

## The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 11.

### Freedom of the Seas.

No question has interested the British so much in the fourteen points with which President Wilson has punctured the diplomatic schedule, as the freedom of the seas. It is not definitely known whether President Wilson knows what he means by the freedom of the seas himself. If he knows the secret, he has preserved it faithfully. Those who don't know are affected all the way from spasms of fear to ecstasies of rejoicing.

Some Germans, pro-Germans, Bolsheviks and other outlaws and pirates, hope that the freedom of the seas means the abolition of the British navy. It is time for the Germans even, and the Bolsheviks, to get away from dreams. It was foolish fancies of this sort that brought on the war. The Kaiser and his advisers did not face facts in a scientific way. They had been unable to appreciate how faithfully and for how long the British navy had maintained the freedom of the seas in peace. Their only possible desire for freedom of the seas in war would be for the purpose of carrying out designs out of harmony with the general welfare which the former freedom of the seas secured. Germany herself had as ready a freedom of Britain's ports of call and her navy's coaling ports, as tho they had belonged to the Kaiser. So had the United States. So had all other nations.

The only objection to Britain's rule on the sea arose when Germany found herself as hemmed in on sea as Belgium was on land. Germany wanted a different rule on the sea from the rule she insisted upon on land. President Wilson supported this view before the United States entered the war, and objected to the blockade which Britain had established around German waters. But as soon as the United States entered the war the British navy in carrying out the policy to which President Wilson had formerly objected.

What, then, does Mr. Wilson mean by the freedom of the seas? British statesmen refuse to consider any suggestion of curtailment of the liberty of the British navy to enforce the code of justice and righteousness for which the navy has existed for many decades. If we are to have any form of international co-operation, be it a league, of nations, or something more limited—a dual control, for example—the only solution possible of the problem is a general agreement on what is right and just, and a stern unyielding policy in enforcing it.

Behind that lies the further question whether the English-speaking peoples are cultivating such standards of international morality, and developing such a sense of domestic justice that they will inevitably in great crises be able, without hesitation or self-seeking, to agree upon what is the right thing to do.

Duty, in fact, has now become an international as well as a personal problem.

### Occupying Germany.

Occupation of Germany goes on apace. French, Belgian, American, Canadian and British troops are marching into the buildings that were to have echoed to the triumph over our defeat. Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence, Bonn, Straßburg, and other cities are in the possession of allied troops, and the people after an interval in which murder and outrage prevailed, are delighted. They welcome the troops as peacemakers, and not as conquerors. It may be one way of deceiving themselves that they have not been beaten, or it may be one of the new methods of "mental science" for overcoming the enemy. The one definite thing that it indicates is the entire loss of confidence of the Germans of the Rhine in their former leaders and rulers.

The evacuation is being carried out in good-faith apparently, and the people exhibit no hostility. They have probably had a surfeit of the "Hymn of Hate" during the last four years. And even the hostility of the Hun can scarcely resist the good nature and fair dealing of British troops. We look for great things from this personal contact of the German people with the representatives of a real civilization. The contrast is unmistakable, and it is difficult to believe that our standards will be unacceptable.

At all events it is an object lesson that will teach more than the schools. We cannot say whether in all things our efficiency is equal to that of the Germans, but we know that as soldiers, as administrators and colonizers, and as liberal-minded interpreters of the duties of a superman, the German has nothing to teach the Briton.

Should this occupation prove to be a little heaven to be hid in the measures of the German meal, we can only hope for some results in those parts of Germany which are not absolutely permeated by the poison of Prussian policy.

### Free the Armenians.

Now, that Europe is being remodelled and four great new states are to arise, Phenix-like, out of the ashes of Austria and the Balkans, it is a matter of considerable interest to millions of other unrequited peoples how far the new forces are going to operate eastwards. The Greeks hope to have control of Constantinople. The Turks have no idea what is going to happen. All they know about government is the robbery that follows it. The last revolution in Turkey which promised so much in the way of progress, the name of the Young Turkish party, fell among thieves, but found no good Samaritan to help it out. Instead, Germany got hold of the movement, put a German at the head of it, and launched him on a career of piracy.

All the people that have depended on Turkey, or been oppressed by Turkey, are now eager to know what is going to become of them. They have heard of the wonderful things that have been done in Baghdad; how the place was cleaned up; sewers built, roads paved, sanitation made effective, and the superstitious of fatalism given a volcanic disturbance. The Pax Britannica reigns in Mesopotamia, but the great region to the north, Armenia Major, with Armenia Minor to the west, and Lesser Armenia to the southwest, await the disposition of the entente. Whatever happens they must not be delivered over again into the hands of the oppressor. The war was fought just as much to deliver the down-trodden in Asia as in Europe. The Armenians await the decision of the peace conference. If it means no liberty for them, then for them the war has been fought in vain.

The Armenians have a right to expect that their case shall have full consideration, and that the terms effected in Egypt, in Mesopotamia and elsewhere, shall be extended to their native land.

### ALLIED CONFERENCES ON FOOD SITUATION

London, Dec. 10.—A survey of the shipping and food situation as set forth in the conference centring around Edward N. Hurley of the American Shipping Board, and Herbert C. Hoover, the American food administrator, lends allied food and shipping heads to believe that there is available at present enough tonnage to handle present food needs. Conditions are such, it is believed, that it is not unreasonable to expect that some tonnage might soon be released for American exports other than food. Much tonnage has been released from carrying munitions and raw materials for munitions.

Another conference, which began yesterday, is dealing with the questions of supplying food to the peoples freed from the German yoke and releasing food embargoes against enemy countries.

### TANK TOWING BARGES ON THE MARNE CANAL

Paris, Dec. 10.—Industrial use already has been made of one of the notable war implements evolved during the recent conflict—the tank. Yesterday one of these erstwhile engines of destruction was used as motive power on the Marne Canal, near the ministry of public works. The hauled a large convoy of barges at the speed of nearly two miles an hour, as compared with the speed by animal power of less than a mile an hour.

### Capt. S. Laferriere of Hull Receives Victoria Cross

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—Capt. Septimus Laferriere, son of J. O. Laferriere, 10 St. Helene street, Hull, who is a member of one of the oldest and most respected families in the Transatlantic City, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for distinguished gallantry on the field of battle. Notification to this effect has been received by J. O. Laferriere.

Capt. Laferriere was in New Orleans at the outbreak of the war and paid his own passage to France, where he enlisted as a private in the famous foreign legion, with whom he served with distinction. He later transferred to the imperial army and was posted to a trench mortar section. He won his promotion thru devotion to duty and was reported wounded last June.

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## TOUCHSTONE REVISED



AUDREY (Germany): "A poor thing—but mine own."

## CANADIANS CROSS GERMAN BORDER

Toronto Battalion Was First to Pass the Saluting Point.

### DEFEND BRIDGEHEADS

Obsequious Disposition on Part of Enemy Reported by Advance Parties.

With the Canadian Corps in Germany, Dec. 4, (By J. F. B. Livesey.)  
The Canadian troops crossed the German border today, the first Canadian division at Poteau and another Canadian division farther south. It was raining, and the rolling hills and Poteau of Ardennes, the home of the wild boar and stag, were swathed in mist. At Poteau, a very delicate line of the Belgian side of the frontier, a group of Belgians cheered and waved the flag that they possessed as our men passed. Just across the frontier, which was otherwise unmarked, is a post, resembling, with its black and white stripings, a barber's shop. Beside this is the German customs house, where still its uniformed official presides.

Sir Arthur Currie, commander of the Canadian corps, who crossed the frontier unofficially yesterday, was accompanied by his staff, including Prince Arthur of Connaught, who has returned to his duties as the Canadian corps, and the general officer commanding our first division, with his staff.

The Canadian Light Horse furnished an escort, and the infantry, which was the first to pass the saluting point, followed by the Canadian corps, and the fourteenth and second Canadian battalions. The first to pass the saluting point, followed by the Canadian corps, and the fourteenth and second Canadian battalions. The first to pass the saluting point, followed by the Canadian corps, and the fourteenth and second Canadian battalions.

They began their long march thru the Belgian plain and thence had climbed steadily up and over the height of land of the Ardennes patiently and cheerfully. They have suffered deprivation and discomfort, but they bring with them the same conquering spirit that carried them thru bitter years of trench warfare. A cleaner, finer lot of men were never seen. One's heart thrilled to see them go by. Canada triumphant up to her march to the Rhine. One sorrowed for that great army whose sacrifice had made this day possible, but who in spirit still march beside us.

The Canadian engineers received instructions to lay out a defence line for Canadians in front of our bridgeheads on the east bank of the Rhine. Some of the signallers who had penetrated deeper into German territory to take over the telegraphs and telephone lines, reported an almost obsequious disposition on the part of the enemy to put every convenience at their disposal. Vigilance, however, will not be relaxed one minute. We are taking no chances, as was shown today, when, for the first time, infantry escorts accompanied the batteries.

In the self-same chateau occupied tonight by the Canadian corps commander, the German crown prince lay his head during the day, and before the signing of the armistice. It was then that he was reported assassinated on the Dutch border, and it was only after the armistice was signed that he left and made good his get-away into Holland.

SHERBROOKE RECORDER DIES.  
Sherbrooke, Que., Dec. 10.—Recorder H. J. Duffett died of a long illness. The deceased practised law in Sherbrooke for over 20 years.

## IDA INTERVIEWS JOHN O'NEILL

BY IDA L. WEBSTER.

With our usual brightness (?) we have just hit on the stunt of printing an interview with each and every candidate for mayor, as he announces himself. This is in all seriousness, because you know that if there is one position in the city hall that is serious it is the chair of the chief magistrate.

For a start, yesterday we went to call on John O'Neill. He was in his regular seat in the controllers' room, and apparently he had not made any changes in the appearance of his corner, that is, he did not have it draped with pretty colored bunting or flags. However, he was not exactly devoid of decoration, because someone had presented him with a fern. Unfortunately we cannot truthfully say that it was very much of a flower, although it did bear all the earmarks of one having been worthy of the name. There in the buttonhole of the controller's coat, a very delicate line of tropical offering was somewhat carelessly placed, you know, with all that seeming indifference which is, after all, the very essence of correctness.

As for the gentleman himself, he was just the same John O'Neill, with none of the election embellishments which all aspirants for the office are entitled to assume. Not once did he flinch when we told him that we thought that he should be elected to the mayoralty of the City of Toronto.

We told him that we had received many letters asking him to run for the office to which he was now aspiring, but that we could not imagine the shock he would feel if he said: "I am sorry to say that I have not received many letters from very kind friends which I value very highly."

Altho we stayed in his office for nearly an hour, not once did he forget to be his old self, therefore we feel that we can safely say that he will never change. His manner is just plain honest, and absolutely without frills of any kind. Then he has the happy faculty of not talking a person blind about himself or what he has done.

There is possibly nothing more boring than to listen to someone yapping their past deeds, and when you meet a man who does not indulge in this form of indoor sport, you are indeed, have you reached the acme of politeness.

John O'Neill is man first and politician last. It would be impossible to state here all that he has done for one person or another, and for that matter we do not think that the controller would wish us to do so, even providing he had mentioned the fact to us, which he has not. Indeed, when we asked him as to his gifts to charities, knowing in advance that he has always devoted his salary from the city in this way, he positively refused to be drawn into a conversation, but instead of telling us to mind our own business, he began a conversation about the Bloor street viaduct.

But then, the interview was not entirely in vain, because besides learning the slightest difference in the manner of "Honest John O'Neill," we also found out that he would start his series of campaign articles on Saturday. So watch for them and you will find out more about the young man in a week. When on the subject of John it is a case of actions speaking louder than words.

## A Line of Cheer Each Day of the Year

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THRIFT.  
Just as the rose leaf in the earthen jar brings to some wintry day the summer far,  
So do the sunshine of a summer day stored in the heart of winter's care.  
There is no care, no grief, however great, that the thought of some past joy can't melt.  
And that is why my thrifty Memory hoards present joys for use in days to be.  
(Copyright, 1918.)

## POLITICAL NOTES AND VIEWS

The Hamilton Herald suspects that the western grain growers might be willing to hold off on their demand for tariff reductions if the Ottawa government conceded the farmers \$2.25 for their 1919 crop of wheat.

The Winnipeg Tribune, whose editor, R. J. Richardson, M.P., was a colleague some years ago of Hon. Walter Scott in the federal house of commons, hasn't much use for Mr. Scott in his charges against the Union government. The Tribune is not so sure that Scott will be able to put them out of business. The Union party is the superior of the old Laurier party.

The Winnipeg Telegram (organ of Hon. Robert Rogers), says the Ottawa government is not inclined to meet parliament and face the music.

The Ontario Citizen's nomination of Hon. T. A. Cramer (minister of agriculture in the Union government) as the leader of a new political party for progressive Canada, that is to come out of the west. Whether Mr. Cramer is to be that man, The Times does not say; but that some such man is much nearer than even The Citizen outlines is what The Times believes.

The Regina Leader (Liberal-Laurier) wants a commission representative of all sections of the Dominion to investigate reconstruction, there will be no division of finance, taxation, production, trade, and the effect the National Policy of 40 years ago is having on these great national questions today.

The Guelph Herald says:

It must be done if the country is to be saved from serious division, as be coming and the industrial community. The one wants free trade, which it is felt would be ruinous to the working classes. It ought to be possible to arrange matters so that at a period when co-operation is required in regard to reconstruction, there will be no division over tariffs—each side showing a disposition to be fair to the other.

Brantford Express: The difficulty in the way, it is said, is that the conference must necessarily be limited to a small number, making it impossible to have the British Empire represented by one per cent. on the capitalised land revenue. If this is the real situation, there will be a strong protest made by Canadians, who feel that the British Empire is made up of a sisterhood of nations, and not of a mother country and her brood of colonies.

Imperial preference, according to The Peterboro Review, would, for Canada, have only one result—commercial self-destruction.

The Ottawa Citizen is a firm advocate of a national land tax—a starting point on the capitalised land revenue. Such a tax would force settlement of unoccupied lands.

Quebec Chronicle: If free trade can be obtained for our agricultural products without sacrificing our industries so much the better, but regardless of anything else Canada must be made self-contained as far as possible as an intelligent application of our national policy is essential to that end.

Kingston Whig: The Union government is in no way committed to a tariff policy or any other policy save the carrying on of the war and the reconstruction following the great conflict. The tariff must be an issue at the next election.

Calgary Herald: Ottawa rumor-mongers are busy smothering Union government before the end of the coming session. Ottawa rumor-mongers did the same thing with Union government previous to its first session, but Union government came thru the ordeal hale and hearty. The going may be some rougher next session, but there is no reason to believe the result will be any different.

The Ottawa Citizen thinks labor should be represented on the board of the Canadian Northern Railway.

Winnipeg Free Press: How far the Union government in Canada, or any similar ministry in Britain or elsewhere, can successfully solve the problems of reconstruction no man would dare to prophesy. In Canada, at any rate, no better administration is now in prospect. No serious politician has an alternative to Union to propose with any confidence. On the contrary, every stable element in the country recognizes the present necessity for maintaining Union as the means offering the best prospect of rapid re-adjustment to rapidly changing conditions of life and work. And even these two serious thinkers upon the needs of the Canadian people in this period will admit that reversion to mere partnership would be a disaster. Be that as it may, there is no wish to attempt the impossible feat of crossing a bridge before they come to it.

## TODAY'S POEM

SUNSET.  
By Robert Todd.  
The great fire-ball drops slowly down,  
But as a memory, it lingers on.  
It leaves the fleecy clouds with tints  
Of red and pink, and gold, and then  
They fade, and Night steals up the glen,  
Toronto, Canada.

Expect Astonishing Disclosures In Quebec Exemption Inquiry

Quebec, Dec. 10.—The enquiry into the charges laid against R. Lavergne, of Montmagny, in connection with the alleged exemption scandal at Montmagny will open tomorrow. According to detectives working on the case, astonishing facts will come out.



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## THE WIFE

By JANE PHELPS

### Brian Declares His Intention

CHAPTER CVIII.

Brian did have something to conceal. At least he thought he had, which amounted to the same thing. He had dined the night before with the two khaki-clad Englishmen, then had taken them to Mollie King's studio—first calling her and asking her permission. They had remained until late, but had all left together.

Which last would have excused his going in Ruth's eyes, and which, in Ruth's eyes, would have excused his going in Ruth's eyes, and which, in Ruth's eyes, would have excused his going in Ruth's eyes.

Even the Ruth was jealous of Mollie King, there was nothing mean or small about her. Had Brian stayed at her studio so late alone, she would have been both hurt and suspicious. But three of them—why, surely, no sensible woman could object to a man going with a party to call upon a girl, especially when his wife was out of town.

But because Brian was so uncommunicative, Ruth imagined things. And in that her imagination grossly exaggerated. She was no different from most jealous wives.

Ruth was passing thru some sort of a peculiar feeling; one that took the greater pains to hide her feelings, instead of doing as most young wives are prone to do, and "spilling over" as Brian expressed it. And in that her imagination grossly exaggerated. She was no different from most jealous wives.

Brian was an enigma to her at this time. After her Washington trip, more so than ever. Scarcely ever did he find fault. Yet all the time he made her feel that he was about to do something; and that no matter how it turned out she was to blame. It was a peculiar feeling; one that made her uneasy without giving her anything tangible to which to object.

Ruth was trying to understand that. She was passing thru some sort of a peculiar feeling; one that took the greater pains to hide her feelings, instead of doing as most young wives are prone to do, and "spilling over" as Brian expressed it. And in that her imagination grossly exaggerated. She was no different from most jealous wives.

Without making it appear that he was endeavoring to save her, he lightened Ruth's work, and in every-thing made her comfort a consideration. That he did all this without in any way approaching Ruth, or without letting her feel his thoughtfulness obstructive, proved the strength of his love for her.

Dimly, Ruth sensed he was trying to make her comfortable. He was trying to make her forget what he said to her, that day, that wealthy patron tried to make love to me, she said to herself. Then: "He didn't mean, really mean, what he said. He was sorry for me, my humiliation, and said more than he intended."

Yet, strangely, this reasoning did not bring quite the comfort to Ruth it should have done. Not that she wanted Arthur Mandel or any other man than her husband to make love to her, but "the ways of women are past finding out," and Ruth was a woman. She felt plucked—just a little, that Mandel should so soon have found out his mistake. And she resented his ability to dismiss her from his thoughts—as she judged by his actions he had.

That night the rent was due. Ruth stopped on the way home to pay it, and found Brian waiting for her when she reached the apartment. "I stopped to pay the rent, dear."

### QUEBEC THIEVES TAKE THOUSANDS.

Quebec, Dec. 10.—A gang of thieves, housebreakers and shoplifters that had been operating in this city for the last few weeks is now in the hands of the police, according to a statement made at the police bureau today. The speaker described a number of robberies and groceries, and it appears found a way to sell the goods. Yesterday, the police raided a warehouse in the offices of Notary Duval, on St. Joseph street, where \$4,000 was stolen. Two arrests were made early today after an all-night chase.

### FRENCH SENATOR DEAD.

Paris, Dec. 10.—Emile Chautemps, vice-president of the senate, and who was minister of marine in the Ribot cabinet of 1914, died today.

### OLD PLUNKET BECOMES

The plans are of a \$500,000 monument of Soldiers' merit. The site is Woodbridge, and the old Plunkett was purchased for the C. P. R. and the Dominion Government. The provincial monuments each provide the end of five years will pass into the hands of the Dominion Government. The date cannot be set yet.

Harper, customs, Kingston street, corner

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JOHN CA

LAND SETT

WON

The meeting which took place on M. C. A. building, was held by a brisk L. A. Hamilton

After the real forwarded with the government women who ma

attending a meers' association, suggested that

Also that a w place on the p the latter case would form a vigilance commi

Mrs. Hamilton Forum which is a Reconnaisance of P. Delury is in attendance to be

cused. A letter to the editor of the club established was thought wo