PRISONERS ARE TURNED LOOSE AND COMPELLED TO SHIFT FOR THEMSELVES

Reports Still Being Received of Americans Making Their Way Singly and in Groups to Allied Lines—Some Complain That They Were Treated Very Brutally, While Others Were in Fair Physical Condition.

American Headquarters in France, Nov. 20.—American prisoners released by the Germans are making their way singly and in pairs across the line at various points. The German authorities apparently are unable to carry out the withdrawal plans agreed upon owing to the disturbed and disorganized conditions of transportation within that country.

To meet the emergency the American army has established stations at various points along the sector of occupation, where prisoners can be received and cared for as they arrive. Eventually they will be concentrated at four main camps at Chaudenay, Revigny, Chelles and Saleux.

The returned men give varying accounts of their treatment by the Germans. Some say they were treated very harshly and brutally, while others say their captors were stern but not unduly harsh. Seemingly the treatment depended largely upon the administration of the prisons in which the Americans were confined. The physical condition of the returned men also varied.

HERE'S A CHANCE FOR OUR LIVE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

Requirements of Europe Are Expressed in Very Big Figures—Raw Material and Finished Products of All Kinds Will be Needed and Needed Soon.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Belgium will need raw materials, machines and railway equipment; France will need a million plows and other agricultural machines and England and America and all the other nations which have been opposed to Germany will need tens of thousands of houses.

These in brief were the immediate construction needs of the principal Allied nations as stated by their representatives tonight, at the opening session of the national municipal league conference on reconstruction.

"Belgium's loss from German occupation was placed by Professor Paul Van Den Ven, of the Belgian embassy at between four and six billion dollars.

The nation has plenty of labor, he said, but looked to America for machines and raw materials.

Lieutenant Maurice Boyer, of the French high commission, estimated that six hundred million days of labor would be required to reconstruct the devastated portions of France, whose losses by German occupation he estimated at ten billion dollars. It will take two years to rehabilitate the coal mines for working, he said, and 1,510,000 cattle taken from French farms must be restored. Dr. Thomas Adams, of Ottawa, Canada, declared that Canada would have to build 30,000 houses, England 67,000 and America 350,000 houses annually to meet the demands for homes.

The conference will continue Thursday and Friday. Tomorrow morning's discussions will be devoted to "the new relation of the government to state and local communities"; tomorrow afternoon's session to reconstruction in the United States in transportation, housing, public works and the evening session to public employment.

ALLEGED LEADER OF WESTERN OUTLAWS PLACED UNDER ARREST

Dr. Gervas Caught While Asleep — Police Watching the Dugouts Where Others of the Gang Are Hidden—Will Use Dynamite to Bring Them Out Today—Believed the Criminals Are Evaders of the Military Service Act.

(See also page 3.)

Prince Albert, Sask., Nov. 20.—When night closed in on the scene of today's exciting man-hunt for the desperadoes who murdered James McKay at Steep Creek last Friday afternoon, a stock taking of the events showed that Dr. Joseph Gervas, the alleged leader of the gang, was under arrest, Charles Horsley, one of the soldiers' posse had been killed and two of the desperadoes were still uncaptured. It is believed that they are still in one of the dugouts or tunnels with which the embankment of the river at the Gervas Farm is pitted.

When Corporal Horsley was shot, while lifting the trap door which covered the bandits' dugout, both men rushed out, one of them again shooting Horsley through the heart, though he had already been wounded and was lying on the ground. As the majority of the posse were at that time above on the bank, they only saw in a confused manner what actually happened and some of them were under the impression that the bandits ran along the bank of the river while others thought they went back into the dugout. The police assumption is that the men are still in some of the subterranean refuges which they had laboriously constructed all over the place. Dynamite will be tried tomorrow in the meantime police and soldiers guards will keep watch throughout the night in the hope that the outlaws will not escape.

Gervas, the alleged leader of the gang, said to be a former Montreal practitioner, was arrested at daybreak today by Sergeant Kistruct, who entered the house while the doctor was still sleeping, and placed handcuffs on him. He made no resistance, and said he knew nothing of the McKay murder, or of the presence of other men on his place. So far the names of the other two bandits are not known, but it is believed that they are evaders of the Military Service Act, who escaped from Montreal, and joined Dr. Gervas in the lonely retreat which he established twenty-six miles east of Prince Albert, where the South Saskatchewan flows into the great river of that name. It is a wild place, without telephone communication, and the roads are unusually bad.

McKay's automobile has been recovered in a hole which the bandits had dug in the side of the embankment. It was at first thought that it was in the water, but searchers today found it covered with rubbish. McKay's body after the murder was shoved out on the ice to an open place, and as the river is now frozen over, it may be spring before it is recovered.

Mr. McKay was well known throughout Canada, having been at one time manager of the Empress Theatre. He is survived by his wife and one little daughter.

It is believed that his slayers thought he was an officer coming to arrest them under the Military Service Act, and opened fire upon him. McKay was at the time of the shooting at the farm of Gervas to put into execution a writ for $150.00 for a team of horses, which Gervas had bought from a neighbor and had refused to pay for.

VERSAILLES IS PREPARING FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Room Where the German Empire First Saw the Light Will Also be the Scene of Its Downfall—Many Historic Associations and Many Picturesque Incidents Have Occurred There—Eastern Countries Will be Well Represented.

Paris, Nov 20.—The city of Versailles is preparing to receive the delegates to the peace conference. The deliberations are expected to be held in the Grand Trianon, part of the Chateau of Versailles, once occupied by Marie Antoinette.

The priceless tapestries and furniture, removed to a place of safety during the course of hostilities, are now being replaced. The gardens are being restored and the camouflage coverings on the statues and fountains removed. The waters of the grand canal, which also have been camouflaged in order to avert airplane raids, are being restored to their natural condition.

"The Hall of Mirrors" where William I, proclaimed the German Empire, and where the peace treaty doubtless will be signed, is one of the finest places to be made ready to receive the plenipotentiaries. M. De Nothac, conservator of the palace, is in charge of the preparations.

The practical details of the congress, such as the countries to be represented, the size of delegations and the voting strength of the countries are the subject of much discussion in diplomatic quarters. It is the general belief that the countries to be represented will include all which declared war against the Central Powers, and those states which are formed as a result of the war, the Czecho-Slavs and Jingo Slavs.

Besides Japan, the eastern countries will include Siam and China. The presence of China probably will have a bearing on the future of Kiao Chau which has undergone a change since China declared war on Germany, thus cancelling the lease whereby Germany held Kiao Chau before Japan occupied the port at the outset of the war.

The size of the delegations doubtless will be left to the various countries, but voting strength will not be dependent upon the size of the delegation. However, the same voting strength for all countries is considered open to objection, as giving Haiti, Montenegro and countries of that size the same strength as Great Britain, France, the United States and the other great powers. These are among the practical details likely to be adjusted before the sessions are opened. After the adjustment among the Allies, it is probable that the representatives of the Central Powers will be called in for the arrangement of preliminaries. It is expected that all the Central Powers will be represented, for which armistices were signed separately with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey. It is not anticipated that separate congresses will be necessary.

It is believed that the final conclusions will be embodied in two treaties, the first one to be concluded early covering the essential and the second covering the larger general questions after a more thorough discussion.

LUMBERMEN TO EMPLOY 10,000

Making an Effort to Utilize That Many of Our Men and Help Relieve the Anticipated Labor Surplus.

Ottawa, Nov. 20—A favorable aspect of the labor situation is expected in an effort of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to give employment to 10,000 men. The association in a circular letter to its members says:

"The Dominion government has called upon this association to assist in a demobilization scheme and the proposition is to find employment for ten thousand men, which is the number estimated can be absorbed in lumber camps throughout Canada east of Fort William.

"We have intimated to the government that to be of any use at all for this purpose, the men must be forthcoming within a week or ten days at the outside.

"Please get into communication with the munition plant nearest to you. Government authorities would welcome your taking all men suitable for your purpose. The going wages for lumbermen are to be paid, it being understood with the minister of labor that this would be carried out. The matter is urgent. Please act at once."

NEW EXPRESS RATES TO MEET HIGHER WAGES

Changes from U. S. Points to Canada Are Advanced from 10 cts. to 15 cts. per Hundred With Certain Exceptions.

Washington, Nov. 20.—Increased express charges were announced in a government order issued today. The new order, effective January 1, will raise about $24,000,000 additional revenue, half of which the American Railway Express Company, before it was taken over entirely by the government, had planned to distribute among employes in higher wages. The wage question is now before the railroad administration's board of wages and working conditions. Specifically, the express rate order provides that rates in the east, or rates on shipments originating in the east will be advanced 16 or 17 cents on first and second class shipments, and that elsewhere this increase be approximately 12 cents. Local differentials would make the exact advances vary somewhat about these averages.

Merchandise rates to Canada are raised 15 cents per 100 pounds, and commodity rates, with many exceptions, are to be raised 10 cents per 100 pounds. Milk and cream rates, interstate and intrastate, are to be advanced 25 per cent. above the rates in effect last January 1st. Garden products and other food articles shipped extensively by express to cities, will take the new rates of the classes in which they fall.

Intrastate scales and classifications are abolished.

WANT GENERAL STRIKE CALLED AS PROTEST

Unions Exercsied Over the Prospective Execution of Thos. J. Mooney.

Seattle, Wn., Nov. 20.—Telegrams sent today by the Seattle Metal Trades Council to the American Federation of Labor asked that a general nation-wide strike be called as a protest against the execution of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murdering one of the victims of a San Francisco bomb explosion. The federation was requested to ask British labor leaders to call a similar strike in England and Canada.

"If every legal resource for justice in the Mooney case has exhausted, organized labor in Seattle and elsewhere will undoubtedly exert its full power to prevent its execution, even if the wheels of industry must be stopped," read a statement issued by James A. Duncan, secretary of the Seattle Central Labor Council. The Central Council meets tonight to consider the strike proposal.

ON INSPECTION TRIP.

Col. Thomas Duff, president, D. S. Pratt, general manager, and J. L. Weller, consulting engineer of the St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., arrived in the city yesterday. Col. Duff when seen last night, said they were only on an inspection trip. Asked about the shipbuilding proposition and whether they intended to take up the matter with the common council, he said, "We do not intend to approach the council again. Our proposition is before them and the next move must come from them."

LARGEST SCHOONER EVER BUILT IN PARRSBORO WAS GIVEN THE DIP WEDNESDAY

Fine Four-Master, the Governor Parr, Built for C. T. White, Has Been Sold to Bridgewater Parties—The Builders, Huntley & Son, Start at Once on Two Others—Another Four-Master Launched at Scott's Bay, and Still Another at Port Greville.

Special to The Standard.

Parrsboro, N. S., Nov. 20.—The handsome four-masted schooner, "Governor Parr," the largest vessel ever built at this port, was successfully launched this afternoon from the shipyard of W. R. Huntley & Son, in the presence of many spectators. The new schooner has two decks, and her dimensions are as follows: Length over all 218 feet, width 39.8 feet, depth 18.5 feet, and she registers 972 tons. She is built of oak, spruce and hard pine, and is classed thirteen years in Bureau Veritas. Her spanker mast is 96 feet long and the other three masts are each three inches shorter. Her four topmasts are each 53 feet long and she spreads five thousand yards of canvas. Her outfit is up to the minute in every particular, and includes the Delco system of electric lighting, stockless anchors and a fifteen horse power engine for hoisting and pumping. The "Governor Parr" was built for C. T. White & Son, Limited, and they have sold her to Archibald Davison, and others, of Bridgewater, and to Capt. Angus Richard, of La Have, who will command her.

Messrs. Huntley immediately stretch the keels for two tern schooners, 350 tons net. The four-masted auxiliary schooner, "Huntley," built by Capt. David A. Huntley, for Halifax parties, was launched at Scott's Bay on Monday, and arrived here on Monday night. She is very handsomely modelled, and is in every respect a first class vessel. She measures 612 tons gross and will register 480 tons. She goes from here to St. John to have her engines put in, but will first have her broken windlass replaced.

A tern schooner of 366 tons register, named "Milverine," was launched last Monday from the shipyard of Leander E. and Austin Graham, of Port Greville. She was built for James W. Kirkpatrick, M.P.P., who, it is understood, has sold her to Halifax and Newfoundland parties.

GATHERING OF VICTORY LOAN WORKERS MARKS END OF GREAT CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1.)

man of the central committee had come altogether from the efforts of the men who had worked so faithfully with him and the magnificent success achieved was entirely due to them. The enthusiasm which had been manifested all through the campaign was still alive if one were able to judge by the gathering before him. The central committee had felt that they could not allow the campaign to close without getting the boys all together and expressing their appreciation of the application to work which had been evidenced by all the canvassers, and all in any way connected with the campaign. The committee had expected a certain amount of enthusiasm but the response had been beyond their hopes. The district had rolled up the splendid sum of $6,523,650, over a million and a half more than it was asked for, and he did not believe there was a city in Canada which would be able to say they had sold a bond to one in every 4.5 of the population.

During the campaign utmost good fellowship had prevailed. There had been keen rivalry between the wards but it had been good natured.

He expressed the thanks of the committee to the press and all who had so willingly given of their time and effort to aid the campaign. The speakers and singers at the Imperial had helped materially to keep up the enthusiasm, and a great many subscriptions had been obtained in this way which otherwise would have been lost. The banks also had given their most hearty co-operation and helped to roll up the big total for the district.

The district had put on some records which he thought would be hard to beat. With an objective of $5,000,000 the sum of $6,523,650 had been subscribed by 11,630 persons. The average per application was $553; the average per capita was $120, and the average subscription per capita was 4.6, these figures being based on the official census figures of the Dominion.

The Imperial headquarters and Travellers had been responsible for about 1,100 subscriptions, and the Y. W. P. A. and the Travellers had turned in between 2,200 and 2,300 subscriptions.

The Y.W.P.A. had done great work and they had brought a lot of applications which would have been lost. In the last week of the campaign they had gone over the city thoroughly, and recanvassed it, and the figures showed that it had been a wise move to ask their assistance. The work of the Y.W.P.A. and the Travellers was equal to the best ward in the city.

Mr. Elkin then made an appeal for the work of the Y.W.C.A., and asked all present to aid in the campaign for funds for the home, which it was proposed to establish in this city. St. John was one of the few cities on the American continent which did not possess a home of this nature for girls. The men would not be asked to go out and get the money for this object, but they would be expected to do what they could when the call came to them for funds.

In closing, Mr. Elkin said he had been receiving congratulations on all sides, but he felt the success of the campaign was due altogether to the support he had received from his co-workers. If he had been able to put any enthusiasm into the workers he was glad, and thanked them all for the help they had so willingly given.

At the close of his address the "bunch" sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and gave three cheers for a most efficient chairman.

The next number was a solo by F. J. Punter.

Following this the chairman announced that today at five minutes to one, if the day were fine, the honor flag would be presented to Mayor Hayes at the court house who would hoist it and asked that as many as possible be present at the ceremony.

Mr. Elkin then called on Mr. Luce, a visitor to the city, who had on a couple of occasions made addresses on the square in front of the Imperial.

Mr. Luce said he esteemed it a great honor to be present and could hardly find words to express his delight. He had had the distinction of helping out in two loan campaigns. Just before coming to St. John he had assisted in the Liberty Loan campaign in the United States and now in the Victory Loan here. One thing which appealed to him was not only the splendid spirit put into the campaign but the splendid spirit brought out of it. He questioned whether there was in the room one with a greater confidence in the future of Canada, the land of boundless opportunities, than himself, and the spirit which had made of the Victory Loan the big success that it was, would make of the Canada of the future just as big a success. This spirit was the same as that evinced by the soldiers who had gone from Canada to fight and the same spirit which animated the hearts of the "boys in blue" who had manned the fleet which had stood between the Americans, while they were asleep, and the terrible Hun on the other side.

He was followed by Steve Matthews, who gave "Crazy Bill."

The chairman then called upon Hon. J. B. M. Baxter.

On rising Mr. Baxter was given a warm greeting. He said the present was a happy occasion to gather together. They were celebrating not alone the acquisiton of the flag which spoke of the great success of the district, but as well the splendid result in the province and the Dominion. But this was all swallowed up in the greater joy of knowing that the power which for four years had enthralled the world was broken and our boys would soon be coming back to us, and to the land which they loved the best in all the world.

Men best expressed their feeling in music and there was one strain to which every heart in the room would thrill. A strain which was imperishable so long as the flag should wave over us. He had heard that strain on a memorable occasion. About twenty years ago he had stood on the Heights of Quebec and seen the Sardinian leaving with the South African contingent and on that occasion the only air which could express their feelings was "Rule Britannia," and to that same music every British heart still thrilled, and would until the Empire was no more. That was the spirit of the Empire. It was the spirit of the "Grand Fleet," which had not been allowed to have its opportunity but had been doomed to patrol the North Sea, holding in bounds the German navy, and it was due to that fleet that we in New Brunswick had been able in the last two years to give as a voluntary contribution to the cause over $25,000,000 and not pay it as a tribute to the Hun. Great as was the army, the fleet was greater and stood today as the exemplification of duty well done.

The same spirit had filled the hearts of all, whether on the battlefields of France and Flanders or on Victory Loan work and the same spirit would carry them through the period of reconstruction. Canada would be remade on as noble a plane as that which influenced the men who went forth to fight the cause of justice and humanity.

As showing the possibilities of Canada in the way of financing herself in the future the speaker quoted some figures from the message of Mr. Wood, chairman of the Dominion committee. In the year 1915 Canada had borrowed from her own people for civic and provincial works the sum of $46,000,000 and this was just one quarter of the amount spent, the other three quarters coming from other places, principally the United States. In 1916 the United States had been shut off and only $23,000,000 had been spent, all borrowed in Canada. In 1917 the sum had been $24,000,0000. In 1918, however, the people of Canada had loaned for this purpose in eight months the sum of $60,000,000.

In 1915 the agricultural exports had been $200,000,000, these had grown to $740,000,000 in 1918, and the manufactured exports had grown from $85,000,000 in 1915 to $636,000,000 in 1918. It was true a large part of the manufactured exports had been munitions of war, but if the people of this country could manufacture munitions they could and would manufacture the goods necessary to capture the trade formerly held by the Germans.

In closing Mr. Baxter made an eloquent plea for Maritime Union, which would place this part of the country in a position to make itself felt in the Dominion. It was a time of reconstruction in Europe by the elimination of waste and he believed if the men before him would take up this matter of the amalgamation of the three Maritime Provinces into one mighty power, which would be able to make itself felt, they would have accomplished something worth while and added to the future well being and prosperity of the province which all loved so well.

Solos by Dewitt Cairns and Thomas Guy followed, after which the toast to the Ladies was proposed by H. L. Ganter, and responded to by J. U. Thomas.

In proposing the toast Mr. Ganter referred to the very valuable assistance which the Y.W.P.A. had rendered in the campaign and the help they had been to the central committee.

Mr. Thomas paid a well deserved tribute to the part which the women of Canada had borne in all the war activities of the country and in all social and philanthropic work.

The singing of the National Anthem brought to a close one of the most enthusiastic gatherings ever held in this city.

ROOSEVELT REGRETS HE COULD NOT FIGHT

Thanks Paris Council for Message of Sympathy and is Glad His Boy Was a Participant in Freeing France.

Paris, Nov. 20.—Henri Rouselle, vice-president of the municipal council of Paris, has made public the following message received from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, replying to a cablegram of condolence on the death of Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt:

"I am profoundly touched by the cablegram you sent me in the name of the municipal council of Paris. I thank you for your sympathy. The death of our son is a bitter affliction, but this affliction would have been more bitter if our boy had not had an ardent desire to face death for such a noble cause. You will not forget that he was given the name of a French ancester who left France 225 year ago.

"I had hoped that my good fortune would permit me to serve my country in France in the ranks of our army. This privilege having been denied, I am happy that the youngest of my four sons was connected with this army."

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Paris, Nov. 20—The official on the advance of the French troops says:

"Our troops today, moving on their left beyond Givet, pushed their advanced posts on the line of Wancennes, Frometres and Massoudre. Eight thousand Allied prisoners were concentrated at Givet and important war material was found there, including batteries, tanks and machine guns.

"Further east we occupied the town of Neufchateau and Etalle, where our entry was greeted with great manifestations of sympathy.

"The line reached by the heads of the columns today is marked by Verlain, Longlier, L'Eglise and Habay Lavieille.

"In Lorraine we pushed forward detachments to St. Avold, Kochern, Forbach and Sarrebruck.

"In Alsace our troops have reached Obernay, southwest of Strassbourg.

"On the left bank of the Rhine we have occupied Neuf Brisach and Huningue St. Louis. Everywhere there were joyful manifestations evidencing the attachment of the populations to France."

London, Nov. 21—General Rawlinson in an order of the day dated November 1, says:

"The Fourth Army is ordered to participate in the occupation of the Rhine districts. I ask you men from all parts of the Empire when on German territory to show the world that British soldiers, unlike those of Germany, do not wage war against women and children. I rely on your sustaining the Army's fair name."

American Army of Occupation Headquarters, Nov. 20.—Food supplies and ammunition and artillery are moving eastward with the infantry and the American force is prepared for any eventuality. The advance into Germany is regarded by both officers and men, however, as nothing more than an ordinary march.

Th latest reports on the movements of the Germans indicate they are retiring in full compliance with the terms of the armistice. It is reported that in some towns on the line of the enemy retreat there are piles of thousands of rifles thrown down by German soldiers who declared they would not fight any more, regardless of the provocation.

American Army of Occupation, Nov. 20.—The American troops shoved their line across the German frontier today. The frontier was crossed at points opposite Briey, and Audun-Le-Roman, and at points between these two places.

Further north the Duchy of Luxemburg was entered in the direction of the city of Luxemburg.

New York, Nov. 20.—Declaring that "the postmaster general proposes to make a heavy profit out of the postal lines," which will be used "to pay his losses on the Western Union lines," Clarence H. MacKay, president of the Postal Telegraph Company tonight stated that he would go to the Court of Claims to fight the government operation compensation award announced today from Washington.

A Few of the Good Points About These Overcoats

They hug the neck.
Self, velvet and convertible collars.
Pockets slashed, patch and regular.
Handsome grays, blacks, browns, blues and fancy mixtures.
Models—Chesterfield, slip-on, trench, ulsters, etc.
Prices $20 to $45—Especial selections at $25, $30, $35 and $40.

Good choosing now in Christmas Mufflers.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

NOVEMBER—PHASES OF THE MOON.

New moon, 3rd ..... 5 2m. p.m.
First quarter, 11th ....12h. 46m. p.m.
Full moon 18th .....3h. 32m. a.m.
Last quarter, 25th .....6h. 25m. a.m.

Date	D. of W.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	H. Water a.m.	H. Water p.m.	L. Water a.m.	L. Water, p.m.
21	Th	7.35	4.45	1.21	13.44	7.41	20.11
22	F	7.36	4.44	2.13	14.37	8.33	21.32
23	Sa	7.37	4.43	3.03	15.31	9.26	21.54
24	Su	7.39	4.42	4.04	16.27	10.20	22.48

THE WEATHER.

Toronto, Nov. 20.—Pressure is to west tonight of the Nova Scotia coast and highest in the western provinces. Rain has fallen today in Quebec and Maritime Provinces and a few light showers of rain or snow are reported in Ontario.

	Min.	Max.
Prince Rupert	28	48
Victoria	42	48
Vancouver	42	44
Kamloops	40	46
Medicine Hat	20	28
Edmonton	22	28
Battleford	23	26
Prince Albert	20	26
Swift Current	22	26
Winnipeg	30	34
Parry Sound	30	38
London	34	43
Toronto	36	43
Kingston	32	36
Ottawa	30	36
Montreal	36	38
Quebec	34	36
Halifax	40	44

Forecasts.

Maritime—Fresh to strong northeasterly to northerly winds; cloudy with some light falls of rain or sleet.

North New England—Cloudy and slightly colder Thursday, snow or rain central and east Maine; Friday probably fair. Fresh north and northeast winds.

WHEN A FAMILY NEEDS A FRIEND

In the Absence of Doctors Nobly Gone to War, After Influenza, the Grip—

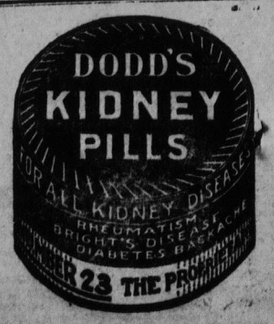
Those wonderfully useful medicines, Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills, are warmly recommended.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, taken before meals three times a day, and Hood's Pills, taken at night as needed, are reasonably sure to keep a family in health and prove to be reliable and always ready friends. They purify the blood, relieve and prevent biliousness and constipation, build up and begin treatment at once.

Get both, or either one, as you think you need, from your druggist today strength and regulate the system.

CONFERENCES ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Ottawa, Nov. 20.—The conferences on unemployment which are being held between officials of the Labor Department and representatives of the various provinces, were continued today. The matters under discussion were similar to those considered at the conference yesterday, tending to more satisfactory co-operation between the provincial employment agencies and will conclude tomorrow evening, after which a statemeat will be given out.

SHIPPING LOSSES.

The British shipping losses in October were less than in any month since May, 1916, and probably lower than in any month since the beginning of the war, as the total for the month is less than the monthly average for the five months of 1914, and the years of 1915 and 1916. The British losses for September due to enemy action and marine risk were 151,593 tons, compared with 176,424 in August. The September total, it was announced by the British admiralty, was considerably below the record of June, the previous lowest month of this year, and also below the monthly average in 1916.