

POCKET FLASK HOLDS FAVOR AS LIQUOR LAW RULES B. C.

"Mickey," As They Are Called, Is Companion To Many and Helps Prove That Government Sale Does Not Control Consumption of Liquor.

BRINGS GREAT DANGER TO YOUNG GIRLS

ARTICLE NO. 16.
The flask, or the mickie as it is called in British Columbia, is very popular in Vancouver and Victoria. When I reached Vancouver one of the first things I saw was a large sign inquiring if I remember aright, whether I had tried mickie, the new drink. But that is not what is generally known as a mickie. The mickie is the flask carried on the hip, from which a drink can be had at any time of the day or night without going to a government control liquor store, where liquor can be had only in sealed packages and not drunk on the premises.
It adds much to the zest of life for a lot of young fellows to demonstrate by their devotion to mickie that no government control law can control them. I am told this type seeks the admiration of their friends by inviting them to take a pull.
It was amazing to me to see the number of drug stores whose windows were full of mickies—half-pint flasks warranted not to leak, and selling, if I remember aright, for about 35 cents. Everybody in B. C., and particularly the police, is familiar with the expression "mickie," which is comparatively unknown in prohibition Ontario.

An Effective Argument.
The fact that so many people were using mickies, and that so much hard stuff was being consumed, was one of the principal arguments used in the campaign last June to have the sale of beer by the glass illegal in British Columbia. There was a good deal of cross voting in that test of public opinion. Some moderates voted against sale by the glass, because they thought enough money already was being diverted from business channels into the hands of brewers and distillers. Some temperance people, even prohibitionists, voted affirmatively, because they hoped beer by the glass would curtail the drinking of whiskey.

One witness as to the effect of government control whose evidence must be taken seriously is Miss Mary Matheson, matron of the girls' rescue home for the Presbyterian church, who ranks high as a social worker. Here is what she has said:
"Liquor of all kinds is so easily obtained and so freely and generally used in private homes, in rooms, in blocks, at parties and about dance halls and restaurants and other public places, that it is easily possible and not unusual for girls of from 13 to 20 years of age to drink and be drunken. Our work brings us into contact with girls from all classes of society, among them many high school girls of teen age. The information we obtain through our work cannot be denied and the extent of this evil among our growing boys and girls is far more widespread and terrible in its effects than the average father and mother would believe possible."

The Hook's Revelations.
A paper published in Vancouver called the Hook, similar in character to Jack Canuck in Ontario, or the Eye Opener in Alberta, and which bitterly answered the Ladies' Home Journal's recent exposure of conditions under government control in B. C., has frankly admitted that things are pretty rotten. In the issue of April 11, 1924, the Hook asked:
"Where is the flood of cheap liquor coming from that is sold in the lower class blind-pigs of Vancouver? It certainly does not come from the government stores, even though many of the blind-pigs have hit on the ingenious plan of serving the graveyard decoction out of a bottle boasting a government seal and the label of a reputable Scotch whiskey house. Every bottle of rot-gut liquor sold in this province means the theft

of a dollar or two out of the public treasury, just as clearly as if a clerk in the police office or the court registry had stolen it.

Police Commissioner Quits.
The laxity of law enforcement in Vancouver had a good deal to do with the poor success of government candidates in that city and in Victoria in the June general election. The public seems to have had the idea that Mr. Thomas Harnett, one of the Vancouver police commissioners, was partly responsible for undesirable conditions. Mr. Harnett had been president of a veterans' organization and before his appointment had urged the sale of beer by the glass.
Since the election Mr. Harnett has resigned his position of police commissioner and a man of different type, Mr. Robert McPherson, is now functioning in his place.

Outside of Vancouver, I am informed, the conditions that exist, as affecting government control, must also be linked up closely to the government. Two or three years ago the present government made the whole police commission of outside municipalities elective. The mayor became a police commissioner and the police chief an alderman. The other two commissioners were made elective in the same way as aldermen.

The result has been the handing together of bootleggers, gamblers and bawdy house keepers to put their tools in as police commissioners. This they have found easy in many places, because non-householders, of whom there are a multitude in British Columbia, can get the vote if they pay a \$2 road tax. The money is put in the campaign last June to have the sale of beer by the glass illegal. The "floaters" do what is expected of them. In this way dissolute men have gained control of many police forces and established "open towns." Most B. C. towns are the scene of operations for them a dozen or two dozen bootleggers, many of whom have assured protection.

Seventy Clubs Have Liquor.
At this time there were more than 100 clubs in Vancouver paying a \$300 license fee, most of which club sold liquor illegally, but in a way that eluded conviction. An equal number of clubs operated without paying any fee.

On Jan. 1, 1924, the municipal fee was abolished and the government control board itself took over the business of licensing clubs. Mr. Johnson, the liquor controller, told me that his board had licensed 70 clubs—golf clubs, veteran clubs and other social clubs. I understand that they were not allowed to sell liquor. The law does not permit that. But they are authorized to keep on the premises liquor for their members. The government board has power to cancel this privilege and to impose regulations.

Apart from the 70 licensed clubs, many secret clubs and pig-pies still operate. Shortly before I left Vancouver the provincial police and city police joined hands in raiding an unauthorized club and started in to arrest the members found on the premises. They announced that frequenters would be prosecuted hereafter, instead of the managers of the clubs. In this way they think the illicit clubs may be broken up.
One of the most surprising statements made to me while I was in British Columbia was that the government control board was selling and distributing liquor. This remark I heard on the "Lakes" steamer just before it left Nelson. The speaker was a drinking man. He warned me not to touch the cheaper grades of beer and whiskey sold by the government liquor stores, as they would give me a very bad head—particularly the cheaper beer. His explanation was that the government was mixing liquor seized from bootleggers with good liquor.

This man was only a chance acquaintance, for whose position I cannot vouch. But Major Burde, who makes similar statements, is a member of the legislature and a police commissioner for Port Alberni. In his place in the house he told the province that bad liquor was being sold under government control.

Mayor Choquette of Nelson, who told me that the law had not been flagrantly violated during the by-election campaign in his town, said that night along there was some bootlegging and a little drunkenness. The way to stop bootlegging was to open the government liquor stores earlier and keep them open later.
The Vancouver Sun, in its issue of Jan. 9, said: "Police say that with the closing of some of the clubs, bootlegging showed a decided revival in activity, with numerous fights among drunken men. It will take considerable time and much work before these places are suppressed. In one case two bartenders of a club decided to go into business for themselves and, taking their last week's pay, hid themselves on Monday afternoon to the government liquor store to stock up. It is a case of a lot of little bootleggers now, instead of the big ones."

Cursing the Country.
The Victoria Presbytery went on record as believing that the effect of race-track gambling in B. C. was appalling, and cursing the country. It advocated total prohibition of liquor, saying that "Having observed with closest interest the operation of the system of government control during the past four years, it is constrained to reiterate with increased emphasis its conviction that nothing less than the destruction of the traffic can adequately solve the problem it creates."

Hon. J. W. de B. Farris, formerly

attorney-general and responsible for the enforcement of government control, whose administration was severely criticized as too lenient to the liquor interests, has been publicly quoted as saying: "We need more liberal provision for the sale of beer. Present conditions are encouraging the purchase of spirits."
David Whiteside, M.P.P., speaking in the legislature, said: "It is idle to deny that in Vancouver and the large centers beer is being sold freely by the glass. I have no belief that the liquor men will obey the law. The traffic must be controlled by a mallet."

A commercial traveller from Saskatchewan who had spent most of this summer in B. C., a man not a prohibitionist, said to me, while in conversation on the train: "I am disgusted with conditions in B. C. There is widespread bootlegging, drunkenness and immorality. Government control is not controlling. People go to the bootlegger because they object to being put to the trouble when they want a drink. They feel they should not have to. When they want a drink they want it badly and take any short cut to it. Quebec has the right system. Conditions in Winnipeg under government control are bad."

Ex-Bartender's Opinion.
A British Columbia man who had been a bartender in Scotland for 15 years, leading a discussion in the train's smoker, said: "They say you can't make men sober by legislation. But I have been back home and I found that one of the wettest villages around Glasgow had been dry for three years and the people are putting their money into home betterment. Here in B. C. loggers who lived in poor districts in Vancouver, as a result of prohibition moved up into better districts and established real homes. Once they came to town with \$500 and drank it away in a month."

"If liquor is to be sold, the best system is the Quebec system where there is no red tape getting the stuff. The new regulations in Manitoba, cutting out sale by the keg and barrel, will only increase bootlegging and raise the price of beer. It won't be possible to enforce them. Every hotelman has a lot of friends and if each one can get 120 pint bottles per month there will be no trouble supplying illicit buyers."

"There is no keeping the brewers within bounds. In B. C. the police are helpless where the clubs can buy in unlimited quantities. All the club managers have to do is play safe and supply their own members only."

SOLDIERS THROUGH SHANGHAI STREETS

Wounded Are Being Brought In From Late Battle Front.

Associated Press Despatch.
Shanghai, Oct. 14.—Chinese sections of Shanghai tonight were overrun with armed soldiers, raising new concern in the minds of authorities of the foreign settlements lest some serious disorder occur.
Arriving trains on the Shanghai-Nanking railway tonight brought 1,700 additional Northern Hupeh province troops to reinforce those brought here to hold the city for the central Chinese government. In addition, the Chinese troops who retreated into the city after their unsuccessful struggle to defend it were said at 8 p.m. to total 5,500.

LEAGUE COUNCIL TO ACT ON IRAK CONTROVERSY

Associated Press Despatch.
London, Oct. 14.—The foreign office announced today that the failure of Great Britain and Turkey to reach an agreement on the Iraq controversy or on an interpretation of the resolution on the subject, adopted Sept. 30 by the council of the League of Nations has resulted in a decision to refer the question back to the council for decision. The necessary steps, it was stated, were being taken to inform the general secretariat of the league.

A NATIONAL ASSET.
As the greatest transportation company in the world, the Canadian Pacific Railway has maintained a national service in the Trans-Canada Limited which is second to none and in the conclusion of the summer schedule of this crack train has transferred the equipment to the Vancouver Express which leaves Toronto every night at 10:30 p.m. on its trip across the continent, via Winnipeg, Calgary, Banff, Lake Louise, the spiral tunnel, Scammon Pass and the Canadian Pacific Rockies famous throughout the world, on its way to Vancouver, where the travellers are unanimous in their praise for the service of the Vancouver Hotel. The Canadian Pacific also operates a steamship service to Victoria, the Mecca for winter tourists.

Not only does the Vancouver Express carry tourist and standard sleepers, but it also carries a compartment observation car complete in itself, with a parlor car is added from Revelstoke to Vancouver.
Added to this national service is a feature service from Toronto to Montreal via the Lake Shore Line which has been entirely rehabilitated with crushed rock and relaid with 100-pound rails, insuring a maximum of comfort for travellers at night as well as an absence of dust in daytime. Trains leave Toronto Union Station at 9:00 a.m. daily, 10:00 p.m. daily except Saturdays, and 11:00 p.m. daily. Arriving at Windsor Station, the traveller has the benefit of immediate facilities in the women's rest room, luncheon room and barber shop which are not duplicated in any other station in Montreal. An added convenience is offered those who wish to travel to Montreal from Toronto in the 9:45 p.m. train, daily except Saturdays, from Yonge street station.

Canadian Pacific agents will gladly furnish you with reservations and supply you with any information you require. They are fully qualified to offer a "second to none" service to the public.—Adv't.

SANSONE PLEADS MERCY OF COURT

Jury Returns Verdict of Guilty After An Hour's Deliberation.

SENTENCE DEFERRED

Sylvadore Sansone, 19, was found guilty at 12:30 this morning of an indecent assault on Gladys Kilty, 16, 18 Wilson avenue, city, on the morning of July 29, by a supreme court jury after an hour's deliberation.
"Stand up, Sylvadore Sansone," said the judge, when the verdict was announced. "Have you anything to say?"
"I have, sir," was the quick response. "I don't think that I was given a fair and square trial. I wasn't given a square deal in this case, and I would ask for the mercy of the court. I am not guilty."

"Upon what do you base your plea for mercy?"
"I am not asking for mercy," the prisoner replied, after some moments of uncertainty. "I know in my own heart that I am not guilty."

The jurors acting in the case were: Westcott, Brinkley, Foster, and the minister; Fred Sleight, farmer, London Township; David Wilson, farmer, Westminister; J. A. Campbell, farmer, Lobo; Fred Conker, farmer, London township; Archie Monroe, farmer, Mossa; Chester Hobbs, farmer, W. Nissouri; George T. Smith, farmer, manufacturer, Marley Place, London; Hugh Ross, farmer, W. Williams; William Sullivan, caretaker, Strathroy; John D. Turner, clerk, 750 Adelaide street, London.

Commanding the jurors for their diligence, his lordship assured them that in his opinion their verdict was fair one. He pointed out that the law must be enforced to the letter to protect young girls, remarking that he had never seen two more intelligent, self-possessed or courteous girls than Gladys and Susie Kilty, who had taken the stand against Sansone.

Answered Promptly.
They answered questions promptly and without any hesitation, even though sometimes their testimony went against themselves, his lordship asserted.

Thomas Fox, who was with Sansone on the night of the car ride with the Kilty sisters, is charged with rape against Susie Kilty, 17 years old. Application was made for a joint trial, but this was refused by the judge. Fox's case will proceed this morning at 9 o'clock.

J. A. E. Braden, of Gibbons, Harper and Braden, defended Sansone, while V. A. Sinclair, K.C., of Tillsonburg, prosecuted for the crown.
Characterizing Sansone's version of the night's events as very extraordinary, Judge Riddell, in charging the jury, voiced the opinion that the actions of the accused, as related by himself, were very strange, considering his nine-year criminal record.

"I heard the application to have the two cases tried together and my refusal," the judge said. "All parties may have been agreeable to the proposed joint trial, but I think it would have been permissible by law, and my duty is to obey the law as I see it."

Base Judgment on Facts.
"It is up to me to charge you as far as the law is concerned, and it is your duty to find the facts. Your judgment should be based on what I think, but on what you think. You must find the facts, and then the evidence, and you may believe or disbelieve all or any part of a witness' testimony."
"The charge of indecent assault, but 99 per cent of the evidence hasn't the slightest bearing on the fact in dispute. The only bearing all this mass of evidence has is to assist you in coming to a conclusion which the witnesses are telling the truth."

"You have to find that the man in-
decently assaulted her? If you find
can find him guilty."

"There are two stories. One is that he put his hand under her clothes and used vile language. The other story is a very extraordinary one."
Criminal Record.
"Here is a man, a criminal for nine years, who has been in trouble so often, and looks upon his offences with such slight importance that he does not remember many of them. He took a false name in Hamilton. He says he went out that night with the intention of having connection with the girl."

"They cuddled and kissed. 'She felt my leg and I didn't feel hers,' he says. Do you believe it. Fox, for some reason or other hasn't been called to corroborate the evidence of his comrade."
"The crucial point is, 'Did the man indecently assault her. If you find she consented, then of course there is no assault and you must acquit the accused, and if there is any reasonable doubt as to his guilt then he must be acquitted. To me, I didn't think it would be called by Mr. Sinclair. She stated she was 16 on August 11 last and lived at 18 Wilson avenue."

On July 28 last, she went to Springfield with some boy friends and her sister Susie. She saw Sylvadore Sansone at Springfield, and had seen him earlier in the afternoon on Dundas street. At that time she had introduced Sansone to her sister.

About 10 o'clock at Springfield, Sansone asked her to have a drink of orangeade. She did so, Sansone was drunk, witness declared.

"Q—How did you know?
A—He asked me how much change he had in his hand. He wanted me to go home with him and I wouldn't."

Approached On Street.
Witness told of going to London on the Springfield car, and taking a glass of orangeade at Dundas and Richmond streets. Shortly after 12 o'clock she and her sister started home on Dundas street west. Near

Ridout street a big car drove up and Sansone asked to drive her home. Witness said she refused, and Sansone grabbed her and pulled her into the car. She hurt her knee on the running board. Her sister was beside her. Sansone, Fox and another man were in the car.

The third man got out near Oxford street, and the car proceeded to Oxford street to the Asylum sidewalk. The car stopped and she and her sister got out and started to walk home, witness claimed.

"We hid in the bushes when we heard the car coming back, but the headlights showed us up," said the witness.

"Would Let Them Go.
"Sansone said: 'Leave the kids



SIDNEY H. JONES,
former auditor of the Home Bank, found guilty today in Judge Coatsworth's court on a charge of negligence arising out of the bank's statement furnished to the federal minister of finance.

alone Fox, and Fox, said: 'They're not going to get off that easily.' The car went north again, witness declared and stopped once more. She heard her sister screaming and picked up two bricks. Sansone tried to molest her clothing and she hit him with a brick. Fox called her bad names, she declared. They remained there about ten minutes. Fox choked her sister, when a farmer called out and asked them if they wanted any help. Fox drove down the Asylum side road to Dundas street, where he stopped in front of the Grigg House Cafe. Fox told Sansone to get some sandwiches.

Expected To Go Home.
A—They said they'd take us home and I thought they would, after what they had gone to us."

Witness said she and her sister threw away their sandwiches and instead of being taken home, were driven to Springfield, back to the Lam-bert highway, to St. Thomas and finally to Port Stanley. It was 4:45 a.m. when Port Stanley was reached.
"They told us we would have to go to the hotel and register as man and wife. We wouldn't do it and ran away from them," testified the girl. "We knew some boys camping on the beach and went there."

Witness identified the dress worn by Sansone in the fight on the country road.

The girl stated her father went to Port Stanley that afternoon to bring her and her sister home.

Met In May.
She met Sansone in May, she told Mr. Sinclair, in answer to a question. Cross-examined by Mr. Braden, witness said Sansone was drunk every time she saw him.

Q—Will you swear to that?
A—Yes.

Q—Did you have to stand and talk to this drunken man?
A—Yes. I didn't want to, but I had to.

Q—Why do you say he was drunk?
A—I could smell liquor on his breath.

Q—There was nothing said about a car ride that night when you met Sansone in the afternoon?
A—No. Sansone said he had a car. He said he was going to take him to his home. He said he had been home for two weeks and his old dad would kill him.

Q—How long have you been going to dance halls?
A—Since I was 15. My mother is usually there.

Q—Who were the boys you were with?
A—Scene was one, the other was his cousin.

Q—Did you have an appointment with them?
A—No.

Q—You were picked up on the street?
A—Not exactly that.

Q—Did you dance with them?
A—No, my sister did.

Did Not Scream.
Q—Did you scream when Sansone dragged you into the car?
A—No.

Q—Did you appeal to the other man?
A—No.

Q—Why didn't you try to get out when the third man got out?
A—The car was moving.

Witness then told of Sansone putting his arm around her and trying to kiss her.

Q—Did you kiss him?
A—No, I wouldn't.

Q—Was he amorous at all?
A—He tried to kiss me.

The judge—I'll clear the courtroom if there's any more noise.

"I kept showing Sansone away and slapped him," the girl stated. "Sansone told me to go ahead and scream it would do no good."

"Cross-examined by counsel for the defence, the girl reviewed the auto ride in more detail. She denied the allegation that she had during Sansone's coat, during any part of the trip, and maintained that she was kept busily repulsing his attentions."

Acted Indecently.
She related how Sansone had tried several times to screen the rear seat of the auto with a blanket, and related that he hit and slapped her when she interfered.

"But Sansone wasn't doing anything indecent, was he?" counsel pressed, putting his hand up a blanket, and related that he hit and slapped her when she interfered.

"I think it is," Judge Riddell interrupted.

Counsel wanted to know why she didn't make any attempt to get away when Sansone stopped the car in front of the Grigg house, and went in to get some sandwiches.

"I was in no condition to be seen on the street," witness replied. "I was shaking all over. I was awful. My sister was bleeding, and she was in the front seat with Fox. I didn't want to leave her alone."

"The third man, I said, they would take us to Sarnia or Port Stanley, and I said I would rather go to Port Stanley. I knew some boys who were camping there and I knew that we could get away."

CHICKEN SUPPER.
Mitchell, Oct. 14.—On Tuesday evening a hot chicken supper was held in the lecture room of the church under the auspices of the ladies of the congregation. There was an entertainment in the auditorium of the church. The building was filled to capacity and after short addresses by resident ministers, Dr. A. D. Smith, who has just returned home from a European trip, gave a travel talk, which was full of interest.

Moderates Hear Wet Arguments

Hume Elliott, K.C., and J. M. Donahue Address Meeting at Masonic Temple.

Humor, both dry and wet, played a prominent part in the meeting held last night in the Masonic Temple under the auspices of the local branch of the Moderation league.

It was humor, whether dry or wet, that the G. W. V. A. band played "It Ain't Goin' to Rain No More," and followed it up by "Love Sends a Little Gift of Roses."

It remained an unanswered question whether the "gift of roses" was meant to refer to the speech of the evening made later by George M. Murray of Vancouver, or perhaps the gift was lost in the twilight of the pleasing selection by Miss Alma Connor, "Just a Song at Twilight." Then, too, it might have been meant to represent the song of the dying swan, with "government sale" in the role of the swan.

And, lastly, the speakers used "aqua pura" in what might be termed euphoric quantities. "I've got my whistles," he told them greater voice with which to thunder their verbal barages against the Ontario temperance act.

It was W. V. A. Lawless was chairman for the meeting, at which James M. Donahue, lawyer, and defeated wet candidate in the last provincial election, spoke, to some extent, in the reading of some comments censuring the O. T. A. Mr. Donahue confined himself largely to the repetition of arguments he has used on previous occasions.

Hume Elliott, K.C., condemned the O. T. A. as "a cruel and unjust act." "The O. T. A. is doing incalculable harm to temperance," declared Mr. Elliott.

Calls It Unjust Act.
"It is the most infamous, cruel and unjust act ever imposed upon any free British people."

"The O. T. A. was passed as a war measure at a time when the British Empire was fighting for its very life, and at a time when repressive legislation was railroaded through both British and Canadian parliaments. Most of those measures have been removed, but the O. T. A. remains on the statute books as a disgrace to the British people."

"The bar has gone, gone forever. (Scattered applause).
"Those who say that the bar will return if the O. T. A. is defeated state what is untrue. (Hear, hear, and applause)."

"There is more crime in Canada today than ever before. The prohibitionists say that is the result of the war. I say it is the result of trying to enforce an unjust and cruel act and one which brings about a contempt for law. Contempt for one law is the forerunner of contempt for all law, which in turn breeds crime."

"Trust the government to pass a law, should the O. T. A. be defeated, that will wipe out the bootlegger and a law that to enforce and which will be obeyed. Anything would be better than the O. T. A. for even in Russia there are no worse laws."

Mr. Elliott, however, said that the argument of Col. W. M. Ganshore and T. W. McFarland that children are better clothed now than formerly by saying that the children are better clothed (rather than saved) more money."

During his talk Mr. Elliott, as did Mr. Donahue, opened the local temperance committee for "bringing a man all the way from Winnipeg to speak to a London audience. Almost directly, Mr. Murray, all the way from Vancouver," rose to deliver the address of the evening.

Mr. Murray seemed to concentrate his attention upon attempting to stem, if possible, the tide of condemnation of "government control" in British Columbia, which made its way east.
Mr. Murray charged, that The Advertiser correspondent, who had gone West to secure information upon conditions in the Western provinces as regards liquor legislation and its enforcement, had done so "looking for filth and dirt," and that he had gotten it "from sensational flimsy ministers, who are here today and gone tomorrow," and "had gone into the gutters to get information which would damn us in the eyes of the Eastern provinces."

Points Gloving Picture.
Touching upon the fact that there were 20,000 Japanese and 17,000 Chinese in Vancouver city alone, Mr. Murray characterized the arrival of the Orientals on the coast in such numbers as "a real menace, one which should be faced, and one which will have to be faced."

"They are occupying the stores. They are taking the place of white men. They are grabbing the land. We should deal with these more serious things rather than academic questions on the liquor traffic."

Mr. Murray admitted that it was still possible to import liquor into British Columbia for export. The liquor is shipped out on boats which clear for Mexico. Whether they go there or elsewhere we can't say. No doubt in due time the Ottawa government will pass a law making it illegal to import liquor from one province to another for purposes of export.

The picture of business and social conditions which Mr. Murray painted of British Columbia was a glowing one. According to Mr. Murray, however, the present liquor act in British Columbia has no more to do with the satisfactory picture of conditions he painted than had government sale to do with the other side of things as pictured by The Advertiser correspondent.

HAMILTON MAN NAMED C. N. R. VICE-PRESIDENT
D. E. Galloway Appointed Chief of Subsidiary Lines—Succeeds L. W. Hummel.

Canadian Press Despatch.
Montreal, Oct. 14.—D. E. Galloway has been appointed assistant vice-president in charge of a number of subsidiary companies of the Canadian National Railways. Dr. Galloway has been succeeded as assistant to the president by Mr. Thornton, formerly L. W. Hummel, formerly assistant-chief of transportation.
Mr. Galloway is a native of Hamilton, Ontario.

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