RESULTS IN ONTARIO

Showing Divisions, Districts, Amounts Collected Special Subscriptions and Percentage of Objectives.

SUMMARY BY DIVISIONS.

	Total to date.	Percent. of objective.
Toronto	$ 64,202,950	80.25
Ottawa Valley	11,681,300	62.38
Eastern	14,363,450	81.38
Central	12,068,800	69.76
Western	15,589,200	64.95
Hamilton & Niagara	19,448,300	70.46
London & Southern	18,883,350	75.91
Northern	9,499,350	92.45
Grand total for province	$165,735,600	75.19

City of Toronto.

	Totals to Date.	Pct. of Objective.
Canvassers	21,301,700	51.96
Specials	42,901,250	.....
Totals	64,202,950	.....

Western

North Waterloo—		
Canvassers	931,900	49.04
Specials	3,755,000	.....
Total	4,686,900	.....
Perth—		
Canvassers	1,708,300	62.12
Specials	90,000	.....
Total	1,798,300	.....
Wellington North—		
Canvassers	902,800	76.83
Total	902,800	.....
South Waterloo—		
Canvassers	788,700	56.34
Specials	605,100	.....
Total	1,393,800	.....
Huron—		
Canvassers	1,995,300	72.56
Specials	19,000	.....
Total	2,014,300	.....
Oxford—		
Canvassers	1,830,200	63.11
Specials	290,000	.....
Total	2,120,200	.....
Brant—		
Canvassers	918,000	39.06
Specials	261,000	.....
Total	1,179,000	.....

Eastern

Durham—		
Canvassers	992,500	79.40
Specials	60,000	.....
Total	1,052,500	.....
Lennox and Addington—		
Canvassers	613,550	68.17
Specials	25,000	.....
Total	638,550	.....
Frontenac—		
Canvassers	1,041,200	59.50
Specials	777,000	.....
Total	1,818,200	.....
Victoria and Haliburton—		
Canvassers	943,500	72.58
Specials	75,000	.....
Total	1,018,500	.....
Leeds and Grenville—		
Canvassers	1,872,600	85.12
Specials	400,000	.....
Total	2,272,600	.....
Prince Edward—		
Canvassers	593,800	65.98
Total	593,800	.....
Ontario—		
Canvassers	1,318,000	65.90
Specials	1,857,650	.....
Total	3,175,650	.....
Northumberland—		
Canvassers	1,118,350	86.03
Total	1,118,350	.....
Hastings—		
Canvassers	1,251,950	59.62
Specials	59,000	.....
Total	1,310,950	.....
Peterboro—		
Canvassers	975,850	60.99
Specials	388,500	.....
Total	1,364,350	.....

Central

Grey—		
Canvassers	1,506,150	62.76
Specials	336,000	.....
Total	1,842,150	.....
Bruce—		
Canvassers	1,317,050	65.85
Total	1,317,050	.....
Simcoe East—		
Canvassers	889,850	55.62
Specials	125,000	.....
Total	1,014,850	.....
York West—		
Canvassers	1,171,950	58.60
Specials	360,000	.....
Total	1,531,950	.....
Simcoe West—		
Canvassers	1,293,650	69.93
Specials	30,000	.....
Total	1,323,650	.....
Dufferin—		
Canvassers	727,200	80.80
Total	727,200	.....
York East —		
Canvassers	742,150	57.09
Specials	148,000	.....
Total	890,150	.....
York North—		
Canvassers	737,300	61.92
Specials	185,000	.....
Total	922,300	.....
Halton—		
Canvassers	1,166,000	83.29
Specials	205,000	.....
Total	1,371,000	.....
Peel—		
Canvassers	1,032,100	79.39
Specials	96,000	.....
Total	1,128,100	.....

Hamilton and Niagara

Norfolk—		
Canvassers	740,650	67.33
Total	740,650	.....
Lincoln—		
Canvassers	1,750,600	58.35
Specials	565,000	.....
Total	2,315,600	.....
Hamilton—		
Canvassers	3,033,150	36.77
Specials	7,078,550	.....
Total	10,111,700	.....
Wentworth—		
Canvassers	1,233,200	61.66
Specials	219,000	.....
Total	1,452,200	.....
Haldimand—		
Canvassers	885,550	98.39
Total	885,550	.....
Welland—		
Canvassers	2,679,600	81.20
Specials	1,263,000	.....
Total	3,942,600	.....

London and Southern.

Essex—		
Canvassers	3,260,800	75.83
Specials	2,838,100	.....
Total	6,098,900	.....
Lambton—		
Canvassers	2,215,200	88.61
Specials	645,000	.....
Total	2,860,200	.....
Elgin—		
Canvassers	1,417,650	61.64
Specials	40,000	.....
Total	1,457,650	.....
Middlesex—		
Canvassers	1,078,650	39.22
Totals	1,078,650	.....
London—		
Canvassers	1,806,450	54.74
Specials	3,918,000	.....
Total	5,724,450	.....
Kent—		
Canvassers	1,337,400	44.58
Specials	325,000	.....
Total	1,662,400	.....

Northern

Sudbury and Manitoulin—		
Canvassers	1,440,800	125.29
Specials	163,500	.....
Total	1,604,300	.....
Nipissing District—		
Canvassers	418,100	69.68
Specials	40,000	.....
Total	458,100	.....
Port Arthur and District—		
Canvassers	688,150	114.69
Specials	428,800	.....
Total	1,116,950	.....
Kenora District—		
Canvassers	315,650	90.19
Specials	15,000	.....
Total	330,650	.....
Rainy River District—		
Canvassers	179,800	102.74
Specials	50,000	.....
Total	229,800	.....
Muskoka—		
Canvassers	271,900	67.98
Total	271,900	.....
Timiskaming District—		
Canvassers	969,100	77.53
Total	969,100	.....
Parry Sound District—		
Canvassers	742,900	99.05
Total	742,900	.....
Sault Ste Marie and Algoma—		
Canvassers	1,287,650	117.05
Specials	1,095,000	.....
Total	2,382,650	.....
Fort William and District—		
Canvassers	725,500	90.69
Specials	667,500	.....
Total	1,393,000	.....

Ottawa Valley

Carleton—		
Canvassers	686,200	68.62
Total	686,200	.....
Renfrew—		
Canvassers	862,900	61.64
Specials	400,000	.....
Total	1,262,900	.....
Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry—		
Canvassers	1,405,550	63.89
Specials	100,000	.....
Total	1,505,550	.....
Ottawa—		
Canvassers	4,020,300	53.60
Specials	2,737,000	.....
Total	6,757,300	.....
Prescott—		
Canvassers	230,400	46.08
Total	230,400	.....
Russell—		
Canvassers	128,400	42.80
Totals	128,400	.....
Lanark—		
Canvassers	1,100,550	66.70
Specials	10,000	.....
Total	1,110,550	.....

—COME ACROSS—

NEARLY FOUR MILLION IN AMERICAN ARMY

Washington, Nov. 11.—The American army has reached a total strength of 3,764,677 men when hostilities ceased today, according to official figures at the war department. Of that number, 2,200,000 had been sent to France: Italy and Russia. The remainder were under arms in camps in this country.

—PUT IT OVER—

Quebec Club Will Be Asked To Operate Hockey Franchise

Montreal, Nov. 11.—Altho notified that he must decide at once regarding his intentions for the hockey season by President Calder of the National Hockey League, Percy Quinn of Toronto has not yet sent back his reply. He was given until today to decide, and if word does not reach Montreal tomorrow sometime, the Quebec club will be asked to operate a franchise. A meeting of the league will be held likely this week, when the schedule will be arranged for the season.

—HELP THE BOYS—

SOVEREIGN THANKS GOD FOR ALLIED VICTORIES

London, Nov. 11.—Speaking from the balcony of Buckingham Palace King George today said: "With you I rejoice. Thank God for the victories which the allied armies have won and have brought hostilities to an end. Peace is within sight."

—COME ACROSS—

HAMILTON PARADE THE GREATEST EVER

Floats and Motors by Thousands, and Streets Filled With Hilarious Crowd.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE

Ceremony on Courthouse Square, Under Auspices of Canadian Club.

Hamilton, Nov. 11.—With bared heads, ten thousand citizens stood in the court house square this afternoon and rendered up prayers to Almighty God for victory and peace, the occasion being a service of prayer and thanksgiving under the auspices of the Canadian Club. Impressiveness and solemnity were on every countenance, and veterans of the great war, many of whom carried scars, and citizens, were one in tendering homage to Him who had brought the allies successfully thru the greatest conflict the world has ever known.

It was a striking acknowledgment of the greater power, and when the beautiful words of "Unto the Hills" rang out heads were reverently bowed, tears flowed without restraint, and the men who had been "over there" stood sharply at attention behind the mass of the flags of the allies.

W. H. Wardrope, K.C., delivered an eloquent address, in which he gave thanks that the Hohenzollern dynasty had come to an end and that democracy had triumphed over autocracy. Pastor Philpott led in prayer, and Bruce A. Carey conducted massed cheers, which brought Hamilton's greatest religious meeting to a close by singing "God Save the King."

Other Side of Celebration.

The other side of the celebration was one of merriment, pleasure, laughter and joy. From the time when the news of the signing of the armistice was received, this city was a whirling, shrieking, noisy and hilarious mob of humanity. Lieut. Harry Starr had his 91st Highlander Band in the Gore at 4.30 this morning, and from then until the early hours of Tuesday parade followed parade, band followed gand, and the pedestrians formed themselves into moving vaudeville shows.

Headed by veterans, some of whom had to walk with crutches, a great victory parade left the city hall tonight, floats from the industrial parade depicting victory, industry, commerce and events of the war, being prominent. There were thousands of motor cars and every noise-producing device was in use. Colored lights were strung from the floats, and the air was thick with brilliantly-colored garlands thrown from the roofs. Every band was working overtime, and, where harmony was lacking, noise filled in the breach.

Carrying a huge banner, reading, "Protectors of the Armenians," Hamilton's local colony of Armenians occupied a conspicuous position in the parade, while the Italians and Greeks marched with the flags of their own country.

A service of thanksgiving was also held tonight in the Church of St. Thomas, the rector, Rev. W. P. Robertson, officiating.

—COME ACROSS—

NOW UP TO $6 A BOTTLE.

Charged with a breach of the Ontario Temperance Act, William Teaple, George street, was arrested by Plainclothesman Sullivan yesterday. It is alleged that Teaple was selling the liquor at $6 per small bottle.

—LEND MORE—

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

Germany has fallen; the allies have won their decisive victory. The fighting has ceased after 52 months of struggling and the peace congress of Paris will shortly begin to settle the affairs of Europe. It will make a new map and will usher in a new era. The old order everywhere has gone; the new order is setting in with revolution in Germany and incalculable economic changes in the lands of the allies. It is a new world today, altho people in the remoter regions of the empire have not fully realized the change, but, when the soldiers come home, men and women will perceive that the world has traveled perhaps a hundred years forward in the course of four years crowded with strenuous events that have called forth the utmost endurance from the British motherland, dominions and allies. One revolutionary political change has already come from the war and will shortly make its weight tell in the scales of government. It is the enfranchisement of women.

* * *

For 48 months the allies suffered untold agony with little beyond hope and a contemplation of their growing resources to cheer them on their awful way. For four months Germany has experienced what the allies have experienced in the previous 48, with a little added severity and larger retreats thrown in and the consequence has been her abject surrender. The kaiser a fugitive, the crown prince, his heir, reported shot; the thrones of minor German princes tumbling into the dust; all these testify to the growing horror of the German tribes over what their emperors, kings, dukes, and princelings have caused them to suffer. Germany has not yet time to realize the nature of the catastrophe. Her armies have to fall back to the eastern bank of the Rhine; they have to abandon a wide strip of German soil, have to hand over to French occupation not only Alsace-Lorraine, but the rich coal basin of the Saar.

* * *

The test of defeat is the surrender of Alsace-Lorraine by Germany and the consequent abandonment of her rich iron deposits. The loss of these beds deprives the German army of its principal mainstay in the future and does more to assure the future peace of the world than all the shufflings of diplomats. France is peacefully inclined and not prone to disturb the tranquillity of the world by a war of aggression. The immediate security of the allied armies has been the aim of the allied supreme command, and this has been achieved by the coming compulsory surrender of nearly one-half of the remaining German military equipment, including 2500 heavy siege guns and the withdrawal beyond the Rhine. The withdrawal gives up to the allies the powerful border fortresses, beginning with Metz, and the control of a large and wealthy manufacturing district. The German army east of the Rhine will have no defensible front if it endeavors to renew hostilities.

* * *

The allies have stipulated the surrender of about one-half the German navy, but the leaders of the revolt have decided to resist this armistice clause as an unheard of presumption. While the British navy is waiting outside, off the Skaw, the Germans have issued an order for their fleet and all submarines in the Baltic to assemble in Sassnitz harbor. The allies, however, have stipulated an alternative condition, the surrender of Heligoland, if they fail to obtain the demobilization of the German fleet and the surrender or internment of half its units. The British navy will maintain its alertness lest the German fleet, in desperation, yet put out to sea. The greatest naval victory of modern times may well come after the fighting on land has ceased. Many persons, however, will suspect that the revolt in the German navy is a ruse to keep it out of the allied possession.

* * *

It will require many months for the theatres of war to settle down, especially as disorders are appearing in Germany, with fighting in Berlin. The revolution, once begun, may well run its full course, and the allies may have delay in finding a Germany to accept the treaty of peace. Many German minor states have declared independent republics. Acute differences have frequently arisen between the various parts of the German Empire, and it required the strong hand of autocracy to keep the various German tribes in one union. The central authority of Berlin has now relaxed, and the problem is whether Germany will split in two, with the southern states forming a community of their own. They would then leave a Prussia, deprived of her Polish provinces, standing alone in the north. The many millions of Poles, whose ancestors were brought into the Prussian state by Frederick, called by Germans the Great, will have their country restored. The allies, again, may once more set up Hanover which Prussia once overcame by force and brought under her militaristic sway. This would further mutilate Prussia. The south Germans, who are idealistic, unpractical, pacific, if left alone, would shun the provocation of their neighbors to war.

* * *

The peace congress which will shortly assemble, has a large and difficult program before it, and it has to deal with delicate matters beyond the scope of amateur pacifists and peacemongers. It is a task for experts alone, for the least blunder might serve in after years to plunge Europe again in a bath of blood. New races arise almost unnoticed, and demand recognition as new nationalities. The pressure of population makes itself a factor in world politics in unseen ways. The delimination of frontiers requires expert ability of a rare skill. A mistaken boundary, or a weak boundary, sometimes leads to serious strife and conflicts between states. For an example, behold the frequently recurring disputes between Chile and Peru. All these and many more factors enter into the equation of permanent peace, and the horror of warfare has in the past often failed to prevent its outbreak. A fresh example of this principle is the entry of the United States into the war. Four years ago no nation was more pacifically inclined than the United States. Yet like Mr. Britling, the United States has seen it thru.

THE SITUATION IN GERMANY

Paris, Nov. 11.—The situation in Germany today, as far as it can be ascertained from news arriving thru Switzerland, may be summed up as follows:

"In Prussia the emperor is gone and a Socialist government in an undetermined form is in power.

"In Bavaria and Wurttemberg republics have been proclaimed.

"The royal family of Oldenburg has fled and a revolution is reported.

"A republic has been formed in Schleswig-Holstein.

"Frankfort, Hamburg, Cologne, Essen, Muelheim, Aix-la-Chapelle and Emerich, as well as many other cities, are in the hands of the revolutionaries.

"Kiel, Wilhelmshaven and other ports are in the power of revolutionist naval units."

GERMANY TO EVACUATE 20,000 SQUARE MILES

Will Have to Give Up Territory Abounding in Rich Mineral Resources.

Washington, Nov. 11.—A despatch which gives the first news that the left, or west, bank of the Rhine is to be evacuated by the Germans indicates that, pending final adjustment of the boundary at the peace conference, the Germans will be required to relinquish control, not only of Alsace-Lorraine, but of the remainder of Germany west of the Rhine. The territory is roughly 20,000 square miles in extent, with a population of about 9,000,000. It includes some of the most important mining and manufacturing districts of Germany, and such great centres as Cologne, Strassburg, Metz and Essen, home of the Krupp works.

The territory west of the Rhine consists of Alsace-Lorraine, the palatinate, the Rhine Province, Birkenfeld and about one-third of Hesse.

The Rhine province is the largest of these districts. Its area is 10,423 square miles, and the census of 1910 gave its population as 5,759,000. It contains great coal and metal deposits and some of the largest iron and steel manufacturing centres of Germany. There are also textile industries on a vast scale, as well as extensive farming and wine growing regions. The most important cities are Cologne, Essen, Dusseldorf, Coblenz, Bonn and Aix-la-Chapelle. It is the most westerly province of Prussia, by which it was acquired in 1815.

Next in size is Alsace-Lorraine, torn from France after the Franco-Prussian war.

—LEND MORE—

MUCH OF GERMANY TO BE EVACUATED

Armistice Stipulates German Abandonment of Big Strip of Country.

Washington, Nov. 11.—One of the principal points in the armistice concerns the evacuation of the country west of the Rhine, including Alsace-Lorraine and its occupation by allied troops. Germany tore these united provinces of Alsace-Lorraine from France after the Franco-Prussian war and their restoration to the mother country has been one of the chief points upon which are allies have insisted in outlining their terms. This area is 5600 square miles and population about 1,875,000. The principal towns are Metz, Strassburg, Muehhausen and Kolmar. Lorraine contains the great iron ore district of Briey, one of the principal sources of German supply, and the extensive Saar coal fields. Its textile industries are among the most important in Germany.

The palatinate which is also evacuated, is part of Bavaria, which acquired it in 1815. It is 2372 square miles in extent and has about 950,000 inhabitants. It is chiefly a farming and wine growing country, altho there are some large manufacturing industries. The capital is Speyer.

Birkenfeld is a principality belonging to, altho detached from, the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. It is enclosed in the Rhine Province. Its area is 194 square miles and its population about 45,000.

The total area of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, about one-third of which lies west of the Rhine, is 2,965 square miles, and its total population 1,300,000. The capital of Hesse, which is on the west bank of the Rhine, is Mainz, one of the principal fortresses of Germany.

—LEND MORE—

M'GILL TO REFEREE FIRST POLO MATCH

Commander, Chief Instructor to U. S. Naval Air Service, Coming to Toronto.

Montreal, Nov. 11. — Flight-Commander Frank McGill, champion swimmer, who has for the past few months been chief instructor for the United States Naval Air Service at the station at Pensacola, is home in Montreal on a short furlough. Last week Commander McGill was ordered to report to the British aviation mission at Washington, and on his arrival there he was informed that his duties with the United States had been concluded and that he must report to the British war department in England.

Commander McGill was on furlough during the early spring and played in the patriotic aquatic polo match at the M. A. A., between returned men and the champions of the Canadian Aquatic Polo Association. Since that time he has been in the State of Florida and did not have a chance to play polo. Previous to going overseas four years ago he was one of the most active swimming members of the winged wheel association and also played polo for the McGill team and competed for them in the international inter-collegiate championships on the same team with Flight-Commander George R. Hodgson.

Commander McGill will be here to referee the first polo match played at the M. A. A. since the outbreak of influenza, which will take place on Wednesday night.

PERCEPTO OPTICAL CO.
W. M. PERCY, Proprietor
442 Yonge Street (opposite Carlton), Prescription Optician.
Phone Ad. 5666.

ARMISTICE TERMS SATISFY JUSTICE

New York Papers Approve Severity of Conditions Imposed.

BEATING MILITARISM

Allies Had to Defeat Predatory Power in Field.

New York, Nov. 11.—New York morning papers comment on Germany's surrender and armistice terms as follows:

Sun: The conditions of the armistice granted to Germany by Marshal Foch, and accepted by Germany, satisfy every requirement of justice and precaution. They are severe in the extreme, but their severity is that of a righteous sentence imposed on guilt. They would make Bismarck (could he study them) marvel at his own moderation when Prussia's iron heel was upon prostrate France; but if the hard penalty is now upon the German people, and not wholly upon the overthrown and humiliated autocracy, it is because the German people have abetted the crimes and served the purposes of that autocracy.

Germany's Offence.

Tribune: The terms of the armistice imposed by Foch leave nothing to be desired. They are severe and sweeping. They reduce Germany to impotence. But their harshness only faintly measures the enormity of Germany's offending. Germany entered the war with the cold malevolence of the bravo seeking her victims. She began it with an act of perfidy—the violation of Belgian neutrality. She set the world ablaze in a quarrel not previously known. She ended the battle in fear and trembling. While her armies were still on enemy soil she subscribed to a peace as humiliating as Tilsit. It was a moral debacle, even more than a military one. It was the case of a criminal accepting in advance a sentence which will stand as everlastingly justified at the bar of history.

Conclusive Peace.

World: Terms less severe would not have met the situation at all. The overthrow of a predatory militarism by triumphant democracies could not wait the peace table. It had to be accomplished and acknowledged in the field. . . . Those here and elsewhere who have professed to fear an inconclusive peace have their answer in this preliminary to peace. If no further penalties were to be exacted, the discomfiture of the power in Germany responsible for the war would be complete. The institutions which lived by the sword have perished by the sword, and their long-time dupes are now their fiercest enemies.

What is soon to happen at the peace table will depend more upon the fibre of the conquering nations than upon Germany and its beaten vassals.

—HELP THE BOYS—

GENERALS IN SIBERIA DISPUTE OVER AUTHORITY

Cossack Chiefs Disagree With Gen. Ivanoff, Omsk Minister of War.

Vladivostok, Nov. 10.—An intolerable situation exists in eastern Siberia relative to military authority between General Kalmikoff, Cossack commander on the Ussuri River front; General Semenoff, who has been prominent in the anti-Bolshevik councils here; Lieut. German Horvath, one of the leaders in the same movement, and General N. I. Ivanoff, minister of war in the Omsk cabinet.

Kalmikoff, Semenoff and Horvath came here recently to confer with the war minister, but after several days Kalmikoff heard that General Ivanoff had threatened to subdue him by force, if he did not yield to the authority of the Omsk Government. He left here without paying his respects. Semenoff followed him towards Khabarovsk and attempted to mediate between the two men, but succeeded only in obtaining recognition as a brother hetman.

There are three Cossack armies. One is in eastern Siberia, one in the Baikal region and one along the Amur River. The latter is now united with the Cossack forces along the Ussuri front, and only one, General Semenoff's troops, in the Baikal region, recognize the Omsk Government.

The imperial Russian statue at Nevilsk, which was torn down by the Bolsheviki, has been replaced during a religious and political celebration in which all the non-Socialist groups participated, as a symbol of the reconstruction of Russia. Allied observers consider the celebration of a reactionary character.

—COME ACROSS—

THEIR MAJESTIES DRIVE THRU CHEERING CROWDS

London, Nov. 11.—Their majesties, the King and Queen with the Princess Mary, the King wearing a naval uniform, were driven today despite the rain in a pair horse open carriage, escorted only by police from Buchingham Palace to the Mansion House thru immense cheering crowds.

—PUT IT OVER—

CHINESE DOCTOR DEAD.

When he fell on a stove in his room yesterday Dr. Tom Ho Hing, a Chinaman living in the rear of 192 York street, was so severely burned that he died in St. Michael's Hospital shortly after admittance. The body was removed to the morgue, where it is likely that an inquest will be held.

—COME ACROSS—

PRELIMINARIES TO SETTLE PEACE

Will Be Carried on Much as the Armistice Terms Were Prepared.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

President Wilson's View is Likely to Engage Conference for Long Time.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Preparations for final peace negotiations will engross American and allied statesmen during the next few weeks, while Marshal Foch and the naval commanders see to it that the terms of armistice which ended the fighting today are carried out. Thirty days is the armistice period, and since it hardly will be possible to assemble the greatest peace conference in history within that time, an extension practically is certain to be granted by the victors and accepted by the vanquished.

Absorbed in the celebration of the German surrender, the officials today were unwilling to even discuss for publication the next steps to be taken to secure the fruits of victory and make future wars, at least on so vast a scale, impossible. But in a general way what is to be expected already is known. The various utterances of President Wilson and the premiers and public men of the entente countries all have been carefully studied by those who must plan the next step, and at one time or another these spokesmen have touched nearly every idea that might be properly included in the treaties.

The Preliminary Work.

The preliminary work is expected to be carried on much as the armistice terms were prepared, the nations which have taken the largest part in the war and whose voices consequently are entitled to greatest weight, preparing the outline, with the spokesmen of the many others with aspirations to be satisfied joining in the discussions when their interests are involved.

Probably the violent change in the existing conditions, which will result from the enforcement of the terms of the armistice, will powerfully strengthen the earnest desire of all nations concerned to have the final arrangements made at the earliest possible moment.

The world's business demands restoration of the old channels of trade, or the creation of new ones and employment must speedily be found for the troops that are being demobilized, else there may be anarchy and great suffering. Therefore, it is believed to be probable that the effort will be made to assemble the formal conference, possibly before the end of January if the physical difficulties can be overcome.

The delegates must be gathered from the farthest corners of the world.

Who Will Participate.

Representation has been asked by such British colonies as New Zealand, while far distant China, having sent troops into Siberia and thousands of laborer soldiers to Europe, has a right to participate in the gathering, which must dispose of the future of one of her best provinces, taken from Germany by Japan.

One of the most weighty problems connected with geographical rearrangements—the future of Alsace-Lorraine—already practically has been settled by acceptance of President Wilson's declaration for righting the wrong of 1870, which means unconditional return of the province to France.

President Wilson has insisted that a league of nations must be organized with the peace conference; that the subject cannot safely be left for agreement afterward, all of which implies special instructions to the American delegates at least, to advance the consideration of that great topic before the conference. It is known that the proposition is viewed from many angles by different governments and public men, and unless its proponents are willing to accept some very general declarations of principles upon the subject, instead of insisting upon the adoption of the specific detailed working plan, it is almost certain that the conference will be engaged for a long time in its consideration.

In his address to congress today, in connection with the armistice, President Wilson, himself, indicated another very serious problem that must engage the attention of the peace conference, the question of stability and competency of the governments with which covenants of peace are to be made.

—LEND MORE—

NEARLY SIX MILLIONS ADDED TO WAR LOAN

Montreal, Que., Nov. 11.—Five and three quarters million dollars were added to the Montreal subscriptions to the Victory Loan thru the special names committee today. Of this sum Commander J. K. L. Ross and the Canada Cement Company each contributed $2,000,000, the Merchants Bank of Canada $500,000, J. W. Norcross, $250,000; Beardmore and Company $300,000 and West India Electric Company $100,000. Announcements of the amounts collected by teams since last Thursday will be made at the Windsor tomorrow, and it is also announced that an important statement will be made.

—PUT IT OVER—

MONTREAL THEATRES MAY OPEN TODAY

Montreal, Nov. 11.—After deciding that Montreal theatres and public places of assembly should not open until Thursday, rescinding this order to Monday, then canceling the rescinding, and once again fixing on Thursday, the central board of health as the result of much pressure agreed to allow the theatres and so forth to open Tuesday, provided the epidemic conditions warranted it. A meeting of the board will be held tomorrow to settle this very important question.

—HELP THE BOYS—

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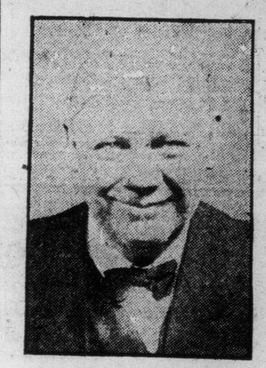

PROF. R. L. MULVENEY,
211 Ossington Avenue,
Toronto, Ont.

(Air—"Marching Thro' Georgia")

The dawn of joy is coming, it is coming by and by;
For I can see the Sun of Peace arising in the sky.
And when the war is over, we all shall happy be,
For the submarines they will cease to go beneath the sea.
The aeroplane and the Zeppelin will cease to drop their shell;
For we'll all then be happy, there'll be no longer hell.
The rifles and the cannon, they all will cease to roar;
And then we'll all sing praise to the God of love forever more.

Chorus:

Praise God, praise God, the dawn of peace has come;
We now can see the rising of the sun.
You'll hear them all a-saying, then put away your gun;
And we'll all give God the glory.

And now the dawn of peace has come, the sad war it is o'er,
We'll all shout hallelujah, and have joy forevermore.
We'll all start at our business, and we'll do what is right,
And by God's help we'll live in peace and ever cease to fight.

PROF. R. L. MULVENEY.

MOTHER'S FRIEND FOR SICK CHILDREN

EXPELS STOMACH AND PINWORMS, BUT IS NOT FOR TAPEWORMS.

This valuable medicine expels Stomach and Pin Worms. It is not only valuable as a Worm Medicine, but is an excellent Tonic, Physic and Appetizer; strengthens the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys and has stopped some of the worst cases of Wetting the Bed. Many children that were wasted away to a shadow have been built up and made healthy from its use, and their mothers made happy. Good for Coughs and Colds; also checks Fever, and is useful in cases of Whooping Cough, Measles or Scarlet Fever. It is a real Mother's Friend, and gains its name from restoring sick children to health and quietness.

MOTHER'S FRIEND.

This valuable medicine is working wonders in all cases of sickness among children. I have one case in mind just now of a little girl eleven years old, who had been treated for over four years without any marked improvement; in fact she got worse all the time. Her case seemed to puzzle the physicians in attendance, and they finally agreed that an operation on the stomach would be necessary to find out what was the matter. Her father, being opposed to an operation, called and got a bottle of **Mother's Friend.** He told me his little girl was in almost a hopeless condition, that she measured 38 inches around the stomach, and her body wasted away to skin and bones; her arms no larger than a broomstick; she was a beautiful, patient child, with a lovely disposition. To make a long story short, **Mother's Friend** took away the enlarged condition of the stomach, built her up, so that she was able to go to school, which was, of course, a surprise to everyone in their neighborhood, and her mother and father made happy.

Another case comes to my memory of a baby about two years old. The mother brought her to me in her arms. She was wasted away to a living skeleton and was a pitiable looking sight. The case was beyond all reasonable hope of recovery. I thought, well, your faith is great if you ever expected this child to get well. She purchased a bottle of **Mother's Friend** and took it home, used it, and the little one was relieved of scores of worms of different kinds. It was about three months after when this lady brought the little one with her to my office. She was after another bottle of **Mother's Friend** for her own children and another for one of her neighbors she had recommended it to. I did not recognize either the lady or the child until she told me of the circumstances. She said: "Do you not remember me bringing a baby in my arms, all skin and bones? This is her; isn't she a fine, healthy child now? No one would have believed it. Worms was the trouble. Now you can see for yourself what a fine, healthy child she is. Just look at the rosy cheeks."

About 9 o'clock one night a lady called for a bottle of **Mother's Friend.** She said her little boy had been taking fits for 24 hours, and the doctor had given him up with brain fever. She had asked a lady friend to call in and look at him, and she pronounced him to have worm fever, recommended her to try **Mother's Friend,** and a few minutes after taking the first dose he went to sleep, and next morning was relieved of a lot of stomach worms. The little fellow has had no fits since and is healthy and well.

Price $1.00. Put up two packages in one parcel. Each package makes one pint and a half of medicine, just twice as much as in liquid form.

Manufactured by

PROF. R. L. MULVENEY.