The Integrity of Your Friend

does not qualify him to serve as your executor. He needs actual experience in estate work.

Insure for your estate efficient and economical service by naming as your executor

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

Managed in connection with the Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation

London (two branches) and St. Thomas

T. G. Meredith, K.C., President — Home Cronyn, General Manager

BEEF CONSUMPTION CUT, BUT EXPORTING TO U. S. CONTINUES

Food Controller's Regulations Reduce Butchers' Sales.

DROVERS' SALES JUMPING

American Markets Benefit, Say Dealers, From Canadian Prohibition.

While shipments of beef cattle from Western Ontario go regularly to Buffalo and other American markets where there are no "beefless, baconless" days, the beef consumption of London has been materially reduced through the orders of Food Controller W. J. Hanna.

Charles Anderson of the Anderson Meat Market, one of the largest restaurant supply houses in the city, declares that since the inauguration of the beefless days in hotel and restaurant menus, his beef orders have been cut in two. Pork consumption, he explains, has increased, as has also the consumption of fish, but the increase in these two falls far short of the difference in the beef consumption.

"Since the inauguration of the beefless days we have had our beef business to restaurants cut in half," declares Mr. Anderson. "The higher-priced cuts are those used almost entirely by the restaurants, and there has been a great falling off in the demand from this quarter. For a time, following the inauguration of the scheme, the demand for pork was so great that we could not fill it. Now, however, the pork demand has fallen off. The increased use of pork added to the increased consumption of fish, is not sufficient to meet the 'void' caused in the beef sales."

Mr. Anderson, from evidence of his sales' reports, believes that the people generally are eating less meat than they did. He bases this belief on the fact that the aggregate supply of the eating houses is far below what it was. Loss of beef trade, he says, has spread to even other meats, with the exception of pork.

"Judging by our restaurant business, I would say that Londoners are eating much less than they did," says Mr. Anderson. "The loss of the outlet for the higher-priced cuts is evidenced in our household sales, too. Formerly the majority of these cuts were taken by the eating house proprietors. Now it is hard to arrange for an equitable sale."

While the London meat consumption is falling off, and fewer beef cattle are now required to meet the requirements of the city, the surplus continues to go to the American markets. Drovers are picking up all likely cattle, and reports from various Western Ontario centres show that the beef cattle tide to American markets is growing ever higher.

BREWSTER INVITED TO JOIN COALITION GOVT.

Victoria, Oct. 4.—Premier Brewster has been invited by Sir Robert Borden to join a coalition government. He left here last night for Ottawa, where he will discuss the question with Sir Robert Borden and western Liberal leaders already in Ottawa.

RESTORED THE ROSES TO GIRL'S WAN CHEEKS

A London Mother and Her Daughter Join in Commendation of a Blood-Building Treatment Which Has Brought Them Health and Happiness.

When the blood gets thin and watery, the healthful glow leaves the complexion and pallor tells of the blood's condition.

The writer of this letter had undergone an operation; the shock to her system was great, loss of blood reduced the vitality of the system, and she could not recover strength and energy.

But she came to hear of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and this blood-forming prescription proved to be exactly what was needed. When she regained appetite and strength and energy she began giving the Nerve Food to her little girl, who was delicate and rundown in health.

So here is another home where Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has brought health and happiness. Just read this cheerful letter.

Mrs. P. Few, 172 Simcoe street, London, Ont., writes:

"Some time ago I was operated upon, but did not recover very quickly afterwards. I could not sleep at night, my appetite was poor, and I seemed to lack energy. I got some of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and after I had used three boxes I could see an improvement in my condition. I continued taking them, and can now truthfully say that I feel better and have more energy than I have had for a long time. This treatment seemed to be just what I needed—it strengthened me, made me sleep and gave me a good appetite.

"I also gave some of the Nerve Food to my little girl, who was delicate and in a rundown condition. Under this treatment, she soon became strong again, and now has nice rosy cheeks. As I have had such success in using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for my daughter and myself, I can cheerfully recommend it to others suffering in the same manner."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, a full treatment of 6 boxes for $2.75, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.—Advt.

LONDON MINISTERS BLAMING ENTERTAINMENTS ON SUNDAY FOR SMALLER CONGREGATIONS

Autos, Late Saturday Night Closing, Elimination of Floating Population Through Enlistment and War Conditions Blamed for Decreasing Church Population of City.

London has its church attendance problem as well as other cities, which has been emphasized by wartime conditions. A phase of this referred to today by several local ministers is the fact that the old order is reversed in many of the churches and the morning services much more largely attended than the evening. In former days, the church which was comfortably seated in the forenoon with a good range of choice of location was filled to the doors in the evening. The changed conditions are attributed to a number of reasons. For one thing, several ministers state that the morning congregations have always been made up largely of the settled-down citizens with families, who have retained the old habit of filling the family pew well on Sunday morning.

No More "Floating Population."

Many of these "substantial citizens," through family ties, are unable to be out again in the evening. In the past, the evening service has had a large percentage of the visitors and "floating population." The floating population included many young men who have long since enlisted for overseas service. Again, wartime work, which has been regarded as imperative even on Sunday, and the counter-attractions arranged in the name of patriotism, have been contributing factors in depleting attendance at church in the evening.

Rev. Arthur Carlisle, former Londoner and ex-chaplain of the 18th Battalion, brought the Sunday attendance question to a head in his charge, All Saints' Church, in Windsor on Sunday. He declared that there had been such a falling off in the church attendance there that if it continued he would regard it as direct intimation that his usefulness to the parish was gone and would seek another field.

This declaration has attracted attention to the church-going activities of London. The result has been what might be referred to as conclusive evidence that, in the majority of cases, the Sunday attendances here are not what they formerly were.

Blames Sunday Concerts.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Silcox of the First Congregational Church says: "I have only been settled in London two and a half years, so cannot say what conditions were before that time. But I do know this, there is no question that the Sunday evening entertainments have had a serious effect. A majority of those who attend these entertainments are people, and usually young people, with no church relationships. Naturally, they want to go to some place to be brightened up on Sunday. They mean well enough, and could be brought into the churches if these more enlivening counter-attractions were not offered. Doubtless, some of the larger churches, with their fine music and paid singers, can hold those who want these things. As it is, these people find it difficult to get in both a church service and the Sunday evening concert. The church service takes at least an hour and a quarter or an hour and a half. That makes it too late to get to the concert, or by whatever name it is known when it is held in one of the picture theatres. It wouldn't be possible then to get a seat, or perhaps get inside. With conscription in force there won't be the excuse to hold recruiting meetings, but probably those who have been arranging these Sunday evening entertainments will keep on doing so, to make money, if there isn't any other excuse. It seems to me all the money they have made in the past could have been raised in some other way, just as as has been done for other purposes. In any case, the moral effect is going to be felt of drawing people away from the churches. If entertainments were arranged to draw boys and girls from school, education here would not rank so high. Attractions cannot be arranged to divert people from church without lowering the religious and moral life of the individuals and community."

Auto's Influence Slight.

Rev. W. J. Knox of the First Presbyterian Church, who finds his evening congregation now about two-thirds the size of the morning turn-out, regards the Sunday evening entertainments as just one of the many contributing factors which have been affecting church attendance.

"I am afraid," he says, "there is more carelessness and laxity than formerly. The automobile has probably been one slight contributing cause to reduce attendance. Again, industrial conditions have had their effect; the Sunday labor justified as a war-time need has been a thin edge of the wedge, opening up the way for further infringement on the Sabbath. A man can't work on Sunday and attend church services at the same time. Sabbath work has a tendency to disorganize the habit of church attendance, even when people are free to go."

Rev. H. D. Moyer of the Hyatt Avenue Methodist Church has noted the tendency of present conditions to reduce church attendance, though he is able to report for his own church towards the southeast end of the city, "Pretty much as usual."

Late Closing to Blame.

Rev. Canon Gunne, rector of Christ Church, has a story to tell which is the reverse of the experience of a number of the other clergyman. His evening service is better attended than the the morning and is largely made up of young people. He places for non-attendance at the morning service on the part of a number on the late closing of stores. He says, "You can't blame people who have worked all day Saturday and until 11 o'clock at night for wanting to rest on Sunday morning. It stands to reason that they need it. Our choir at Christ Church, made up largely of young people, who are thus engaged on Saturday night, is especially faithful in attendance. I think the members deserve great credit under the circumstances for the good average attendance on Sunday morning. Why on earth the people can't get their shopping done before 8 o'clock Saturday evening, instead of dragging it out until 11 or 12 and so breaking in on the Sabbath, is a mystery to me."

No Falling Off Here.

Rev. James MacKay, New St. James Presbyterian Church, up in the north end, finds that so far as his congregation is concerned, there is no falling off, either at the morning or evening services. The Sunday school is splendidly attended and the attendance at other services is well up. "There doesn't seem to be any difficulty about attracting people by presenting the simple gospel message," is his verdict.

FISH CONSIGNMENT OF CITY SPEEDILY SOLD OUT TODAY

Initial Shipment Goes So Fast Wire Is Sent for More.

NOT ENOUGH WAS SENT

2,100 Pounds Insufficient To Meet Demands From City Dealers and Consumers.

Ald. S. R. Manness reported today that 2,100 pounds of Government fish had been received by the city, and had been disposed of to the dealers.

The consignment consisted for the main part of lake trout, although there were about 500 pounds of whitefish, and some sturgeon. The fish was sold to the dealers for 11 cents a pound, as arranged by the provincial government and disposed of by the dealers to the citizens at 15 cents a pound.

The quality is said to be excellent, and the fish was in fine shape. The price is fixed by Government regulation.

"The fish is first class, and was eagerly sought by the dealers," said Ald. Manners. "In fact, we did not have enough to go around, and we have wired for more. The dealers expressed themselves as more than pleased with the fish, and want more. Some of them had to do without the fish as they made no arrangements for it. We are satisfied with the sample. We want more."

The citizens eagerly bought the fish, and there was no difficulty in getting rid of the whole consignment in a short time.

ONLY MILITARY RUGBY LIKELY THIS SEASON

Dearth of Men Will Affect Western's Squad Seriously.

The coming season will not see a great deal of pigskin chasing in this district. The war has drained most of the star grid men from London, and it is doubtful if a team could be formed from the various institutions in the city. London has usually been well represented in the O. R. F. U. in past years, but there is a tremendous dearth of players hereabouts this year.

Western University, which generally has a good squad out, has been hard hit by the war. The university hospital took practically every man from the arts department, and although there are some good men among the Meds they cannot provide sufficient number to fill up a team. If Western plays anything this year it will be confined to inter-scholastic series.

It is likely that the soldiers will stage most of the rugby this fall. The boys at the Heights have some likely material up there. Among the various units are plenty of experienced players, and some English soccer cracks who are handy on the grid and who could soon round into fine shape. The soldiers favor the idea of forming a league among themselves, and a meeting will be held on October 10, when representatives from all units will meet to discuss the matter. At the end of the season from such a league a team might be picked to play O. R. U., providing such a team could secure a bye and meet the winners of the Toronto-Hamilton group.

TWO OF MOTORING PARTY KILLED IN ACCIDENT

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 4.—Two of an automobile party of five were dashed to death off Hazel Hill, near Canso, N. S., Tuesday night, while returning from a wedding at Guysboro. Percy Boutilier and Will Hart were the victims of the accident, while Mrs. Boutilier and two other lady occupants of the car, escaped without injury.

EXPECT BIG CROWD FOR NOMINATIONS OF LONDON LIBERAL CLUB

Friday Night Meeting To Be a Rousing One.

The Liberal Club will hold a nomination meeting on Friday evening, when officers for the year will be nominated. The elections will be held in November. A big crowd is expected.

There will be keen contests for every office. There will be speeches Friday night, and a big time is anticipated. Every Liberal has been invited to be on hand.

TEACHER CRITIC TO APPEAR IN ANSWER TO HIS CRITICISM

Manual Training Instructor Meets Committee Today.

There will be a meeting of No. 1 committee of the board of education to meet O. R. Pengelly, a manual training instructor, who criticized the board of education and its management of the manual training department to the department of education.

The teacher will be asked to give an explanation of his conduct. It is not known what action the committee will take on the matter.

PARISHIONERS CALL PROTEST MEETING AT FORD TONIGHT

Essex County Constable Is Suspended for Alleged Rioting.

WINDSOR, Oct. 3.—Mark Bontront, the Essex County constable, who it is alleged took part in the church riot at Ford, will remain suspended until the next sitting of the Ontario Supreme Court at Sandwich, when an application may be made for his dismissal.

County Judge Dromgole at Sandwich today heard the testimony of Chief of Police, Maisonville of Ford, and High County Constable James Smith, both of whom declared Bontront took an active part in attempting to prevent Father Laurendeau from taking possession of the church rectory.

The parishioners of Ford who object to Bishop Fallon naming Father Laurendeau as rector of the parish will hold further protest meetings this week. Meetings will be held Thursday night at Pratt farm, Ford, and on Sunday afternoon at River Canard.

ENEMY, IN MAD RAGE, IS WARRING ON CIVILIANS; SMUTS WANTS REPRISAL

London, Oct. 4.—In an address today at a luncheon to presidents of the chambers of commerce in the United Kingdom, Lieut.-Gen. Smuts, former commander of the expedition against German East Africa, said that Germany, "defeated on the battlefield and balked in the submarine campaign, is now in impotent rage more and more striking at us through our non-combatants, through our women and children." Aerial warfare against the defenceless was the new weapon, he said, and predicted it would not only fail, but that it would prove to be a terible boomerang.

"Applying the principle of 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth,'" Gen. Smuts said, "we are most reluctantly forced to apply to the enemy the bombing policy which he has applied to us."

Don't SCOUR Your Teeth

USE a tooth paste that cleans and polishes in a natural way—get Mennen's.

Mennen's is free from grit and all injurious substances. It thoroughly cleans the teeth and removes stains and tartar.

And then there is the fresh cool after-taste that is so agreeable compared with the "druggy" sickly taste of so many dentifrices. Mennen's with its zip and tang is the man's favorite.

MENNEN'S CREAM DENTIFRICE

Sold by Druggists. If unable to obtain it readily, send 10c. and we will send you a Demonstrator tube containing enough to enable you to give this Dentifrice a thorough trial. Write today.

Selling Agents for Canada
HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO. LIMITED
McCaul Street, Toronto
Canadian Factory: Montreal 26

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

THE COAL YARD BYLAW.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I desire the privilege of making a few statements in reference to the coal bylaw which is before the ratepayers at present, and being one of the ratepayers who has to carry the burden, I feel it my duty to recite the circumstances attending the origin of the coal yard proposition.

In 1915 while serving as alderman, a gentleman named Mr. Frank McVean, called on me one day and wanted the information whether I was ready to take up a proposition which would serve the workingmen of London, in whose interests I had run as an independent candidate.

My answer was that I was always ready and willing to do what is in my power to serve the citizens and workingmen of the city, and his proposal was that I should undertake to institute a municipal yard in this city, with the promise of furnishing all necessary data and facts on a proposition which would give me ample proof of the merits of the proposition and of its need.

My first move was in the council, when I moved that the city engineer should bring in a report on the cost of anthracite coal at the mines, freight from the mines to the city and overhead expense to the city. As a majority of the people will no doubt remember I had been pounding at that question for months, and the city council did not make a move, as the minutes of 1915 will prove. With all that in view I had come to the conclusion that there was really such a thing in existence as a hold-up by the coal dealers of the citizens, and at about the end of 1916, when through the trades and labor council a petition, signed by 1,700 people, was presented to the council asking a plebiscite by the people, that also was refused by the council.

I called on the trades and labor council, of which I was an honorary member, and I asked to meet their executive on the municipal coalyard question. Meeting them, I proposed that we should have a municipal coalyard of our own, providing that they would give me their moral support. The exact words of the head of the labor organization were: "We will stand behind you tooth and nail. Go to it!"

I went and purchased a coalyard, and prepared all necessary arrangements for financing the yard to the extent of $10,000, and that let us in till about the middle of February, 1917. When all the necessary machinery for conducting the yard was about completed, through my instigation, the executive was called together, and I told them that I was ready to proceed with the proposition, and that it was only necessary for us to arrange the legal formalities, that the coalyard should be conducted as the Lerner Coal Company, as my investigation showed that none of the mines would sell to any co-operative society or municipality, or any citizens of the city who bought from that yard would have to pay the prevailing price, but at the end of the year competent auditors should be put in to examine the books, and to divide the profits with everyone who had bought coal. The exact answer of the head of the trades and labor council was that "We do not need to trouble you now. We have elected a labor mayor, and he will give us a municipal coalyard of our own."

Now, I would like to ask the ratepayers of the city, if those gentlemen who are instigating the municipal coalyard are in earnest on the proposition. Is it not more feasible and practicable for me to have taken the responsibility of that proposition than to ask the citizens of London to burden themselves with another tax on their property? It seems to me that those gentlemen are not earnest, and that their only desire is to gain political profit, for they know very well that they are fighting an iron wall in the American coal companies. These facts I have recited are not disputable.

There will be no doubt that some citizens will say that I speak against the scheme because I own a small yard, but I want to assure the people on my honor that my interest in the coal proposition is very small, for the property which I have purchased unwillingly is situated in such a place that it can always be transferred for any other purpose. I am making this statement because I believe that being the instigator of the municipal coal yard, the public is entitled to know the full facts of the whole proceedings.

I am astonished to read in the press the arguments that are being put forward by those who support the coal yard bylaw. For instance one of the gentlemen is quoted as saying that he does not care for fish, but he wants coal.

The question is, do the people of London use coal 365 days a year. Are not all commodities as essential as coal, and why do they not go after all? And if coal is of such importance to him why does he not realize that the original cost and cost of distribution are now much higher than before the war?

I had the privilege of meeting one of the gentlemen who is trying to persuade the people to vote for this proposition, and I asked him whether he would be willing to be convinced that the information he gave to the people is not right, and also if he was convinced would he advise the people according to his conviction. He replied that he would, and that he wanted nothing but justice. We then proceeded to my office, where we remained for an hour and a half. After presenting invoices, statements and correspondence on the coal question, and proving to his satisfaction that the profits on coal are not as great as he imagined they were, in order to have his point of argument he remarked: "Well, if the city cannot sell any cheaper than the private companies, it will be a good whip on the coal merchants." I surely expected that he would use the information he got from me in Chesley avenue school on Saturday evening. But I failed to see any quotations of cost of coal at the mines, such as $5.75 for egg coal at the mines in June. Figuring $2.99 freight, raising the total on the cars in London to $8.74 for a gross ton.

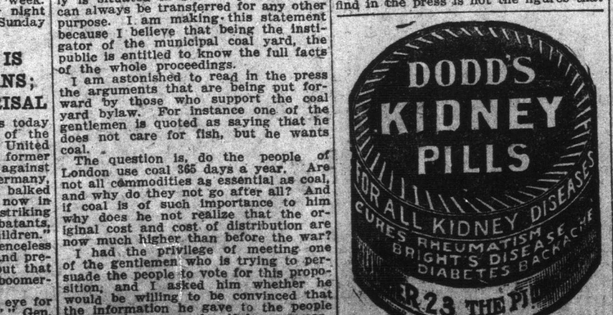
When wages are from $15 to $18, oats $2.75 a hundredweight, where is the exorbitant profits the dealers have been making? The cost of conducting the yard and overhead charges make it necessary that $2 a ton should be added to the cost on the tracks. But what I find in the press is not the figures that were furnished this gentleman, but his declaration that the scheme would provide a whip anyway. Of course, it is very easy for any individual to accuse anybody as a robber and liar when it is positively known that the responsibility cannot be settled on him. Don't see where those gentlemen take the liberty of saying that the reports of the Canadian Government, to which we trust our lives, are untrue. Surely the coal dealers are not possessed of such influence that they can buy the Government. I maintain that the instigators of the coal proposition do the workingmen of London an injustice, because they cannot secure coal or compel the United States coal magnates to sell; nor can the Dominion Government do so, and it will only be placing another mortgage on the workingmen's homes of $25,000 to run a municipal coal yard. That is not a fraction of what will be needed to handle the business they claim they will get. They will at least have to have $400,000 or $500,000 plant to handle 70,000 tons of coal in six months.

Now, I have been speaking to hundreds of citizens on the question, and I have tried to get their idea on what they would be able to save on their coal supply. The average workingman uses from six to seven tons a year. The reply was pretty nearly unanimously, if the city will be able to sell coal cheaper, they think they will get it at a reduction of 50 cents a ton. Now does common-sense say that anyone would allow a mortgage to be placed on his home in the hope of saving $3.50 a year? I maintain that the workingman's home is mortagaged too heavily today as matters stand, through Dominion, provincial and municipal taxation.

Will he stand to have another mortgage put on his home? Let us look at the situation in a straightforward way, without consideration of political advantage. The Government of today is doing its utmost to see that the people are protected, and under the present circumstances I would rather trust a government than those who are behind the municipal coal yard, acting like the ostrich, with its head in the sand, and hoping that nobody will see him.

I fear that if I launch into the many other strong reasons why this scheme should be rejected by the people I will impose upon the space limitations of your valued paper, but in concluding I will take the liberty of saying that no one can say of me that I go back on my principles. I stand today for public control of commodities, but municipal ownership in a case where the supply is not controlled by us is not feasible. I am, yours for fair play,

Respectfully, MAX LERNER.



SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

THE WEATHER
FAIR AND COOL.

ENGLISH HAIR NETS.

We have just received a splendid shipment of English Hair Nets—a most complete assortment.

The Satisfactory, large silk net with drawstring, all shades. Each 5c

Queen Bess, the large three-cornered silk hair net, to match any hair ..... 5c each

The Queensway Hair Net, real human hair, fits perfectly as a cap, quite invisible, no pins necessary; in mid, dark and light brown, and blonde, 15c; grey or white ..... 25c each

The Lady Gay Motor Hair Net with elastic, light, mid and dark brown, blonde, black and grey ..... 5c each

The S. & I. Special Real Human Hair Net, extra large, three-corned; dark, mid, light brown, and blonde ..... 15c each

SILKS

Some Wonderful Values in Silk Warp Figured and Striped Silks

Just the kind of silks the women are asking for. Fashion magazines have illustrated these in Fancy Bags, Ties, Scarfs and for Separate Blouses, but the problem was to secure them. The large shipment received was purchased months ago at a special price, which enables us to sell all at prices quoted below. As these will be picked up quickly you should inspect the exhibit at the Silk Department at once and lay in your Christmas supply; 19 inches wide. Prices....$1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 yard

Imported Striped Skirt Silks, 35 In. Wide --Two Special Prices, $2.50 and $2.75 Yard

Undoubtedly this store can save you money on these beautiful silks, which are exceedingly fashionable, and there is not a possibility of us duplicating many of the exclusive patterns now to be had. There's such a large collection of styles in wide stripes, in mostly all the autumn's rich colorings, such combinations as dark burgundy and maduro brown, labrador blue and burgundy, maduro brown and olive, navy and Russian green, also a variety of navy and green grounds, with wide ribbon stripes combined with string, taupe, claret, bisque, bronze, gold, copen, etc. All are made up of either the heavy quality satin duchesse or the gros grain taffetas; 35 inches wide. Specials at ..... $2.50 and $2.75 yard

Cottons and Flannelettes

We have just received new shipment of Striped Flannelette, excellent quality and unequalled at the price. Splendid assortment of patterns for pyjamas or night dresses 31 inches wide. Prices, per yard ..... 20c and 25c

Horrockses', 33 inches wide, reliable in every way. Price ..... 28c yard

Horrockses' Pure White, 36 inches wide, soft velvet finish, nice weight ..... 28c yard

ROBE LENGTHS—Individual robe lengths, all ready for cutting, very attractive designs and makes warm and cosy robes; cords, frogs and tassels to match. Price ..... $5.50 each

1,000 yards, two yards wide, High-Grade English Sheeting, extra value. Special ..... 65c yard

English Madapollam, beautiful fine cotton, very popular for fine underwear, soft finish and guaranteed pure, 36 inches wide ..... 22c yard

Boudoir Slippers in Soft Felt, Kid and Suede

Ladies' and Misses' Cosy Slippers of soft felt, fancy toe with pom-pom and ribbon fluting; comes in brown, black and cardinal; sizes 11 to 7. Price.....$1.25 pair

Dainty Boudoir Slipper of soft felt, cuff at top piped to harmonize with pom-pom on toe; comes in blue, heliotrope, pink and cardinal; sizes 3 to 7. Price $1.95

Ladies' Suede Slippers, lined with white flannel, large pom-pom at toe, navy, rose and heliotrope. Price $2.00

Same style in soft kid, in cardinal and black. Price $1.50

Cosy Felt Slippers with leather sole and heel, fur ..... g around top; in cardinal, grey, black and brown; sizes 3 to 7. Price $1.95

SECOND FLOOR.

Traveling Traps for Your Thanksgiving Trip

Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases and, many more of the better kind of luggage are assembled in our department devoted to accessories of travel. Quality and convenience are our slogans in providing traveling equipment. When you go on your Thanksgiving trip it is just as important that your traveling equipment shall be as correct in style as your wearing apparel. If out of harmony the whole general appearance is marred. Visit the Basement for your traveling outfit.

SPECIAL CLUB BAG, $6.49—Our Special Walrus Grain Leather Club Bag, with double handles, leather corners, brass lock and catches, full leather lined. Special $6.49

$8.00 LINE—Heavy Walrus Grain Goatskin Bag, three-piece style, leather-covered frame, full leather lined, with pockets. Prices.....$8.00, 9.00, $9.50

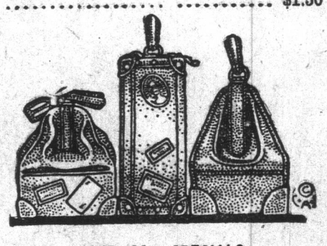
Special Fibre Suit Cases, with strong lock and catches, fancy lining, three sizes. At $1.50

Matting Suit Cases, light and strong, leather corners, brass lock and catches, fancy lining. Prices ..... $2.10 and $2.25

Steamer Trunks, waterproof, canvas covered, heavy hardwood slats, strong lock and bolts, fancy lining, with tray. Prices .....$5.75 to $6.50

Fibre Steamer Trunk, covered and lined with fibre, strong brass corners and clamps, strong lock, fancy lining, with compartment tray. Prices ..... $10.00 and $11.50

Also a full line of all grades of Suit Cases, Bags and Trunks. Prices ranging from ..... $1.00 to $25.00



BASEMENT.

AFTERNOON SPECIALS.

Sliced Hawaiian Pineapple, Thin Bread and Butter, Cup of Tea or Coffee 25c

Cold Roast Lamb with Potato Salad 20c

AFTERNOON SPECIALS.

Rice Griddle Cakes with Maple Syrup 15c

Fresh Apple Sauce, Brown Bread and Butter, Cup of Tea or Coffee 30c

ACTRESS TELLS SECRET

A Well-Known Actress Tells How She Darkened Her Grey Hair With a Simple Home-Made Mixture.

Miss Blanche Rose, a well-known actress, who darkened her grey hair with a simple preparation which she mixed at home, in a recent interview at Chicago, Ill., made the following statement: "Any lady or gentleman can darken their grey hair and make it soft and glossy with this simple recipe, which they can mix at home. To a half-pint of water add 1 oz. of bay rum, a small box of Orlex Compound and ¼ oz. of glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until it becomes the required shade. This will make a grey-haired person look 20 years younger. It makes the hair soft and glossy is not sticky or greasy and does not rub off."

Your good looks may be your fortune. Who knows? Then why not keep your complexion fresh and clear, your hands soft and white, your hair rich and glossy. Cuticura will help you. Used every day for all toilet purposes, Cuticura Soap clears the pores of impurities, while little touches of Cuticura Ointment prevent little skin troubles becoming serious. Absolutely nothing better or purer.

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