The House That Quality Built.

Score's Clothes

Made to Your Measure

Scotch Tweeds and Irish Serge Suitings
English Overcoatings

Special mention, these, for today—as amongst the most excellent values included in our present stocks of high-class woollens.

Scotch Tweed Suitings	Irish Serge Suitings	Heavy English Overcoatings
Exclusive patterns, in splendid assortment. Regular $42.00, for	Guaranteed Indigo dyed serges. Regular $42.00, for	Winter weight Woollens, new patterns and colors. Regular $40.00, for
$34	$34	$34

Let the Illuminated Silent Salesman Tell You the Story of Our Christmas Neckwear.

R. Score & Son, Limited, 77 King St. West
Tailors and Haberdashers.

The Toronto and York Highway Commission on Tuesday took over the Bradford toll road. This road was bought by the York County Council for $5,250 at the recent sitting of the council. This old toll road was opened in 1867 as a private venture and has been held by the Holland River Toll Gate Co. ever since. The price paid includes a 66-foot right-of-way for three miles, the built-up right-of-way, and the full right to collect tolls on this section of the road. However, by a resolution of the council the gate was ordered removed, and thus passes one of the landmarks of the county. This is the last of the toll gates in York County, which were first instituted in 1833 and whose removal was first requested in 1867.

IS STAGGERING BLOW TO ENEMY WAR PLANS

Griesheim Explosion Completely Destroys Greatest Ammunition Factory in World.

London, Dec. 12.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency.)—In connection with the report of Nov. 22 that a large chemical works at Greisheimleckton, near Frankfort, had been destroyed owing to an explosion, it is authoritatively stated now that it is certain that the explosion completely destroyed one of the greatest ammunition factories in the world and thru which Germany suffered a disaster comparable to a very serious military defeat in its effect on the issue of the war. The factory covered over 54 acres, and was of prime importance as a source of synthetic nitrates. It also played a leading part in the production of poison gas, tear shells and poison shells, of which it was the greatest centre of manufacture in Germany, producing nearly 600,000 cubic feet of poison gas daily in 1916.

The factory also supplied large quantities of electrolytic hydrogen for the inflation of zeppelins, and possessed three reserve gasometers with a total capacity of over 300,000 cubic feet. So important was it in this respect that the zeppelin sheds, usually containing two or three airships, were erected close to the works. It is reported to have been the only factory turning out saltpetre for the manufacture of black powders, which it produced at the rate of a thousand tons daily. It supplied five nitroglycerine and dynamite factories and two powder works, one at Rottweil, one of the most important in all Germany, with all soda nitrate and concentrated sulphuric acid they required. It also manufactured large quantities of the explosive trinitrotoluol.

Great General Effect.

The disaster affects every concern in Germany both by cutting off supplies which many of them drew from Griesheim by necessitating making good the loss of those supplies from a plant already working at maximum, and by the deaths of scores of trained workers and specialists in the factory will make the task of coping with this deficit all the more difficult.

Even if the material loss can be replaced, the problem of collecting miscellaneous quantities of explosives and acids from various quarters and conveying them over greater distances thus made necessary, is bound to increase Germany's transport difficulties, which already are most pressing. The works cannot be reconstructed in war time, and sooner or later Germany must show on the fighting front the effects of this staggering blow.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

THE British, after the Germans had carried only 500 yards of forward trenches, stopped a violent assault yesterday. The scene of the fighting was the elbow in the bend between Bullecourt and Queant. It presented the enemy with a tempting salient to attempt pinching. The large forces employed showed that the Germans intended to overwhelm the British at this point by sheer weight of numbers. The British, however, offered a staunch opposition and pulled the enemy up short in the beginning of his career. Von Hindenburg, in making these attempts, seems to be trying to restore the confidence of his troops. If the Germans could win a few successes against the British, they would, perhaps lose that sense of inferiority instilled into their consciousness by last summer's fighting.

* * *

The German gain of ground between Queant and Bullecourt is, therefore, quite insignificant, for the British wedge did not flatten out, and 500 yards of captured front trenches are impossible to hold. The enemy has also been feeling out the defences of the French in much the same manner. His action at the present time resembles his action before launching his 1916 offensive against Verdun. He then undertook a numoer of heavy local attacks. In view of the punishment given him by the British and the French this year, and the consequent downheartedness in the German army, the enemy probably feels it imperative to do something spectacular. The brief duration of the armistice in the east also suggests that he will strive to do some rapid work in the west. He wishes to release as much of his forces as possible to undertake an invasion of Russia in the spring.

* * *

It seems well established that the Germans would not have made any gains in the Cambrai region at all the other day if some British commander had not blundered. The British military authorities are going to hold a strict enquiry into the cause of the initial German success. It is believed that if the British leaders keep on the alert they need have no fear of German attacks or German successes. The army which attacked the Germans in their strongest defensive positions, and captured these positions, has no reason to fear anything from a German offensive. If Von Hindenburg attempts a serious drive against the British army the war will be over all the sooner, and it will end in a German disaster.

* * *

The Italians report more heavy fighting at one or two points. These attacks, like those in France and Flanders, have probably the object of testing the strength of the allied positions. The Germans are searching for a weak spot. The coming of snow, this time eagerly awaited, will afford Italy some relief and a breathing space for reorganization. The allies, meanwhile, have to reorganize the Franco-Italian railways to permit the rapid transfer of troops. The United States will probably supply the necessary rolling stock to complete the equipment. This reorganization will permit the rapid transfer of troops and guns to any threatened point, and it will also permit the massing of forces rapidly for any allied offensive.

* * *

The Cossack forces of General Kajedines have already come in collision with the forces of the Bolsheviki. It is presumed that the Bolsheviki have had the worst of the fighting, but they do not permit the news to leave Petrograd. The leaders of this new revolutionary movement plan to make short work of the Bolsheviki. They also plan to set up a stable government in the south and to protect the Russian granaries and coal and iron fields from German occupation. Guerilla warfare, if necessary, will proceed until Kajedines, Korniloff and Alexieff can put a well-organized army in the field. These generals are now going about the ousting of the Bolsheviki in a businesslike manner. Their forces have attacked the Russian general headquarters at Mohilev in order to deprive the Bolsheviki of control over the Russian army. Fighting has occurred, but definite news of the result is yet lacking.

* * *

The work of Korniloff and Kaledines, now that they have got well off in their campaign, will compel the Germans to keep larger forces than they intended on the Russian front, for they cannot tell the moment when Kaledines will gain control of the Russian army and repudiate the armistice as of German contriving. The Germans must therefore leave their military organization pretty well intact, tho with diminished numbers, to watch the Russians. A sudden repudiation of the truce, followed by an offensive, is a danger against which the enemy must guard. Russian victory would work like magic on the morale of the Russian troops, and the Germans, who must keep prepared to prevent this happening, cannot throw their entire force into the fighting on the western front, as they have been intriguing for.

* * *

The Rumanian army, under threats of the Bolsheviki, has apparently accepted a three months' armistice with Von Mackensen. The armistice, however, is a small matter, for the extreme cold on the Rumanian front makes winter fighting impossible. The Bolsheviki, besides forcing the Rumanians into a reluctant truce, are trying to ruin their army by agitators. The allies will have to begin a counter-propaganda. The Germans are said to offer Rumania a restoration of territory, provided that she consents to the establishment of a new dynasty. In other words, Germany wishes to make Rumania a German state like Saxony or Bavaria.

* * *

The French, who are crushing German intrigue, have implicated the notorious Caillaux in the trafficking with Hoia Pasha and other enemy agents. General Dubail, the commandant of Paris, has seized incriminating letters. In Clemenceau France has a premier who will act relentlessly and Caillaux will surely receive punishment. He has been the secret manipulator of the more abandoned among the French Socialists, and it is believed that he had inspired much opposition to former governments. Caillaux is an Anglophobe. In England the demand for action against the agents of Germany is becoming more insistent. Dozens of spies, it is said, infest British seaports and others go about financing peace propaganda and instigating industrial unrest and even strikes.

* * *

The Germans have lost their sole manufactory of poisonous, tear-producing and other stinking and deleterious gases in the destruction of the munition factory at Greisheimleckton. This establishment was practically the sole source of the German supply of synthetic nitrates. It made the gas for inflating the zeppelins. It produced practically the whole of Germany's saltpetre for the making of black powder. It also produced large quantities of trinitrotoluol. It supplied five nitroglycerine and dynamite factories and two powder works with all their soda-nitrate and concentrated sulphuric acid. The elimination of this immense factory, which covered 54 acres, in short, affects every concern in Germany. The Germans, besides, have suffered an irreparable loss in the death of scores of trained workers and scientists.

* * *

The Germans, in their mine and submarine campaign, sank fourteen large and seven small British ships last week. They also displayed slightly more activity than usual against the Italians. The enemy has apparently shifted his chief attack to the warmer seas and is attempting to cut off supplies for Italy. It is in the Mediterranean that the allies, like Pompey of ancient times, will conduct their offensive to sweep the waters of the pirates.

BROOKS SYKES IS CHOSEN IN WARD SIX

Will Run for Alderman, and Lays Down His Platform at Meeting of Citizens.

Excitement prevailed in Maltby's Hall, corner of Boon and St. Clair avenues, last night, when Brooks Sykes, 1796 Dufferin street, was endorsed as candidate for alderman in Ward Six by a representative gathering of residents from the north end of the ward and from York County.

The meeting was held to choose between Alexander Gordon and Brooks Sykes. Both men addressed the meeting, the main points of their addresses being that in the event of either getting into the council he would fight for a square deal for all returned soldiers; that they would stand for the purchase of the Toronto Street Railway when the franchise ran out; that they would see that there was plenty of coal in Toronto, and that they would support the Hydro-Electric Company.

At the conclusion of the meeting three rousing cheers were given for the Union government and its supporters. J. R. MacNicol was in the chair.

STIRRING ADDRESSES HEARD AT FAIRBANK

Soldiers' Women Folk Cheer Loudly for W. F. Maclean and Union Government.

Stirring addresses and absolute unity of purpose marked the meeting held last night in the public hall at Fairbank in the interests of W. F. Maclean, Unionist, win-the-war candidate in South York. The meeting was composed for the most of women relatives of soldiers, who cheered themselves hoarse to show their willingness to support anything that would help win the war. The principal speakers were Mrs. A. M. Huestis, Miss Laing, J. N. Skelton and John Percy.

Mrs. Huestis urged the women to let no opportunity slip past to give Union government support and pointed out to the women the necessity of exercising the franchise in support of those who were pledged to send reinforcements to their men folk at the front. Miss Laing, who spoke much along the same line, marshaled her arguments in effective style and made a visible impression upon her audience.

J. N. Skelton made a telling speech in defence of the Military Service Act and pointed out that many married men had left their families to do their duty at the front and that it was not an injustice to send the young able-bodied men, who had no family ties, to do their share and justify their citizenship in a country that offers everyone a free education and opportunity in life not to be found elsewhere.

EARLSCOURT PEOPLE MISSING AT HALIFAX

Gilbert Paul, Bertram Goddard and Robert Mercer Cannot Be Found Since Great Explosion.

Word has been received by Thomas Paul, 97 Ascot avenue, Earlscourt, that his brother, Albert Paul, and two nephews, Bertram Goddard and Robert Mercer, are missing in Halifax. His sister, Mrs. Goddard and nine children are reported having been injured. No other particulars could be obtained. Mr. Paul left last night for Halifax to try and find something about his missing relatives.

CONTINUAL ATTACKS MADE.

Meeting in Interests of Liberal Candidate Held at Weston.

Last night's meeting, held in the Weston Town Hall auditorium, in the interests of Frank Denton, K.C., Liberal candidate in West York, may be concisely described by saying it was characterized by continued attacks on the policy of the Borden government.

ORANGE INSTALLATION.

Runnymede L.O.L. Holds Interesting Annual Ceremony in Cooke's Hall.

The annual installation ceremony of Runnymede L.O.L., No. 1097, was conducted at its regular monthly meeting, held last night in Cooke's Hall, Runnymede. County Master J. R. Findlay, assisted by District Master I. C. Woolner, conducted the installation.

The officers are: Worshipful master, F. H. Thompson; deputy master, J. Rennyls; recording secretary, K. Crisp; financial secretary, W. R. Simms; treasurer, H. Braidy; chaplain, L. Palmer; director of ceremonies, C. Crisp; lecturers, T. Bloor, H. Mosely.

OPENING ORGAN RECITAL.

Wychwood Park Presbyterian Church was filled to capacity last night, the occasion being the opening recital on the new organ by Dr. Norman Anderson, who was enthusiastically received.

Owen Smily kept the audience in good humor and responded to repeated encores. His impersonation of an Englishman was irresistible. Mrs. Florence Fenton-Box, contralto, contributed two numbers and encores. The proceeds go to the organ fund.

YORK COUNTY —AND— SUBURBS

MINISTER'S SPEECH FEATURES MEETING

Rev. Dr. William Patterson Makes Eloquent Plea for W. F. Maclean.

That the great heart of rural Ontario beats responsive to the larger centres of population in its determination to stand loyally by the principles of British justice and freedom was aboundantly demonstrated at last night's magnificent gathering in the Markham Town Hall, held in the interests of W. F. Maclean, the win-the-war candidate in South York in the approaching federal contest. In point of enthusiasm, in attendance and all the elements of a great big representative meeting last night's rally has never been surpassed in the riding.

Standing room was at a premium, the big hall being thronged to the doors, and the occasion was graced by the presence of scores of women. The country roads are all but impassable, but this could not dampen the ardor of the people. The chairman, James A. Wales, and seated on the platform were representative citizens of the town and county.

"I have been a Liberal all my life," said Mr. Wales, in opening the proceedings, "but the time has come to cast political affiliations aside and stand for principle. I will have the greatest pleasure in supporting Billy Maclean in this campaign as the candidate of Sir Robert Borden and the Unionist government." He said that Mr. Maclean had nearly lost his own nomination from his own party because he had an opinion of his own.

Candidate Opens Speeches.

The candidate for South York, W. F. Maclean, who was the first speaker, was accorded a splendid reception when he rose to speak. At the outset he expressed his sincere pleasure in being back once more in the fine old Township of Markham, where he had first been endorsed by the people on entering public life.

"I am back among you again," said Mr. Maclean, and later, dealing with the causes leading up to the formation of a Union government, outlined some of the good work already accomplished. A Union government had once before come together to bring about confederation, and the results had justified the wisdom of that course. The present union had brought about the abolition of the patronage system, and there would be a conscription of profits over 11 per cent. and regulation of food prices. He defended the votes to soldiers and their women-kin and the disfranchisement of alien enemies.

"If we do not defend the cause of freedom in Europe we will have to defend it against a German menace in Canada," said the speaker. Canada would not abandon the boys in the trenches, and parliament now was thru and it was up to the people to say by their votes on Monday whether reinforcements would be sent over.

"My last opponent in East York was N. W. Rowell," said Mr. Maclean, "and now we are fighting the battle of a Union government from the same platform." The candidate for South York made a strong plea for unity, and was given a splendid reception, and every manifestation of hearty support and good cheer.

"I am not a politician," said Rev. Dr. William Patterson, on rising, "and during my life in Canada have only voted once, and that for Sir Wilfrid Laurier." Continuing, Dr. Patterson said: "I am here tonight because Canada has reached a crisis, and her fate will be decided largely on Monday."

Dealing with the Unionist candidate for South York, he said: "In regard to Mr. Maclean, you have trusted him a good many times in parliament. He has done a good deal of thinking for himself, and gone out along other lines, and generally in the end what he proposed has been carried out." He said Mr. Maclean was a man who, when prohibition was brought about, sacrificed $75,000 a year by refusing to carry advertisements for liquor in his paper.

Scores Profiteering.

Dr. Patterson scored the men who were feeding their pockets with "blood money," as he called it—profits from war contracts. "I admire the kaiser more than these men, making their "blood money," he thundered. "Some people said it did not matter whether they lived under German or British rule. "I thank God," said Dr. Patterson, "I do not live in Germany. I have seen women in Germany digging the drains, unloading the boats, working as hod-carriers, and coming out of the fields the same as the men. The wives of the middle-class go around sipping tea and eating sausages, and the common people are treated only as trash and the common soldiers only as fodder for cannon."

The speaker referred to the appearance of the angels at Mons, and said that he believed it was true—that the angels were the British at Mons, for company after company saw that strange phenomenon when the British were fighting against fearful odds.

Dr. Patterson said that Mr. Ramsden, a Laurier candidate in Toronto, was informed by two young women that because ministers were taking part in this campaign they were making more infidels than Ingersoll made in his whole life. "I am here to make infidels," said the doctor, amid loud applause.

He spoke of the suffering of the "Tommies," who came in wounded from the trenches, but on being attended by the physicians and nurses always wanted to know if they could not first attend the other man.

Puts Question Fairly.

"Are we going to let our boys in the trenches perish, or are we going to help them?" he asked. "If I were a mother," continued Dr. Patterson, "I would rather my son were a dead hero at 20 than live a coward to 70."

"What does it mean that there are men in Quebec who are walking the streets and who should be lying in their graves, but that they are cowards?" said the speaker.

Dr. Patterson referred in passing to the fact that several members of his own choir were at the front fighting for their King and country, and concluded an eloquent and forceful appeal amidst a storm of applause.

Miss Constance Boulton of Toronto spoke briefly. She urged the women to unite, and said that the success of the German forces was due to the fact that they were united, and we in Canada could not say we were yet winning the war.

Ald. H. H. Ball, who closed the meeting, was given a good reception, and made a strong, incisive speech, full of enthusiasm, and was given a fine hearing. He referred in optimistic terms to the outlook for the Unionist forces, but counseled hard, earnest work until the last vote was polled.

The big gathering broke up with cheers for the candidate and the singing of the National Anthem. Rev. Mr. McNeil, pastor of the Markham Methodist Church, and Rev. Mr. Graham, pastor of St. Andrew's, were among those on the platform.

EARLSCOURT FAMILY ALL IN EXPLOSION

Hugh Henry and Child Missing and Mrs. Henry in Hospital is Latest Report.

Mrs. J. Kiernan, 39 Sellers avenue, Earlscourt, has received word that her brother-in-law, Hugh Henry, chief petty officer of H.M.C.S. Margaret, and his little daughter, Elizabeth Henry, are missing in Halifax, while her sister is injured and in hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Henry's home is at 138 Langley avenue, Toronto.

Mrs. Henry, taking her daughter with her, went to Halifax about four weeks ago to see her husband and was expecting to come home with him for his Christmas leave, when the disaster occurred. The first report was that her brother-in-law and niece had been killed and their bodies found, but the last report, which came late Tuesday night, stated that they were both missing.

Henry Family of Earlscourt, Caught in the Halifax Explosion.

HAMILTON NEWS

HAMILTON'S OFFER NOT YET ACCEPTED

City Will Open Doors to Halifax Women and Children.

Special to The Toronto World.

Hamilton, Dec. 13.—Hamilton's offer to take care of 200 women and children left destitute as a result of the Halifax horror, has not yet been accepted. No reply has been received to the telegram of invitation which Mayor Booker yesterday sent to Mayor Martin, of Halifax. The suggestion that, if the women and children come, they be quartered in one building, does not meet with general favor. Instead, it is felt that Hamiltonians should open their doors to the stricken people.

The Spirit of France.

A well attended meeting of the Women's Canadian Club, presided over by Mrs. Harry Carpenter, was held in the Conservatory of Music this afternoon. The speaker of the occasion was Lucien Santin, of Paris, who served in the army of France for 22 months and was wounded in the defence of Verdun, being decorated for his bravery.

Gambled in Stocks.

Judge Gauld reserved judgment today in the action brought by Miss Mary Campbell against John T. Campbell for the recovery of $198, which she swore he received from her for investment in stocks. The evidence showed that the plaintiff, close to 80 years of age, had gambled on the stock market.

Thomas Love, 107 Bay street, a well known citizen and life-long resident, passed away this afternoon.

TO STOP DEALERS OVERCHARGING

(Continued from Page One).

been anchored in the eastern passage, dragged her anchors and went ashore on fire. They were but scantily clothed, yet remained in the woods until all danger was passed. A party of Dartmouth men boarded the steamer and extinguished the flames.

A report from Dartmouth says that several women and children may die as a result of their experience.

Shortage of Trucks.

A great shortage of motor trucks still exists here owing to the rapid accumulation of relief supplies. The commandeering of local trucks has not met the need, and urgent messages are being hurried out to all sources where trucks can be secured.

The interesting question of the settlement of insurance claims has arisen here. It is understood here that some insurance experts in Montreal have decided that only those losses which were caused directly by fire should be met.

Ernest F. Doyle, a local barrister, gives the opinion that as the whole disaster was caused by fire on board the Mont Blanc igniting the cargo of T.N.T., therefore every loss be considered as a straight fire loss, and that therefore all policy-holders can collect.

The political situation here shows no change. So far no success has attended the efforts made by representative men of both parties to secure the election of Dr. Blackadder and Hon. A. K. Maclean, the former a Liberal and the latter a Unionist, by acclamation, largely because they have been too busy to devote much time to the work and because their party organizations are disrupted. The Liberal party headquarters is a station for the distributing of glass, while the Conservative headquarters are being used by the Christian Science relief unit. The general feeling here is that as the Military Service Act has been suspended, as far as Halifax is concerned, if no agreement is reached, the election will be postponed even tho the writs have been issued.

Charge Disproved.

Complaints about the "inefficiency" of the Canadian Government Railroad after the disaster, principally in St. John, have drawn from a responsible official here the explanation that the management at Moncton, immediately upon the receipt of word of the disaster, ordered relief trains carrying glass, putty and other building materials, and gathered nurses and doctors and rushed them by special train to Halifax. Much of the track approaching the North Street station was destroyed, but by 3.30 o'clock on Thursday the road to the new terminals was prepared. But for that line, it is pointed out, neither passengers nor relief could have got thru to the heart of the city, even to this day. Traffic on the roads was set aside for relief trains and supplies, and only conflicting instructions from relief workers caused certain cars to be side-tracked as non-urgent. The men at the terminals spent 72 hours unloading supplies and transferring them to distributing centres.

UNIONVILLE HEARS UNION CANDIDATE

W. F. Maclean and Rev. Dr. Patterson Address Large Meeting There.

Victoria Hall, in the Village of Unionville, out in Markham Township, in the riding of South York, was the scene of a great big Unionist win-the-war rally last night, when W. F. Maclean, accompanied by Rev. Dr. Patterson, minister of Cooke's Church, Toronto, and others addressed the gathering. The old hall has been the scene of some good meetings, but none better than last night.

The candidate for South York was among old friends, and last night's rally was a splendid indication of the feeling generally thruout the riding. Mr. Maclean covered practically the same ground as at Markham, where he spoke earlier in the evening, and was followed by Rev. Dr. Patterson. In the early stages of the evening Ald. H. H. Ball and Miss Constance Boulton spoke briefly. The chair was occupied by Rev. J. J. Ferguson, pastor of the Unionville Methodist Church, who proved an ideal chairman. In keeping with the traditions of the town the order thruout was excellent and left nothing to be desired. A large number of women were present and vied with the men in their manifestations of approval. The Village of Unionville will give a good account of itself on Dec. 17.

INSTALL NEW ORGAN.

Wychwood Presbyterian Church Opens New Instrument by Concert.

A new pipe organ, installed by Casavant Bros., of Ste. Hyacinthe, Quebec, was opened last night at Wychwood Presbyterian Church, by a concert and musicale. Dr. Norman Anderson, of St. Andrew's Church, King street, addressed the audience and Miss Florence Fenton Box, soloist, and Owen A. Smily, elocutionist, contributed to the program.

Rev. W. A. MacTaggart, pastor of the church, presided.

BOX SOCIAL AND DANCE.

A successful and largely attended box social and dance was held in Belmont Hall, Earlscourt, last night, under the auspices of No. 2 Platoon, "C" Co., G. W. V. A. The ladies present brought many boxes of fancy designs, some of which sold for very high prices. A long program of dancing was carried thru and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all.

Polls open in Toronto at 6 o'clock Monday morning. Vote on your way to work.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.

BRANTFORD CONSERVES COAL.

Brantford, Dec. 12.—Every effort is being put forth by the coal dealers here to conserve the small supply of coal which they have on hand. While some cities are already experiencing a famine Brantford dealers still have a little on hand which they dole out in small loads. Yesterday an abject plea was received by one dealer from a lady who claimed she had none in the house. A small load was sent to her, but to the driver's surprise he found she had three weeks' supply on hand when she applied. The load was taken to one who needed it to a far greater extent.

ESTIMATE 1,226 DEAD AT HALIFAX

(Continued from Page One).

Mrs. William Dennis, wife of Senator Dennis, and Lady of the Order of France, of Jerusalem; John F. Moors, American Red Cross; A. C. Ratchesky, vice-president of the Massachusetts Safety Committee. G. Fred Pearson will be chairman of the reconstruction committee. A firm of chartered accountants will be employed to install a proper bookkeeping system and make a daily audit of all accounts.

In Good Working Order.

Tonight A. C. Ratchesky issued a statement in which he said that in a few days the various committees appointed will be in fairly perfect running order and will be able to handle the large volume of affairs that will be before them. He announced that the men who had charge of the committees have shown that interest and willingness which augurs well for the success for the work.

Mr. Ratchesky says that what Massachusetts has done, is symbolic of what it stands for, not only to help its own citizens, but to help all those who may need assistance. When the word came that Halifax was in distress she could not do otherwise than help.

While Americans and Canadians sang the "Star Spangled Banner," a huge "Old Glory" was hoisted to the top of a flag pole over St. Mary's College to mark the transfer of the building to the New England rescuers, who will run it as a hospital as long as necessary. The hospital was so packed with patients, doctors of eminence in New England knuckled down to the task of improvising a system.

The Bellevue Hospital, which was mapped out by the Massachusetts unit which rushed to Halifax and rendered such timely aid last Saturday, has been handed over to the Rhode Island Red Cross unit. A number of Halifax ladies have been attached to the staff as nurses.

Open Enquiry Office.

An enquiry office to which all requests for information about refugees may be addressed by people in New England, and which will likely form a model for a bureau to which similar enquiries can be addressed, has been organized by the Massachusetts unit. All inquiries will be investigated. Where parties inquired for are found to be injured, the exact nature of their injuries will be stated. Absolute accuracy is guaranteed.

Colonel Low, manager of reconstruction work in Halifax, tonight issued the following statement:

"It has been agreed between the different relief committees along the water front and thruout the city to pay the following rate of wages per hour: "Carpenters, forty; glaziers, forty-five; plumbers, forty-five; stonemasons, fifty; bricklayers, fifty; laborers, thirty; single teams, forty; double teams, sixty-five; other trades, standard wages prevail.

"The committee for city work will supply, as far as possible, board and lodging at $4.00 per week."

MOTOR BANDITS LEAVE SUPER-SIX IN RAVINE

William Davies' Car Found Wrecked in Border Town Near Windsor By Police.

The motor car of William Davies, a Hudson Super-Six, which figured in the lake shore trip of the motor bandits who recently held up eight people on the Lake Shore road, as well as robbing 14 people in Toronto, was recovered by the police yesterday in a ravine just outside of Gorrie, a town near Windsor, in a badly smashed condition.

The car, which was stolen from Islington by the men who were being pursued by the police, had been roughly handled and when found had run over a ravine road and turned several somersaults on the way down. From the appearance of the ground it was thought by the police officers who found the car that none of the occupants at the time were hurt. The men, who will now have to make their getaway on foot, are liable to be apprehended by the police at any time.

A Sure Way To End Dandruff

There is one sure way that has never failed to remove dandruff at once, and that is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, common liquid arvon from any drug store (this is all you will need), apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By morning, most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

UNIONIST, WIN-THE-WAR

MEETING

In the Interests of

W. F. MACLEAN

Will Be Held In

MILES' HALL, SILVERTHORN

—ON—

FRIDAY, DEC. 14th,

At 8 o'Clock