

# \$25,000 Forms RUGS

## Smash No. 4--At Thomas'

Cash—30 Off  
War-Time Prices.

UNDOUBTEDLY THE LARGEST EVENT  
OF ITS KIND IN THIS CITY

Not an Unloading  
Sale—Not at All.

Comparative prices are shown, which prove conclusively to even the most cursory reader that Thomas' have done something big in the way of reducing the prices on Rugs. Cash purchasers receive 30% off the old war-time prices. In all instances, the old and the new prices are the ones brought out large, as the sale prices. Club Plan purchasers receive a discount of 20%. The easiest way to arrive at the Club Plan price is to multiply the regular price by 8—this gives you the price.

3x3-Yard  
**AXMINSTER  
RUGS**

**\$41**

War-Time Price, \$58.

### Odd Pieces For the Dining-Room

**COMPLETE SUITE**  
Surface Oak. Eight  
Pieces.

**\$70.70**  
War-time price, \$101.

**SET OF DINERS**  
Solid, Fumed or Golden Oak.

**\$35.00**  
War-time price, \$50.

**QUARTER-CUT OAK  
SUITE**  
Eight Pieces. Lovely  
Finish.

**\$116.55**  
War-time price \$166.50

**Extension Tables.**  
Fumed or Golden Oak.

**\$28.50**  
War-time price \$39.75.

**GUM WALNUT Suite**  
Queen Anne Design.  
Eight Pieces.

**\$165.00**  
War-time price, \$235.

**CHINA CABINETS**  
Double Door. Solid  
Oak.

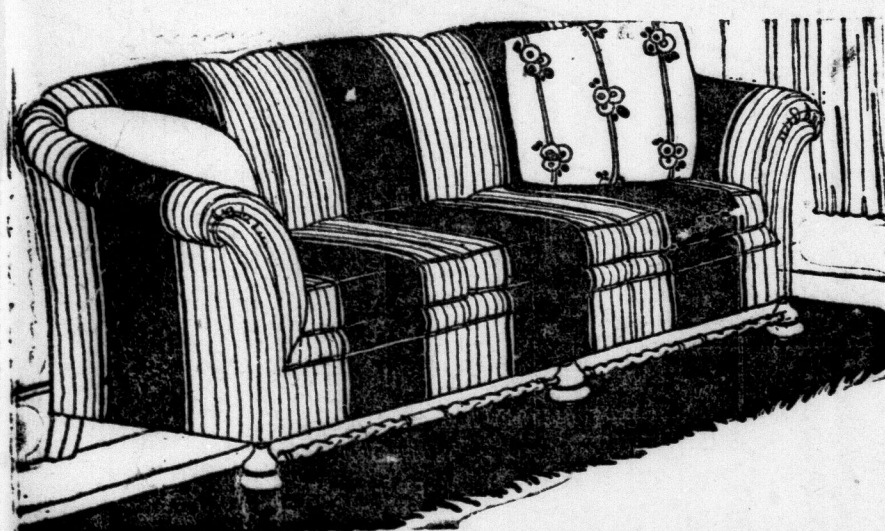
**\$46.00**  
War-time price, \$65.

**Genuine Walnut Suite.**  
Superb Queen Anne  
Style.

**\$427.00**  
War-time price, \$610.

**TAPESTRY RUG**  
3x3 Yds. Best Quality.

**\$22.40**  
War-time price, \$32.



### We've Neglected to Tell You About Chesterfields For a Long Time

Chesterfields, with the varied tapestries, are rather difficult to write about—that is, to give a comprehensive write-up. But, of course, you'll have a look at them when you're in selecting the new rugs. It's nice to know that now you can secure a rug to match the chesterfield or a chesterfield to match the rug, whichever way you want to put it. \$175.00 chesterfield now \$122.50

### Extra Special!

Large White Cotton Bedspreads, with rich lace panels and edging. Cotton is so good it could be taken for linen. Regular or war-time price, \$10.50. Now on sale (62x80) **\$5.95**

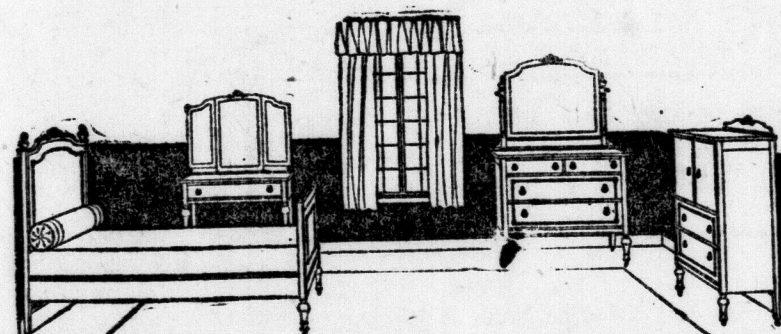
### Extra Special!

Opal Velvet Mats, size 18x36 inches, various patterns and colors. Regular \$2.60. Sale **\$1.95**

### It's Really Worth Seeing

Not every day is it possible to see such a comprehensive display, embodying the whole family of rugs, lined up in nice, neat piles. Even if it's not in your mind to purchase we'll be glad if you even drop in for a moment. You'll appreciate the visit. Draped, rolled, and hung, these rugs will be from today on. Nicely lighted, with a floral touch here and there with intent to enhance. Two experts will spend their time here for a few days. Apart from rapid-fire service, it's nice to know you can get anything you want in this, Smash No. 4.

20% Off Regular  
Prices to Club Plan  
Purchasers



### There's a Tendency to Cut Down On the Bedroom

It does seem useless, too, to place expensive woods away off in the bedroom, which scarcely anyone ever sees, so a great many folks economize when it comes to the bedroom, content with a fine soft mattress and good resilient springs. Of course, if you want it, we have them, in expensive walnut and mahogany. On the other hand, it's the popular-priced suites that sell the more readily. Take, for instance, a three-piece ivory suite for the bedroom. Regular \$175. Cash sale price **\$122.50**

**THOMAS FURNITURE CO**

240 DUNDAS STREET.

Mail Orders Receive  
Prompt Attention.

## TUESDAY OF NEXT WEEK WILL MAKE HISTORY IN AMERICA

United States Will Decide On  
Administration For Next  
Four Years.

LEAGUE QUESTION UP  
Voters To Face Issue of Nations' World Covenant.  
For Peace.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—By Canadian Press.—Tuesday of next week will make history in the United States, for on that date it will be determined whether the administration of the republic for the next four years is to be Democratic, as now, or Republican, as for many years prior to 1912. It will be decided on that day whether the first citizen of the United States, for the next four years from March 1 next is to be Senator Warren Gamaliel Harding of Ohio or Gov. James Michael Cox of the same state.

The fate of the League of Nations covenant, so far as the United States is concerned, will be decided on that day, as well as numerous other matters of public importance being threshed out on the hustings.

Thanks to the terms of a rigid constitution, the people of the United States always know when their elections are coming. The presidential election comes once in four years, and to make the occasion properly thrilling, many states have their local political fights for the election of officers on the same day. But, of course, the federal contest is the most important, and the one which involves are of such tremendous importance and the struggle is between Democrats and Republicans, between Cox and Harding.

The electors of the republic, joined this year by many millions of women voters, do not vote directly for their presidential candidates. They merely elect members to an electoral college, and the electoral college does the rest, reporting its findings formally on Congress. Of course, when the final returns are in on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, everybody will know who the next tenant of the White House will be. But, strictly speaking, the new president will not be elected until January, and will not take office until March.

The constitution has surrounded the important job of president-making with safeguards and red tape enough to make it a very solemn ritual indeed. According to the statutes, "the electors of president and vice-president shall be appointed on each state, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in every fourth year succeeding every election of a president and vice-president." That settles the date.

Now for the electors themselves: The number of electors shall be equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the several states are entitled by law, plus three for the president and vice-president to be chosen come into office.

That is to say, when a United States voter goes to the polls next Tuesday to perform his duty (or her duty) as a citizen, he (or she) will vote for electors, not presidential candidates. In each state a slate of presidential electors will be chosen, and the electors will vote for the president and vice-president. The electors will vote in the electoral college, and the electors will vote for the president and vice-president. The electors will vote in the electoral college, and the electors will vote for the president and vice-president.

There are several instances on record where a president has been elected by a majority of the electoral college, and the popular verdict was against him. In the year 1876 Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, was elected president, receiving 155 votes in the electoral college as against 121 for his opponent, Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat. Tilden had a plurality in the popular vote of 250,000. Similarly, in 1888, when Grover Cleveland, Democrat, had a popular vote of 8,017 over Benjamin Harrison, Republican, the latter secured a majority in the electoral college to 169 votes polled for Cleveland, and was declared president.

This happens when popular states, entitled to a heavy representation in Congress, and so to many members in the electoral college, are carried by the winning party by small majorities, while other states less fortunate give majorities to the loser.

In the year 1908, for instance, President Taft was elected president, receiving 231 votes in the electoral college as against 162 for his Democratic opponent, William Jennings Bryan, and the popular vote was in favor of Taft, 1,269,804. In 1912 Woodrow Wilson secured 435 electoral college votes, as against 8 for Taft, his Republican antagonist, and 88 for Theodore Roosevelt, who ran on the Progressive ticket. Wilson's vote plurality in the country generally was 2,173,512. In the election of 1916, which was a close contest, Wilson received 277 votes in the electoral college as against 254 for Charles E. Hughes, who led the Republican ticket. Wilson's plurality in the popular vote was 581,941.

On Tuesday next, then, the members of the electoral college will be named, and, so far as the general public is concerned, the result of the struggle will be known. But the law does not deem the election of president and vice-president complete at that stage. The electors have now their duties to perform. The statutes set forth these duties in the following terms:

"The electors of each state shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday next following their appointment, at such place in each state as the legislature of such state shall direct. . . . It shall be the duty of the electors of each state, as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the appointment of the electors in such state, to communicate, under the seal of the state, to the secretary of state of the United States a certificate of such ascertainment of the electors appointed, setting forth the names of such electors and the canvass of the number of votes cast for the appointment."

The electors meet on the day appointed and go through the formalities set forth in the statutes. Their work is then done. The next step is taken by Congress. The act continues: "Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday of February succeeding every meeting of the electors. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon on that day, and the president of the Senate shall be the presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed the certificates of the electors, and the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the states, beginning with the letter A."

The tellers shall read the certificates in the presence and hearing of the two houses, and make a list of the votes as they appear from the certificates. The votes are counted, and the result handed to the president of the Senate, "who shall thereupon announce the state on the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected president and vice-president of the United States, and shall, together with a list of the votes, be entered in the Journals of the two houses."

There are elaborate safeguards provided in case of disputed election returns and the like, but the general system of choosing the chief executive of the republic has been described in these paragraphs. There is a special procedure

In the event that the offices of president and vice-president should both fall vacant during a presidential term, but this has no application to the present instance. The 1920 presidential election in the United States will be the 34th in the history of the republic. Former elections resulted as follows: 1788—Previous to 1804 each elector voted for two candidates for president. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared president, and the one who received the next largest number of votes was declared vice-president. George Washington was declared president and John Adams vice-president. 1792—George Washington, president; John Adams, vice-president. 1796—John Adams, president; Thomas Jefferson, vice-president. 1800—There being a tie between Thomas Jefferson, Republican, and Aaron Burr, Republican, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Jefferson received the votes of ten states, which, being the largest vote cast for a candidate, elected him President. Burr received the votes of four states, which, being the next largest vote, elected him vice-president. There were two blank votes. 1804—The constitution of the United States having been amended for a president and a vice-president, instead of for two candidates for president, the two candidates for president, Thomas Jefferson, Republican, and James Madison, Republican, were elected. Jefferson received the votes of ten states, which, being the largest vote cast for a candidate, elected him President. Madison received the votes of four states, which, being the next largest vote, elected him vice-president. 1808—James Madison, Republican, president; George Clinton, vice-president. 1812—James Madison, Republican, president; Elbridge Gerry, Republican, vice-president. 1816—James Monroe, Republican, president; Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican, vice-president. 1820—James Monroe, president; Daniel D. Tompkins, vice-president. 1824—There was no choice in the electoral college in 1824 for president, and the choice was thrown into the House of Representatives, which elected John Quincy Adams for president; John C. Calhoun, Republican, vice-president. 1828—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, president; John C. Calhoun, Democrat, vice-president. 1832—Andrew Jackson, Democrat, president; Martin Van Buren, Democrat, vice-president. 1836—Martin Van Buren, Democrat, president; Richard M. Johnson, Democrat, vice-president. 1840—William Henry Harrison, Whig, president; John Tyler, Whig, vice-president. 1844—J. K. Polk, Democrat, president; G. M. Dallas, Democrat, vice-president. 1848—Zachary Taylor, Whig, president; Millard Fillmore, Whig, vice-president. 1852—Franklin Pierce, Democrat, president; W. R. King, Democrat, vice-president. 1856—James Buchanan, Democrat, president; J. C. Breckenridge, Democrat, vice-president. 1860—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, president; Hannibal Hamlin, Republican, vice-president. 1864—Abraham Lincoln, Republican, president; Andrew Johnson, Republican, vice-president. 1868—Ulysses S. Grant, Republican, president; Schuyler Colfax, Republican, vice-president. 1872—Ulysses S. Grant, Republican, president; Henry Wilson, Republican, vice-president. 1876—Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, president; William A. Wheeler, Republican, vice-president. 1880—James A. Garfield, Republican, president; Chester A. Arthur, Republican, vice-president. 1884—Grover Cleveland, Democrat, president; T. A. Hendricks, Democrat, vice-president. 1888—Benjamin Harrison, Republican, president; Levi P. Morton, Republican, vice-president. 1892—Grover Cleveland, Democrat, president; Adlai E. Stevenson, Democrat, vice-president. 1896—William McKinley, Republican, president; Garret A. Hobart, Republican, vice-president. 1900—William McKinley, Republican, president; Theodore Roosevelt, Republican, vice-president. 1904—Theodore Roosevelt, Republican, president; Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican, vice-president. 1908—William H. Taft, Republican, president; James S. Sherman, Republican, vice-president. 1912—Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, president; Thomas R. Marshall, Democrat, vice-president. 1916—Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, president; Thomas R. Marshall, Democrat, vice-president.

### BARGAINS IN STOCK.

Won't interest the man who is nursing a bunch of sore corns. Give him a bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor. It is painless, takes out the corn, cures in one day. Beware of substitutes for "Putnam's." It is the best, 25c, at all dealers.

### OPEN YOUR EYES

### CLEAR YOUR SKIN



### SAVE YOUR HAIR



### WITH CUTICURA

Daily use of Cuticura Soap, assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment, promotes a clear skin, good hair and soft white hands in most cases when all else fails. Always include the exquisitely scented Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations. Soap, Ointment and Talcum 25c. each. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lysnans, Limited, 344 St. Paul Street, Montreal. Cuticura Soap shares without soap.