—Australian field ambulances.

—Photo by Courtesy of C. P. R.



Fixing scaling ladders preliminary to a raid on western front.

—Photo by Courtesy of C. P. R.

A blind lady being rescued from a village which is being bombed by British.

—Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.

Two of our big guns waiting to be moved forward.

—Photo by Courtesy of C. P. R.



British troops in Italy.—Troops on the march from the station.

—Photo by Courtesy of C. P. R.

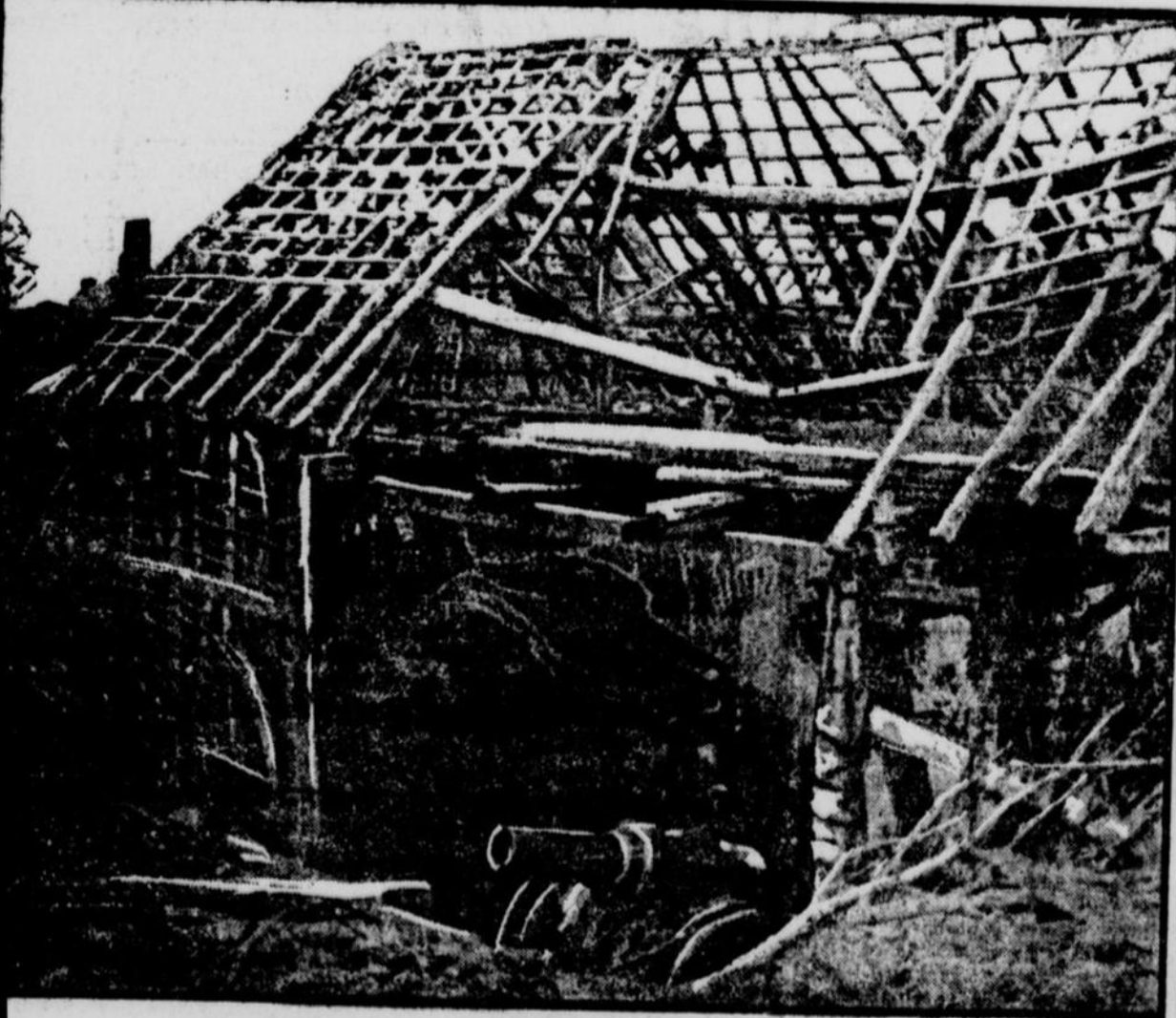
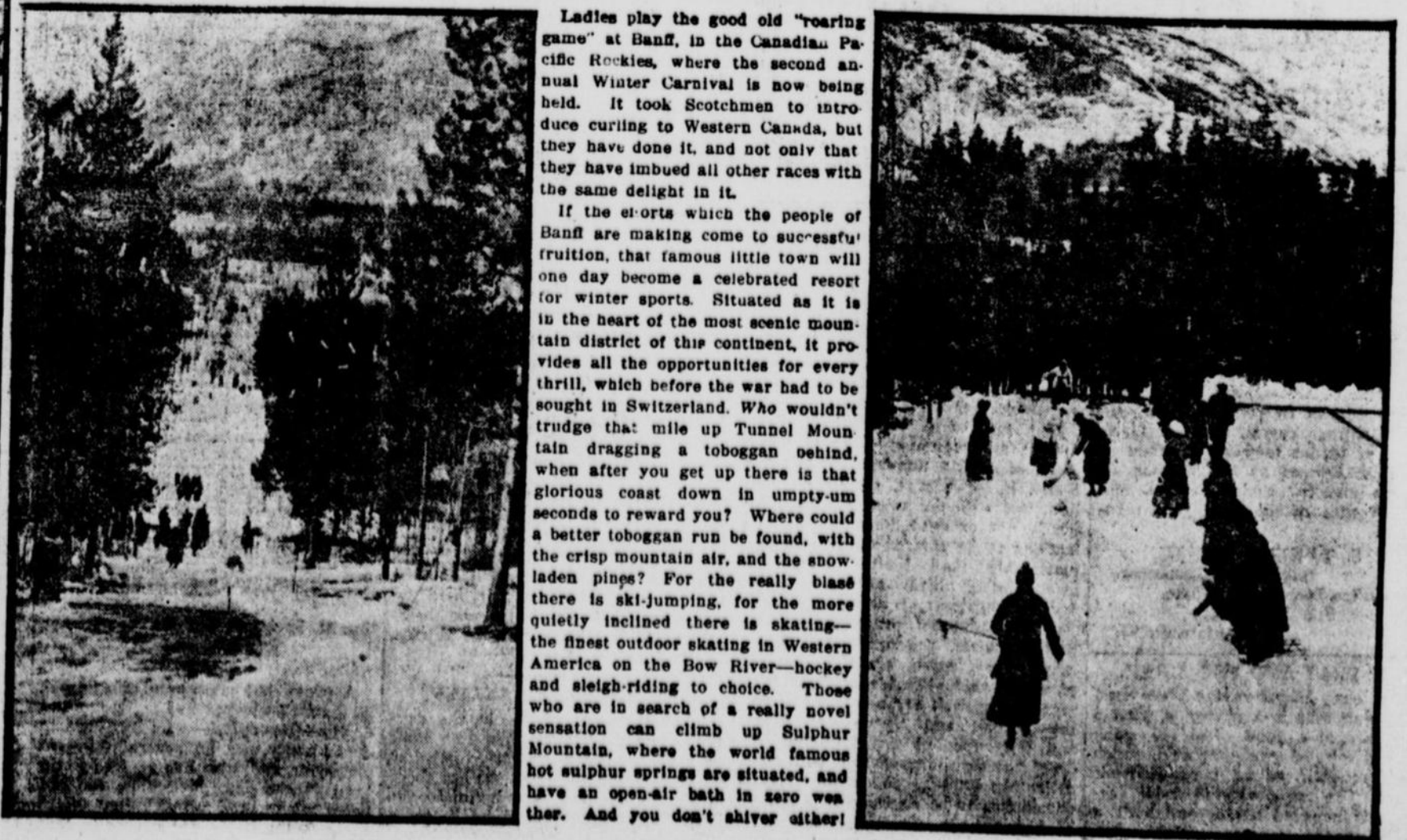
British planes about to start off on a patrol.

—Photo by Courtesy of C. P. R.

WINTER CARNIVAL IN BANFF

Ladies play the good old "roaring game" at Banff, in the Canadian Pacific Rockies, where the second annual Winter Carnival is now being held. It took Scotchmen to introduce curling to Western Canada, but they have done it, and not only that they have imbued all other races with the same delight in it.

If the efforts which the people of Banff are making come to successful fruition, that famous little town will one day become a celebrated resort for winter sports. Situated as it is in the heart of the most scenic mountain district of this continent, it provides all the opportunities for every thrill, which before the war had to be sought in Switzerland. Who wouldn't trudge that mile up Tunnel Mountain dragging a toboggan behind, when after you get up there is that glorious coast down in empty-um seconds to reward you? Where could a better toboggan run be found, with the crisp mountain air, and the snow-laden pines? For the really biased there is ski-jumping, for the more quietly inclined there is skating—the finest outdoor skating in Western America on the Bow River—hockey and sleigh-riding to choice. Those who are in search of a really novel sensation can climb up Sulphur Mountain, where the world famous hot sulphur springs are situated, and have an open-air bath in zero weather. And you don't shiver either!



On the Cambrai Front.—A big German (8 in.) captured by Highlanders.

—Photo by courtesy of C. P. R.



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 15th of March, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, times per week on the rural mail delivery route: "St. Felicien, No. 2," from the 1st April, 1918.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of St. Felicien and Tiquaque, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector,
Quebec, Feb. 2nd, 1918.

F4x1aw,mnx3w

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 15th of March, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week between: Lac Long and Riviere Blau, from the 1st April, 1918.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Lac Long and Riviere Blau, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector,
Quebec, Feb. 2nd, 1918.

F4x1aw,mnx3w

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 22nd March, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week on the rural mail delivery route: "St. Isidore de Dorchester, No. 1," from the 1st April, 1918.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of St. Isidore de Dorchester, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector,
Quebec, Feb. 7th, 1918.

F4x1aw,mnx3w

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 22nd March, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week on the rural mail delivery route: "Charlesbourg, No. 2," from the 1st April, 1918.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Charlesbourg and Riviere Jeanne, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector,
Quebec, Feb. 7th, 1918.

F4x1aw,mnx3w

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 22nd March, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week between Plessisville and Grand Trunk Railway Station at Plessisville Station, from the 1st April, 1918.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Plessisville and Plessisville Station, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector,
Quebec, Feb. 7th, 1918.

F4x1aw,mnx3w

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 15th of March, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week between: St. Damase de Matane and St. Moise Station, from the 1st April, 1918.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of St. Damase de Matane and St. Moise Station, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector,
Quebec, Feb. 2nd, 1918.

F4x1aw,mnx3w

PAY, PRAY AND PEG AWAY.

In a Long Island village there used to be and still is a group of people who thought a good deal of each other in spite of what they said, which was frequently of an unsympathetic nature. The group existed under various self imposed names and had a semihumorous motto, which ran, pay, pray and peg away.

All the members of this little association are still alive, kicking and good natured.

It seems a good idea to suggest that their motto be made public and urged for more general adoption.

BRITISH MUSEUM
AND THE AIR BOARDPROTESTS WHICH GREETED
GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL
TO TAKE OVER MUSEUM.

London, Eng.—The announcement that the Government was about to take over the British Museum for use as offices for the Air Board, a proposal which was abandoned later on, was received with a chorus of vigorous and indignant protests from men of letters, students, lovers of art and others. The feeling was generally expressed that whatever other buildings the Government may be obliged to commandeer, the places where the art treasures of the nation are housed should not be touched.

Sir Arthur Evans, president of the British Association, and one of the trustees of the British Museum, has stated that the trustees, including such men as Lord Morley and Lord Rosebery, who are all responsible for the collections, not as Government nominees, but under an Act of Parliament, were never consulted. A requisition came to them from the Air Board, but they were absolutely astounded at the nature of the proposal, and a strong protest was sent to the Government from a large meeting presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Government considered the museum to be the most suitable building for the purpose and held that less general inconvenience would be caused by requisitioning it than would be the case if yet another of the large hotels were taken over since sufficient accommodation must be left for the use of officers and others temporarily in London. The Office of Works issued the following statement in support of the proposed action:

"It is public knowledge that, owing to aircraft attacks, precautions have already been taken, by removal and otherwise, against damage to works of art in museums, etc. This policy is now being very considerably extended in order to safeguard these national treasures, about which so much concern is apparent. All technical evidence goes to show that no building is immune from risk. It is obvious that the removal of these works of art will render vacant valuable government space suitable for office accommodation, at no expense and no inconvenience to the general taxpayer, and part of the British Museum is to be so utilized. It is scarcely necessary to say that due regard will be had in the utilization of the building to the nature of such of its contents as remain, and proper steps will be taken in consultation with the experts at the museum to insure their safety. In view of the apprehension expressed that the use of the reading room by readers and students would be interfered with we are able to state that there will be no interference with this room or with the Copyright Department."

Some of the arguments against the proposed step are set out in the following selections from the letters of protest which have appeared in the press:

Sir Arthur Evans writes as follows: "Some time has passed since, to save, as it was estimated, the cost of three minutes of the war, the galleries of our National Museum at Bloomsbury were entirely closed. The storing of special treasures in places of exceptional security did not itself stand in the way of keeping open to the public a large part of the collections at a time when our kinsmen from overseas were eager to profit by a unique opportunity of inspecting them. Crowds of these and others from within the four seas have been sent empty away. Meanwhile every economy that official chieftainship could suggest has been loyally adopted by the museum administration. A part of the building has already been converted to the use of a public office. The personal sacrifice of the members of the staff has been accepted to the utmost. And what is their reward?"

"At the last meeting of the trustees they received, to their dismay, an official intimation that the Air Board had made an application to occupy the building. In the teeth of the strong and unanimous protest of the trustees, the Government has now endorsed this application and the museum is thus to be requisitioned as the headquarters of a combatant department."

"The enormity of this decision can only be fully appreciated by those who know the inner circumstances of the museum and of the collections that it still contains. The principal value of such a domicile for the Air Board is, of course, speedy occupation. But with the museum staff practically non-existent, how are the collections to be cleared out within any reasonable time limit? Numerous categories of objects need a specially dry temperature. I need only mention the Egyptian collection, the delicate bronzes, the prints and drawings. How, again, are the contents of whole vast galleries, such as that, recently so well arranged, containing the British and Saxon collections, and the relics of the corresponding Iron Age on the continent, with their delicately built-up and highly fragile specimens, to be removed in a hurry? They cannot be cleared out except by careful packing under expert superintendence, and with precautions that will take months to satisfy. Where is the staff to do this? What place of safety is to be found for the objects? But in this, as in a score of other similar cases, the alternative is

ruin to the collections. I need not dwell on the wanton disorganizations, the undoing of the work of years, the creation of a chaos which a generation would fail to set in order.

"I can conceive, indeed, of a degree of national stress so severe that every such consideration should go by the board, and that the Parthenon sculptures themselves, if such availed for defense, should be piled up as so many paving stones. But have we really come to this? Has the Air Board itself no alternative? Every one who knows the circumstances is well aware that such an alternative exists in the shape of another great hotel in the very London district where their present establishments are concentrated."

"By occupying the British Museum they would legitimate the dropping of German bombs on what is the largest roof in London. They would not only imperil what itself is a national monument, but would invoke destruction on the collections which, in many cases, could not be removed in time, as well as on the library itself, which there can be no question of removing."

"I venture to say that even the bare statement of this proposal will cause a shudder to run through all civilized countries. Were it carried out it would cover the British nation with lasting obloquy. I write this with the hope that even at the eleventh hour the Government may recoil from a step which could not but provoke a deep and widespread indignation." Sir John Sandys, writing from Cambridge, said: "It is obvious that, even from the board's own point of view, no more unsuitable place could be found. It would be impossible to clear out more than a small part of the great treasures of the museum; much that is moved must suffer damage in the process. . . . And the building, so far unfit by any bomb, a building whose treasures are the envy of Germany, would be regarded as a legitimate object of enemy attacks. In the name of scholars and archaeologists and lovers of learning and of letters throughout the land I deem it to be my duty to protest against this proposal. Like the famous museum of Alexandria, our own museum has long been a splendid shrine of ancient sculpture and of modern learning; a treasure-house of untold wealth, whose name is to be found on almost every page of the story of the recovery of the past for the knowledge of the present and for a trust to be held for the future."

Mr. Henry Howorth, a trustee of the museum, referred to the shame and indignation aroused by the destruction of Rheims, Padua and Ypres by the champions of German culture. "We call them Huns for their pains," he said. "And at the same time in another way, and for no urgent military purpose, ourselves put in jeopardy the noblest collection in the world of art and natural science, which neither money nor skill can replace, and which forms the most valuable asset of this country if its mental and moral training are to count in this Armageddon of materialism. The peril is twofold—destruction and injury to the objects themselves and destruction of their value as teaching material. The package and unpacking of Venetian glass, of majolica, of ivories, of miniatures of rare manuscripts, and rare bindings are full of tragical perils under any circumstances and considerations. They would be mitigated very partially even if left in the hands of their curators, but in this case it has been proposed to utilize furniture vans to transport them and furniture men to pack them in crates and otherwise. It is the same with the exceedingly delicate objects of which hundreds of thousands are housed at the Natural History Museum—bird skins, insects, dried plants, delicate shells, both fossil and recent, etc. So much for the packing and removal of the objects. What about the storage? It has been proposed to place these treasures in underground tunnels, where it is not possible to avoid damp and other conditions fatal to these objects, which have to be most carefully and tenderly treated."

"This is not all. The supreme value of the natural history objects in the museum is the quite wonderful way that the history of each specimen is set out on the labels—its provenance, sex, date, etc. More especially is this the case where the objects are types—that is, are the very objects from which the species or variety or genus was first defined, and which all students have to examine when questions of nomenclature or systematic arrangement arise. The removal of collections always involves a large loss in displacement of labels, and a specimen without a history is literally of no scientific value at all."

THEORY THAT DOESN'T WORK

A great social truth, says the Philadelphia Ledger, was enunciated by the janitor of a New York apartment house, who has lost his job, he explained by his wife's jealousy of the elevator girls he had employed and was being sued by her for non-support. "Girls are girls," said this shrewd observer, "and you have to pay more attention to them than you do to men." The theory that women go into business should be treated "just like men" is held by many, especially by the women themselves. It is an excellent theory, but it does not always work.

AN EXPLODED BELIEF.

That stars are visible in the daytime from the bottom of a deep shaft or well has been generally believed since the days of Aristotle, but there is not the slightest foundation for the idea. Beron Humboldt, who spent a good deal of time in mines himself and questioned miners in various parts of the world, found no evidence in support of this belief, and though it has since been thoroughly "exploded" the idea flourishes just as vigorously as ever.

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THIRD ANNUAL AUTOMOBILE EXHIBITION OF
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85 Notre Dame des Anges Street

FROM

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, at 10 O'Clock A.M.,

UNTIL

MARCH 2nd, Inclusive,

This Exhibition will be open until 10.30 o'clock every evening

We wish to extend our heartiest invitation to you and the public in general, to pay us the honor of your visit during our Third Annual Automobile Exhibition, where will be exhibited a large number of 1918 "McLaughlin-Buick" Automobiles. You will have the choice, according to your desires, of all kinds of Motor Vehicles, from our small Roadster, to the finest Touring Car, closed or open, as desired, including Commercial Cars.

As in the past, we presume that the public, will respond to our invitation, therefore, your presence with all your friends will be highly appreciated.

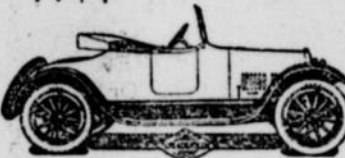
A numerous and experienced staff will be at the visitors disposal, to furnish full information.

WE RESERVE to every visitor of our Motor Show, many attractions, that will render their visit agreeable.

Come in crowds to the 3rd Annual Auto Exhibit of the Firm

JOS. de VARENNES,

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Feb. 16, 19, 21, 23, 24.

SHIPPING STRIKE
STILL UNSETTLEDBROTHERHOOD PRESIDENT
DECLARES HIMSELF POWERLESS TO ORDED MEN TO WORK.

Washington, Feb. 15.—A renewed demand that William L. Hutchison, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, send the striking shipyard employees of Eastern plants back to work pending an adjustment of their grievances was made tonight by Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board.

Earlier in the day Hutchison had answered a previous appeal with a communication declaring it would be impossible for him to act until he had some definite proposition from the Shipping Board as to working conditions.

Hutchison's virtual defiance of the Shipping Board presents a situation on which officials decline to comment. Mr. Hurley's request that men be put back to work immediately, carried no threat and shipping Board officials would not say what steps they have in mind.

President Wilson is known to be giving personal attention to the labor situation and following every movement in the shipyard strikes.

Mr. L. Hutchison, president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, declared late tonight that he was powerless to order the shipyard strikers back to work and enforce such an order. He asserted, however, that it was desire that all men return to work and trust to the Government to adjust "their long-grievances."

Baltimore, Feb. 15.—When John H. Ferguson, president of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, who had been to Washington today to confer with Government officials returned tonight and attempted to address a meeting of the striking shipyard workers; they refused to listen and forcibly ejected him.

Mr. Ferguson, although having no direct connection with the shipcarpenters and joiners union, expressed the belief tonight that the strike would be terminated by money and that the men would yield to the Government appeals.

CREDIT AS CAPITAL.

Use It, Invest It, but Do Not Impair Nor Squander It.

A prominent member of the financial district, who has had many ups and downs—financially—who has been in dependently rich on several different occasions and who has as frequently been in the place where he did not know where next month's rent might come from, states unequivocally that "credit is a man's best capital."

He says that credit is something that may be invested and used to great advantage in business, but should not be squandered, lived on or worn away. "A man's credit may out-

last a dozen fortunes and enable him to succeed on another attempt," he avers, and states further that he has recently written something to the effect that it is useless and foolish to advise men to keep out of debt. Useless, because men who are not so constituted cannot keep out of debt, and foolish because the great majority of men cannot do business without credit.

"To use one's credit in business may be a wise and profitable investment, but to live on credit and thus wear it away is always dangerous. A man should live on what he earns and invest his credit only after careful investigation, and when his best judgment convinces him that it will be safe and likely to yield a profit."

The author of the foregoing is now in circumstances of affluence after having lost high well on to a dozen fortunes. He attributes his final success to the fact that he never abused his credit.

THE WORD "DATA."

When you are tempted to use the word "data" stop and reflect. There is a good word, "facts," that in most cases is better. Remember that "data" is a plural noun. "Datum" is the singular, and it means something that is known already. Data are things given, known. It is a mark of ignorance to say "this data."

UNION BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND, No. 124.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of 9% per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Union Bank of Canada, has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in the City of Winnipeg, and also at its Branches, on and after Friday, the 1st day of March, 1918, to shareholders of record, at the close of business on the 15th day of February next.

The transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 28th day of February, 1918, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

H. B. SHAW,

General Manager.

Winnipeg, Jan. 17th, 1918.

J.23,26,31,F.4,8,12,19,26,38

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 15th of March, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week between: St. Barnabe Nord and Yamachiche, from the 1st April, 1918.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of St. Barnabe Nord, and Yamachiche and St. Sever, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

S. TANNER GREEN,
Post Office Inspector,
Quebec, Feb. 2nd, 1918.

F4x1aw,mnx3w

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.
EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEESCAPITAL FULLY PAID UP - - \$1,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - - 1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, Bart. - President	C. R. Hosmer,
SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O. - Vice-President	Major Herbert Molson, M.C.
R. B. Angus,	La-Col. Bartlett McLennan, D.S.O.
E. W. Beatty, K.C.	William McMaster,
A. D. Braithwaite,	Lord Shaugnessy, K.C.V.O.
E. J. Chamberlin,	Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.
H. R. Drummond,	
Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B.E.	
Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.	

A. E. HOLT - - - - - Manager

The Company is authorized to act as Trustee and Executor under Wills, Assignments, Etc., to give Bonds in connection with Judicial Proceedings, and to accept any Financial Agency.

As the law of the Province of Quebec does not require Executors to give security for their administration, nor does it oblige them to render accounts to the Courts, the nomination of

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

rather than an individual, as Executor, affords the greatest possible security to Testators. The Company does not die. Its charges are reasonable and its appointment is the best guarantee a Testator can have that his Estate will be honestly and economically managed.

The Company will act as Agent and Attorney for Executors already acting, will manage Estates, and will receive free of charge, for safekeeping, sealed Wills in which it is named as Executor.

The Company is also prepared to receive securities for safekeeping, collection of coupons, etc.

Solicitors and Notaries placing business with the Company may be retained to do the legal work in connection with such business.

Information and advice may be obtained at the Company's Quebec Office, 88 St. Paul Street.

QUEBEC BRANCH:

Advisory Board.

SIR GEORGE GARNEAU	JOSEPH PICARD,
GEORGE H. THOMSON,	W. M. BANCROFT.
GEO. L. DEAN	Manager
RENE C. de LERY	Secretary

THE REID CO. Ltd.

Phone 122. 287 ST. PAUL STREET.

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers' Agents.

Brompton Kraft Wrapping Paper. The best wrapping paper on the market, kept in stock by us, and many other leading brands.

We also carry in stock Sovereign brand Roofing and Building Paper. Over 50 years of honest dealing enables us to give entire satisfaction. Write, phone or call for prices and particulars.

Ap.13x1u,th,star

We have a few lines of PORT, SHERRY and MASS WINES—old vintage, at old Prices, plus war tax.

M. BOYCE & SON

"The Reliable Grocers"—Established 1856.

Tel. 294. 19 and 21 ABRAHAM HILL, QUEBEC.

ANCHOR LINE
DONALDSON
PASSENGER SERVICE.
Between
PORTLAND, Me., and GLASGOW
Apply to:
Local Agents or The Robert Reford
Company, Limited,
General Agents,
67 St. Peter St., Quebec.

CUNARD LINE
PASSENGER SERVICE.
Between
HALIFAX and BRISTOL.
Money Remittances made by Mail
or Cable.
Apply to:
Local Agents or The Robert Reford
Company, Limited,
General Agents,
67 St. Peter St., Quebec.

CUNARD
Regular Passenger and Cargo Services
NEW YORK-LIVERPOOL,
New York - Falmouth - London,
NEW YORK-BRISTOL
DRAFTS—Money Orders, Mail or
Cable Great Britain, Ireland, Scan-
dinavia, Italy, France, Portugal,
Spain, Switzerland.
For further information apply:
11 STATE STREET, NEW YORK.
F. S. Stocking, 32 St. Louis St.; The
Robert Reford Co., Limited, 67 St.
Peter street, Quebec.

FRENCH LINE
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Entreprise Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
Direct Route to the Continent.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
Wm. M. Macpherson, 85 Da housie st.
F. S. Stocking, 32 St. Louis street.

Tourists shippers and importers are
hereby informed that, notwithstanding
the fact that two of the steamers
which have been operating on the

CANADA--WEST INDIES SERVICE

have been requisitioned by the Min-
istry of Shipping (for Imperial reasons)
we have found it possible to
formulate a time-table with the re-
maining two steamers whereby we
can give a departure alternately from
Halifax and St. John every three
weeks instead of every fortnight as
heretofore.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
57-59 Granville Street, Halifax, N.S.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Reductions and Alterations
— in —
Passenger Train Service, will be
Made Effective
FEBRUARY 24th, 1918.
For further particulars apply to
TICKET AGENTS.
F.15to26

**FO PORTLAND, BOSTON AND
NEW YORK**

Trains will leave Lewis:

Daily Except Sunday:

For Portland and Sherbrooke,
connecting at Valley Junction
with Chaudière division.

For Sherbrooke, Boston and
New York, connecting at Val-
ley Junction and Tring Junction for all
stations.

Trains arrive at Lewis: 1:25 p.m.
and 9:30 p.m., daily except Sunday.

For further information and Pull-
man reservations, telephone 82 or 342
to F. S. Stocking, C. and D. P. Agent,
32 St. Louis street; agent for Thos.
Cook & Son, and all ocean steamship
lines.

CHARLES G. POWER

BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
having been invalided out of the
Service, has resumed the practice
of his profession at:
111 MOUNTAIN HILL,
Telephone 6733.

BUY VICTORY LOAN BONDS

All information
given if you wish
to ensure this
splendid invest-
ment.

A. J. CARPENTER
Telephone 4176
Room 25 147 Mountain Hill

Financial and Commercial

Closing Letters By the Can. Press

(By Canadian Press)

New York, Feb. 15—Peace rumors
were rife in the financial district to-
day, finding direct expressions in a
broad demand for investment stocks
and Liberty bonds. The latter rally-
ed sharply on very large transac-
tions, but British and French bonds
improved more moderately.

Gossip dealing with international
affairs was so circumstantial as to
fix an approximate date for the open-
ing of peace negotiations. Well in-
formed bankers did not share in this
optimism, however, attributing the
market's advance to technical condi-
tions.

Sentiment was also favorably in-
fluenced by the agreement between
this country and Mexico. The sev-
eral issues with Mexican connections
were active and strong, especially
petroleum.

Rails owed much of their added
strength to the restoration of the
Union Pacific ten percent dividend,
as well as better earnings even minor
roads making better December re-
turns. Gross gains in transporta-
tions extended from one to two half
points, Pacifics and Coalers being
foremost.

United States steel led the list
throughout, its extreme rise of 2
points to 96 1-2 being accompanied
by a very large turn-over. Other
Industrials and war Equipments par-
ticipated to the extent of 1 to 4
points.

Shippings were featured by At-
lantic Gulf and Marine preferred at
gains of 3 and 2 1-4, respectively,
but American International Corpora-
tion reflected developments at
Washington. Sales amounted to
675,000 shares.

Railroad bonds were better with
the international list, but dealings in
Liberty issues eclipsed all other of-
ferings. The 3 1-2's rose from
97.50 to 97.14 first 4's from 96.22 to
96.00 and second 4's from 95.12 to
96.08.

Total sales (par value) \$5,825,000.
Old United States bonds were un-
changed on call.

NEW YORK MARKET.

(By Bruneau & Dupuis.)

Allis-Chl'rs.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Am Beet Sug.	79	79	79 1/2
Am Can Co.	39 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Car Fdy.	74	74	74 1/2
Am Woolen	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Am Loco	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Sug Ref.	105 1/2	105 1/2	106 1/2
Am T & T	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Ana Mining	62 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
A T & S Fe.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Bld'g Loco.	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Balt & Ohio	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
B R T	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
C P R	146 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Cent Leather	69 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Ches & Ohio	54	54	54 1/2
C M & St. P.	43	43	43 1/2
Butte	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chile Cop Co.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Col F & I	37 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Con Gas	91	91 1/2	91 1/2
Corn P'dts	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Crucible Steel	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Distillers	41	41 1/2	41 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
do p'd	25	25	25
Gen Electric	140	140 1/2	139 1/2
Gen Motors	134	133 1/2	130 1/2
Gl Nor p'd	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
G N Ore cfs.	27 1/2	28	27 1/2
Ins Cop	44 1/2	44 1/2	46 1/2
In C Corp p'd	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
In M Marine	25 1/2	26	25 1/2
do p'd	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2
Kenn Cop Co.	32 1/2	32 1/2	33
Lehigh Val	58 1/2	58 1/2	59
Lou & Nash	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Maxwell	28 1/2	28 1/2	28
Mex Petrol'm	90 1/2	90 1/2	92 1/2
Miami Cop N.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Missouri Pac.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Nevada Cons.	18 1/2	18 1/2	19
N Y General	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Norfolk & West.	105	105	104 1/2
North Pac	82 1/2	82 1/2	85
Penna	45	45	45
O Cities Gas	41	41 1/2	40 1/2
Press Stl Car	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Ry Stl Spring	53	54 1/2	54
Reading	76 1/2	77 1/2	77
Rep I & S	76 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
South Pac	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
South Ry	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Studebaker	51	51 1/2	50 1/2
Union Pac	118	119 1/2	119 1/2
US I Alcohol	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
U S Steel	95 1/2	96 1/2	95
do p'd	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
U S Rubber	57 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
Utah Cop	82	82 1/2	81 1/2
Willis O'land	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Westinghouse	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2

Gen Electric 140 140 1/2 139 1/2

Gen Motors 134 133 1/2 130 1/2

Gl Nor p'd 91 1/2 91 1/2 92 1/2

G N Ore cfs. 27 1/2 28 27 1/2

Ins Cop 44 1/2 44 1/2 46 1/2

In C Corp p'd 44 1/2 44 1/2 44 1/2

In M Marine 25 1/2 26 25 1/2

do p'd 97 1/2 97 1/2 98 1/2

Kenn Cop Co. 32 1/2 32 1/2 33

Lehigh Val 58 1/2 58 1/2 59

Lou & Nash 113 1/2 113 1/2 113 1/2

Maxwell 28 1/2 28 1/2 28

Mex Petrol'm 90 1/2 90 1/2 92 1/2

Miami Cop N. 31 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2

Missouri Pac. 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2

Nevada Cons. 18 1/2 18 1/2 19

N Y General 71 1/2 71 1/2 71 1/2

Norfolk & West. 105 105 104 1/2

North Pac 82 1/2 82 1/2 85

Penna 45 45 45

O Cities Gas 41 41 1/2 40 1/2

Press Stl Car 63 1/2 63 1/2 63 1/2

Ry Stl Spring 53 54 1/2 54

Reading 76 1/2 77 1/2 77

Rep I & S 76 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

South Pac 85 1/2 85 1/2 85 1/2

South Ry 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2

Studebaker 51 51 1/2 50 1/2

Union Pac 118 119 1/2 119 1/2

US I Alcohol 125 1/2 125 1/2 125 1/2

U S Steel 95 1/2 96 1/2 95

do p'd 110 1/2 110 1/2 110 1/2

U S Rubber 57 1/2 57 1/2 58 1/2

Utah Cop 82 82 1/2 81 1/2

Willis O'land 18 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2

Westinghouse 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2

Closing Letters By Local Brokers

(By McDougall & Cowans)

MONTREAL EXCHANGE.

Brazilian: 25 at 35 1/2.

Steamships: 25 at 42 1/2, 100 at 42 1/2.

Civic: 3 at 74.

Shawinigan: 10 at 111.

Shawinigan Rights: 37 at 20.

Dominion Steel: 50 at 61 1/4, 3 at 61 1/4.

Lake of the Woods: 35 at 130.

Smart-Woods: 5 at 58.

Steel of Canada: 25 at 53 1/4.

Cement p'd: 5 at 90.

War Loans, due 1937: \$600 at 93.

Dominion Glass: 25 at 26.

Tramway-Power: 50 at 27.

(By McDougall & Cowans)

New York, Feb. 15—In general the
market continued to advance during
the afternoon, with one or two re-
actionary periods. Railroad equip-
ment stocks became prominent un-
der the leadership of Baldwin Loco-
motive. Wall Street regard this class
of issue as good peace investments
in view of the thorough rehabilitation
of the railroads which undoubtedly
must come sometime after the close
of the war. The war itself however,
has filled the locomotive companies
up with business. Shipping and
Mexican issues continued to hold
most of the attention of the traders
although the tobacco stocks and a
few other specialties joined the ad-
vancing movement in the afternoon.

Peace talkers pointed to an advance
in Austrian and Turkish securities on
the Vienna Exchange as supporting
their peace expectations. The vol-
ume of trading tended to fall off as
the day advanced and there were
some declines from the day's high
prices in the last hour.

Sales, 695,600.

(By Breen & Gourdeau)

New York, Feb. 15—The current
week witnessed no altering of the
public's attitude in the matter of
speculation in securities and deal-
ings in the market throughout the
four business days were largely at-
tributed to operations by professional
interests. Prices moved rather
irregularly and, with few exceptions,
the range of fluctuations held within
moderately narrow limits. Despite
the professional character of the
market, the undertone displayed was
very satisfactory and the market's
technical position regarded as
strong. Offerings were, as a rule,
readily absorbed in the selling
movements that were instigated from
time to time by floor traders in their
efforts to lower prices. Toward
the close of the period prices under-
went gradual improvement when the
highest level of the week was re-
corded. While the list, as a whole,
was benefited in the up-turn, the
railroad shares, led by Union Paci-
fic, were especially favored. The
improvement was to a considerable
extent caused by the favorable im-
pression created by the action of the
Union Pacific directors in placing
the common stock of that company
on a ten per cent basis. Toward the
close of the week, however, the re-
tirement of short contracts appar-
ently played a prominent part in the
advance.

Briefly, the character of the gen-
eral situation, although many devel-
opments of a constructive nature
during the week came to hand, is
unchanged. The indications are,
therefore, that until the outlook
clears a trading market for mod-
erate profits will obtain.

Sales, stocks, 695,600; Bonds, \$5,
700,000.

(By Bruneau & Dupuis)

New York, N.Y., Feb. 15—The
union pacific dividend declaration
turned the market up as it was not
expected that under government
control such a change from part
regular and part extra would be al-
lowed. The incident was accepted
as indicating a more liberal spirit
towards the railroads. Today the
reported agreement between this
government and the Mexican auth-
orities has helped sentiment materi-
ally and besides, this we have the
same old persistent peace rumors
floating around everywhere. It seems
almost impossible that these stories
should be constantly circulated un-
less they had at least some founda-
tion of truth.

The market has been strong, in
fact almost buoyant with good ad-
vances all along the line and con-
fident buying. The main obstacle to
a sustained bull market is the lack
of funds which very scare here and
in the next ninety days are from time
to time apt to be much scarcer. The
government is compelling the banks
to take, each month, a large amount
of these short term certificates and
this money comes back slowly to the
bank and keeps the money market
active, creating a real scarcity. Re-

newals for all industrial loans were
again at 6 1-2 percent today, and to-
day's rate carries over until next
Monday, thus making nearly a week
of these very high figures. We men-
tion this fact because people general-
ly object to paying over 6 percent
but if they wish to carry stocks
under conditions such as now pre-
vail, they must meet this situation,
which we fear will continue to exist
for many months. They must bear
in mind, on the other hand, they are
getting much larger dividend returns
from capital invested than ever be-
fore.

Total Sales Stocks 644,800.

OILS.

London, Feb. 15—Calcutta Linsseed
February and March £20 15s; Lin-
seed oil 5s; Spermin oil £34; Petro-
leum American refined 1s 6 1-2d;
Spirits 1s. 7 1-2d; Turpentine spirits
124s. 6d.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 15—Cotton futures
closed steady. Closing bids, March,
30.10c; May, 29.62c; July, 29.07c; Oc-
tober, 27.91c. Spot closed quiet. Mid-
dling uplands, 31.35c.

Liverpool — Cotton, spot neglected.
Prices lower. American middling, fair,
24.12d; good middling, 23.33d; mid-
dling, 23.01d; low middling, 22.48d;
good ordinary, 21.48d; ordinary, 20.96d.
The sales of the day were 1,000 bales,
including 700 American. Receipts
were 3,000 bales, including 1,500 Am-
erican. Futures closed steady.

THE TORONTO

PRODUCE MARKET

Wheat: Ontario, No. 2 winter
\$2.22 basis in store Montreal out-
side, according to location.

Wheat: Manitoba, No. 1 northern,
\$2.23 1-2 including 1-2c. tax store
Fort William; No. 2 northern \$2.20
1-2 including 1-2c. tax store Fort
William; No. 3 northern \$2.17 1-2
including 1-2c. tax store Fort Wil-
liam.

Oats: Canada western, No. 2 87 5-8
in store Fort William; No. 3 Canada
western 84 5-8 in store Fort William.

Ontario No. 2 white 93 to 94 ac-
cording to freight, No. 3 white 92
to 93, according to freight outside.

Corn: American, No. 3 yellow
kiln dried, 1.95 track, Toronto.

Peas: No. 2 \$3.75 to \$3.80 accord-
ing to freight outside.

Barley: \$1.60 to \$1.62 outside for
malting.

Buckwheat \$1.65 to \$1.68 shipping
points.

Flour: Manitoba listed quotations,
are war quality \$11.10 in bags.

Flour: Ontario, war quality \$10.60
in bags Toronto.

Milled: Manitoba Bran \$35.00
per ton; shorts, \$40.00 per ton in car-
lots delivered Montreal.

Rye \$2.00 to \$2.02.

"I have been in your train a long
time now."

"I can't marry you," said the girl.

"All right. Here's where I change
cars then."

F. C. Box 212. Tel. 135

BREEN & GOURDEAU

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,

65 ST. PETER STREET, and 6 SAULT-AU-MATELOT STREET

Private Wire Connections:

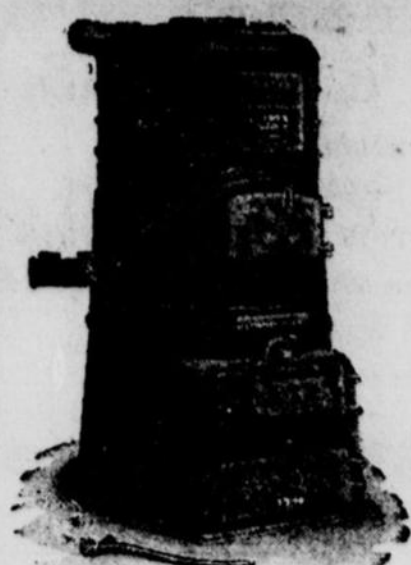
Molson & Robt, members Montreal Stock Exchange, and

Jenks, Gwynne & Co., members New York Stock Exchange and

Chicago Board of Trade.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to
the Postmaster-General, will be re-
ceived at Ottawa, until noon, on Fri-
day, the 29th of March, 1918, for the



"Daisy" Boilers —and— "Sovereign" Radiators

Seldom Require Repairs
Nevertheless

We carry a Stock of
GRATES, BRUSHES,
SCRAPERS
and
REPAIR PARTS.

Mechanics Supply Co. Limited
80-90 ST. PAUL STREET, QUEBEC.

Canadian Almanac for 1918

Whitaker's Almanac
OFFICE AND POCKET DIARIES

T. J. MOORE & CO. Ltd.

118 Mountain Hill
QUEBEC

jacques' Annual Cheap Sale 20% DISCOUNT

on all

Boots, Shoes and Slippers
For Cash Only

WM. JACQUES & SONS,

42½ Fabrique St. - - Tel 427

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Roll and Flat Top Desks
Superior Hand Carved
Mahogany Chairs
Baby Carriages in Variety

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and Undertaker

General Valuator

*Phone 351. 337 St. John Street,
QUEBEC.

SYSTEMS

I specialize in systems to efficient-
ly take care of every phase of
your business:

**COST, STOCK, and PRICE
RECORDS, INDEXING, FILING,
INVOICE and
ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS.**

Systems that are really 100% Effi-
cient, and I am "at your service."

Jas. T. Harrower.

Quebec Central Building,
24 Dalhousie st., Que. Phone 3506.

Doctor A. Marois

Phone 1216 81 ST. LOUIS ST.

Hotel Dieu Surgeon

GENERAL SURGERY.

Specialty: Osseous Deformities of
the Limbs and the Spine,
Congenital or Accidental.

Fractures. Dislocations.

Hours of Consultation:
11:30 to 12:30 and 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.

Initial Your Stationery

During this month, with each box
of Note Paper and Envelopes pur-
chased at our Store, we will give free,
one packet of Initial Seals, which
you can easily affix to either your
Note Paper or Envelopes, as desired.
Each packet contains 25 Initial Seals.
You select the Initial wanted.

See our special boxes at 25 cents
per box. Each box contains 24 sheets
extra quality linen Note Paper, and
24 Envelopes.

We have also a big assortment of
Note Paper and Envelopes in fancy
boxes.

One packet of Seals FREE, with
each box purchased.

T. H. O'NEILL,

846 ST. JOHN STREET.

THE INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES

INTERESTING CORRESPOND-
ENCE BETWEEN BOARD OF
TRADE AND GOVERNMENT.

There was a special meeting of the
Council of the Quebec Board of
Trade, Thursday the 14th instant, at
which were present the President,
Mr. J. G. Scott and Messrs. O. W.
Bedard, J. T. Ross, G. B. Ramsay,
Elzear Turcotte and Chs. Noreau.

Among the correspondence read by
the Secretary were very important
and interesting letters on the increase
of freight rates, the opening of the
St. Malo workshops and shipbuilding
question.

We publish today the correspond-
ence respecting the increase of freight
rates and the shipbuilding question:

The Increase of Freight Rates.

Quebec, Jan. 14th, 1918.

Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of
Railways, Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—The recent decision of
the Railway Commission as to freight
rates, provides, we understand, for an
increase of 15% on the railway freight
rates east of Fort William.

I am not aware whether this deci-
sion is binding upon the Transcon-
tinental and other roads operated by
the Government.

When consulted upon the question,
the Quebec Board of Trade readily
assented to the proposed increase, as
being necessary, owing to the increas-
ed cost of fuel, wages and other oper-
ating expenses of our railways, but
suggested that the increase should
not apply to the through rate on
grain to Canadian ports, intended for
export, owing to the alarming diversion
of our grain trade to Buffalo and
New York.

We would respectfully urge that
you should not increase the special
rate or six cents per bushel, upon
wheat for export, from Armstrong to
Quebec, which you were kind enough
to make two years ago, and which re-
sulted in the loading of six grain
steamers at Quebec in 1916. No grain
steamers were loaded here in 1917,
because for some unexplained reason,
the Imperial Government representa-
tives who control all shipments from
Canada, would not allow steamers to
be loaded here. Negotiations are
now in progress which we hope will
result in large grain shipments from
Quebec in 1918, with a consequent
substantial traffic to the Transcon-
tinental Railway.

Permit me also to point out to you
that the new deep canal from Buffalo
to Albany will be completed this year,
and that it is the intention of the
United States authorities to cut in
half the present rate of five cents per
bushel from Buffalo to New York.

As the present lake and rail rates
to Montreal and New York has taken
away two-thirds of our Canadian ex-
port grain trade, to N.Y., it is evi-
dent that the proposed reduction of
2½ cents to New York will take

A CHILD DOESN'T LAUGH AND PLAY IF CONSTIPATED

LOOK, MOTHER! IS TONGUE
COATED, BREATH FEVER-
ISH AND STOMACH SOUR?

"California Syrup of Figs" can't
harm tender stomach,
liver, bowels



A laxative today saves a sick child
tomorrow. Children simply will not
take the time from play to empty
their bowels, which become clogged
up with waste, liver gets sluggish;
stomach sour.

Look at the tongue, mother! If
coated, or your child is listless, cross,
feverish, breath bad, restless, doesn't
eat heartily, full of cold or has sore
throat or any other children's ailment,
give a teaspoonful of "Califor-
nia Syrup of Figs," then don't
worry, because it is perfectly harm-
less, and in a few hours all this con-
stipation poison, sour bile and fer-
menting waste will gently move out
of the bowels, and you have a well
playful child again. A thorough
"inside cleansing" is oftentimes all that
is necessary. It should be the first
treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of counterfeit fig syrups.
Ask your druggist for a bottle of
"California Syrup of Figs" which has
full directions for babies, children of
all ages and for grown-ups plainly
printed on the bottle. Look care-
fully and see that it is made by the
"California Fig Syrup Company."

away the balance of our trade, unless
counteracted in some way.

Your rate of six cents, Armstrong
to Quebec, saves three cents per
bushel as compared with the present,
lake and rail rate to Montreal and
New York, and may therefore prove
the salvation of Canadian seaports,
if you arrange proper terminals and
storage to handle it.

We would therefore respectfully
suggest that the present rate of six
cents should not be increased.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,
President.

Ottawa, Jan. 16th, 1918.

J. G. Scott, Pres., Quebec Board
of Trade, Quebec.

Dear Sir,—Yours of the 14th in-
stant duly received.

If the increased freight rates as
decided by the Board of Railway
Commissioners go into effect on the
other roads, they will also go into
effect on the Government roads, as
the increased cost of operation on the
latter is the same as on other roads.

I cannot understand why you
should expect us to not increase the
rates on grain to Quebec, as the
same increases of cost of hauling
other freights applies also to grain
and I cannot agree to any such sug-
gestion.

At all events when this matter is
finally dealt with, the decision of the
Board of Railway Commissioners re-
specting other roads will also apply
to the Government Railways system.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) J. D. REID.

Quebec, Jan. 23rd, 1918.

Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of
Railways, Ottawa.

Dear Sir,—I have your favor of the
16th, and note that when the increas-
ed rates of freight decided upon by
the Railway Commission—15% in-
crease—go into effect, they will also
apply to the rates on grain to Que-
bec.

You say you cannot understand
why we should expect you not to in-
crease the rate on grain to Quebec,
as the increased cost of hauling ap-
plies also to commodity.

Permit me to explain:—
We see no objection at all to the
increase upon grain in general for
local consumption, but we had hoped
that the low rate of six cents per
bushel upon export wheat, which you
made between Armstrong and Que-
bec, would have been allowed to stand.

As you are aware, of course, the
freight rates from Fort William to
Montreal by water, and to New
York, via Buffalo, are generally about
the same. Nevertheless, two-thirds
of our export grain trade has gone
to New York, instead of to Montreal.

The special rate of six cents per
bushel which you made from Arm-
strong to Quebec gives us an advan-
tage of about three cents per bushel
over New York, and if proper storage
and terminals were put in at
Canadian seaports, and arrangements
made for ocean tonnage and marine
insurance rates no higher than those
of New York, the result should be to
win over the trade we have lost, and
to give your railway all the grain it
can carry.

But the new Erie Canal will be in
operation this year, and its officials
declare that it will cut in half the
present rate of five cents per bushel
between Buffalo and New York, re-
ducing it to 2½ cents.

This disadvantage of 2½ cents will
be sufficient to take away from Mon-
treal the remaining third of the West-
ern trade which it had retained, but
the rate to Quebec, if undisturbed,
would still be ½ cent cheaper than
New York, and should give your
railway what little business it can
handle with present facilities.

But if you add the proposed in-
crease of 15% to your special rate of
6 cents, you add 9-10 of a cent to the
rate and put Quebec also out of the
running as against New York.

We had hoped that the transcon-
tinental would have acted as a regu-
lator of export rates, so as to keep
the trade as much as possible for
Canadian ports.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. G. SCOTT,
President.

The Shipbuilding Question.

Quebec, January 25, 1918.

Hon. C. C. Ballantyne,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Allow me, on behalf of the Quebec
Board of Trade, the oldest organiza-
tion of its kind in Canada, to con-
gratulate you upon the policy of
Government Shipbuilding in Canada
which you have recently announced.
In the opinion of Quebec commercial
men the question of shipbuilding and
ship owning ranks next in import-
ance, for this country, to railway
transportation.

I take the liberty of enclosing for
your information a copy of a letter
written by the Quebec Board of Trade
on the 14th of July last, to the Right
Hon. the Prime Minister urging that
no less than ten ocean steamers, of
not less than 10,000 to 15,000 tons
capacity, should be built and oper-
ated by the Government in connection
with the Transcontinental Railway,
so that, in conjunction with a reduc-
tion of marine insurance rates to the
level of New York, a means may be
found to arrest the alarming diver-
sions of two-thirds of our western
export trade to New York.

Allow me to draw your attention
to the special advantages of Quebec
as a place for building large steamers,
as more fully explained in the en-
closed copy of a letter addressed by our
Board to some of the leading ship-
builders of the United Kingdom, on
the 23rd April last.

I understand that Messrs. Quinlan
and Robertson, who are building
three wooden steamships of 2,500

tons, at their shipyards in the River
St. Charles, are prepared to add the
necessary plant to these yards to en-
able them to build steel vessels of
the largest size. Mr. Geo. D. Davie,
of Lewis, is also in a position to
build such vessels and has now on
the stocks a large train ferry steam-
er for service between Vancouver and
Vancouver Island. The Quebec Ship-
building and Repairing Co., are also
building two wooden ocean steamers
of the standard type, at the Louise
Docks.

We hope that the Government will
build some of the larger steamers in
Quebec. I am sure you will appre-
ciate the advantages of building here,
as we have deep water, and open
water to such an extent that vessels
could be launched at almost any time
in the winter. Moreover, steel and
coal can be brought here from Syd-
ney or the United Kingdom at nomi-
nal rates of freight, by vessels seek-
ing outward cargo. So much so,
that the freight would not exceed
that paid by the Belfast shipyards for
carrying such articles from Glasgow
and other points in United Kingdom.

It has been stated that vessels built
on the Upper Lakes, cut in half and
then rejoin in Montreal and Que-
bec, are not so strong and seaworthy
as vessels not so treated.

Our workmen are well suited
for shipbuilding, Quebec, as you
know, having always been a great
shipbuilding port, where as many as
5,000 men were once employed in
such work. The tonnage built in
Quebec in the last century amounted
to no less than 1,377,000 tons.

Yours truly,

PRESIDENT.

Dept. of Marine and Fisheries,
Deputy Minister's Office,
Ottawa, Canada.

February 4th, 1918.

Shipbuilding.

Dear sir,—I am directed by the
Minister to thank the Quebec Board
of Trade for your letter of the 25th
ultimo, with regard to the recently
announced policy of the Government
in the matter of shipbuilding in Can-
ada.

In the carrying out of the contem-
plated programme by the Government
very careful attention will be given
to the representations contained in
your letter as to the special advan-
tages of Quebec. It is intended for
the present to confine the awarding
of contracts to firms that are now
equipped for the construction of steel
ships. While no definite conclusion
has been arrived at, the intention is
to build three types of ships—one of
2,000 tons, another of approximately
5,000 tons and one type ranging from
8,000 to 10,000 tons.

It is hoped that satisfactory ar-
rangements can be made for con-
structing some of these in Quebec.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. JOHNSTON.

J. G. SCOTT,

Pres. Que. Board of Trade,

Quebec.

According to a statement from Mr.
J. E. LePage, during the month of
January, 2,107 cars were crossed from
Quebec and the Chaudiere Junction
over the Quebec Bridge, and during
the first week of February, 570 cars
have crossed the bridge.

At the annual meeting which will
take place in a few days, an interest-
ing lecture will be given by Mr. L. A.
Robitaille, on heating by gas and
electricity.

GIRLS! TRY IT! HAVE THICK, WAVY, BEAUTIFUL HAIR

EVERY PARTICLE OF DAND-
RUFF DISAPPEARS AND HAIR
STOPS COMING OUT.

Draw a Moist Cloth Through Hair
and Double Its Beauty
at Once.

Your hair becomes light, wavy,
fluffy, abundant and appears as soft,
lustrous and beautiful as a young
girl's after a "Danderine hair cleanse."
Just try this—moisten a cloth with a
little Danderine and carefully draw it
through your hair, taking one small
strand at a time. This will cleanse
the hair of dust, dirt and excessive
oil and in just a few moments you
have doubled the beauty of your hair.

Besides beautifying the hair at
once, Danderine dissolves every par-
ticle of dandruff, cleanses, purifies
and invigorates the scalp, forever
stopping itching and falling hair.

But what will please you most will
be after a few weeks' use when you
will actually see new hair—fine and
downy at first—yes—but really new
hair growing all over the scalp. If
you care for pretty, soft hair and lots
of it surely invest a few cents in a
bottle of Knowlton's Danderine at
any drug store or toilet counter, and
just try it.

Save your hair! Beautify it! You
will say this was the best money you
ever spent.

POOLING THEIR RESOURCES

It is announced that, by the re-
quirements of the Government, the
principal petroleum companies have
arranged to pool their distributing
facilities in this country, and also
the tonnage employed in bringing
supplies to the United Kingdom, with
the object of releasing men for the
army and effecting economy in var-
ious directions.

MAKE YOUR PATRIOTIC MEALS ENJOYABLE

Our armies and our allies need every
pound of wheat we can spare them.

Three times a day you can help to save
wheat by eating Kellogg's Toasted Corn
Flakes instead of bread.

It is no sacrifice either, for Kellogg's
Toasted Corn Flakes are delicious, palatable
and nourishing. They make a wheat-saving
meal enjoyable.

Sold only in the original red, white and
green package.

Kellogg's

TOASTED

CORN FLAKES

LICENSED BY THE FOOD CONTROLLER UNDER NUMBER 2-055

ONLY MADE IN CANADA BY

The Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co., Limited

Head Office and Factory: London, Ont.

Est'd 1906

17

ELECTRICAL GRILLS

For Cooking

REDUCED FROM \$5.50 \$4.85

TO

Our Electric Grills meet many household needs. In the kitchen,
it is useful for doing all kinds of regular cooking such as you would
do on any kind of stove. On the dining-table, you can prepare toast
for breakfast, also fry eggs or chops you will get good results by
using your regular cooking dishes be they tin, granite or aluminum.

"THE CANADIAN BEAUTY."

Is the name they are known by, and are all that is claimed for them
as to service and satisfaction, they operate from any lamp-socket;
simply, switch on the current and in a few seconds your cooking
commences.

Come to our Store, and let us tell you all about them.

We make a specialty of repairing all sorts of Electrical appliances.

The Electric Shop

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Telephone 5050.

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THE REID CO. Ltd.

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Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers' Agents.

Brompton Kraft Wrapping Paper. The best wrapping paper on
the market, kept in stock by us, and many other leading brands.

We also carry in stock Sovereign brand Roofing and Building
Paper. Over 20 years of honest dealing enables us to give entire
satisfaction. Write, phone or call for prices and particulars.

Ap. 13/2/18, 20/18

We have a few lines of PORT, SHERRY and MASS
WINES—old vintage, at old Prices, plus war tax.

M. BOYCE & SON

"The Reliable Grocers"—Established 1856.

Tel. 294.

19 and 21 ABRAHAM HILL, QUEBEC.

NO REDUCTION THIS YEAR.

BUT WE ARE DOING BETTER THAN THAT!

WE are offering \$100,000.00 worth of Goods, at before-the-war
prices—that means about 50% CHEAPER than anyone can sell.

Judge by the following figures:—

TAPESTRY CARPETS, worth \$1.50 \$.75

For 1.25

BRUSSELS CARPETS, worth \$2.50 1.50

For 1.50

AXMINSTER CARPETS, worth \$2.75 35.00

For 12.00

AXMINSTER RUGS, worth \$53.00 17.50

For 17.50

TAPESTRY RUGS, worth \$20.00

For 12.00

BRUSSELS RUGS, worth \$30.00

For 17.50

CURTAINS! CURTAINS!

We want to draw the attention of the buyer to our enormous
stock of CURTAINS and CURTAIN MATERIALS, which is the
largest in the city. We guarantee them 50 per cent. cheaper than
the actual price.

CRETONNES.

We have about 200 pieces CRETONNES, though not the latest
style, are still very good patterns, and are 20c, 25c, 30c
sold at

Worth 35c, 40c and 50c.