



Here They Come for Overcoats

Does your heart good these days to see the smart, cheery, smiling boys hustling in for their Warm Top Coats. You have to hand the laurels to our Boys' Designer this year for the smartness he has created in our Boys' Overcoats.

Without doubt our "Canuck", "Prep School", "British Warmer", "Slip On", "Convertible Collar Ulsters" and "Short D. B. Toppers" are in a class by themselves and the only thing we regret is having had to ask quite a few of our good customers to "wait a bit" owing to the slowness of delivery of materials from the mills, but this is a year when most everyone is good natured because they know something of our difficulties. Just now, tho', we are in good shape to show you the niftiest range of smart Reefers and Toppers for the boys, 2 1/2 years to 10, at from \$5.00 to \$12.00 that you ever saw, and the same applies to our larger boys' range at from \$8.50 to \$18.00.

One thing you can bank on, that this store has not sacrificed its value standard no matter what the price is.

Bring the smiling, rollicking youngsters down, we have a way with boys that's all our own, and we are open till 10 every Saturday night.

Oak Hall Clothiers

Cor. Yonge and Adelaide Sts.

J. C. COOMBES, Manager

DESCRIBES NOBLE WORK AT FRONT

Capt. A. Pearson Delivers Touching Address at West End Y. M. C. A. Dinner.

MID BULLET AND SHELL

Heroic Band Renders Great Service to Canadian Boys While Battles Rage.

In a touching manner Capt. A. Pearson, who has recently returned from Y.M.C.A. work in France, told two hundred odd guests at dinner at the west-end Y.M.C.A. last night of the work with the British troops in France and Flanders.

"In France the Y.M.C.A. is part of the army, and it is hard to say just where the operations of the association and those of the army begin," he said. "If the Canadians had a hard time at Salisbury it was more than made up for by the three camps at Ghornelle, Folkenstone and Bramshot, the finest in England, which the Canadians now have.

He was loaned to the British Y.M.C.A. and organized the work in Rouen, which was turned into a British base, and at present half the bread for the British army is baked in that city. The race course had been converted into a hospital camp, and has accommodation for 20,000 wounded. The French gave the association eleven centres in Rouen, and as a result of the work Lord Kitchener, made a grant of \$75,000, the first ever made to a religious organization by the army.

Many favors were extended the

Y. M. C. A. by the army and the Canadian officers. All Y. M. C. A. shipments were handled free of charge not only to the rail heads but also by motor truck and horse-drawn vehicles right to the stations. This meant 300 cases a day and the use of about three thousand lorries. He told of the kindness and appreciation of Gen. Alderson. The first building at Ypres was destroyed by a shell and then a hut was used, from which the men could obtain soap, chocolate, tea and coffee.

Mid Gas and Shell. From this hut the gas attack of April 22, 1915, was witnessed, and he told of the horrors of the night when the association served hot drinks to the wounded and assisted the Army Medical Corps. "Certainly the Grenadier Guards, the Scotch Guards or any of England's famous troops could not have done better than the Canadians did that night," said Capt. Pearson.

With great appreciation he told of the Y. M. C. A. hut that was erected on Hill 63 and of the splendid service rendered there at night by Capt. Whiteman, who wore himself out in the service of the men and perished when the hut was destroyed after 31 nights of service, by three German shells.

From the ruins of Ypres a movie hall was erected and the men would come miles to see Charlie Chaplin. Captains Cameron and Plunket were very active in this section. In the Canadian area, seven by 14 miles, there were seven underground stations, off the very acceptable periodicals, Weekly papers and comic sections were especially sought after by the men and passed around until they could no longer be read.

Capt. Pearson described the trenches with their dead ends and said that when men were reported missing it often meant that these ends had been blown in and the men in them killed and buried. They were not reported unless seen to fall or their identification disks were brought in. He told of several ways by which the Canadians made it interesting for the Germans. In one case they were badly hampered by wire entanglements across a river, and after several unavailing attempts to remove it a western N. C. O. swam down the river on a very dark night with a can of red fire powder. This was set up among the wire and the fuse lit. The red fire brought the shells from every German gun in range, and dawn saw the river free from wire. The officer won the Y. C. for his work.

After the battle of Sanctuary Wood on June 2 the Canadian general refused an offer of the assistance of the Guards to recapture lost sections, and led by the Princess Pats and the first division recaptured the lost ground. After the struggle the scattered remnants of the 7th Battalion were received in a Y.M.C.A. yard by Generals Currie and Lippitt. Gen. Currie was too overcome to say a word, and all that Gen. Lippitt could say was, "God bless you. God bless the mothers that bore you."

He told of 115 victims of gas who were laid out on stretchers behind Ypres, stripped to the waist to cool their burning lungs, with their great coats over them, all frothing from the mouth and eyes and for whom nothing could be done.

"We may win the war and yet lose account of the men whose loss makes Canada poor," he said. Men at the front had a great religious faith, and those at home had to get this deeper faith if they were to last the season of the war. The Bishop of London had said that peace might come too soon if this was not done.

Beer Some Sacrifices. In reference to the prohibition measure, he said that if the best of our land were willing to sacrifice their lives in the field of France, surely we at home should be willing to sacrifice some of our luxuries. The law was on the statute books and there to stay. A. L. Donavan, L.L.B. of Brockville, spoke briefly, and in his address eulogized the work of the government, praised the premier of this province and the statesmen of the 247 votes carried by the Deutschesland. I have enough knowledge of cubical measurement to convince me if that ship carried that much ore part of it must have been carried on the decks. These are absurd excuses for attacking this government, which is expending every patriotic effort to carry this war to a successful conclusion."

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Nominations. Nominations of officers for the coming year were made with the election held on the evening of Tuesday, November 21. The following were the nominations: President, W. E. Dunlop, W. B. Graham, Clifford E. Black, first vice-president, W. D. Butler, J. W. B. Bannister, second vice-president, C. E. Boyd, T. H. Barton; third vice-president, Thos. R. Young.

GIVES RESUME OF CABINET'S WORK

Tells Ward Five Conservatives of His Own Department in Particular.

HARMONY IS SUPREME

Again Declares Government and Hydro Commission Are Great Friends.

Complete harmony reigned at the meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Ward 5 last night in Orange Hall, Bloor and College street, when a large audience gathered to hear an eloquent and instructive address by the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, minister of lands, forests and mines. The meeting was devoid of enthusiasm, the statements of the speaker apparently meeting with approval, as slight bursts of applause interspersed throughout the address indicated. Mr. Ferguson devoted his address to the work accomplished by the Ontario government and particularly that department under his own jurisdiction.

Many prominent Conservatives were present including the Rev. W. A. Macdonell, Thos. Crawford, A. E. Donovan, M.L.A., J. E. L. Starr, Ald. Nesbitt, Claude Macdonell, M.P., and Thomas Rooney. Short addresses were delivered by A. E. Donovan, M.L.A., and Mayor Church. Claude Macdonell, M.P., who was also asked to speak, rose after the address of the Hon. Mr. Ferguson, but because of the lateness of the hour, confined his remarks to a few words of appreciation for the address to which he had just listened.

"I think it to be the duty of not only the member representing a constituency, but the duty of other members as well, to meet from time to time the rank and file of the party to discuss the work of the party and its administration," said Mr. Ferguson at the commencement of his address. He stated that he intended to discuss the work performed by several departments of his government, that which is not so well known to the general public. The work of the education department was the present subject of his address. The work of the education department was reviewed at some length. "This government," he said, "has made great advances in an effort to develop a larger technical education, and the study of civics is rapidly becoming an important branch of study in our schools. We are also taking action that the English language shall be the predominating language in this province. The case of the bilingual question is on appeal and no matter what the decision may be the position of this government is that if the steps already taken are not sufficient, the English language shall be made the language of instruction in our schools some other method for accomplishing this result will be adopted."

He then devoted his remarks to the industry of agriculture. It is important, he said, to assist the farmer at business and make the business remunerative. In every county trained scientific agriculturists had been stationed for the purpose of teaching the farmers the best methods of farming at a minimum cost and with a maximum of production.

Some say, he added, "that this government and the hydro-electric commission do not work in union. I am sorry to find that opinion. The foundation for this idea except in the fertile minds of my newspaper friends. Never at any time has there been any estrangement between the government and the commission. The Conservative government is responsible for the hydro movement and will continue to enforce and improve the actions taken by the commission. And we do not propose that any intrigues of our Grit friends shall steal any of the glory from us."

He spoke of the resources of northern Ontario and the means that are being taken to settle and develop that vast province. By advertisement it is hoped that interest will be aroused in his district not only in Canada but abroad. Even now this publicity campaign is bearing fruit. It was only recently that the minister of lands received a letter from a farmer in Kansas who said he would sell his property for \$2,500 and wanted to know what could be done for him in Ontario, because as he said, "I can no longer live under a war judgment."

In reference to nickel, he said that the recent statement of Sir Robert Cecil closed the discussion when he said, "I have no objection to the nickel being carried to Germany by the Deutschesland, but it did not come from Canadian mines at all. We have always known this," said Mr. Ferguson. "And in reference to the statement that 247 votes were carried by the Deutschesland. I have enough knowledge of cubical measurement to convince me if that ship carried that much ore part of it must have been carried on the decks. These are absurd excuses for attacking this government, which is expending every patriotic effort to carry this war to a successful conclusion."

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DINEEN'S is the chief source of that quality in Toronto. Every hat carries the label of a maker who is famous for hat style and quality. Every hat is embellished with a trademark that is dedicated strictly to quality.

A full and complete assortment of the famous English Christy hats, in hard and soft felts, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Dineen's carry the largest and best assorted stock of English hats shown in America. \$3 and \$3.50

New Italian Soft Felts, arrived from the famous maker, Barbisio. These Italian makes are growing scarcer. Unusually large assortment at Dineen's. \$4.00

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

(Continued From Page 1.)

ever experienced. Its consequences will be felt for years and years to come after the war.

Bad weather impeded operations both on the French and British fronts yesterday. Artillery actions were fought on the Somme, with both sides engaging in violent firing. The Germans have brought up many more aeroplanes and many air combats were fought. In one fight five machines fell, two being British. In another fight one British machine attacked ten German machines and dispersed them far beyond their own lines. This action shows that to a large extent the morale of the German airmen has been broken.

In Rumania the war goes more prosperously for the allies. They have driven the Germans across the northwestern Moldavian frontier and they have invaded Transylvania again. This movement, if pressed, threatens to take in the rear the enemy trying to enter Rumania by the southern passes, and owing to a heavy storm. Also the admiralty does not say so, it is probable that other German craft were badly damaged in the fighting and these may also have foundered before reaching port. In this case it is certain that the vigilance of the British navy has saved hundreds of lives. Britain is well equipped to meet any emergency. An English newspaper is authority for the information that the week seven of these craft were sunk in the battle of Jutland one shipyard alone launched fourteen.

The Greek situation is still far from being straightened out, for the French have found it necessary to arrest Christians, the head of 70,000 royalists and revolutionists. It is probable that this individual has been prominent in his endeavors to foment strife between the King's party and the allies, and that he has been instrumental in keeping a large body of troops together as a menace to the position of Gen. Sarrail.

The Italians chiefly record artillery duels with the Austrians. As the result of engagements between Vertobizza and the sea, on the Julian front their batteries caused the explosion of two depots in the Austrian line. On the Carso Plateau one of their raiding parties entered a trench of the enemy and captured one of his heavy-caliber trench mortars.

From the number of ships flying allied and neutral flags that have been recently sunk on the high seas, it is evident that the Germans have another submarine campaign in full operation. It seems that they have newly constructed several hundred submarines and that they have determined to use them to the limit. As in previous campaigns, the dealing with this menace can be left to the British navy in confidence that the submarines will soon be put down again. As a rule these practical campaigns last only about three weeks, till the bulk of the submarines disappear, and then only about three ships assumes its normal rate of three or four every seven days. As to pledges to the United States, the Germans scarcely make even any pretense of keeping them.

THREE FRENCH DIVISIONS BEAT SEVEN GERMAN Allies Took Prisoner Ten Battalion Commanders Before Verdun.

Paris, Oct. 27.—Information gathered from the general staff is to the effect that the recent victory of the French at Verdun was in no way due to the numerical inferiority of the Germans, who were surprised by the rapid offensive. The attack was carried out by three divisions, which had been ordered to remain in the rear. The French had effective resistance. Nineteen regiments have been identified in the first line from the Meuse to Grimaucourt-en-Woevre. Among the prisoners are ten German battalion commanders.

Rosary Hall Sewing Circle Sends Comforts to Troops

The ladies of Rosary Hall Sewing Circle have to date sent forward following articles for the comfort of soldiers at the front, in hospitals, and in the first line from the Meuse to Grimaucourt-en-Woevre. Among the prisoners are ten German battalion commanders. The ladies of Rosary Hall Sewing Circle have to date sent forward following articles for the comfort of soldiers at the front, in hospitals, and in the first line from the Meuse to Grimaucourt-en-Woevre. Among the prisoners are ten German battalion commanders.

INFANTRY SCHOOL WILL OPEN SOON

Courses of Instruction for Qualification of Officers Will Be Given.

In order to facilitate the work of signing men up for the new Queen's Own overseas unit, to be commanded by Lt. Col. Geo. C. Royce, the orderly room of the G.O.R. Regiment at the armories will be open every week-day and night, including Saturday. This arrangement was commenced yesterday afternoon.

While awaiting the formal confirmation by Ottawa of the new overseas unit, the Queen's Own have obtained permission to have men attached to the G.O.R. Regiment at the armories from the day they are sworn in. Courses of instruction for the qualification of officers and N.C.O.'s are to commence shortly. The course for the start on Wednesday, Nov. 1, for Lt. Col. Royce's unit. The course for N.C.O.'s on Friday, Nov. 3, and for N.C.O.'s on Saturday, Nov. 4. Eight N.C.O. candidates will be allowed to attend the course from each battalion.

Under command of Lieut.-Col. C. W. Darling, the 48th Highlanders have been ordered to the front. The 48th Highlanders have been ordered to the front. The 48th Highlanders have been ordered to the front.

Two new wings are being opened by the Toronto Military Base. The 123rd has been registered for the first tactical exercises. The 19th trained at Exhibition Camp during the winter of 1914-15, and was composed of Toronto and Hamilton soldiers-patients in the base hospital.

Word has been received from a member of the Royal Grenadier Battalion of Toronto, Lt. Col. W. B. King, mill commander, that the 123rd has been registered for the first tactical exercises. The 19th trained at Exhibition Camp during the winter of 1914-15, and was composed of Toronto and Hamilton soldiers-patients in the base hospital.

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