

WITH THE GREAT WAR VETERANS

Items of Interest to Returned Soldiers Will Be Printed in This Column if Phoned or Sent In.

SHOULD EXPEL EXECUTIVE.

At a well attended meeting of the East Toronto branch of the G.W.V.A. held last night at the residence of the late Mr. J. H. Darcy, president, in the chair, the following resolution was adopted:

That this East Toronto G.W.V.A. be in favor of upholding the resolution of the Dominion Executive, namely, that if the Dominion Executive do not see fit to accept Comrade Turley's resignation they call upon all the different branches to expel the whole executive at once and elect another, by vote of the majority of the G.W.V.A.

Also that they are against the O.T.A. and mean to vote "Yes" when the time comes for them to do so.

They are also in support of the Calgary resolution re \$2,000, \$1,500 and \$1,000 and no compromise.

Also that all veterans coming back be placed on the list for voting.

GRENS. ELECT OFFICERS.

James Craddock was elected president and Charles H. Stock was elected vice-president of the 10th Royal Grenadier Veterans' Association at the annual election of officers held last night at the Grenadiers' mess, 77 East Queen street. Other officers were elected as follows: Secretary, George Curlew; treasurer, A. V. Allan; executive, Comrades McFadden, Altes, Haines, Bewlay, Sanders, Beaman, Scully, Tyrer; investigation committee, Comrades Clarke, Keele, and James Wilson; dress committee, Comrades F. Curlew and R. J. Beaman; auditors, Comrades Scott and Beaman.

Comrades Charles H. Stock, A. V. Allan and Noble were appointed a committee to investigate into the charges of a comrade against the alleged sharp business of a lumbering firm in the province. The meeting, which was very largely attended, appointed a welcome committee to receive Sergeant-Major Freeman when he arrives, as he will within the next ten days.

Y.M.C.A. MEMBERSHIP DRIVE.

Two hundred workers, representative of five divisions, met at Broadway Y.M.C.A. Hall last night to organize a campaign for renewal membership. Assignment cards were distributed and short address given by Colonel F. H. Deacon and John Tully, L. L. Grubill presided.

Results of the campaign will be given out at a further meeting tonight.

MORE SOLDIERS ARRIVE

One hundred and nine soldiers and dependents arrived at the union station in two special trains yesterday morning. Most of the soldiers had served in the imperial army and were wearing civilian clothes. Four Canadian nursing sisters were with them. They were: Nursing Sisters M. Y. E. Morton, Brantford; N. L. Harper and Sisters Snow and Leitch.

WILL REMEMBER PATIENTS

Plans are on foot to give a thanksgiving celebration to the men in the military hospitals on Monday next. All are invited to share in the joy of giving by sending in cake, candy, games or other contrivances.

REUNION OF 12th.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 6.—The 12th Battalion, overseas, tonight held its first annual reunion with over 800 members of the battalion back again. It was held at the Dufferin Rifles' armory.

VETERANS' SOCIAL CLUB.

The Veterans' Social Club held an executive meeting last night at the headquarters, Winchester Hall, at which it was decided to increase the membership as far as possible, any soldier having an honorable discharge being eligible. Intending members should apply to L. Ridgway, secretary, 383 Wellesley street. The object of the club is to co-operate for social purposes and to assist all such members as may be in distress. It was resolved to arrange a similar program of entertainments to those held last year.

Brantford City Council Proclaims a Half Holiday

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 6.—The city council this evening increased their grant to the Army and Navy Veterans' Association from \$500 to \$1,000, this to furnish the veterans' quarters. Approval of an agreement to sell 29 1-2 acres of war works property to the Dominion Steel Products Co. was given, the price to average \$1,250 an acre. A half holiday was declared for the visit of the Prince of Wales here on October 20.

Major P. Poisson is Choice Of N. Essex Conservatives

Windsor, Ont., Oct. 6.—North Essex Conservatives at a largely attended convention at Tecumseh this afternoon nominated Major Paul Poisson for the legislature with practically no opposition.

INVITE IVENS

Guelp, Oct. 6.—It is understood that an effort is being made to have Rev. William Ivens of Winnipeg speak in Guelp next Saturday night.

EYES INFLAMED

If your eyes are inflamed, weak, tired or overworked; if they ache, if pictures shake, make them feel dry and strained, get a bottle of Bon-Opto Tablets from your druggist, dissolve one in a fourth of a glass of water and use as an eye bath from two to four times a day. Bon-Opto affords instant relief, invigorates, tones up the eyes.

Note: Doctors say Bon-Opto strengthens eyesight 50 per cent. in a week's time in many instances. G. Tamblin and others.

VETERANS' CASE FULLY PRESENTED

(Continued From Page 1.)

be available to all persons who served in the Canadian military, naval, mercantile marine and air forces.

A commission shall be constituted for the administration of the plan, to consist of five members, four of whom shall have seen service during the great war as combatants. The board shall be named by the governor-in-council and shall have headquarters at Ottawa, with authority to appoint provincial and qualification boards as necessary.

It is proposed that the board secure its information by means of a questionnaire, setting forth the necessity for assistance and the end to which the grant is to be used. Any false declaration will disqualify the applicant from any of the benefits under the plan.

Grants Recommended.

The basic table of re-establishment sets forth the maximum grants, as follows:

Enlisted 1914, for service in Canada, \$500; service in England 1914, \$1,000; service in France 1914, \$1,000, total \$2,500. For a man enlisted in 1915 and reached France the same year the total would be \$2,000. This is graded down until a man enlisted in 1918 and reached France the same year would be entitled to receive \$100 for service in Canada and \$200 each for service in England and France, a total of \$300.

A non-combatant in all cases shall be awarded 25 per cent. less than the accepted standard for combatants. The grants shall not apply to any persons, except widows, children or dependent next of kin, who intend leaving Canada.

An applicant must prove that his motives in obtaining a grant are in the interest of re-establishment and that the board must be satisfied that the safest course possible will be followed.

No member of the permanent forces who did not transfer to the overseas forces shall be eligible as a member of the naval forces except those who can be classified as combatants.

In the case of a civilian receiving both civil and military pay while on active service, the amount of wages paid by the government during such service shall be deducted from the applicant's grant, with due attention paid to separation and patriotic fund allowances which were not paid in these cases.

Equality of Sexes.

Any qualified applicant who, with his wife or dependent next-of-kin receive more than \$400 a year in service gratuity shall have that excess deducted from his grant.

Female members of the forces shall rank as males. V.A.D.'s and non-attested voluntary workers shall also be eligible, but at the discretion of the board, who must determine that actual need exists.

The actual cash outlay, it is estimated, would not exceed \$200,000,000. An estimated summary of the costs follows:

	Grants.	Amounts.
Service in Canada	47,000	\$9,400,000
Service in England	115,650	\$11,565,000
Service in Canada, Eng. and France	235,000	\$23,500,000
Total		\$34,465,000
Deductions		\$13,000,000
S. G. and C. S. pay		\$2,500,000
Actual financial aid		\$18,965,000
Actual gross cost		\$18,965,000
1. From the above		\$18,965,000
2. Also that government departments such as land settlement, insurance and victory bonds will absorb the financial aid to a further 25 per cent. Therefore the actual cash outlay should not exceed \$200,000,000.		

In presenting this plan the members of the committee pointed out that these were suggestions, not demands, and that the plan had been evolved after careful study.

It is likely that the major part of tomorrow morning will be taken up with the questioning of the members of the G.W.V.A. committee.

Protest From U.V.L.

A telegram from the president of the Grand Army of Canada, Toronto, demanding representation before the committee was read.

The committee will ask the president of the Grand Army of Canada to appear here and advise the Montreal Post of the arrangement.

A telegram from the United Veterans' League to Hon. Mr. Calder protesting against any entry of the petition from Toronto was a foxy, and threatening Col. Cooper with an action for slander.

The telegram reads:

"The United Veterans' League and returned soldiers in general in Toronto protest against any entry being made in the records of the committee of which you are chairman, to the effect that the petition to Col. Cooper, protesting against his injustice to J. Harry Flynn was a forgery. That petition was sent by the returned soldiers, while Mr. Flynn was in Ottawa. A writ is being prepared against Col. R. C. Cooper, M.P., for slander, inasmuch as he accused Mr. Flynn publicly of having forged 2000 names." (Signed)

"United Veterans' League, Toronto."

There was a laugh from several members of the committee when the telegram was read, and E. W. Nesbitt spoke up to assure Col. Cooper that he (Mr. Nesbitt) would back him up in any legal fight. The telegram was filed.

E. W. Nesbitt asked that the G.W.V.A. be requested to place their recommendations before the committee as soon as possible so that it would be possible to get estimates of cost from the various departments.

Sir R. Falconer Appears.

Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, told of the work of the universities in Canada in placing before Sir Robert Borden a memorandum dealing with the need of help for returned students where required. He estimated \$500 for each man being

returned to a university. Of this \$150 was for fees and the balance for maintenance.

Sir Robert estimated that the enrollment of graduates and undergraduates from the universities of Canada equaled 50 per cent. of the annual registration. There were some 16,000 of these men enlisted and university classes had been almost decimated. These men had come from all classes of society, and fully 50 per cent. of students were putting themselves thru. After getting half-way thru, many of these men had returned to Canada and found themselves without money to continue.

Hon. J. A. Calder estimated it would cost \$1,500,000 per year for two and a half years to care for the number estimated.

Toronto Originals' Message.

A somewhat cryptic message handed in from Col. John A. Currie, M.P., kept the committee interested for a few minutes. The message followed: "Originals want it done. Have me substituted." (Signed) A. Hunter. The solution the committee reached was that Col. A. T. Hunter of Toronto wished to appear before the committee to make a report on behalf of the original body of originals. The committee asked Col. Currie to attend and explain. Mr. Calder said it was impossible for the committee to take up individual cases, otherwise the work would be interminable.

Col. Currie explained that Col. Hunter would speak on behalf of 600 men, a large percentage of the first division "originals" in Toronto. Mr. Calder told Col. Currie the matter would be taken up by the committee later.

E. W. Nesbitt asked Sir Robert Falconer, who was recalled, what the body of veterans would say if a grant or loan was made to those seeking education? Sir Robert said there had been no opposition from the G.W.V.A. to a grant or loan being made, either might be sufficient.

E. W. Nesbitt argued, in reply to Sir Robert Falconer, that the committee was composed of more members of parliament, while in Ontario, particularly, the U.F.O. had come out as opposed to professional men, and would not vote for them. Labor supported education, but not the farmers. Sir Robert declared the farmers were not opposed to education, but on the contrary, were always sending their sons to be educated.

Only German Danger.

Sir Robert was asked as to plans for raising funds by Mr. Nesbitt. He believed Canadians must understand that certain burdens were necessary and just, and they would then bear this burden as they had borne war burdens.

Mr. Calder said the sum suggested by Sir Robert was in all about \$7,000,000.

The witness asserted that educating these men was an investment for Canada. Half a dozen years might elapse before the money would pay off the whole debt. One discovery by Pasteur was that certain bacteria were the cause of the Prussian war. "The only danger I see in Germany is in her education," said Sir Robert. "They will revive, their material condition is crushed. Other nations see that and I am sure that Canada should not be hehind."

Tom Moore Gives Views.

Tom Moore, president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, was questioned by Mr. MacNeil. He said labor felt that every man, as far as possible, should be re-established in the trade he was in before the war.

Mr. Moore did not think university training aid was class legislation. Due consideration, however, should be given to the industrial situation. He thought men getting their industrial training might need assistance more than university men. Mr. Moore said the retraining time now was too short. "You cannot make a mechanic in six or eight months," he said. Britain has an arrangement whereby an employer pays a percentage of a man's earnings while in training, and the government provides the balance. Mr. Moore suggested that courses should be lengthened according to the trade. It was absurd to put a man thru theoretic work in a school and then turn him loose on the job. A student should have both theoretic and practical training and should be given these courses together as far as possible.

Too Much Specialization.

Mr. Calder referred to the shortage of instructors. The witness said there were plenty if the salary was high enough. Teachers and instructors in all lines in Canada were asked to work for less than mechanics today. Mr. Moore thought there should not be too much specialization. "Industry today is being destroyed by the exaggerated tendency to specialization," said Mr. Moore. He suggested the extended apprenticeship form under control of a shop committee, the employer and the D.S.C.R.

In regard to insurance, labor had taken the stand that insurance should be provided for every man who had done the uniform, at the same rate as the old line companies would give, regardless of any disability the man might have suffered. Children of disabled soldiers and soldiers' widows

should be provided for.

Gas in the Stomach IS DANGEROUS

Recommends Daily Use of Magnesia To Overcome Truancy, Indigestion, Sour Stomach and Acid Indigestion.

Gas and wind in the stomach, accompanied by that full, bloated feeling after eating are almost certain evidence of the presence of excessive hydrochloric acid in the stomach, creating so-called "acid indigestion."

Acid stomachs are dangerous because too much acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach, often leading to gastric ulcers. Food ferments and sours, creating the distressing gas which distends the stomach and hampers the normal functions of the vital internal organs, often affecting the heart.

It is the worst of folly to neglect such a serious condition on ordinary digestive aids which have no neutralizing effect on the stomach acids. Instead, get from any druggist a few ounces of Bismuth Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water right after eating. This will drive the gas, wind and bloated right out of the body, soothe the stomach, neutralize the excess acid and prevent its formation, and there is no nausea or pain. Bismuth Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and the best food of Magnesia for the relief of indigestion. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

should be given the opportunity of securing a good education.

Winter Labor Outlook.

Hon. G. D. Robertson, minister of labor, was asked by the chairman as to the "labor and employment prospects." He said that in British Columbia he felt a large percentage of the working population would find themselves out of employment during the winter. This would not be quite so bad in the other provinces. Fifty per cent. of the lumber and mining output in British Columbia had been cut off thru the strikes in which the O. B. U. was evidently the prime mover.

Their demands, said Senator Robertson, seemed to be exorbitant.

In Alberta and Saskatchewan the minister did not expect serious unemployment, Manitoba, except for the city of Winnipeg, has no great troubles in prospect, but the general strike in Winnipeg has resulted in many hundreds of men finding themselves out of employment. Many who are working are without resources to face a hard winter, and the situation there may be somewhat irksome.

All Right in Ontario.

Ontario and Quebec, except for the larger cities, need not fear any crisis, said Senator Robertson. The coal and steel industries in the Maritime Provinces have asked that men be sent there, but it was felt that there is labor there which should first be absorbed.

Sir Robert said he had to day received a survey showing employment conditions in the Dominion from July 23. The vacancies reported by employers had exceeded the applications for employment; 87,892 men have applied for work in eight weeks; 114,000 men have been ap-

piled for and 75,418 placements were made. The employment service finds it difficult to fill positions outside the cities, but in the cities there is a surplus of labor.

NO BREAK IN RANKS OF STEEL STRIKERS

(Continued From Page 1.)

Ordinance Company is situated, that organizers had advised men to return to work and that the strike in Coatsville is ended.

At Homestead union organizers report that the big works there are continually losing men. It was given out by strike leaders—that railroad men have informed them that very little finished product is leaving the plant.

In a summary of the general strike situation sent out to all secretaries, organizers and steel strikers by national headquarters tonight figures are given, as of October 6, indicating that 287,500 men are on strike. This is an increase of 88,500 compared with the figures given out by headquarters just after the strike started.

MARTIAL LAW NEAR CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Martial law was declared within a radius of five miles from East Chicago, Indiana, tonight by Adjutant-General Smith, acting under authority of Governor James P. Goodrich and Major-General Leonard, commander of the central division of the United States army, ar-

rived at Gary near by with 1,000 overseas regulars of the fourth division to prevent trouble as a result of a tense situation in the steel mill strike region.

No violence occurred today, the only outbreak taking place Saturday night before state troops were sent to the field, but a large parade of strikers, including 200 former soldiers in uniform in spite of an order against parades and meetings was held today, preliminary to a meeting of strikers in a park at Gary.

Steel plants throughout the district continued to operate today with varying forces of men at work. As on previous days, plant officials claimed that many additional men had reported for work, but strike leaders asserted that only a few unskilled workers had gone back.

SHAH OF PERSIA WILL STAY IN PARIS

Paris, Oct. 6.—The Shah of Persia will remain in France for a much longer time than was originally intended, it was learned today from Prince Pious Kham, the Persian minister of foreign affairs. The royal plans have undergone a complete change since the shah arrived in Paris yesterday.

The shah will remain here in strict incognito for several days, and will then proceed to southern France. He will return to Paris early in November, when an official reception by the French government has been arranged.

The Persian sovereign will not reach London before Nov. 9 or 10.

COUNCIL FAVORS BUYING GREENWOOD

Eighteen Votes to Seven Recorded for Parks Committee Report.

By 18 votes to 7 the committee of the whole council adopted the report of the parks committee favoring the purchase of property west of Greenwood street for athletic ground purposes at a cost of \$124,400. The mayor's amendment was that the recommendation be struck out. His worship considered the ground unsuitable for an athletic park. He advocated a park commission to plan a big way, not the purchase of property. There should be some more businesslike system of purchasing land, which meant prices being jumped on them.

Controller McBride and Aldermen Plewman and Beamish resented the intrusion of the parks department into the domain of the city engineer. Ald. Hiltz, who favored the purchase, considered the commissioner had considered the recommendation be struck out. That half a mill be levied for ten years to purchase park lands.

WILL START NEW SERVICE

Paris, Oct. 6.—A Lloyd's despatch from Brussels says that the Royal Belgian lines announce the early inauguration of a new steamer service to South American ports. It has purchased in England a 12,000-ton boat, with which to begin the service.

The Real Issue of the Referendum Oct. 20th

EVERY effort is being made by certain interests to confuse and mislead you into thinking that you must either vote for the retention of The Ontario Temperance Act in its present form—or see the old license system revived with all its abuses and evils.

Let it be clearly understood here and now—No one wants the whiskey bar back and the general sale of liquor—the Government does not want it, the Citizens' Liberty League does not want it—even the Brewers and Distillers are opposed to it. There is no sentiment in this Province supporting a return to the old license system and the sale of whiskey over the bar. The Citizens' Liberty League does not and will not support such a course.

But—the Liberty League conscientiously believes that anyone who makes a careful study of Ontario's vexed temperance problem will agree that The Ontario Temperance Act, as it now stands, is too drastic in its prohibitory measures. Ninety per cent. of Ontario's labor unions have

asked for a more palatable beer—the Beer of the Ballot—a little stronger than the beer sold under The Ontario Temperance Act, yet absolutely non-intoxicating. The same request has been made by a large number of the returned soldier organizations and citizens generally.

Vote "Yes" on Questions 2 and 3—Assure These Men the Beer of the Ballot.

These men are neither drunkards nor children. They are the same men who form the backbone of Ontario's industrial life—they are the same men who fought Germany to a standstill and brought Canada to the forefront among the nations.

In voting "Yes" to all four questions, you will not be voting for a return to the whiskey bar, but you will be voting for the sane, moderate compromise that the labor and soldier organizations are asking for—the sale of light beer and wine generally and the sale of pure, spirituous liquor only through Government agencies.

Which are you for—Intolerance or Compromise? Vote "Yes" to all Four Questions.

Mark your ballot with an X. Any other marking will spoil it. Remember, also—every voter must vote on every question or his ballot will be spoiled.

CITIZENS' LIBERTY LEAGUE
MEMBERSHIP FEE, ONE DOLLAR

Please enroll me as a member of the League, for which I enclose my subscription.

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

To enable the League to carry on its good work and achieve its present purpose, active members and funds are required. Show your own faith in the cause and become a member of the Citizens' Liberty League at once.

T. L. CARRUTHERS, Secretary
22 College St., Toronto

Citizens' Liberty League
PROVINCIAL HEADQUARTERS

22 College St. Phone North 7401

97 King St. West Phone Adel. 3874

T. L. CARRUTHERS, Secretary

Hon. President: SIR EDMUND B. OSLER

Vice-President: I. P. HELLMUTH, K.C.

President: Lt.-Col. H. A. C. MACHIN, M.P.P.

Hon. Treasurer: F. GORDON OSLER

Wheat—No. 1, 1.15; No. 2, 1.10; No. 3, 1.05; No. 4, 1.00; No. 5, 0.95; No. 6, 0.90; No. 7, 0.85; No. 8, 0.80; No. 9, 0.75; No. 10, 0.70; No. 11, 0.65; No. 12, 0.60; No. 13, 0.55; No. 14, 0.50; No. 15, 0.45; No. 16, 0.40; No. 17, 0.35; No. 18, 0.30; No. 19, 0.25; No. 20, 0.20; No. 21, 0.15; No. 22, 0.10; No. 23, 0.05; No. 24, 0.00.

Barley—No. 1, 1.10; No. 2, 1.05; No. 3, 1.00; No. 4, 0.95; No. 5, 0.90; No. 6, 0.85; No. 7, 0.80; No. 8, 0.75; No. 9, 0.70; No. 10, 0.65; No. 11, 0.60; No. 12, 0.55; No. 13, 0.50; No. 14, 0.45; No. 15, 0.40; No. 16, 0.35; No. 17, 0.30; No. 18, 0.25; No. 19, 0.20; No. 20, 0.15; No. 21, 0.10; No. 22, 0.05; No. 23, 0.00.

Oats—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 0.95; No. 3, 0.90; No. 4, 0.85; No. 5, 0.80; No. 6, 0.75; No. 7, 0.70; No. 8, 0.65; No. 9, 0.60; No. 10, 0.55; No. 11, 0.50; No. 12, 0.45; No. 13, 0.40; No. 14, 0.35; No. 15, 0.30; No. 16, 0.25; No. 17, 0.20; No. 18, 0.15; No. 19, 0.10; No. 20, 0.05; No. 21, 0.00.

Rye—No. 1, 1.05; No. 2, 1.00; No. 3, 0.95; No. 4, 0.90; No. 5, 0.85; No. 6, 0.80; No. 7, 0.75; No. 8, 0.70; No. 9, 0.65; No. 10, 0.60; No. 11, 0.55; No. 12, 0.50; No. 13, 0.45; No. 14, 0.40; No. 15, 0.35; No. 16, 0.30; No. 17, 0.25; No. 18, 0.20; No. 19, 0.15; No. 20, 0.10; No. 21, 0.05; No. 22, 0.00.

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Barley—No. 1, 1.10; No. 2, 1.05; No. 3, 1.00; No. 4, 0.95; No. 5, 0.90; No. 6, 0.85; No. 7, 0.80; No. 8, 0.75; No. 9, 0.70; No. 10, 0.65; No. 11, 0.60; No. 12, 0.55; No. 13, 0.50; No. 14, 0.45; No. 15, 0.40; No. 16, 0.35; No. 17, 0.30; No. 18, 0.25; No. 19, 0.20; No. 20, 0.15; No. 21, 0.10; No. 22, 0.05; No. 23, 0.00.

Oats—No. 1, 1.00; No. 2, 0.95; No. 3, 0.90; No. 4, 0.85; No. 5, 0.80; No. 6, 0.75; No. 7, 0.70; No. 8, 0.65; No. 9, 0.60; No. 10, 0.55; No. 11, 0.50; No. 12, 0.45; No. 13, 0.40; No. 14, 0.35; No. 15, 0.30; No. 16, 0.25; No. 17, 0.20; No. 18, 0.15; No. 19, 0.10; No. 20, 0.05; No. 21, 0.00.

Rye—No. 1, 1.05; No. 2, 1.00; No. 3, 0.95; No. 4, 0.90; No. 5, 0.85; No. 6, 0.80; No. 7, 0.75; No. 8, 0.70; No. 9, 0.65; No. 10, 0.60; No. 11, 0.55; No. 12, 0.50; No. 13, 0.45; No. 14, 0.40; No. 15, 0.35; No. 16, 0.30; No. 17, 0.25; No. 18, 0.20; No. 19, 0.15; No. 20, 0.10; No. 21, 0.05; No. 22, 0.00.