AUDITOR COMPETENT TO LOOK AFTER CITY SAYS TRADES COUNCIL

Urge Utilities Board Not to Obstruct Mr. Dunlop.

The presence of members of the utilities commission at the trades and labor council meeting precipitated a lively debate last night. A resolution was moved by one of the members condemning the utilities board for what he claimed was an attempt to run up the expense of civic auditing. In connection with this, Ald. Ashplant charged that a local paper was carrying on "a campaign of falsification," statements being given, he said, in the name of the chairman of the utilities commission. He asked Mr. Pocock to deny that he was the authority for the statements published.

"I am responsible for anything I said," replied Mr. Pocock, "and I will stand by my own statements. The paper is capable of speaking for itself."

Replying, Ald. Ashplant claimed that Mr. Pocock had disowned the statements in the paper.

Motion Passed.

The regular procedure of the meeting was dispensed with for the purpose of discussion with the utilities commissioners with reference to house wiring. After their departure the following motion was passed.

"Whereas, in the judgment of this trades and labor council, it is not in the interests of working-class taxpayers, to squander the city funds by wasteful duplication of audit appointments in any department, thereby loading up the audit expense and,

"Whereas, the city council has by majority resolution, declared its desire to consolidate the audit department in the interests of economy, and is being obstructed in that policy by the utilities commissioners,

"Therefore, this trades and labor council request the utilities commission to make no separate audit appointments for the year commencing December 1, 1916 (to Dec., 1917), and place no further obstruction in the way of Mr. Dunlop, the city auditor, in the matter of appointing assistants; the city auditor being, in our judgment, competent to protect our interests in this matter, under his engagement with the city council."

The council went on record as being opposed to the admission of natural gas into the mains by passing a resolution asking the city council to offer no assistance to any such scheme.

The meeting was lengthy owing to the discussion of individual cases in connection with electric wiring, and a time extension was required to finish the business before the council.

Prices Too High.

The original purpose of the visit of the utilities commissioners was to discuss electrical wiring. Mr. Pocock stated that he believed that higher prices were being charged for house wiring than necessary. Eighty-three homes, he said, were wired in 1915, at a cost of $2.25 an outlet. In 1916, 115 homes were wired at a cost of $3.36 an outlet. Material, he claimed had advanced in price 50 per cent, and labor 20 per cent.

He asked for suggestions stating that the commission was willing to adopt any money-saving plan. He advocated a service department in connection with the water department, as well as with the electrical.

Very Few Fires.

Commissioner F. G. Mitchell indorsed these statements. He did not think it right, he said, that fire underwriters' rules should be as stringent for workmen's cottages as for the biggest buildings in the city. There was no record, he said, of fires in the city occurring in workmen's homes as the result of electrical wiring. The rules should be on the same basis as the fire districts.

This, he claimed, would reduce the cost of wiring to the workingman.

Mayor Stevenson stated that much of the high cost was caused by the fixtures. These, he said, could be much cheaper in price for the same amount of money.

A number of individual cases were discussed by the members, and General Manager Buchanan. More of these will be considered at a special meeting, when the engineer has been able to gather information relative to each case.

Coal Yard Report.

Following this the report of No. 1 committee on its proceedings with the city council with reference to the municipal coal yards was made by Delegates Hessel, Dean and Terry. The result had gone against their proposition, they claimed, because members of the council were serving their own interests. They stated that it was a reflection on the intelligence of the voters of London to refuse to allow the question to go to them, and advocated an even larger petition being brought before next year's council.

The report of the election committee was made, and a special meeting will be held on Friday night to further plans for the coming campaign.

LONDON SOCIETIES DON'T WANT CONSCRIPTION YET

Women's Organizations Agree That Registration Should Come First.

Mrs. Yarker, corresponding secretary of the London Local Council of Women has up to the present time received replies from several of the affiliated societies of the local council in regard to the resolution calling for conscription submitted by the Montreal Local Council of Women to the national executive, and sent down by the national executive to local councils throughout the Dominion.

Without exception Mrs. Yarker states the societies which have taken action in regard to the resolution have followed the precedent established by the Women's Emergency Corps in sending an amendment to the resolution calling for unqualified conscription. The amendment in each case has placed the society or its executive on record as favoring immediate national registration with conscription to follow should necessity arise, but opposed to conscription measures as proposed in the resolution of the Montreal local council.

LT.-COL. GRAHAM THOUGHT TO HAVE REACHED FRANCE

Wife Has Letter Saying He Expected to Sail Soon.

In a letter to his wife, receive by her on Monday last, Lieut.-Col. C. M. R. Graham, who left the city in command of the 142nd Battalion, states that he expected to proceed to France in a few days. The letter was written in England, and since then no word has reached the city, and it is presumed by Mrs. Graham that he is now in France.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

MOTHERS GRATEFUL TO MILITARY POLICE FOR CLOSING HALLS

Alleged Vicious Resorts Are Forced To Close Doors.

CONDITIONS CONDEMNED

Old Military Men Shocked by Discoveries Made During Two Raids.

Several places described as vicious resorts by those who investigated have been closed and hermetically sealed so far as the soldier population of London is concerned within the last few days. The military police, under Major Baron Osborne, have exercised their vigilance with such results that pickets are now stationed at a number of places to make certain that none of the boys in khaki are lured into places of "amusement" where the relation of the sexes was anything but desirable and where girls "from the age of 13 to 50," as one military policeman described it, were brought by men who had no brotherly interest in their welfare.

Awful Conditions.

In one place which has been placed out of bounds by the military and which was licensed as a dance hall, conditions were such as to shock old military men who have had long experience in garrison towns. The free and easy style of entertainment was found to be in vogue, and, according to the military police, there was only one retiring room for males and females. Indian women, colored women and white women are alleged to have been brought there by civilians and soldiers in large numbers. The revelations to the military authorities were such as to cause the immediate closing of the place, and it is said that soldiers themselves were responsible for calling the attention of those in charge to certain conditions.

"Fraternity" and "Sorority."

Another place is said to have issued buttons with a ribbon attached, which made the wearer a member of the club, which had as its goddess a somewhat dilapidated terpsihore. A man or woman had to secure one of these buttons before he or she could gain admission to the place, and many men wore the buttons on the street as well as women. Anyone who had the little badge with the ribbon could strike up an acquaintance with anyone else who wore the badge. There was a brotherhood about it. Also there was a sisterhood about it.

The closing of these places to soldiers is said to have resulted in the temporary closing of their doors. The stigma attached to the decision of the military authorities was sufficient to keep almost everyone from entering, especially when a picket of soldiers paraded constantly before the doors.

Mothers Grateful.

Several mothers who were vitally concerned in the existence of the places have written to the military police thanking them for their activity. Other women residing near the undesirable establishments also wrote to express their appreciation of the action. They are said to have appealed in vain to the civil police to take action.

Looking after the thousands of soldiers now in training keeps the military police busy. Since the system of choosing the police from the overseas men came into force, there has been little trouble, the men recognizing that the authority is in proper hands, and that Major Baron Osborne, while a stern disciplinarian, performs his duty like a soldier in the best interests of the men themselves.

DENTAL CORPS DRAFT WILL LEAVE LONDON ON MONDAY

Three Chosen in October Have Been Awaiting Orders Ever Since.

Word has finally been received that the draft of one officer, one N. C. O., and one man from the Army Dental Corps is to leave London. This draft, which is composed of Capt. E. F. MacGregor, Sergt. S. H. Sutter and Pte. E. Usher, was picked last October, and has been awaiting orders ever since. It will leave London at 4:25 p.m. on Tuesday, December 12, and will travel by the Grand Trunk.

Capt. MacGregor is the well-known lacrosse star, whose work with the Tecumsehs of Toronto and the Vancouver Greenshirts made him one of the best-known players in the game. He was also prominently identified with many other sports.

A call has been made on the C. A. D. C. for seven officers and fourteen men by the first of next March. That many men will be urgently required from this district by then for overseas service. Major Frank Shaw, A. D. D. S., is anxious to secure the men as soon as possible, in order that they may receive the necessary training before leaving. Men with a knowledge of plate work are especially desired.

COST OF DYING CREEPS UPWARDS; CASKETS DEARER

Manufacturers Notify Local Undertakers Prices Will Be Raised.

While housewives' leagues and citizens' clubs wage war to reduce the high cost of living, the cost of dying creeps steadily upward. Casket manufacturing companies, in their latest circulars to undertakers here, notify them that nearly all prices will be higher for the coming year.

They claim that compiled statistics indicate that advances in the cost of materials used in the manufacture of caskets and interiors have ranged from 25 per cent to over 100 per cent and that there is every indication of further increases. Advances, they state, have been chiefly due to the increase of the cost of raw materials and labor.

Accessories to caskets, such as handles and plates, local undertakers say, have advanced to double pre-war prices. Embalming fluids, they claim, have also advanced at a startling rate.

SHE WILL RECOVER

Woman Who Took Carbolic Reported as Improving.

Although she swallowed a dose of carbolic acid while in a fit of depression, a woman resident of Horton street will recover. She swallowed the poison last evening and was immediately rushed to St. Joseph's Hospital in the police ambulance. Medical attention was given by Dr. W. J. Tillmann. She did not recover consciousness until late at night, but her condition today is reported as much improved.

ON WAY TO RECOVERY.—Joe Keenan is on the road to recovery, after being confined to St. Joseph's hospital following a serious operation.

A. M. C. DRAFT OF 38 TO LEAVE CITY TUESDAY NEXT

Unit Finding Difficulty in Keeping Up With Demands Made.

An A. M. C. draft of 3 officers, 7 N. C. O.'s and 28 men will leave London for an eastern training area at 4:25 p.m. on Tuesday, December 12. The men will travel by the Grand Trunk Railway.

This is the regular monthly draft, which was asked for some time ago. Major David Smith, O. C., the Ambulance Training Depot, has had considerable difficulty in obtaining enough men to maintain the regular drafts, which were to have consisted of 35 men of all ranks at least once a month. Like all other units, the A. M. C. has had to work hard for recruits.

The party will be under the command of Capt. J. E. McCorvie. Capts. J. E. Woods and A. E. Scott are also of the party. It will travel in a special coach, and will be accompanied by Capt. MacGregor and two men of the C. A. D. C., which has been warned to be ready to leave.

The names of the men are as follows:

Sergts. M. McIver, A. L. Breen, Corps. J. H. McDonald, J. H. Robertson, Lance-Corps. R. G. Cornish, W. T. Smith, H. Caldecott; Ptes. A. M. Adair, J. Barron, W. L. Brown, W. N. Babb, C. Bear, W. Crockford, E. Criddle, H. Chambers, E. D. Dickson, H. E. Fleet, F. Harvard, G. T. Hassall, J. E. Jamieson, R. Jackson, G. Lyons, J. A. LeRoy, A. V. Marsh, R. E. Meade H. W. Mason, H. Porter, E. O. Pritchard, A. E. Robb, J. J. Robbins, G. J. Schippe, A. J. Webb, V. S. Wenzell, S. A. Limburg, A. V. Faulkner.

EDDY COMPANY BELIEVED TO HAVE REFUSED OFFER OF $10,000,000 MADE IT

Financial Interests Keen to Get Business Since Jump in Prices.

An Ottawa dispatch says that there is a rumor current that the E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, had sold out to Montreal interests for the sum of $9,000,000.

Alan McLean, manager of the London branch, informed The Advertiser that he understood an offer of $10,000,000 had been made to the company, but had been refused. Several offers have been made recently, the paper producing business having drawn the interest of financiers since the increase in prices.

SUPPORTS REGISTRATION; CONSCRIPTION IF NEEDED

Women's Music Club Executive Not Ready to Indorse Latter at Once.

Following the Woman's Music Club recital on Wednesday afternoon, the executive met to consider the resolution regarding conscription sent down by the executive of the National Council of Women to the Local Council of Women to express itself upon, and, in turn, submitted to the Woman's Music Club along with other affiliated societies.

Objection was made to the resolution which called for unqualified conscription, and an amendment to the resolution as submitted was moved by Mrs. A. D. Jordon and seconded by Mrs. E. Paull, as follows: Resolved that the executive of the Woman's Music Club place itself on record as favoring national registration in the immediate future, with conscription to follow, if necessary.

The decision of the executive was forwarded to Mrs. Yarker, who is sending an answer to the secretary of the National Council of Women regarding the attitude of the London Local Council re the conscription resolution by tomorrow, December 8.

LONDON BOY SCOUTS ARE PROMINENT IN SERVICE

About 400 From This District Enlisted—Efficient Leaders Scarce.

London district has some four hundred boy scouts and scoutmasters enlisted for active service. This information was obtained today from Dr. H. T. Reason, London and district commissioner, who stated that the response of the scoutmasters and scouts to the call of the Empire had given rise to a difficulty in securing sufficient efficient leaders.

The war has been instrumental in giving still another demonstration of the service rendered to the Empire by Sir R. Baden-Powell when he inaugurated the boy scouts' movement. Everybody in times of peace recognized the value of the boy scouts' training in developing self-reliance, resourcefulness, patriotism, and the qualities, in a word, which make for good citizenship. The scout brand of patriotism apparently wears just as well in stormy as fair weather, and, in beginning his training for active service, the scout has the advantage of knowing a dozen and one important things about first aid, signalling, woodcraft, etc., which brother recruits, lacking scout education, must begin to learn.

ADAM'S OLD EXCUSE

Indian Says His Wife Gave Him to Drink, Then Complained.

An Indian appeared in police court today charged with intoxication. He pleaded guilty, and was fined $10 and costs. He explained that he had been given liquor to drink by his wife, who had a bottle laid away in case of sickness.

"She gave me whisky to drink, and when I raised a row she had me arrested," he explained in justifying his position.

The other case which was dealt with by Henry Macklin, J.P., and J. J. Dyer was that of an Indian maid, who was remanded to jail a week ago on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Her mother appeared in police court and promised to take her back to Muncey reservation, far from the bright lights and temptations of the city. She departed.

LONDON ASYLUM STAFF HAS FIFTEEN IN KHAKI

Government Makes Allowance on Pay, Giving Full Salary for Year.

Fifteen members of the staff of the London Asylum for the Insane have enlisted with the Canadian expeditionary forces. The Ontario Government continues, to each member of the permanent staff who enlists, his full salary for a year and after that the difference between army pay and his previous salary.

Over 70 members of the inside service, 88 of the outside service and 88 members of the staffs of the various asylums and reformatories in Ontario have enlisted.

Those from London are John Ayers, R. Boyd, J. Cogley, W. Haywald, W. Hyatt, G. H. Kyte, George Martin, B. Manning, J. H. May, John McDonald, P. O'Brien, F. E. Rolfe, G. Smale, W. J. Tuner, H. Wilkes.

SAYS CONSCRIPTION WOULD BRING MANY NOT NOW REQUIRED

Thos. Hook, M.P.P., Outlines Another Recruiting Scheme.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

This, With Aid of Local Committees, Would, He Says, Solve Problem.

Many Londoners will be interested in the following extracts from a speech delivered by Thomas Hook, M. P. P. for South Toronto, on "Recruiting in Canada." He deals with conscription for Ontario, not favoring it, and shows that Toronto has already given more than her promised share.

Mr. Hook said:

Canada at its last census in 1911 had a population of 7,200,000, showing an increase of 34 per cent over the preceding census of ten years before. In 1911 and 1912 our immigration returns showed a large influx which was continued during a part of 1913, but it began falling off then, and in the latter part of 1914 it was very small, yet it would be erring on the side of safety and a most reasonable statement to make, to say that from the date of the last census until the present time Canada's population had increased 10 per cent, so that would give us, at the present time, a population of 8,000,000 people, and if one took the European method of ascertaining our A1 military man power, it would give us available for the first conscription calls 800,000 men. It should go more than this when we remember the fact that the percentage of children to adults, in this country, is less than in continental Europe, so that when we say 800,000 men are available, we underestimate rather than overestimate the available first-class military manhood of Canada.

Canada's Promise.

Canada has promised 500,000 men for the defence of the Empire, and this is all we are concerned with at the present time. This means 6¼ per cent of our population, and we have now enlisted 370,000 men. This leaves a balance of 130,000 still required, and if conscription was put in force, it would produce 800,000 men Of this number 370,000 are already up and with the colors, leaving 430,000 still available from which to select 130,000, and then we have 300,000 who are not required. Now, if conscription were carried out, every man selected would be firmly convinced that undue discrimination had prevailed in the method of selection, and that each one of the 300,000 not required was much more entitled to be selected and sent overseas than he was, and great dissatisfaction would result, and of course the Government would be blamed and held responsible for the unfairness of the selection, and every kind of political capital would be made out of it by our political opponents, to say nothing of its apparent unfairness, and immeasurable trouble would ensue.

Recruiting Methods.

Since the 500,000 men were promised no organized system of a national character has been adopted, but every locality has been left to deal with the situation in any way it saw fit, and the result of this has been that some localities have done more than their share and have largely exceeded their quota of 6¼ per cent of their population, whilst other localities have given less, and some practically none at all. Take Toronto, for instance. This city, as far as we can ascertain, has not yet 500,000 inhabitants, but taking it on that basis, its quota would be, at 6¼ per cent, 31,250 men, which is the percentage the 500,000 men promised bears to Canada's population of 8,000,000.

Toronto Exceeds Share.

Toronto has given, according to the books at the city hall, at least 44,000 men, as this is the number at present insured by the municipality, and each man so insured must have been a resident of Toronto for at least six months prior to his enlistment to be entitled to such insurance, and must also have enlisted in one or other of the Toronto units, and this does not include the hundreds who joined the mounted infantry in Hamilton, the artillery batteries in Kingston or the engineers in Ottawa, so that taking the 44,000 insured as the number Toronto has given, it will readily be seen that this city has given 40 per cent more than its required number. This success was largely due to its admirable citizens' recruiting league, which held meetings all over the city all through last fall, winter and spring, and the results of their many Sunday meetings produced numerous recruits at the meetings, and the Mondays following always produced far more recruits than did any other day in the week, showing what can be done by proper and organized methods.

Raising Money.

But this meant work, energy and expense. The league raised, by a tag day process, over $40,000, and this money was spent in hiring halls, engaging bands, advertising freely and grants to various overseas battalions, to assist the units in obtaining recruits by their own battalion methods, and in face of these results it does seem unreasonable that another new unit should be authorized for Toronto. For this city has done more than its share and for months several overseas units have been doing everything that is possible to raise the few men who are needed to bring their strength up to the authorization on account of Toronto having been combed and dragnetted until only a few available men are left. These units have signally failed to obtain the necessary recruits, and to authorize another new unit to come into competition with them is certainly most unfair, as these new units should be placed in the regimental areas, which have not yet contributed their proper quota.

Duty of Other Localities.

Now, why have not the other localities in Canada done as well as Toronto? If they had, instead of having 370,000 enlisted men, we would today have over 700,000 men, enrolled and in training. There are no doubt many reasons why they have not done so well. We all know that what it "everybody's business is nobody's business," and to my mind one of the chief reasons is that there has been no national organization to awake amongst the leading men of the country their responsibility in this great war, and without this national organization I am afraid recruiting will never be what it should be or what it could be if proper methods were in vogue.

Remedies Proposed.

Canada is divided into military districts, and these districts are again divided into regimental areas, and the population of each regimental area is known or can be readily ascertained, and the recruiting statements can be made to show what percentage of its population each regimental area has produced. Now, if a civilian committee was appointed in Ottawa to take charge of and be responsible for the recruiting of the country, one could soon see what these regimental areas have done, and wherever they had failed to raise their proportion of 6¼ per cent of its population, the necessary inquiries could be made to ascertain the reasons, and the proper measures could be taken so that these reasons could be removed or overcome, and local committees could be formed to deal with the situation in each locality. Let the Government pay for the rent of halls, hiring of bands, advertising and clerical expenses, and let the patriotism of the local men do the rest. Let a return be made to the Ottawa committee each week of the recruits produced in each area, so that all can be watched and cared for. Let those who are doing well be complimented and encouraged, and concentrate all efforts on the areas that are not producing satisfactory results.

Make Use of Rejected Men.

Another serious obstacle that should be immediately dealt with is the large number of rejected men who are willing and anxious to serve their country, but who through some slight physical defect are unable to do so. When we see in our Toronto papers daily that more men are rejected than accepted, it seems to a large number of our citizens that we are not making the best use of our available man power. Men are rejected for some very trivial defects. We will take one instance, and it will illustrate what I want to say just as well as a dozen. A man is rejected because he has flat feet or lacks the necessary arches. This no doubt makes him unfit for an infantry regiment, where he would be called upon to march fifteen or twenty miles a day, but he could ride a horse. He could drive a horse or any kind of vehicle. He could cook, peel potatoes, or if nothing else, he could be an officers batman, and in any of these services he could release a first-class physical man for the infantry service; but as the rule is now, he is lost to the country's service at a time when men are so badly needed, and there are thousands of men who have been so rejected for somewhat similar or even more trivial defects, who are available now and would be delighted to join our military services if this silly and asinine method of examination was modified.

I could say much more along these lines, but the hour is late and in conclusion I want to say that if our city never gives another recruit, when the history of this war is written and the contributions of men given by the various localities are known, one of the brightest spots in the British Empire will be the city of Toronto.

Do Long Breaths Hurt?

Dangerous Pleurisy Always Begins This Way.

Speediest Cure Is Nerviline

Ouch, that stablike pain in the side is like a hot knifeblade in the ribs!

Probably got overheated—cooled too fast—now there is congestion, tightness, such soreness you can't draw a long breath.

This is the beginning of Pleurisy.

Pleurisy is far too serious to neglect a single instant.

Quickest relief will come from a vigorous rubbing with Nerviline. This trusty old pain reliever will fix you up in no time—will take away the congestion—make you well, just as it did Mr. Samuel St. Johns of Stamford, who says: "In running to catch a train last week, I became much overheated. I put up the train window and rode that way in order to get cooled off. In an hour my side was so full of pain and my breathing hurt so much that I thought I had pneumonia. I always carry Nerviline in my grip and at destination I rubbed my side thoroughly three times. The warm, penetrating effect was soon noticeable, and I quickly got relief. Nerviline, I consider, saved me from a serious illness."

Any sort of a cold can be quickly broken up with Nerviline, which is a marvel for reducing inflammation, for relieving congestion in the throat and chest, for curing stitch in the side, lumbago, neuralgia, sciatica or rheumatism. Nothing more soothing or powerful. The 50-cent, large, family-size is the most economical. 25 cents; at all dealers everywhere.

Dress Goods And... Silks

Remnant Sale

Dress Goods And... Silks

TOMORROW--FRIDAY--8:30

Next week these departments will be asked to give up part of the space they now occupy to allow the expansion of Christmas stocks and get increased counter space to accommodate the throngs of the last two weeks. To facilitate this the black and colored dress goods and silks have been thoroughly gleaned, and all short ends or remnants have been gathered and will be sold at and about half-price tomorrow morning. In the face of present conditions and the scarcity of many lines of popular-priced dress goods a half-price sale of ends is of more than usual significance. We would remind you of the importance of early shopping tomorrow, as the best lengths and colors are taken quickly in these sales.

Coating Ends

Lengths suitable for Girls' School Coats, also a few Ladies' Coatings, at

1-3 and 1-2 Off

ALL COLORED DRESS GOODS ENDS AT— ½ Price

About 200 ends, mostly from this season's selling and the aftermath of last week's dress goods sale. These, we might say, comprise almost every weave and texture in our stock, and lengths from 1 to 3½ yards; a few longer ends also. A last opportunity this year for sale price dress goods. Many Christmas gift suggestions. Children's Dresses, Ladies' Skirts, Blouse Lengths, etc. All at exactly half-price.

ALL BLACK DRESS GOODS ENDS AT--- ¼ and ½ Off

About 60 ends of black dress goods, lengths up to 5 yards. These are always desirable, being what is left of the season's best selling goods, and include weights suitable for Dresses, Suits, Skirts, etc. All black and a few shepherd checks. A splendid collection of ends. All ends under 2½ yards at half-price. All ends 2½ to 5 yards at one-quarter off.

Silk Lengths and Remnants at 1-3 Off and ——— ½ Regular Prices

At the silk department all small pieces not sufficient for a waist length will be marked at one-half the former price. The lot comprises mostly plain colors, in silks and satins. In pieces sufficient for a waist and up to a skirt length, these will be reduced at one-third off the regular prices. Amongst the lot are Stripes, Plain Colored Duchesse, Paillette and Taffeta Silks, Poplins, etc. Kindly note that there are but a few lengths and remnants in white silks, also blacks.

SALE OF HAND-EMBROIDERED MADEIRA LINENS

Beautiful quality, in the daintiest designs. A great opportunity for pretty Christmas gifts. Doilies, Scarfs, Trays, etc.

Prices Remarkably Low

Children's and Ladies' Coats

$5.95, $6.95 to $9.95

To give more space for the display of gift apparel we have grouped a great many lines of ladies', misses' and children's coats to be cleared at special prices tomorrow. In these you will find the smartest models and scarcely a size missing in the lot collectively. We cannot give descriptions, as the collection is too varied. Below is a brief synopsis of the groups to be cleared:

20 Children's Coats. Regular $8.50, $8.75 and $9.50. To clear.....$6.95
11 Children's Coats. Regular $7.50. To clear $5.95
10 Ladies' Coats. Regular $16.95. To clear.....$9.95

These are dark grey or brown tweeds and bedford cords, raglan sleeves and belted back.

Ladies' Kersey Coat, in black, set-in sleeve, with cuff, full box coat. Special..$9.95
Misses' Tweed Coat, grey or brown mixture, large velvet collar, patch pockets and full ripple back. Special $8.95
Ladies' Seal Plush Coat, shawl collar and Italian satin lining. Special.....$20.00

In Toy-Town

SALE OF INDIAN AND COWBOY SUITS.

75 suits, as above, to be cleared on Friday at greatly reduced prices. Some have become slightly soiled, but most are fresh from their boxes. All to be cleared, many about half-price. Sizes for boys from 4 to 14 years.

33 Suits to be cleared at .....98c each
30 Suits to be cleared at .....$1.19 each
6 Suits to be cleared at .....$1.89 each
6 Suits to be cleared at .....69c each

Above prices include suits which sold as high as $3.00 each.
Basement.

Hosiery Sale--About Half

Friday we will make a clearance of two lines of hosiery—Children's Silk Hose, which offer gift suggestions, and Ladies' Heavy Cotton for winter wear.

Ladies' Hose 19c Pair

80 pairs Ladies' Winter Weight Cotton Hose, good quality (seamless), but small size only. Size 8½ for misses and small women. Sale price .....19c pair

Children's Silk Hose 39c Pair

24 pairs only, 1-1 Ribbed Pure Silk Hose, very fine (black). Sizes 6½ to 7½. Sale price.....39c pair

3 TO 5:30.
Sliced Ham, Bread and Butter or Rolls, Cup of Tea or Coffee 20c
Chicken Salad, Homemade Bread and Butter, Cup of Tea or Coffee 25c

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

AFTERNOON TEA.
Pimento Sandwich, Cup of Tea or Coffee 15c
Toasted English Muffins, Cup of Tea or Coffee 15c

DISCUSSED GAS BYLAW

The board of control had a conference with representatives of the City Gas Company yesterday afternoon, and discussed the bylaw it is proposed to submit to the people on January 1.

The question of areas was arranged, and the streets specified up which the pipes are to be laid.

The company agreed to maintain a pressure of 60 pounds and furnish as much gas as required.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

A "Missile" for the Ministers.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

In your paper of December 4th I happened to read a sermon preached by one of our ministers. It appears to me that a man wearing the cloth and preaching the trash that this man did is rather unbecoming, and very inconsistent to his position.

This man thinks that he is helping recruiting by the language he used, calling men "two-legged" things. Maybe some of these two-legged things, as he calls them, are better men than he, both mentally, physically and spiritually. The last while back the majority of ministers in this city have been butting into affairs which are no affairs of theirs whatever.

Some of these men take advantage of their positions to slander and lie about some people, who if it comes to brass tacks, have a better principle and cleaner principle than the hypocrite in the pulpit. They think because they are in that position they should not be criticized, but I am of the opinion, and I am not alone, that sometimes it is themselves that need it and not the people they talk about.

As long as the people let him talk about them, you may be sure he will take the advantage, and it is high time some of these people who the ministers tell deliberate falsehoods about should take concerted action to have such stopped.

The man who deliberately stoops to use such language from a pulpit should be made an example of. If they had him in some places they would horsewhip him.

Thanking you for your time, and hoping you will find space for this missile, I am, RHADAMANTHUS.

London, Dec. 5, 1916.

In Support of Dr. Hill.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Seeing the letter in last night's edition of The Advertiser about Dr. Hill, I think the person who wrote it has very little to do, and I think he or she must know a lot more about Dr. Hill's business than he or she ought. Dr. Hill earns all the pay he gets both as sanitary officer of London camp and as M. O. H. and director of the Institute of Public Health. The soldiers' wives would sooner never attend a picture show than see Dr. Hill deprived of his well-earned pay, and I, being one of them, know I would anyway. Why shouldn't he receive military pay, and I would like to know if its anyone's business but his own what he gets? Somebody seems to have a grudge and is jealous of him. As to him having a pull, as the person terms it, the only pull he has, as far as I know is, that he is an able officer, and he is all right, and I think if Special Privileges were minding their own business instead of minding Dr. H. W. Hill's they would be better employed and have enough to do. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space, I will sign myself,

E. W., AND ONE WHO KNOWS WHAT SHE IS TALKING ABOUT.

London, Tuesday, Dec. 5.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING

Talbot Street Baptists Raise $75 for Thank Offering.

Last night at the Talbot Street Baptist Church the Women's Mission Circle held one of the most successful thank-offering meetings ever held in the history of the society, the speaker being Secretary Anderson of the Mission to Lepers in India, who is in the city at the present time speaking on the work among the lepers.

He gave a short address, congratulating the Baptists of Canada on their great achievements in the leper work of India.

Rev. H. C. Stillwell, Toronto, who has spent 15 years in India, gave a very graphic outline of the customs of the people and of the great need of work on the mission fields along educational, medical and religious lines.

He also spoke of the wonderful work of the lady missionaries in reaching the women of India.

The musical part of the program was excellently rendered by the men of the Mission Band, the Barracca Male Quartet and the choir of the church.

Mrs. H. H. Bingham, president of the mission circle occupied the chair, Mrs. N. Mills and Mrs. J. B. Campbell conducted the devotional exercises. The thank-offering, when all collected, will amount to about $75.