

# The Toronto World

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Every Day in the Year.  
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MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 4, 1912

## THE ELECTION TOMORROW.

The election in the United States to-  
morrow will be watched with interest  
for many reasons. In the first place  
the more spectacle of nearly one hun-  
dred million people choosing one of  
their number to be their chief magis-  
trate in orderly fashion is impressive;  
not less than fifteen million voters will  
go to the polls tomorrow, of whom  
several hundred thousand will be wo-  
men, and probably three million, new  
voters. Then again, probably never  
has the result of a presidential elec-  
tion been more in doubt. The sup-  
porters of Woodrow Wilson are boast-  
ful and confident, but no more so than  
are the supporters of Theodore  
Roosevelt. Candidates should not  
be deceived by the reported offers of  
Wall Street gamblers to wager 4 to 1  
on Wilson; there was any amount of  
money at 5 to 1 on Laurier within a  
week of his crushing defeat of 1911.  
The result is more difficult to fore-  
cast, because under the constitution  
the people of the United States do not  
vote for president and vice-president.  
Each state is entitled to a number of  
electoral votes, corresponding to its  
number of senators and representa-  
tives in congress, and the voters in the  
various states choose the presidential  
electors to which their respective states  
are entitled. These electors on the first  
Wednesday in December formally elect  
the president and vice-president. The  
election being by states, the citizens  
of the United States living in Alaska,  
the District of Columbia, and the in-  
sular possessions, such as Porto Rico  
and the Philippines do not participate.  
The New York Evening Post, in sum-  
ming up the situation, says that Mr.  
Wilson will poll about the same popu-  
lar vote which Mr. Bryan polled in  
1908, but it figures out the possible  
selection of Mr. Wilson as president,  
by the electoral college. That is to  
say, that although Mr. Wilson may be in  
a popular minority of say two million  
votes, yet he may be elected through re-  
ceiving the electoral votes of states in  
which he will have a plurality over  
Roosevelt or Taft, do not a majority  
over the two combined. The Post con-  
siders it quite possible that Mr. Taft  
may have sufficient support in some of  
the big Republican states to weaken  
the chances of Colonel Roosevelt and  
permit the Jersey governor to secure  
the electoral delegations from those  
states. It must be remembered in this  
connection that in practically all the  
states the presidential electors are  
elected in bloc, or at large, and not by  
ridings or districts. Thus, if in New  
York State tomorrow the Democratic  
ticket received 500,000 votes, the Pro-  
gressive ticket 300,000 votes, and the  
Republican ticket 200,000 votes, the elec-  
toral delegation would not be divided,  
but Wilson would receive the entire 39  
votes to which New York is entitled in  
the electoral college.

Mr. Wilson starts with a solid south,  
and Colonel Roosevelt with practically  
the solid west. The battleground seems  
to be New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio  
and possibly one or two of the New  
England states. Whatever consid-  
erable strength Mr. Taft can develop will  
be found to exist almost altogether  
in that section of the country north  
of the Potomac and east of the Ohio.  
Roosevelt in a single-handed contest  
against Wilson, would sweep this  
territory devoted as it always has  
been to manufacturing and protection,  
but it is here that the president and  
standpat Republicans are compara-  
tively strong. The New York press  
says Mr. Taft will not receive a single  
electoral vote, and The Philadelphia  
North American claims every northern  
state for Roosevelt. We believe the  
result tomorrow will justify these pre-  
dictions, but it cannot be gainsayed  
that many Democratic newspapers are  
scarcely less confident in their predi-  
ctions of victory for Wilson.

## THE WAR AND AFTER.

It, as appears to be the case, Con-  
stantinople lies at the mercy of the  
victorious Bulgarian army, this cam-  
paign of little more than a fortnight  
will stand out as one of the most re-  
markable in history. In contrast with  
the hundred days that ended with Wat-  
erloo and finally closed the Napoleonic  
era, this latest Balkan war opens a  
new chapter in the annals of eastern  
Europe which may have recorded on  
its pages events profoundly modifying  
the present international alignment.  
The power are now confronted with  
what has always been regarded as the  
most momentous and difficult of prob-  
lems—the reconciliation of the conflict-  
ing aims and interests not only of the  
allied nations now acting together in  
the field but of the great powers imme-  
diately concerned. But for the deter-

mination of Austria to possess the im-  
portant harbor of Saloniki and the  
equally strong desire of Russia to bar  
the Austria advance by the extension  
of the Slav kingdoms, the issues raised  
by the defeat of Turkey would be  
more easily met and settled.

Some years after the Treaty of Ber-  
lin the late Marquis of Salisbury, who  
with Lord Beaconsfield, returned from  
that conference bearing "peace with  
honor," cynically remarked in the  
house of lords that Britain had put its  
money on the wrong horse. That  
treaty settled nothing, as artificial  
compromises of its class never do, and  
it began to be infringed almost before  
the ink was dry. Indeed, it simply be-  
came the starting point for further  
schemes directed against the remaining  
territory of Turkey in Europe. Macedo-  
nia continued to be the warring  
ground between Bulgars and Greeks  
and the Turks were only too pleased  
to encourage the strife between two  
rival Christian races. With the suc-  
cess of the revolution engineered by the  
"Young Turkish" party came a  
last opportunity to the Moham-  
medans. Had the new government ful-  
filled its promises, maintained order  
and dispensed even-handed justice,  
peace might have been prolonged. It  
continued, however, to perpetuate a  
rule of tyranny that led to the under-  
standing which enabled the allies to  
act together for the first time in their  
history. Will their solidarity result in  
the establishment of that Balkan con-  
federacy which is their goal and under  
whose auspices? That is for the con-  
cert of Europe to determine with or  
without Armageddon.

## DIRT OR NO DIRT.

Mayor Hocken hit the nail on the  
head when he drove home the idea on  
Saturday that there will be no dirt in  
the city if the police do not want it.  
There has been too much straining at  
cables and awing of camels. If the  
mayor undertakes, as a police com-  
missioner, to see that the police make  
it clearly understood that dirt will  
not be tolerated in the theatres or  
music halls, there will be no dirt in the  
theatres or music halls. The music  
hall managers know what dirt is as  
well as anybody, and they can be made  
to use their knowledge to good effect  
or suffer the consequences. Multipli-  
cation of machinery is only multipli-  
cation of the means of beating about  
the bush. There is no need for more  
police commissioners. Let those we  
have do their duty or quit. Mayor  
Hocken will have the city behind him  
if he stiffens up the police adminis-  
tration.

## HOME RULE IN PARLIAMENT.

Despite all the prophecies of early  
disaster for the present British Gov-  
ernment, the parliamentary session is  
pursuing a steady course with the  
ministerial majorities fully sustain-  
ed. The government, far from losing  
ground, has maintained its prestige,  
and the Labor members have contin-  
ued to extend steady support to its al-  
lies. Reasonable amendments de-  
signed to strengthen the safeguards pro-  
vided for the protection of the Pro-  
testant minority in Ireland have been  
accepted in a sympathetic spirit by  
the cabinet and by the Irish party,  
and while the debates have been occa-  
sionally acrimonious, they have also  
shown a return to a more rational  
temper even among Sir Edward Carson  
and his Ulstermen.

In the latter part of October two  
important documents were issued  
symptomatic of the changed sentiment  
in Ireland. One was signed by Lord  
Dunraven, Lord Carrick, Lord Ross-  
more and other well-known Protest-  
ants and some Orangemen. While de-  
claring to certain provisions of the  
home rule bill, particularly those re-  
ferring to finance and the representa-  
tion of minorities, they dissociated  
themselves from the fears expressed  
in Ulster and elsewhere that under any  
system of Irish government, Protest-  
ants would be exposed to any religious  
or civil disturbance. They unhesitat-  
ingly recorded their conviction that  
whatever results the settlement of the  
question had in store, religious intoler-  
ance or civil oppression need not be  
feared.

A day or two later a manifesto was  
issued, with seven signatories,  
among them Sir Arthur Conan Doyle,  
Mr. Edward Jenkins, a well-known legal  
writer; Sir Frederick Pollock, the  
famous professor of law, and Sir West  
Ridgeway, at one time under secretary  
for Ireland to Mr. A. J. Balfour. They  
expressed the conviction that some  
form of home rule is the only feasible  
method of removing the chronic trouble  
and standing danger to the empire  
arising from the anomalous relations  
between Great Britain and Ireland.

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We have something suit-  
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and nourishing, as fresh  
cream—yet won't make you  
bilious because it's extra mild.

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## THE MANIFESTO CONCLUDES.

The manifesto concludes, by express-  
ing their belief that the bill, tho in  
the opinion of some of them important  
modifications are necessary, is an  
honest endeavor to grapple with the  
problem and should be passed into law.  
The government has repeatedly de-  
clared its willingness that the ques-  
tion be settled as far as practicable by  
common consent of all parties.

## TELEPHONE RATES IN GREATER

Manager Dunstan of the Bell Tele-  
phone Company has lost no time in let-  
ting the public know that if he can  
help it North Toronto will not get a  
cheaper telephone service. "An ex-  
tended district," he is reported to have  
said, "does not necessarily mean a less-  
ened rate." Of course, we are all  
aware that the Bell Telephone Com-  
pany will never oblige the public until  
it is compelled. The idea of getting  
down to a basis of public service is  
not the corporation point of view at  
all. If it were we should have \$12 a  
year telephones. They have them at  
\$8 in Scandinavia.

There was the same objection to  
serve the public interest when West  
Toronto came into the city, and re-  
course was had to the railway commis-  
sioner before the Junction people were  
placed on the same basis as the rest  
of the city. North Toronto will have  
the same treatment or Mayor Hocken  
and the board of control should know  
the reason why. The Bell Telephone  
Company should be highly pleased to  
be able to serve the citizens of Tor-  
onto in whatever limits the citizens  
may please to adjust themselves at  
the rates which are now being extor-  
ted.

## Important Suit Withdrawn.

An important patent suit, commenced  
by the Canadian General Electric  
Company against the Canadian Tung-  
sten Lamp Company, has been with-  
drawn from the courts, the Canadian  
Tungsten Lamp Company having ar-  
rived at a settlement with the Cana-  
dian General Electric Company and  
secured from that company a license  
to manufacture and set down wire  
Tungsten lamps.

## Improved Train Service.

Owing to the increased travel on day  
trains, Nos. 17 and 18, leaving Toronto  
8 a.m. and Montreal 9:05 a.m., and in  
order to offer every comfort to passen-  
gers, the Canadian Pacific Railway has  
inspired a parlor car service in ad-  
dition to the standard first-class sleep-  
ers between Toronto and Montreal, which  
should prove popular with the travel-  
ing public.

## \$100,000 FIRE IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—(Can. Press.)—  
Fire that broke out tonight on the third  
floor of the T. B. Ryall & Co.'s hardware  
store, Woodward avenue and Congress  
street, in the heart of the downtown sec-  
tion, did approximately \$100,000  
damage before it was under control.

## ever becomes necessary to permit pub-

lic service corporations to enter upon  
the highways of a municipality, with-  
out the consent of that municipality,  
then the power to give such permis-  
sion should be the provincial govern-  
ment. It is intolerable that the Do-  
minion Government should exercise  
jurisdiction over the streets of our  
municipalities and that disputes be-  
tween Ontario cities and towns and  
public service corporations operating  
in Ontario should be referred to and  
passed upon by the Dominion Railway  
Commission.

Sir James Whitney should see the  
Borden Government at once and have  
legislation put thru the Dominion par-  
liament subjecting to complete pro-  
vincial control all Ontario cor-  
porations with Dominion charters,  
notwithstanding any powers or rights  
granted to them by the Dominion  
Government. He should moreover  
bring under the firm grip of his government all public  
service corporations doing business in  
this province. If they attempt to evade  
or defy that jurisdiction by getting  
Dominion charters they should be  
brought to terms by the drastic power  
of taxation. The power to tax is the  
power to destroy and an Ontario cor-  
poration or federal corporation ex-  
ercising wider powers than a provincial  
corporation performing similar ser-  
vice, which defies the Ontario Govern-  
ment or appeals to another jurisdic-  
tion should be disciplined by taxation  
such as a wheelage tax, a tax per kilo-  
watt and the like.

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## University Sermon

Rev. Philip Rhinelander, Bishop of  
Pennsylvania, gave an eloquent expo-  
sition of the relation of prayer to Chris-  
tian faith, at the regular service in  
Convocation Hall yesterday morning.  
He declared faith to be nothing if it  
did not lead to prayer.  
The speaker chose his text from  
Psalm cxix, 31, "I opened my mouth  
and prayed, for I longed for Thy  
commandments." Thus, as he inter-  
preted it, goes to strengthen the view  
that prayer is the sum and substance  
of religion on man's side.  
"Prayer begins in faith; it is learned  
by labor; and sustained by love," said  
the bishop, "it begins in faith because it is  
a life-long struggle to make faith good.  
It is learned by labor, for only in pray-  
er can we exercise our greatest spiri-  
tual energy. Prayer is sustained by love  
because love is the motive. When we  
stop praying, it is because desire has  
grown cold."  
Our present thought about religion  
is chaotic and formless, and the reason  
is largely that we do not realize the  
absolute necessity of prayer to  
consistent faith. We moderns have  
grown to hate religious responsibility.  
We would much rather prefer an auto-  
matic system of salvation. But this  
will never do. We must get back to  
the good old habit of exercising our  
religion thru prayer. It is the test of  
man's reality, the measure of our hold-  
ing on God. As breathing is to the body,  
so is praying to the soul.  
Where prayer is neglected, the  
treacher want on the soul languishes.  
When one meets a soul spiritually in-  
effective, it is easily perceived that he  
lacks the quality of prayer, for prayer is the  
root of the soul's responsibility, an in-  
disputable evidence of acknowledged  
dependence on God.

## HOTEL FIRE VICTIMS

Two Bodies Are Taken From Ruins at  
St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—(Can. Press.)—  
The second body found in the  
ruins of the Berlin Hotel destroyed  
by fire early this morning, was identi-  
fied tonight thru jewelry as that of  
Mrs. Helen Harrington-Shepard-Con-  
ley-Abeles, former actress and divorced  
wife of James Abeles, son of a wealthy  
St. Louis family.  
The body was first identified as that  
of Mrs. C. K. McFadden, a guest in  
the hotel, and tonight the ruins were  
searched for Mrs. McFadden's body, as  
she has not been seen since the fire.  
Mrs. McFadden lived in a room ad-  
joining Mrs. Abeles', and that part of  
the building collapsed soon after the  
fire started.

## MONTREAL'S BATTLE

FOR CLEAN FOOD

The law against exposing fruits and  
vegetables for sale is being rigidly en-  
forced in Montreal. Many dealers have  
been fined for having such goods ex-  
posed to dust and dirt, to the delight  
of all thinking people. It is a great pity  
that all food cannot be as pure and  
wholesome as Radnor Water. The Em-  
press of Table Waters is nature's own  
product, and is bottled as it comes  
from the Radnor springs in the heart  
of the Laurentian Mountains. Radnor  
has the cordial endorsement of thou-  
sands of physicians who use it in their  
homes and recommend it in their prac-  
tice.

## BISHOP STRINGER ILL

Had to Cancel All Toronto Engage-  
ments on Account of a Cold.

Bishop Stringer of the Anglican York-  
ton Mission Diocese is suffering from  
a severe cold and has had to cancel  
his engagements. He was to have  
preached at St. Alban's Cathedral last  
night.

## NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The Natural History Society will  
meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the  
Canadian Institute, 198 College street.  
The chairman, Dr. C. D. Howe, will  
give the opening address of the season  
1912-13. Subject, "Plant Associations."  
Illustrated. The public is cordially in-  
vited.



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## At Osgoode Hall

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Nov. 2, 1912.  
Motions set down for single court for  
Monday, 4th inst., at 11 a.m.:  
1—Dean v. Stratford.  
2—Richard v. Lambert.  
3 and 4—Re Groy Adhesives.  
5—Jackson v. Pike.  
6—Rickey v. City of Toronto.  
7—Toronto Electric v. City of Tor-  
onto.  
8—Prowse v. Canada Trust.  
Peremptory list for divisional court  
for Monday, 4th inst., at 11 a.m.:  
1—Ontario Asphalt v. Cook.  
2—Ward v. Dickenson.  
3—Crowe v. Turney.  
4—Ockerman v. Buck.  
5—Smith v. Canadian National Exhi-  
bition.  
6—Lapier v. Doran.

## Master's Chambers.

Before J. S. Cartwright, K.C., Master.  
Rogers v. National Portland Cement  
Co.—J. G. Smith for defendants; R. R.  
MacKinnon for plaintiff. Motion by de-  
fendant under C. R. 454 to dismiss ac-  
tion for want of prosecution.  
Judgment: The default is admitted  
and also that plaintiff has no legal or  
technical ground for non-attendance.  
The only course open is therefore to  
direct plaintiff to attend again at his  
own expense on 48 hours' notice to his  
adversaries. The costs of this motion  
will be to defendants in the cause.  
Burke v. Bank of Montreal—H. A.  
Burbridge (Hamilton) for defendants;  
Wm. Douglas, K.C., and W. J. Elliott  
for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for  
particulars of statement of claim and  
for further examination of plaintiff for  
discovery.  
Judgment: I think the motions fall  
on the merits and also it may be that  
the defendants were too late after do-  
ing nothing since 4th May last. The  
motions will be dismissed with costs  
to the plaintiff in the cause.  
Midland Towing and Wrecking Com-  
pany v. Boston Insurance Company—  
Williams (Toronto) & Co. for plain-  
tiffs. Motion by plaintiffs for an order  
for the issue of a concurrent writ and  
service of notice of same on defendant  
foreign insurance companies. Order made.  
Davis v. Pallen—C. B. Scott for  
plaintiffs. Motion by plaintiffs for an  
order extending the time for service of  
statement of claim herein for one  
month from date. Order made.  
Fairweather v. Canadian General  
Electric—N. Sinclair for defendants;  
E. N. Armour for plaintiff. Motion by  
defendants for an order changing place  
of trial from Belleville to Peterboro  
under C. R. 539 (b). Order made. Costs  
in the cause. Notice of trial to stand  
for non-jury sittings at Peterboro if  
plaintiff so elects.

## Wells v. Town of Orillia—D. I. Grant

for defendants; H. E. Rose, K.C., for  
plaintiffs. Motion by defendants for  
an order for particulars of statement  
of claim. Order that paragraph six  
of claim be amended so as to conform  
to allegations in paragraph five.  
Costs in the cause. Particulars of spe-  
cial damage alleged in paragraph  
eight to be given in a week. Time for  
plaintiff to run from delivery of same.  
Saskatchewan v. Moore—A. J. R.  
Snow, K.C., for defendant; J. N. Black  
for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for  
an order for his examination de bene  
esse, and motion by plaintiff for an or-  
der for defendant's examination for  
discovery at same time. Order made  
for examination by special examiner  
at residence of defendant, as may be  
arranged. Costs in the cause.

## Judges' Chambers.

Before Latchford, J.  
Holman v. Rea—F. Aylesworth for  
N. J. Holman; R. C. H. Corbett for the  
magistrate. Motion on behalf of N. J.  
Holman for an order prohibiting G. D.  
Lawner police magistrate at the Town  
of St. Mary's in the County of Perth,  
from proceeding further in connection  
with a certain information or com-  
plaint laid by Holman on 26th Septem-  
ber, 1912, against Edgerton Rea, in  
which it was charged that at St.  
Mary's, on the 14th September, 1912,  
he, Rea, sold a horse the property of  
one William J. Rea.  
Judgment: I think under the circum-  
stances the police magistrate at St.  
Mary's did what he did rightly, and  
that this motion must be dismissed  
with costs.

## Single Court.

Before Latchford, J.  
McIntosh v. Shaw—(Re Collins  
estate.)—W. M. McEwen for  
plaintiffs; G. B. Burton (St. Catharines)  
for executor. T. F. Battle  
(Niagara Falls) for devisees of An-

## Divisional Court.

Before Falconer, C.J., Britton, J.  
Riddell, J.  
J. M. Godfrey for plaintiff; G. T.  
Ware for defendant. An ap-  
peal by plaintiff from the judgment  
of Kelly, J., of July 15, 1912. Plain-  
tiff claimed delivery of 2000 shares of  
Dome Fireman stock, alleged to have  
been bought by him thru defendant  
and damages for alleged wrongful de-  
livery of said stock by defendant.  
The defendant counter-claimed for  
\$28.10, balance alleged to be due by  
plaintiff on the transaction after the  
stock had been resold. At the trial  
plaintiff's action was dismissed with  
costs and judgment given in favour  
of their counter claim for \$28.10 with  
costs.  
Judgment: Appeal dismissed with  
costs.

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Judgment: Appeal dismissed with  
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## Scripture Texts

and Mottoes

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