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24. The members of the Roumanian legation joined the Italians on the fighting line in the struggle against Austria.
25. It was stated in the British House of Commons that absolute proof had been obtained of the existence of a conspiracy between the Germans and Sinn Féiners.
26. Former Premier Kerensky of Russia arrived in London.
27. Canadian doctors and nurses were drowned when the Germans submarined the hospital ship "Llandovery Castle" off the coast of Ireland.
28. Count Gilbert Lafayette, a descendant of the famous Lafayette of the American revolution, was killed fighting with French artillery at the front. Snow fell to the depth of several inches in Germany, injuring the crops and hastening the economic disaster of the country.
30. In all parts of the Empire, this day was observed as a Day of Prayer for the success of the Allied arms.

JULY.

3. Lord Rhondda, who was British Food Controller and saved his country from food crisis, died.
- Hon. Dr. H. E. Beland, formerly a member of the Laurier Cabinet, who was captured in Belgium, in 1914, arrived in England, having been extradited by the Germans.
7. Gen. Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador in Petrograd, was assassinated. Mohammed VI was proclaimed Sultan of Turkey. King George and Queen Mary celebrated their silver wedding.
8. Dr. Edward A. Rumeley, of the New York Evening Mail, was arrested. American secret service men claimed that Germans bought this paper.
9. Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, resigned as a result of his speech in which he admitted that Huns could not win the war.
12. Allies invaded Albania.
15. Germans started their last big offensive of the war. Their objective was Paris.
16. Brigadier-General Hon. James Mason, banker and financier, died in Toronto. Ex-Czar Nicholas of Russia was shot by order of the Bolsheviks.
18. Foch launched the first big counter-offensive of the 1918 campaign. It was the beginning of the end for the Germans, who never again regained the initiative.
19. German U-boat sank U. S. cruiser San Diego about 50 miles off New York.
22. Second Battle of the Marne ended in victory for the Allies.

AUGUST.

2. Allies captured Soissons from the Germans. Admiral von Holzdorff, chief of German Admiralty Staff, was relieved of command. Riots broke out in Toronto, caused by veterans attacking restaurants conducted by men who were not Canadian citizens.
4. Allies made further advance and captured Fismes.
7. Veteran riots against foreigners in Toronto came to an end.
12. Canadians took part in Battle of Amiens and captured city.
18. Rice riots broke out in Tokio, Japan. General unrest due to profiteering.
26. Canadians captured Monchy-le-Preux.
27. Walter H. Page, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, resigned on account of ill-health.
29. Bapaume was captured by the British. Allied airships raided Constantinople. Noyon, the birthplace of Calvin, was captured by French under Gen. Humbert.

30. Wm. D. Haywood, the "uncrowned king" of the I. W. W., was sent to penitentiary for 20 years by a Chicago judge.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Australians entered Peronne.
3. Canadians took important part in breaking Queant-Drocourt line.
6. British captured Ham.
12. Americans launched their biggest drive in the war. St. Mihiel was captured from Germans, and salient that they had held since 1914 was wiped out.
14. Austrian-Hungarian Government made an official offer, asking all belligerents to enter non-binding peace discussions. This offer was refused by the Allies.
15. British steamer Galway Castle sunk by submarine; many women and children were drowned. Germany made separate peace offer to Belgium, which was indignantly refused. Mrs. Clementina Fessenden, who suggested the creation of May 23rd as Empire Day in Canada, died in Hamilton.
18. British smashed the Hindenburg line and 6,000 prisoners were captured.
19. Serbians launched offensive that drove invaders out of their country.
20. Baku, in the Trans-caucasia, was evacuated by the British on account of unreliability of Armenian troops.
20. Gen. Allenby smashed Turkish forces in Palestine. This was one of the most significant victories of the war. Serbs and Greeks defeated Bulgarians, and great retreat of King Ferdinand's forces was precipitated.
20. Anglican General Synod adopted revised Book of Common Prayer to be used in Dominion of Canada.
23. It was announced that Bulgarian retreat had become a rout. Great victory developed for Serbians.
24. Allies occupied towns of Prilep and Doiran in the Balkans.
27. Bulgaria asked for an armistice, but the Allies refused to consider anything but unconditional surrender.
28. Canadians made gallant crossing of Canal du Nord.
29. Belgian army captured Passchendaele Ridge and Dixmude.
30. Bulgaria surrendered unconditionally to the Allies. Large Turkish forces surrendered to Gen. Allenby. Herr von Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, resigned from his office.

OCTOBER.

- 1-9. Canadians took important part in capture of Cambrai, which occupied first week of the month.
2. St. Quentin was captured by the French.
3. Damascus, the capital of Syria, was surrendered by the Turks to Gen. Allenby.
3. Prince Maximilian of Baden became German Chancellor.
4. Austrian naval base at Durazzo was destroyed with a number of warships.
5. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated and Prince Boris ascended the throne.
5. Germany asked Allies to grant an armistice.
7. French naval division entered Beirut, the chief seaport of Syria.
9. President Wilson replied to proposal for armistice with a "counter-offensive."
10. Lord Shaughnessy resigned from the presidency of the C.P.R.
13. Germany offered to accept President Wilson's terms in order to secure armistice.
13. Allies capture Laon and La Fere on western front.
14. King Peter's troops captured and entered Nish, the ancient capital of Serbia.
14. President Wilson told German Government that Gen. Foch must grant the armistice.
17. Germans abandoned U-boat bases on German coast and King Albert marched into Ostend. City of Lille was liberated by the British.
17. Hungarian Parliament decided to become a separate state from Austria, only united by person of the Emperor.
18. Lieutenant-Governor Leblanc of Quebec died. Czechs seized Prague and prepared to establish independent Bohemia. Baron Burian, the Austrian Premier, resigned from office. Independence of Czechoslovak nation was declared formally and recognized by the Entente Allies and the United States.
19. Canadians captured Douai.
23. President Wilson ended exchange of notes with Berlin, telling them that all future whines must be addressed to Foch.
25. French forces crossed the Danube and entered Roumania. Canadians commenced movement which ended in capture of Valenciennes.
25. The steamer Princess Sophia went down midway between Skagway and Juneau, and 346 persons were drowned. This was one of the most terrible disasters in the history of Canadian navigation.
26. It was announced that the German war loan had proved a complete failure.
27. Gen. von Ludendorff resigned command of German army.

27. Hon. W. H. Hoyle, former speaker of the Ontario Legislature, died in Toronto.

28. W. F. Cowan, president of the Standard Bank of Canada and one of the pioneers of financial life in the Dominion, died at Oshawa.

Havelock Wilson was elected to the British House of Commons. He represents the British seaman who are determined to keep the Germans off the high seas for five years after the war.

29. Italians launched big offensive against Austrians on the Piave.

30. Austrians were overwhelmed by Italians in big battle on the Piave.

31. Turkey surrendered unconditionally to the British and the Allies. Austrian envoy arrived at Italian headquarters with white flag. Count Tisza of Hungary, one of the men who plotted the war, was assassinated.

NOVEMBER.

2. Canadians captured Valenciennes.
3. Austria-Hungary made unconditional surrender to the Italians and their Allies. King Boris of Bulgaria abdicated and a republic was created.
6. Germany received the armistice terms of the Allies. Official delegation arrived inside Allied lines. Republicans gained control of House of Representatives in election in the United States.
7. Hon. T. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, resigned from Borden Cabinet. Sailors of German navy in Kiel Canal mutinied when ordered to go out and die fighting hopeless battle against British navy. Kaiser Wilhelm fled to Holland and world understood that he had abdicated. Revolutionary Government took control of Germany.
10. Many German kings abdicate.
11. Germans signed Allied armistice terms, which amounted to unconditional surrender.
12. Emperor Charles of Austria abdicated. Fritz Ebert became Chancellor in German Revolutionary Government.
15. Revolutionary outburst in Holland but Royalist party defeated Socialists.
18. President Wilson officially announced that he would attend Peace Conference, being first President to leave his country during his term of office.
20. First portion of German U-boat fleet surrendered into hands of British.
21. German Armada of 71 vessels surrendered to British navy and her Allies at the Firth of Forth.
22. Lord Robert Cecil resigned from British Cabinet.
25. Chile and Peru declared to be on verge of war.

DECEMBER.

1. William Hohenzollern signed his formal abdication, renouncing all rights as king and emperor. Bavaria broke connection with Berlin.
2. Poles take Lemberg from the Ruthenians. Edmond Rostand died in Paris. He was acknowledged to be the greatest poetic dramatist of modern times, his best known plays being "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "Chantecler."
6. Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm formally renounced his right to German throne.
9. Trouble between Chile and Peru formally declared ended.
14. British elections took place.
15. President Paes of Portugal was assassinated.
16. The city of Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, was occupied by the "Directorate," which established a revolutionary government.
17. It was announced that the Prince of Wales will make a tour of all the overseas Dominions. King George desired this action to be taken to express his appreciation of the support of the Empire in the war.
19. The censor's department of the Department of Justice issued instructions to the crown attorney at Toronto to proceed with the prosecution of the Rev. Ben Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, who published "The Parasite," a book that exposes the extent of the drink evil in England, after the volume had been banned.
20. Sir Arthur Pearson left England to visit America. He will consult with the Canadian authorities regarding the future of blind Canadian soldiers who have been treated and trained at the St. Dunstan Hospital for Blind Soldiers.
22. The first Jugo-Slav cabinet was formed at Belgrade to represent one of the new nations created by the war and to send representatives to the Peace Conference.
24. The soldiers and sailors clashed on the streets of Berlin. There was bloodshed, but the soldiers triumphed. The soldiers suspect the sailors of sympathizing with the Bolshevik propaganda.
25. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, one of the most noted of American evangelists, died in New York.
26. President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson arrived in London as the guests of King George and Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace. It was the first time in history that the President of the United States had put his foot on British soil.

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