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MARKET REPORTS

STOCKS, BONDS AND PRODUCE

MONTREAL SALES

(McDougall and Cowans.)

Montreal, Oct. 14.—

Morning.

Victory Loan, 1922—$000 @ 100¾; 1927, 2000 @ 102⅛.

Victory Loan, 1937—10,000 @ 105; 2,000 @ 104⅛.

Steamships Pfd—295 @ 84¾; 317 @ 85.

Brazilian—25 @ 53½; 400 @ 53.

Dom Textile—55 @ 123½; 65 @ 123.

Victory Loan, 1923—2,000 @ 100¾; 1,000 @ 100⅛.

Can Cem. Pfd—25 @ 70¾; 75 @ 100½.

Can Cem Com—45 @ 70½; 35 @ 71.

Steel Canada Com—175 @ 73½; 125 @ 73; 95 @ 73½.

Victory Loan, 1933—51,500 @ 103¾.

Car Fdd—25 @ 99½.

Dom Iron Com—185 @ 70¾; 120 @ 70½; 50 @ 70¼; 100 @ 69⅞; 50 @ 70; 50 @ 69¾; 200 @ 69¾; 240 @ 69½.

Shawinigan—5 @ 122½; 260 @ 123.

Montreal Power—117 @ 81.

1925 W Loan—7,000 @ 97¾.

Bell Telephone—10 @ 118¾.

Can Car Com—100 @ 50.

Detroit United—50 @ 98.

Ogilvies—100 @ 242.

General Elec—10 @ 108¼; 10 @ 108½.

Lake Woods—5 @ 215.

McDonalds—65 @ 35.

Smelting—50 @ 31¾; 270 @ 31½.

Riordon—25 @ 150; 175 @ 50½; 25 @ 151.

Weyagamack—25 @ 70¼; 35 @ 69½; 50 @ 69¾; 225 @ 70; 110 @ 70¾; 95 @ 70½; 75 @ 71¼; 85 @ 71½; 100 @ 70½.

B. C. Fish—5 @ 62⅞.

Que Ry—170 @ 21.

Atlantic Sug Pfd—10 @ 115.

Asbestos Com—145 @ 75.

Atlantic Com—235 @ 64; 200 @ 63¾.

Lyall—5 @ 133½; 110 @ 133.

Span River Com—275 @ 65; 75 @ 64¾; 25 @ 65¼; 100 @ 67; 675 @ 69½; 25 @ 68; 75 @ 64; 25 @ 64½; 25 @ 65½; 40 @ 66; 325 @ 68; 25 @ 68¾; 136 @ 68; 575 @ 68; 375 @ 66½; 190 @ 67; 22 @ 67½; 25 @ 67¼; 25 @ 67¼; 500 @ 68; 250 @ 69¼; 50 @ 67¼. 125 @ 67¾.

Tucketts—390 @ 54.

Ames Holden Com—275 @ 100.

Glass Com—100 @ 66½; 40 @ 66¾; 50 @ 67; 50 @ 66⅞.

Bank Commerce—9 @ 197½.

Montreal—63 @ 216.

Royal Bank—3 @ 215.

Brompton—96 @ 70; 50 @ 69⅞.

Span River Pfd—275 @ 114½; 205 @ 114¾; 580 @ 115; 325 @ 115¼; 10 @ 114¾; 200 @ 115.

Afternoon.

Victory Loan, 1922—3,000 @ 100¼.

Victory Loan, 1923—1,900 @ 100¼; 1533, 37,000 @ 103¾.

Steamship Pfd—125 @ 85¼; 210 @ 85½; 50 @ 86⅞; 50 @ 86¼.

Brazilian—135 @ 53.

Textile—10 @ 123¾.

Cem Pfd—10 @ 100¼.

Cem Com—15 @ 71; 10 @ 70⅞.

Steel Canada Com—70 @ 73; 150 @ 73½; 35 @ 72¾; 25 @ 72.

Dom Iron Pfd—15 @ 96.

Dom Iron Com—30 @ 69¾; 160 @ 69⅝.

Shawinigan—125 @ 122.

Power—165 @ 81.

McDonalds—40 @ 35; 35 @ 34⅞.

Weyagamack—30 @ 70⅞; 20 @ 71; 25 @ 71¼; 20 @ 71⅞; 60 @ 72⅞; 25 @ 72¾; 175 @ 72.

Quebec Railway—25 @ 136; 75 @ 135.

Atlantic Sugar—35 @ 63¾; 25 @ 63⅞.

Lyall—35 @ 134¾; 115 @ 135.

Span River Com—125 @ 68; 350 @ 67¾; 85 @ 67⅞.

Glass—30 @ 66⅞; 25 @ 67.

Span River Pfd—85 @ 115⅝; 120 @ 115; 25 @ 114½.

Tucketts—35 @ 54.

Brompton—205 @ 69⅝; 120 @ 70; 5 @ 69⅞; 75 @ 69⅝.

Montreal, Oct. 14.—OATS—Extra No. 1 feed, 91 1-2.

FLOUR—Government standard, $11 to $11.10.

ROLLED OATS—Bag 90 lbs., $4.55 to $5.00.

MILLFEED—Bran, $45; shorts, $55.

CHEESE—Finest easterns, 28.

BUTTER—Choicest creamery, 59 to 60.

EGGS—Fresh, 69; selected, 62 to 64; No. 1 stock, 56 to 57; No. 2 stock, 52 to 54.

POTATOES—Per bag, car lots, $1.30 to $1.35.

DRESSED HOGS—Abattoir killed, $25 to $26.

LARD—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 23 to 25 c.

STOCK MARKET EXTREMELY ACTIVE BUT UNSETTLED

Breaks, Recoveries and More Breaks Were Orders of the Trade Tuesday.

New York, Oct. 14.—An irregular opening soon developing into weakness, a vigorous rally at midday and another violent reaction in the final hour summarizes the kaleidescoptic changes of today's extremely active and unsettled stock market.

The break of the first hour, when speculative issues declined three to twelve points, was attributed to events over the double holiday, especially the industrial situation, which was intensified by local labor disturbances.

Rallies during the mid session, which largely reduced losses and established several noteworthy high records, accompanied the slight percent call loan rate and more hopeful advices from steel centers.

The sweeping setback later began when call loans jumped to twelve per cent and then to fourteen an additional one per cent being paid, according to report on all industrial collateral.

Reversals of the last half hour carried steels, equipments and various specialties to lowest levels and impaired rallies elsewhere by one half to two thirds. The market closed in considerable disorder, with a weak tone.

Sales amounted to 1,675,000 shares.

United States Steel suffered an extreme loss of about 3½ points at its worst, rallying only a fraction, but allied shares offered less resistance. New Maximums by General Motors, Stutz, Pierce Arrow, Mexican Petroleum and Hide and Leather preferred melted away under the heavy selling at the end. Industrial alcohol, which also scored a new record for the retained nine of its fourteen points rise.

Time funds reflected the call money market, seven per cent being paid on industrials for short periods. Moderate loans were made on prime collateral at six to six and a half. Excepting the three and half's Liberty bonds were heavy with the general bond list, internationals also easing.

Total sales, par value, aggregated $13,350,000.

Old United States bonds were unchanged on call.

N. Y. QUOTATIONS

(McDougall and Cowans.)

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am Beet Sug	92¼	93	92	92
Am Car Fdry	135	135⅝	133⅝	133⅝
Am Loco	112¼	113	110	110⅝
Am Sugar	139¼	140	139¼	140
Am Smelt	74⅛	75¼	74⅛	74⅝
Am Stl Fdry	43⅞	43⅞	42⅝	42½
Am Woolen	135	135½	132½	132½
Am Tel	99	101	99	100
Anaconda	70¼	70¼	69⅜	69⅛
Am Can	65	65½	63¼	64
Atchison	92	92⅜	81	91
Balt and Ohio	41⅞	41⅞	40⅞	40⅞
Bald Loco	142½	143½	138⅛	139⅛
Beth Stl	107⅝	107⅝	103¼	103⅛
C F I	45	45	44½	45
Chino	44⅝	44⅝	43⅝	44
Cen Leather	104¼	105⅛	103⅛	103⅛
Can Pacific	152	152	151	151
Cruc Steel	242	242	236	237½
Erie Com	16½	16½	16	16¼
Gr North Pfd	86	87⅛	86	86⅝
Good Rub	85⅝	85⅝	83	83½
Gen Motors	291	308⅝	290⅛	293⅛
Gr North Ore	45⅝	46	45⅝	45⅝
In Alcohol	151	164	149	159
In Agri	27	--	--	--
In Copper	62	62	61¼	61⅝
Ken Copper	36⅛	36⅝	35⅝	35
Lehigh Val	48½	--	--	--
Mer Mar Pfd	120	121½	119½	120
Mex Pet	253⅞	256⅛	144⅞	146
Mid Steel	54	54	52½	52⅝
Mis Pacific	29½	29½	29	29⅜
NY NH and H	33⅝	33¾	33⅜	33¼
N Y Cen	74⅝	74⅝	73⅝	73½
Nor Pacific	87	87⅛	86⅝	87
Nat Lead	83	83⅞	83	83⅞
Penn	43⅝	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝
Pnd Stl Car	100⅞	100⅞	98¼	98¼
Read Com	32	32½	32	32
Rep Steel	101⅝	101⅝	98⅞	99⅞
Royal Dutch	104⅝	106⅝	102¼	105⅝
St. Paul	44¼	44¼	44	44
Sou Pacific	109	109⅝	106½	107⅞
Sou Rail	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26¼
Studebaker	138⅝	138⅝	129	129⅝
Un Pacific	135	135	134⅝	134⅝
US Stl Com	102⅝	111¼	99⅞	99⅝
US Rub	137	127	124⅝	124⅝
Utah Copper	85⅞	85⅞	84⅞	84⅞
Westinghouse	56⅝	56⅝	55½	55⅝
Vir Car Chem	82	--	--	--
Stromberg	103	102	101	101⅝
Overland	27¼	27⅝	25⅞	26
Sinclair Oil	60⅝	61	60	60⅝
United Food	98⅝	97⅞	96⅝	97⅝
Corn Product	87½	88	86⅝	86⅝

MONTREAL MARKETS

(McDOUGALL & COWANS.)

	Bid.	Ask.
Ames Holden Com	59⅝	100
Ames Holden Pfd	--	119⅝
Brazilian L H and P	52⅝	53
Canada Car	49¾	50
Canada Cement	70⅝	71
Canada Cement Pfd	100	98
Can. Cotton	--	93
Dom Bridge	111⅝	112
Dom Canners	53	--
Dom Iron Pfd	--	96
Dom Iron Com	69⅝	69⅝
Dom Tex Com	123	--
Laurentide Paper Co	229	229
Lake of Woods	215	--
MacDonald Com	34⅝	36⅝
Mt L H and Power	91	91⅝
Penman's Limited	100⅝	--
Quebec Railway	27⅞	22⅝
Shaw W and P Co	123	--
Spanish River Com	67	67⅝
Spanish River Pfd	114⅝	115
Steel Co. Can Com	72	72⅝

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

(McDougall and Cowans.)

Cotton.	High.	Low	Close.
Jan.	34.26	33.75	34.20
March	34.10	33.60	34.05
May	34.00	33.65	33.98
Oct.	34.80	33.80	34.39
Dec.	34.40	33.75	34.00

TORONTO TRADE QUOTATIONS

Toronto, Oct. 14.—Grain quotations on the Toronto Board of Trade today were as follows:

Manitoba wheat, No. 1 northern, $2.30; No. 2 northern, $2.27; No. 3 northern, $2.23.

Manitoba oats, No. 2 c. w., 81; No. 3 c. w., 78 1-4; extra No. 1 feed, 78 1-4; No. 1 feed, 78; No. 2 feed, 75, in store Fort William.

American corn, No. 4 yellow, nominal.

Canadian corn, feed, nominal.

Manitoba barley, in store Fort William, No. 3 c. w., $1.33 1-4; No. 4 c. w., $1.25 3-4; rejects, $1.13 7-8; feed, $1.00.

Ontario wheat, No. 1, $2.00 to $2.06; No. 2, $1.97 to $2.03, f. o. b. shipping points, according to freights; No. 3, $1.93 to $1.99; No. 1 spring, $2.02 to $2.08; No. 2, $1.99 to $2.05; No. 3, $1.95 to $2.01.

Ontario oats, No. 2 white, not quoted; No. 3, 84 to 86 cents.

Barley, malting, $1.28 to $1.33.

Buckwheat, nominal.

Rye, No. 2, nominal.

Manitoba flour, government standard, $11.00, Toronto.

Ontario flour, government standard, Montreal, $9.25 to $9.50, in jute bags, Toronto, $9.05 to $9.30.

Millfeed, car lots, delivered Montreal, shorts, $55.00; bran, $45.00; good feed flour, $3.50 per bag.

Hay, baled track Toronto, car lots, No. 1, $24 to $25 per ton.

Straw, car lots, $10 to $11.

TRADING QUIET ON PARIS BOURSE

Paris, Oct. 14.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 5 centimes for cash.

Exchange on London, 36 francs 50 cents.

The dollar was quoted at 8 francs 72½ centimes.

CLOSING STOCK LETTER

New York, Oct. 14.—A bulletin on the president's condition, apparently indicating it to be a little less favorable than yesterday, and the pointed suggestion in Washington despatches that the labor delegates to the industrial conference might withdraw caused the afternoon decline. Withdrawal of the labor delegates at Washington was said to be a possible result of the practical failure of the labor contingent's effort to get the conference to take up actively a settlement of the steel strike. Some of the labor delegates are said to be averse to the conference taking up specific cases such as this, but it is asserted that a majority of them feel that the fate of this resolution indicates that the conference is in the hands of the employing interests. The threatened strike of the bituminous coal miners on Nov. 1 was taken up in cabinet meeting today and consequently was brought into greater prominence. The pending demands of the miners are pretty clearly a big factor in the strength of the oil stock sales.

Edward C. RANDOLPH.

UNITED STATES MUST FIGHT IF LEAGUE BREAKS DOWN—HOOVER

Former Economic Director of the Supreme War Council Feels Confident if the U. S. Tinkers With Treaty They Make a Rough Road to Tread Through Europe.

Palo Alto, Oct. 2—"If the League of Nations is to break down, we must at once prepare to fight," Herbert Hoover, formerly economic director for the Supreme War Council, told the students of Stanford University in an address he delivered here tonight.

The peace treaties, he said, "cannot be carried out without the league. If the league falls the treaties also fall. If the balance of power is to supplant the League of Nations, we will have torn asunder the only hope that Europe will not break into further wars of races, classes and combinations that will take civilization back to the middle ages.

"I am confident that if we attempt to revise the treaty we shall tread a road through European chaos. If we manage to keep our soldiers out of it we will not escape fearful economic losses.

"The Allies may, themselves, revise this treaty without us and then assemble a council of nations of their own in an endeavor to solve the problems of Europe. It would be a council of Europe and in the midst of these terrible times, considering the debts they owe us, the material they must have from us or starve, I would rather that we be represented therein lest it become a league of Europe against the western hemisphere. A peace without us means more army and navy for us, the old treadmill of taxes and dangers for us.

Mr. Hoover said that few people seem to realize the desperation to which Europe has been reduced. "During the coming winter some of them will look with longing eyes to this rich, fat nation, with its surplus of every human necessity," he said. "We cannot fiddle while Rome burns. If we believe we can see our neighbors return to another thirty years' war through the breakdown of this treaty, and we still maintain our progress, it is the egotism of insanity. Our expansion overseas has entangled us for good or ill, and I stand for an honest attempt to join with Europe's better spirits to prevent these entanglements from involving us in war. We are dealing with perfection, we are dealing with the lesser of evils.

"For us to refuse to enter into a joint attempt with the well-thinking sections of a large part of the world to establish a continuing moral conscience against war is the utmost folly in our own interests.

Pointing out the likelihood that some European nations will again be plunged into war with their neighbors, Mr. Hoover referred to a probability of the invasion of Poland if the treaty failed. He said, "There are many elements in Europe who wish to see the treaty break down and the League of Nations disappear. During the last five months our allies have been growing weaker from a military point of view due to the necessity of demobilizing their armies, while at the same time the reactionary group in Germany has been growing in strength through the hope of yet securing a division of the Allies. At the time I left Europe a month ago German militarism had already re-established itself as a well-disciplined, well-officered army of at least 400,000 men largely composted on the Polish frontier and even defying the government at Berlin. Under the alarm of this danger the Poles in the midst of the greatest economic misery that a nation ever knew, have been trying to create an army of 500,000 men for their protection from the Germans on the one side and the Bolsheviki on the other. If the treaty is ratified the German army will be reduced to 200,000 men and dispersed over Germany and their extra armament destroyed. The failure of the treaty means the invasion of Polish state.

"This is only one of the powder magazines in Europe which cannot be destroyed until this treaty is ratified, and during every day of delay more explosives are poured into them."

Mr. Hoover, in beginning, said he had been urged by Mr. Taft to give his views on the peace treaty and that during the ten months in which he acted as economic director of the Supreme War Council he had an opportunity independently to observe the growth of ideas in the peace conference and the re-percussions of these ideas through Europe. He said he was not impatient of honest debate; that he believed the debate on the League of Nations now going on in the United States "is building the very foundation of the league." He did not believe in the criticism of the Senate for not accepting out-of-hand the peace treaty evolved by 500 conflicting minds in Paris.

"The treaty finally agreed upon at Paris is by no means perfect," declared Mr. Hoover, adding that he saw no method by which it could have been made perfect under the circumstances.

He pointed out that scores of international wrongs which breed war existed in the world before the conference was held. Of these, he said, the peace conference corrected some but he predicted it would take perhaps 100 years to correct them all.

"It is often overlooked that this was not a conference to settle the wrongs committed by Allies or neutrals but by the enemy only," said Mr. Hoover. "It was Germany's wrongs that were on the operating table. It would have been beautiful to have all the international wrongs on the table but this is not a perfect world. If this had been attempted the conference would have broken up into quarrels among the Allies and Germany would have been handed again the domination of Europe. The old guard in Germany hoped and expected this would result; up to date they have been disappointed.

"No one could be more disappointed than the American delegation that some great wrongs that were the result of the secret treaties that had been written in times of great desperation among the original Allies were not eradicated.

"Greater things were accomplished by this conference than by any other in history. The military oligarchies of Germany, Austria and Turkey were dissolved and if peace is ratified in time they will be disarmed and thus a paramount menace to us and the world will be destroyed."

Asserting that the peace conference endeavored to remove as many of the immediate causes of war as possible, Mr. Hoover said that in the League of Nations there could be hope that the wrongs among other peoples could be brought up for discussion and negotiation. Pointing out that military force of the league could be used to defend a country against invasion, Mr. Hoover said that for this unanimous consent is required and, he added, "the consent must mean the United States Congress on our side."

Referring to the probable effect upon an aggressor of enlightenment and the use of the boycott, Mr. Hoover said: "The hope which I, as an independent observer, have placed in the league is that it will forever relieve the United States of the necessity to again send a single soldier outside of our boundaries."

"We hear the cry that the league obligates that our sons be sent to fight in foreign lands. Yet the very intent and structure of the league is to prevent war. There is no obligation for the United States to engage in military operations or to allow any interference with our internal affairs without the full consent of our representatives in the league. If there is any danger that we should be charged with an obligation to war, either direct or implied without the full consent and approval of Congress, I believe the president will be the first to agree to any interpretation that this cannot be. To me every line of it is the complete negation of militarism.

DEMOCRACY IN RUSSIA DEPENDS ON ADMR. KOLCHAK

Returned British Officer Says the Prosperity of the Country Depends on His Winning Out.

London, Sept. 12.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Colonel John Ward who has just returned from Siberia where he commanded a battalion of British troops which helped to overthrow the Bolsheviki power there, says, "In my opinion the only chance for democracy in Russia lies in the success of Kolchak. His attitude on the land question shows that he is not the reactionary he has been represented. He sees clearly that the distribution of big estates among the peasantry cannot be interfered with.

"It is proposed that those land owners who have survived Bolshevism shall be given compensation for the land they have lost but there is no idea of restoring the land to them. Kolchak stands up for the poor peasants against what Lenine has been called the 'village of bourgeoisie.'

"It is found that well-to-do peasants had murdered many of the landowners, given a meagre portion of the poorest land to the poor peasants and joined the bulk of the estate to their own holdings. Kolchak, with the advice of representatives of the Allies, decided to secure for the poor peasants a fair distribution of the land. When this was known the comparatively wealthy peasants, who had secured the biggest share of the land raised the cry that the old state of affairs was to be restored. In some cases they stirred up the peasants to revolt and caused disturbances which had to be put down by force.

"To know what Bolshevism is you should have been with me a t Perm when the ice on the river was melting and the bodies of many who had been murdered by the Bolsheviki were revealed. I, myself, saw fifty of them and among them were the bodies of a number of women and children. At one place there was a wash-house built over the river. The Bolsheviki cut a hole in the floor through which they dropped their victims into the deep waters beneath. Bolshevism means the end of democracy. I am certain that if Russia is left to the Bolsheviki, it will ultimately return to autocracy.

Salisbury

Salisbury, Oct. 11.—Mrs. Coleman of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. V. E. Gowland.

Miss Louise Trites has returned from Moncton, where she spent several days visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. Baird, principal of the school here, went to St. John on Friday, where he will spend the week-end.

Mrs. S. H. Taylor and daughter, Marion, are visiting friends in Penobsquis.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Taylor and son, Mr. John Taylor, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Rettie, Moncton, returned this week from a pleasant auto trip to Grand Falls, N. B., and parts of Maine.

Miss Tingley, teacher of the intermediate department, is spending the holiday at her home in Petitcodiac.

Mr. V. E. Gowland is on a business trip to Montreal.

Mrs. George Chapman, Sr., has returned from Apohaqui, where she spent several weeks with relatives. On her return she was accompanied by her niece, Mrs. McKenzie.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Taylor are visiting in Hampton, the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Hazen Folkins.

Friends here have received word of the marriage of Miss Janet Scott, Denver, Col., formerly of Boundary Creek, to Mr. Lester Rushton of Moncton. After an extended wedding trip, they will reside in Moncton. The young couple have the best wishes of their many friends.

Mr. H. G. Colpitts had the good fortune to shoot a fine moose on Thursday.

Mrs. R. A. Browne and Mrs. G. N. Belyea were visitors to St. John this week.

The scholars of the intermediate department gave an entertainment on Friday afternoon to their parents and friends.

Mr. Clifford MacNeill, telegraph operator for the C. N. R., spent several days of last week with his parents, Rev. and Mrs. Norman A. MacNeill.

Mrs. Annie Hastings of St. John, is visiting relatives here.

Miss Hazel Lester, R. N., returned on Friday to Newton, Mass., where she will practise her profession.

Miss Mary Foster of Shediac, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Foster.

CHICAGO TRADE

Chicago, Oct. 14.—Corn: No. 2 mixed, $1.37 to $1.37½; No. 2 yellow, $1.38 to $1.39.

Oats, No. 2 white, 70 3-4 to 72 1-2; No. 3 white, 68 1-4 to 71 1-2.

Rye, $1.39 to $1.40 (No. 2).

Timothy, $8.50 to $11.25.

Clover, nominal.

Pork, nominal.

Lard, $28.60.

Ribs, $17.50 to $19.00.

Corn.	High.	Low	Close.
May	120⅞	119⅝	120⅝
Dec.	122⅛	120⅞	121⅝
Oats.			
May	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝
Dec.	70½	69½	70
May	--	--	35.00

Coblenz, Sept. 7.—Recent German statistical reports show that the number of non-commissioned officers killed, wounded and missing in the war amounted to a total of 778,560. Of these, 610,900 were Prussians, 79,066 were Bavarians, 55,390 were Saxons and 33,204 were from Wuerttemburg. The total of the non-commissioned officers killed was 190,205 in approximately the same sectional proportion.

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BROTHER OF SECRETARY OF WAR AS A WAR ARTIST

Julian C. Baker, artist, of New York city, is taking a hand in the campaign for recruits for the United States Marine Corps and is painting a picture called "At Bay." In addition to being an artist and sufficiently interested in war to paint sufficiency of the sad, he is a brother of the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker.

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Boilers of other sizes and designs can be built to order very promptly, regarding which we solicit correspondence.
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Some Canadian Political Topics

Premier Hearst's Progressive Platform—Sir Robert Borden's Leadership—Liberal Electoral Agent at the Front Was Hero of Many Election Scandals.

In his manifesto Premier Hearst gives the following as to future plans for the government:

The greatest possible assistance to agriculture in every shape and form.

The faithful enforcement of the people's verdict on the liquor question.

Vigorous support of Hydro Electric development and cheap light and power for our farmers.

Conversion of certain railway lines into Hydro Electric lines.

Good roads reaching every part of Ontario.

A pension fund for mothers.

Direct representation of Labor in the Cabinet.

Establishment of a minimum wage.

Unification of the labor laws of Canada on a just and equitable basis.

Such further labor legislation within Provincial jurisdiction as may arise out of the findings of the National Industrial Conference and the International Labor Conference.

Housing accommodation for industrial workers.

Special consideration to returned soldiers with Cabinet representation.

A new era for education, providing technical and agricultural instruction throughout the Province.

Improvement of transportation facilities in Northern Ontario.

Conservation of our timber resources and encouragement to mining.

Measures to reduce the high cost of living.

Protection of the public health, generous assistance to hospitals and charities, and special care of mental defectives.

As well as such other reforms and activities as will commend themselves from time to time to an alert and progressive government.

Importance of a Leader.

(Ottawa Journal.)

When Sir Robert Borden left Ottawa he was a sick man—a sick man from over-work. The war strained his physical resources. His work during the war period was as strenuous as that of any soldier in the army from Field Marshal to private. His task was incessant from early day far into the night, and from agonizing anxiety and nerve-shattering worries he was never for one working moment free during the awful four years while the fate of Canada was trembling in the balance.

His devotion and patriotic endeavor was certain to be followed by a serious reaction. It was inevitable, and it has come.

Sir Robert Borden's constitution is strong and vigorous. His health has already improved by getting away from the turmoil of politics and the clean, temperate life he has always led will result in his full recovery. It will require time to bring this about.

In formulating the policy on which the electors will express their opinion of the Government at the next election, the Prime Minister's directing mind is essential. Before he was ordered by his physicians to cease work he had already formulated an outline of that policy and was studying the changing circumstances that were being created while the people are slowly settling back into their places and to their duties in the Commonwealth.

There is wisdom now in taking reasonable time to give to every phase of industry, commerce and occupations of the people in general, a careful study before determining what is best for the country's development, for stability in her finances, bringing new settlers to our shores for securing industrial prosperity, dealing with the soldiers' problem, providing income to meet our obligations with the least possible burden to the people, and for giving the country a good chance in the race of nations for which they are now preparing.

The people will feel that it is well for the Government to precipitate a revision of policy until the leader retakes his place in the Council Room and the Council Chamber. At this critical time it is better to be slow and sure than swift and hurry.

Province First and Party Last

(Toronto Telegram.)

A pro-Laurier convention swept Ontario across the face of the Dewart leadership, and insured the Conservative and other progressive forces in this province.

Anti-prohibition Conservatives are asked to put their love of a glass of beer ahead of their love for Ontario. These Conservatives are asked to let Hartley Dewart push Ontario back to the mud of Government such as Ontario was governed by before J. P. Whitney opened the new era in 1905.

Mr. Sauve's Appreciation.

(La Minerve.)

"The Liberal press is filled with the name of Mr. W. E. Preston, the Liberal electoral agent at the front for the last general elections. Mr. Preston has exposed the electoral organization of the Borden Government. It was with indignation that he spoke of it at the last Liberal convention. What is his word worth? What is the moral value of the man and what is the indignation worth of the Liberals who charge Unionists with corruption? Are they so pure? Do they have forgotten their own elections, their own electoral frauds? Unfortunately, there are so many. Some were bound to be forgotten; the West Huron scandal; the Elgin scandal; the Preston scandal. Preston is not a common man. In 1895 he accepted from the Mowatt Government the position of Ontario librarian.

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