# MAY RESUBMIT RADIAL BYLAW

## Hamilton Ratepayers May Again Be Asked to Vote on Line to Port Credit.

Hamilton, Oct. 11.—Contending that if conditions in London called for a resubmission of the Hydro radial by-law there, civic officials said a demand would be made by Hamilton to have the provincial Hydro Commission resubmit the bylaw on the Port Credit, St. Catharines radial to local ratepayers.

"While I have no desire at all to embarrass Hydro enterprise," said Controller Jutten, "I certainly feel that if present high prices have knocked the estimates of the Hydro radials askew, Hamilton ratepayers should know where they are getting off at before anything further is done with the project.

**If Costs Go Up.**

"We are pledged as it is to a big enough indemnity, and if high prices have resulted in the cost of the London line being doubled, then it stands to reason that the line Hamilton is interested in will be greatly increased in cost also. I shall certainly press for a statement showing the estimated cost of the road on present prices, and if these show a staggering increase, I am satisfied that the city council will urge that the bylaw authorizing the construction of the road be resubmitted."

# SASKATCHEWAN ASKS FREE TRADE

(Continued From Page 1).

Turgeon quoted from the interim report of the ill-starred court of commerce to substantiate his contention that the duty enhanced the price. This report was made just previous to the resignations of Messrs. O'Connor and Murdock, and it states that the abnormal profits were due in a considerable degree to the high protection given the textile trade. Hon. Mr. Turgeon wished to know when the inquiry would be continued and completed. Sir Henry Drayton said until the authority of the court of commerce was established by the privy council it would not continue that inquiry, but that the tariff commission would do so, and he would arrange for a special session at which the Saskatchewan government could be represented.

(Continued From Page 1).

**Speaks for Grain Growers.**

Hon. Geo. Langley gave the commission a splendid example of Hyde Park oratory. He is shrewd and witty, powerful with the farmers, unpopular with his cabinet colleagues, but they dare not lose his support. He has been in the legislature since 1905, and, besides politics, has been engaged in farming. He claims that neither business pays. The price of wheat during the past four years would more than compensate for the high cost of labor and of living, he admitted, but he feared for the future, as dark days were in sight. In fact, he claimed that the war had saved the western farmer from disaster.

His remedy for all the evils of agriculture was freedom of trade and direct taxation. Mr. Langley was opposed to any tariff commission, administrative or advisory.

J. W. J. Orchard, president of the political section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, admitted that, like Attorney-General Turgeon, he had not given any study to comparative prices in Canada and the United States. He would not protect essentials of living, and also would give but little to anything else. He would not protect Canadian workmen against cheap German labor, and was doubtful whether he would give much protection against Japanese labor. Farming was in a bad state in Saskatchewan, suffering from such evils as the tariff, cutworm, grasshoppers, drought, hail and frost, but the worse of these was the tariff.

**Question of Twine.**

The question of binder twine is agitating the west. The Canadian farmer pays 20 cents per pound and the American farmer only 16 cents. Binder twine is on the free list. It is said the difference in cost is due to the exchange, but as the increase is 25 per cent. against an exchange rate of 10 per cent., the farmers think something is wrong. There is also the knowledge that the cost of twine to the consumer is higher this year than last, while the cost of raw material to the manufacturer is half the cost this year compared with what he paid in 1919. Some argue from this that free trade will be no relief, as it will only place the farmer at the mercy of the powerful American combines. They fix the price of binder twine. The reverse of this condition is the farmers' chief means of conveyance, the Ford flivver. Here the price is $200 more than across the line. North Dakota is contiguous to Saskatchewan. Both are hard wheat growing areas. North Dakota in the United States has an even stronger farmer party than exists here.

**Class Movements.**

Here the farmers organize against what they call tariff extortion, while there with no tariff grievances they organize against the extortion by the big interests of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago. It is a class movement in both countries, carefully nourished on prejudice. In Saskatchewan and Alberta in many sections agricultural conditions are very bad. For four years there have been many crop failures and many only partial crop yields. Climatic conditions have been very bad and climate is the main factor. Ten years ago land was much more valuable at Weyburn than Regina. Now land sells in Regina district for $100 to $140 per acre, and around Weyburn at $30. For some years climatic conditions have favored Regina district and been unfavorable to Weyburn. Similar conditions prevail thruout the prairie. Where there has been ample rainfall at the essential time the country is prosperous and land values enhanced, and the opposite in the unlucky areas. Many settlers are disheartened and in their gloom will not accept reasonable argument. Last winter was the most severe in the history of the west, and this added to repeated failures has disheartened and dissatisfied thousands. The falling price of wheat and increase in freight rates have not added to the joy of the farming community.

**Affect Political Views.**

These conditions all affect the political situation. The tariff, eastern Canada, bankers and manufacturers are all looked upon as enemies of the western farmer. The farmers wanted free trade and if Saskatchewan would decide the next election, they would have it. They claim that Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King won't secure a single constituency. They are not so confident of complete victory over the government. After redistribution, when Saskatchewan may have twenty members they won't concede the government more than a chance in six seats.

# SUGAR CROWD IN FEAR OF LOSING BIG PROFITS

(Continued From Page 1).

about three weeks ago gave them little hope.

**The Plea of the Toronto Press.**

The World's article of Sunday was answered by special editorials in behalf of the refiners and speculators in sugar. They were wails for the profiteers, and not a word for the Canadian consumer, who had been unmercifully treated in the way of high prices.

The Globe of yesterday, for instance, had only this to say in its editorial:

The people of this country are not anxious to see any Canadian business carried on at a loss, and do not wish to deprive the sugar refiners of a fair profit. But they have suffered so long from the high prices of necessaries that they regard with suspicion anything that looks like an attempt to keep those prices up with artificial props.

The Star was equally weak—not a word for the public. The Telegram blamed the government for inducing the refiners to over-import high-priced raw sugar. No one blames the refiners or the profiteers.

The Mail is much more open in its plea to save the refiners and the speculators in sugar.

The Star also says that Mr. Robertson, the confectionery manufacturer, feels for the refiners and the speculators. The same paper says the beet-root sugar from the beet crop of the Canadian farmers will be on the market in a week, and the price must come down as a consequence.

Why should all these papers, including The Telegram, make such a plea for the protection of the refiners, the speculators, the grocery men (big and little)? The Telegram says the refiners made big imports of raw sugar at the special request of the government.

The World imagines its article in The Sunday World brought havoc to the speculators and refiners, and that the government intimated speedy action might come from that quarter in the interest of the consumers.

But the drop in prices will be more pronounced than ever today, and the banks will force the speculators to unload.

**The N. P. and Profits.**

Here is what one householder said to The World last night: "Never before in this country has any necessity for general use been so shamefully exploited as the commodity of sugar. Refiners who have made profits far beyond their dreams are still clamoring for more protection. In New York, sugar is being hawked about the streets at half the prices asked in Toronto. Sugar profiteers who plead for more protection deserve no consideration from the government. It may also be observed here that the old N.P. was never intended as a weapon in the hands of rapacious greed to 'hold up' the consumer."

**The Moratorium in Cuba.**

A Toronto banker said yesterday that the moratorium just passed in Cuba for the relief of business was instigated by over-speculation in sugar and extravagance in its wake.

**Sharp Drop Coming.**

That white granulated sugar will drop to at least 17 cents a pound, wholesale price, by October 20, when the Canadian beet sugar crop will come on the market, was the prediction yesterday of William Robertson, of Robertson Bros., wholesale confectioners. He said the estimate for this crop was about 2,500 carloads, which the refiners were under contract to take.

"They will simply be forced to meet American sugar prices to get rid of their refined stock so that they can handle the beet crop, which was already started to come in, and should be in the refiners' hands by the 20th of this month," said Mr. Robertson.

The refiners are said to have a stock of 55,000 tons of sugar, and Mr. Robertson figured that they stood to lose at least $2,500,000 in the next two weeks. At the same time, Canadian growers of beet sugar will lose heavily, as their contracts call for a sliding scale of prices based on the market price of refined sugar at the time the beet is received at the refineries.

C. J. Bodley, secretary of the Canadian Biscuit and Confectionery Industries, an organization of which Mr. Robertson is chairman, said yesterday that refiners were being protected at the confectioners' expense and that Canada will be flooded with cheap U. S. confectionery if the government does not permit Canadian confectioners to import sugar.

Hugh Blain, president of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, said to The World last night that beet sugar producers could sell at much below 16 cents a pound and make a good profit. The extraction of sugar from beets was about 13 per cent., so that a ton of beets, which used to be bought for $5 and which should not now command more than $12, would yield 240 pounds or more of sugar, or a cost to the producer of about 5 cents a pound, to which might be added 2 cents a pound for wages or a production cost of 7 cents a pound. Beet sugar was every whit as good as that refined from Cuban sugar cane.

**Ask Special Legislation.**

Montreal, Oct. 11.—"Special legislation will have to be passed by the government if the price of Canadian sugar is to be maintained at its present level," said a local dealer this morning. A customs official added: "The anti-dumping clause of the customs act does not apply to the importing of sugar from the United States unless it can be proved that the Americans are selling for purposes of export at one-fifth less than the prevailing market prices in their own country." According to a Montreal wholesaler, American sugar can now be brought in at $14.67 cwt., while $18.67 is the wholesale charge made by the refiners.

# PRICE OF SUGAR MUST DECLINE

(Continued From Page 1).

there was a wild orgy of speculation in sugar, big consignments being bought and sold at a profit half a dozen times in one day. Had the refiners got the price of sugar up to 40 cents, they would have sold to the public at 40 cents, no matter how little the raws cost them.

But assuming what their champions, The Globe and The Mail, say to be true, and that they may have to sell some refined sugar for what the raw sugar cost them; this only means a loss similar to the loss which every farmer, manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer is preparing to take as a result of the expected general fall in prices. Sugar refiners will have to take their medicine like everybody else, and it must be remembered that they showed no mercy in dealing with the consumers. They would, if they could, force the consumer to pay 19 cents a pound today, and have the government shut out all sugar offering from other countries at a lower price. If The Globe and The Mail want to chip in and make the sugar refiners a handsome present, well and good; let them do so out of their own pockets, instead of holding the consumer each by one arm while the sugar trust goes thru his clothes. The people of this country are sick and tired of the sugar barons, the sugar gamblers and the sugar profiteers. They will pay little attention to their squealing or to the squealing of their journalistic spokesmen. It is an outrage that this bountiful crop of fruit with which we have been blessed should have been to a large extent withered and made of little avail to our people by the extortionate prices demanded for sugar by the sugar trust.

# DELAY THE SIGNING OF PEACE TREATY

(Continued From Page 1).

Compulsory sale of all goods and requisitions are forbidden.

**Preserve Territorial Integrity.**

"Both contract parties assure each other complete respect for their state of sovereignty and agree to refrain from any kind of intervention in the internal affairs of the others. Moreover, both agree to include in the treaty obligations, and neither to create or support organizations which have for their purpose an armed struggle against the other contracting party nor to seek the destruction of the existing state and social order of the other side—meaning an attempt against territorial integrity, as well as the organization assuming the role of the government of the other side.

"Upon ratification of the present agreement both contracting parties undertake not to extend their support to foreign military action against the other side."

Article three provides that the residents of both countries shall have free choice of Russian or Polish citizenship.

Article four guarantees the rights of minorities in both countries.

Article 5 renounces reciprocally expenditures for carrying on war between the two nations and also the war losses suffered by the government and citizens thru military action.

Article 6 provides for the exchange of prisoners of war and the return of expenditures for their maintenance.

Article 7 provides for a mixed commission for the exchange of civilian prisoners.

By article 8 both agree to issue immediate orders to suspend all legal actions against civilian prisoners, but it provides for their surrender to their respective governments.

**Amnesty Provisions.**

Article 9 includes the amnesty provisions in the treaty.

Article 10 states the principles upon which reciprocal accounts and liquidations shall be settled under the final peace. It provides for the return of removable state property, bound up with the economic and cultural life of the countries, such as libraries, art objects, trophies and memorials. Both renounce their right to immovable state property inseparably connected with the territory. This article also provides for reciprocal regulation of legal claims against the governments and institutions.

Article 11—Both agree to negotiate commercial, transportation and telegraph conventions immediately.

Article 12—An agreement to include in the peace treaty provisions for the right of transit for Poland thru Russia and Ukraine and for Russia and Ukraine thru Poland.

Article 13—Both agree to include a special agreement in regard to the armistice which forms part of the preliminary peace terms.

Article 14—Russia and Ukraine declare that all the obligations accepted by them and the rights gained under the agreement apply to all territory east of the frontier line, which was included in the old Russian empire, and has been represented by Russia and Ukraine during the negotiations.

**For Final Peace Treaty.**

Article 15—An agreement to begin immediate negotiations for a final peace treaty.

Article 16—Text of the preliminary peace terms and armistice in Polish, Russian and Ukrainian—all these texts to be regarded as authentic.

Article 17—Preliminary treaty, subject to ratification and to become obligatory upon the exchange of ratification documents which takes place at Libau within six days after ratification. Both parties agree to ratify within fifteen days after signature. The parties agree that the armistice loses its obligatory force if the preliminary peace terms are not ratified in the prescribed time. But military operations cannot be resumed until 48 hours after the expiration of the time for ratification.

**CHARGE CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE.**

Gordon B. Smith, Keele street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of criminal negligence. Smith, the police allege, was driving his auto south on Jarvis street on the wrong side of the street on Saturday afternoon when at Gerrard street he collided with a motorcycle, injuring Mrs. Stokes, 160 Seaton street, who was in the side car.

**FALLS OFF FREIGHT CAR.**

Jarred off the top of a freight car at the Swift Canadian siding, West Toronto, yesterday afternoon, William Mortimer, 82 Isabella street, a brakeman on the G. T.R., received a fracture of the right foot. He was attended by Dr. Griffith, and then taken to the Grace Hospital in the police ambulance.

**BON-OPTO**
**Sharpens Vision**
Soothes and heals the eyes and strengthens eyesight quickly, relieves inflammation in eyes and lids; sharpens vision and makes glasses unnecessary in many instances, says Doctor. Druggists refund your money if it fails.

# LABRADOR CAMPAIGN FUND RECEIVES $5,000

## Subscriptions Counted by Committee Last Night Give Promise for Work.

The Labrador fund for the perpetuation of the hospital and missionary work established in Canada's most eastern dominion by Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell, received last night, at the big meeting in Massey Hall, subscriptions in cash and pledges totaling approximately $5000. This represents the actual return as counted by the committee last night, excluding straggling pledges yet to be collected from those who attended at the hall.

Dr. Grenfell smiled his broadest smile as he stood in the centre of the platform, almost petrified by the force of sincerity behind the welcoming applause as Sir Robert Falconer, chairman for the evening, bade him come forward and speak.

Here and there thruout the addresses by Dr. Grenfell and those that followed there came thunderous hand-clapping and cheering from the audience. Every available seat in the hall was taken.

"Nobody knows," said Dr. Grenfell, "what the future of Labrador is. The time will come when the great country will be opened up, and I am sure that in that vast, undeveloped territory there must be valuable minerals and other treasures we know not of. There is timber there, and we may discover Labrador to be a pulp Klondike."

**Esquimaux Moving to Baffin.**

Of the Esquimaux, Dr. Grenfell said that in a very few years, he thought, these people would all have to cross the waters to Baffin Land, because they could not live with the whites.

Prof. George M. Wrong called for a vote of thanks for the work done in Labrador, and for Dr. Grenfell personally. The audience clapped its hardest twice in the affirmative.

Cyrus B. Keene, personally representing Henry Van Dyke, chairman of the committee collecting the Labrador funds, made a stirring appeal for subscriptions. "The time has come," he said, "when we must create a fund to perpetuate the work so ably established by Dr. Grenfell. We seek to raise $1,500,000 in this country, the United States and England. London (Ont.) and Hamilton have each accepted a quota of $20,000. Toronto is asked to supply $100,000. I am sure that every one in this audience wants to go to Labrador in some way or other."

Members of a boy scout brigade passed subscription blanks and pencils thru the audience, and then collected subscriptions in their hats, while Mr. Keene explained fully the needs and purposes of the campaign and cited various cases of extraordinary pledges being made for the work. One woman, a minister's widow, had given her life's savings of $500 for the work, he said. She was the first to subscribe.

Dr. Paddon, who has assisted Dr. Grenfell on the Labrador coast for eight and a half years, explained the latter half of the pictures shown on the screen.

# CONSERVATIVES PICK MAJOR A. C. LEWIS

(Continued From Page 1).

nominations. Major Lewis was nominated by Capt. J. Thompson and J. Chambers. Colonel Nasmith was nominated by Dr. Norman Allen and F. Shelton, and Col. Kelly Evans by H. A. Drummond and J. W. G. Boyd. Other nominations were Ald. Russel, Nesbitt, William Street, A. E. Donovan, ex-M.L.A., and J. M. Skelton. With the exception of the first three gentlemen, all the others nominated withdrew their names.

**Stands by Beck.**

Major Lewis pledged himself to support Sir Adam Beck and Hydro. Six months back, he said, the party would have had no issue to fight, but now that the government had appointed a commission with one "red" member to make an unfair report in regard to Hydro matters, they had an issue which was most important to the province and the Dominion. He accused Premier Drury of not keeping his promises to Sir Adam Beck. The next general election would be fought on the Hydro question, he declared, and he felt sure it meant the return of the Conservative party to power.

Colonel Kelly Evans said the reason he ran as an independent candidate at the last election was because he refused to swallow the Hearst dope. He forecasted the result of the ballot by saying that he felt from the tone of the meeting that he would this winter be catching tarpon in Florida and not sitting in the legislature.

**Col. Nasmith's Position.**

Colonel Nasmith in a humorous and clever speech stated his attitude towards Hydro radials. He said that probably he was not politically wise in expressing the view that he would support Hydro if it was economically sound. He declared the delegates would not wish him to go on a platform and say he would uphold anything economically unsound if it was proved to be so. He was a great admirer of Sir Adam Beck and would do all he could to help him and his projects forward.

Amongst those present were: Mayor Church, Dr. C. Sheard, M.P.; Dr. Noble, Dr. C. Brown, ex-Ald. H. H. Ball, Ald. Risk, Fred Hambly, Ald. Blackburn, Col. N. Young, Ald. Beamish, Tom. Hook, Col. Currie, T. Gearing, Thos. Crawford, M.L.A., and Mark Irish.

**Major Lewis' Career.**

Major Lewis, the selected candidate, is a Toronto man born and bred. He saw the light of day in Ward 2, and at present he is secretary to the Conservative Association in that division. Some years ago he was engaged in the assessment department of the city hall, but gave up that post to become municipal reporter for The Telegram. After some years of work in the newspaper field he was appointed secretary to the Toronto harbor board. On the outbreak of the war Major Lewis went overseas as second in command of the 216th Battalion. He was wounded and returned home to resume his position on the harbor board. Some little time back he resigned his post and was appointed to the secretaryship of the deep waterway commission. Major Lewis is a good speaker, and chooses his words well and should, if elected, go far to strengthen the debating force of the Conservative party in the legislature.

# G. W. V. A. CHIEFS ARE INVITED

J. F. Marsh, general organizer for the G.A.U.V. in Ontario, stated to The World last night that J. Harry Flynn, Dominion organizer for the association, had arrived back in Toronto, and would make all necessary arrangements for the monster mass meeting, which is to be held at Massey Hall on Sunday afternoon next. He stated that so far as he knew the impromptu meeting held last Sunday in the vicinity of Massey Hall was by no means representative of either the G.W.V.A. or the G.A.U.V., and that next Sunday's meeting was the one which was officially considering the gratuity question. C. G. McNeill, secretary for the Canadian G.W.V.A., and W. H. Maxwell, Dominion president of that association, would be invited to be present at that meeting and to present the views of their association upon the matter.

Get a Dineen Hat for Thanksgiving

The Season's Smartest Styles Are Here

If you buy a hat at Dineen's, you can always reckon that it's fashionably correct. The leading makers in England, Canada and the United States are represented in the showing, which is now at its best. The Dineen quality is known throughout the Dominion. Style and service is linked up in the quality.

Below we name a few of the prices—

SOFT HATS—In new shapes. The colors are pearl, elephant-grey, slate, dark grey, and black. Great values at the price.

STIFF HATS—A good variety of fashionable shapes, suitable for young, middle-aged or elderly men. Price,

$4.95

SOFT HATS—Imported English blocks, in grey, brown, slate, black and oxford, with broad self bands. They are unusually smart and selling quickly.

STIFF HATS—A rare showing of black stiff hats in shapes now being worn in the principal fashion centres, by the smartest men.

$5.95

SOFT AND STIFF HATS—made by Christy & Co., Henry Heath, Tress & Co., London, and the Borsalino Italian hats. Price,

$8 to $12

STETSON AMERICAN HATS,

$10 to $12

OVERCOATS AND RAINCOATS
Special Value for Thanksgiving

THE W. & D. DINEEN CO.
140 YONGE ST., TORONTO

# BECK EXPLAINS HYDRO REQUIREMENTS

(Continued From Page 1).

make it obligatory at least to go as far as to construct locks in connection with power dams which would have no less depth and capacity than those on the new Welland ship canal.

That subsequent to the construction of such locks, the connecting reaches and channels could be deepened at will to meet the requirements of commerce.

**Joint Benefits.**

That the provision of such a waterway is apparently justified in the interest of fresh water navigation alone, and that any future possible development of salt water commerce on the great lakes will add proportionately to the value of the project, and to the benefits which would jointly accrue to Canada and the United States.

Sir Adam stated that the final aim of the policy of the Hydro-Electric Commission is first the complete development of the available power at Niagara, and following that the joint development with the aid of the federal governments of Canada and the United States of the great international water powers on the St. Lawrence river.

**International Power System.**

The final step will be the development of the Ottawa water powers and the tying-in of these great main sources of power by means of an inter-connected transmission network, which will also embrace such of the smaller water powers of the northern and central districts as can be advantageously included in the main scheme. When this is accomplished, the ultimate aim of the commission's power policy will have been consummated and the industrial destiny of the province of Ontairo assured. The necessity of carrying out such a policy does not require the support of argument when cognizance is taken of the present cost of imported fuel, upon which the province would otherwise have to depend, and the recognized fact that the cost of this fuel is never likely to recede to pre-war levels. It is therefore absolutely essential that the power resources of Ontario must be conserved and developed to the fullest extent that is consistent with the rigid limitations of efficiency and economy, and in quantities adequate to meet its rapidly-growing domestic and industrial requirements.

**Increasing Power Demand.**

Sir Adam pointed out how the enormous expansion of the demand for Hydro power during the war had opened the eyes of the world to its possibilities as a basic factor of industrial progress. The huge quantities of electric power used in the manufacture of chemicals, alloy steels and other war materials has unquestionably led to a much wider use of electrical power in peaceful industry. It is this condition which has brought the possibility of developing water power on the St. Lawrence within a measurable distance of realization.

**To Attract Big Industries.**

If the St. Lawrence scheme materializes, as it must, large industries will inevitably move into Canada and the United States to take advantage of the cheap and abundant power thus made available, and no more ideal location for the exploitation of these enormous industrial activities can be imagined than that portion of Ontario and New York lying adjacent to the shores of the St. Lawrence River. With nearly two million horse power available and with deep craft navigation to tidewater, the industrial future of this territory would be assured.

**Limitations at Niagara.**

Sir Adam said that an idea is generally current in the public mind that the extent to which the waters of Niagara can be used of utilitarian purposes is governed solely by the necessity of maintaining the falls of Niagar and its environs as a scenic spectacle and little consideration has been given to a far more serious limitation, namely, the maintenance of a sufficient volume of free flow in the natural channel of the river as an indispensable means of disposing of the immense quantities of ice, which are frequently driven into the river by down lake gales from Lake Erie. This is essentially an engineering problem, but he had been creditably informed that it may be necessary to permanently reserve one-half of the flow of the river to dispose of the ice.

**Less Than Half Left.**

Such being the case and apart from any limitation in the matter of scenic effect, there would remain only about 100,000 second feet of water jointly available to both countries for power purposes at mean stage of flow in the Niagara river. This mean stage can furthermore, only be made permanent by artificially regulating the level of Lake Erie. These figures make apparent the possible future status of power development at Niagara and indicate that by the end of 1921, when the first units of the Queenston-Chippawa project will be in operation, 56,000 second feet, or 56 per cent. of Niagara's total available water, will have been absorbed and only 44 per cent. will remain for the future needs of the two countries. More than half of the available potentiality of these waters has been absorbed in 25 years. In view of the constantly accelerating use of Hydro-Electric power for domestic and industrial purposes, it is not unreasonable to predict that next decade may see the power possibilities of Niagara completely exhausted. At least insofar as continuous service is concerned if this prediction proves to be even approximately correct, the conclusion to be drawn is obviously beyond the necessity of an argument.

**Must Depend on St. Lawrence.**

Canada and the United States must make provision for developing the immense latent power resources of the St. Lawrence and they must formulate their plans without delay if a serious check in industrial development is to be avoided.

The meeting was most enthusiastic and those who addressed the commission in favor of the deepening of the St. Lawrence included Francis King, John M. Campbell, Capt. John Donnelly, James Richardson, Mayor H. C. Nickle and ex-Mayor R. F. Elliott, of Kingston; Irwin Hilliard, Morrisburg; Ald. Richardson, Belleville; Mayor Lewis, Brockville; George P. Graham, Brockville; Sydney Williams, president of the chamber of commerce, Ogdensburg, N.Y.; Mayor Fatterly, James Milton, R. Smith, Cornwall; Mayor Wilson, Gananoque.

**Are Guests at Dinner.**

The members of the waterways commission and Sir Adam Beck were the guests of the board of trade at dinner given in the Frontenac Hotel tonight and at this gathering Sir Adam Beck again dealt with the power situation in Ontario. Other speakes were: Senator Gardner, C. A. Magrath, Sir William Hearst and H. A. Howell of the commission and J. M. Campbell, president of the Kingston board of trade.

Sir Adam was accompanied to Kingston by Engineer Acres, but the latter was not prepared to make a statement to the commission. The members will go to Toronto tomorrow and from there to Niagara Falls. Sir Adam returns to Toronto tomorrow morning.

**LEIPZIG IS DARK.**

Leipzig, Oct. 11.—The municipal workers struck today, and the city is without electricity, gas or water.

**PILES** Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and afford lasting benefit. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co. Limited, Toronto. Sample Box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

# CONFINED TO BED FOR TWO MONTHS

## Was So Run Down After the "Flu" She Couldn't Do Her Housework — Grateful to Tanlac.

So many people throughout Canada have testified to having used Tanlac with such splendid results following influenza, grippe, operations, typhoid and pneumonia, and other troubles that result in a rundown condition, that it has become universally recognized as the most powerful reconstructive tonic of the present day.

Another very striking statement in connection with this fact was given recently by Lyman Williams, well-known farmer, living on R. F. D. No. 1, Vinemount, Ontario.

"Last February," said Mr. Williams, "my wife was taken down with the 'flu' and was confined to her bed for two months. It left her in such a badly rundown condition that she wasn't able to do any of her housework whatever and nothing seemed to restore her strength. Her appetite was very poor, and her stomach was in such a bad fix that she could only eat the lightest kind of food. She had awful headaches, lasting for a day or two at a time, and was simply in perfect misery.

"She saw Tanlac so highly recommended by others that my wife decided it would be a good idea to try it, so we got her a bottle and she began to improve from the very start. Her appetite picked right up, and after taking four bottles she says she never has an ache or pain of any kind. She has regained all her lost weight and can do her housework with perfect ease. My wife is so grateful for what Tanlac has done for her that she is always telling the neighbors about it, and I'm no less thankful than she is for her recovery."

Tanlac is sold in Toronto by all Tamblyn drug stores and by an established agency in every town.