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FRANK SCORE, President

NOTICE

Special attention is asked to the range of special woollens, in suitings and overcoatings, woven before the war—at..... $30

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Tailors and Haberdashers
77 King St. West.

BREAD COSTS CHANGE LITTLE IN SEPTEMBER

Owing to Some Bakers Reducing Quality of Flour Used, Government May Adopt Compulsory Standard for Baking.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—The acting commissioner regarding the cost of living has issued the regular monthly statement of the cost of bread in most of the larger cities of Canada for the month of September. The number of cities furnishing accurate data on bread costs is increasing. The cost of bread in September shows little change since August. Hamilton shows an increase in cost of .2 cents per pound; Brantford, .398 cents per pound; Winnipeg, .2 cents per pound; Montreal approximately .5 cents per pound, and Toronto .31 cents per pound. These variances are due largely to the variance in the cost of flour used for baking during the month.

There is a regrettable disposition on the part of bakers in some cities to reduce the quality of the flour used, or the quantity or quality or both of the other ingredients. The following table of costs of cities will clearly indicate where this disposition prevails. The remedy will be the establishment of a compulsory standard of quality, unless this necessary public reference to the practice mentioned shall lead to an improvement where needed. The September prices paid by consumers would enable maintenance of a proper standard of quality with a fair profit.

	Per bbl. Cost Flour.	Per lb. Cost Flour.	Ingredients.	Baking.	Deliv'y.	Overh'd Management.	Cost of 1 lb. Bread.
Halifax and Amherst	12.44	4.43	.60	.64	.60	.30	6.57
St. John	8.30	3.12	.80	.80	.81	.42	5.95
Toronto	11.50	4.39	.31	.51	.90	.42	.654
Montreal and Westm't	9.40	3.76	.40	.66	1.26	.69	6.77
Ottawa	11.50	4.40	.38	.76	.58	.35	6.46
Hamilton	11.36	4.37	.34	.78	1.25	1.11	7.84
Brantford	11.33	4.24	.43	.54	.66	.82	6.59
London	11.31	4.25	.52	.54	.86	.68	6.48
St. Catharines and Niagara Falls	11.61	4.37	.24	.44	.81	.60	6.47
Woodstock, Guelph and Stratford	11.70	4.25	.61	.59	.50	.39	6.34
Port Arthur	10.60	3.87	.36	.81	.77	.57	6.38
Winnipeg	9.40	3.62	.36	.78	1.08	.18	6.02
Moose Jaw	11.20	4.00	.30	.76	.66	.57	6.28
Calgary	9.17	3.32	.59	.49	.99	.37	5.76
Edmonton	9.63	3.50	.68	.35	.66	.38	5.57
Medicine Hat	9.50	3.67	.69	.62	1.23	.52	6.73
Vancouver	11.38	4.38	.65	.96	1.44	.76	8.19
Average	10.65	3.99	.49	.65	.83	.54	6.50

Each baker reporting is required to send to the department of labor the invoices of his purchases of flour during the month. These show the average cost per barrel of flour purchased during September, as follows: Halifax, $12.24; St. John, $12.05; Montreal, $9.74; Toronto, $11.60; Ottawa, $11.39; Hamilton, $11.37; Brantford, $11.10; London, $11.30; Niagara Falls and St. Catharines, $12; Guelph, $11.12; Port Arthur, $10.64; Winnipeg, $10.11; Regina, $10.41; Calgary, $9.42; Edmonton, $8.68; Medicine Hat, $9.34; Vancouver, $11.19.

The bakers of St. John, Montreal, Toronto, St. Catharines, Winnipeg and Calgary were paying more for the flour purchased in September than for that used in baking in September. The cost of bread to the baker in those cities, therefore, will be somewhat higher for the months of October and November. In September the Cities of St. John, Montreal, Winnipeg and Medicine Hat were still using flour contracted for last fall. The last of this contracted flour was delivered in October, except in the case of a few large bakeries in Montreal. The price of flour, with the price of wheat, fixed, will tend to become more uniform, altho the Cities of Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Medicine Hat will have the advantage of being near the centres of the milling industry.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

ONE of the important outcomes of the new inter-allied board of strategists is the decision for an extension of the British front. This will relieve a certain number of French troops for service elsewhere. Secretary of War Baker of the United States declares that owing to the involved political situation in Russia and the fresh outbursts of the extremist elements, it is probable that these developments may have a marked influence on the general strategy of the war. This change the allies must be prepared to meet. Secretary Baker admits that the political condition of Russia made it possible for the enemy to detach important contingents in the east and to transport them to the Italian front.

* * *

Fears for the safety of Greece and the army of General Sarrail, at Salonica, are probably actuating the allies to an extension of their lines. This will call for a greater military effort than ever until Russia recovers from her malady. The change in strategy by the allies by the closer inter-relation of events on all fronts receives the support of Secretary of War Baker. The American troops in the field by next spring will provide the allies with a new mass of manoeuvre. London newspapers are showing opposition to the new plan of Lloyd George. Rumors of the coming retirement of Sir William Robertson and Sir Douglas Haig are floating around London. These military leaders belong to the slugging school, with the principal allied concentration in France. The ascendancy of the rival school may soon lead to a more spectacular system of waging war.

* * *

Any military policy of the allies necessarily takes cognizance of the Prussian problem. The German system of education has inculcated militarism in the soul of the German people. In proof of this thesis many gratuitous atrocities are cited from land and sea. The task of the allies is to puprge militarism from the soul of the German people. It was considered that a smashing military victory like Jena would not solve the Prussian problem. Prussia soon recovered from Jena, secretly drilled her people, and attacked Napoleon when he least expected an attack. Similarly, it has been held that a smashing military victory of the allies in the field would not be enough to destroy German militarism. It must be exorcised by punishment in battle. Hence comes the long process of attrition. If prosecuted to its logical end, attrition would destroy German strength for one hundred years.

* * *

The new scheme of Lloyd George may fail by the resignation of the French Cabinet. The Italian reverses, however, may have had something to do with the change in the ministry. Painleve may reconstitute a cabinet. The Socialists hold the balance of power in the French Parliament, and they are intriguing for so-called democratic control of the French army. So far, the leading French public men have set themselves sternly against this innovation. They point to Russia as an example of democratic control of the fighting forces.

* * *

The Italians, who are making a resistance along the Piave River, allowed the Austrians to throw a bridgehead across the stream at a point 22 miles northeast of Venice. They counter-attacked the enemy and drove him back to the edge of the stream. The foe had crossed the river in large boats and then seized ground on the western bank. The allies repulsed strong German attacks in the Trentino, near the Asiago lines. The enemy claims that he made some gains. Along the entire front a strong artillery action is developing. The allies will require prompt support in order to withstand the assaults of the enemy.

* * *

The United States Government has rendered a great service to the whole allied cause of vital importance for the winning of the war in securing practically the whole of the European neutral shipping in return for food. Holland, Norway and Sweden have consented to hand over the use of their ships, and also to stop the export of foodstuffs to Germany. Sweden may also cease from shipping iron ore across the Baltic to help the enemy to prosecute the war. Japan is also giving up a great many ships for the allied service. In American ports alone 400,000 tons of European neutral shipping is lying unused. This will either go into the direct European service, or it will replace American and British ships engaged in South American trade. The securing of this great reinforcement of tonnage will enable the United States to support a large army in Europe—much larger than expected.

* * *

Out of Russia nothing but the most conflicting rumors have come. The Bolsheviki gained temporary control of the wireless telegraph station at Tsarskoe Selo, and began to spread abroad claims of victory over Kerensky. This station suddenly shut down, whether owing to loss of control or to a strike of telegraph operators is not yet clear. Moscow apparently has eluded the grasp of the Bolsheviki. Petrograd is chaotic. The Bolsheviki have not gained full control. No Russian army bulletin was issued yesterday, indicating that general headquarters remains cut off from Petrograd.

HAMILTON NEWS

OVER A MILLION IN VICTORY BONDS

Hamilton Will Reach its Objective of Fifteen Millions.

Special to The Toronto World.

Hamilton Nov. 13.—That more than a million dollars had been subscribed to the Victory Loan fund was the good word that emanated from local headquarters late this afternoon. This was not official, but was an estimate based upon subscriptions and conjectured factory totals. That Hamilton's objective, a sale of $15,000,000 worth of bonds, will be attained is practically assured.

The trial of Harry Smith, J. J. McAuliffe, Walter Scott and Herbert Asseletine on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Dr. D. G. Macloodie will be started at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. This afternoon the grand jury of the assize court returned a true bill against the men.

That within a few weeks control of the Canadian Cartridge Co.'s plant, North Sherman avenue, will pass into the hands of the British Government is expected. The management has offered the plant to the British Government for the duration of the war, that munitions may be made at cost.

Death, at the City Hospital this evening, ended the sufferings of William R. Chalouer, a returned soldier, who shot himself in the head with a 22-calibre revolver on the evening of Sunday, Nov. 4.

Geo. Ernest Louth, an Englishman, tried to convince the members of the Caroline street school tribunal today that the fact that four brothers were serving the empire, was sufficient cause for his exemption. He didn't succeed. He also claimed financial obligation to the extent of $100.

FUSION FAILS IN BRANT COUNTY

Neither Cockshutt Nor Harold Are Willing to Retire.

Brantford, Ont., Nov. 13.—There are to be fights in both ridings in Brant County—Brant and Brantford. Fusionists for Brant, at a three-hour session, were unable to agree on a fusion candidate, while Lloyd Harris, Liberal nominee for Brantford, who accepted the nomination conditional upon an attempt being made to secure a fusion candidate, such attempt, held on Wednesday last, proving abortive, this evening accepted the nomination without further reserve, and will enter the field against any opposition. It is expected that the Conservatives will renominate W. F. Cockshutt, sitting member, and that there will be a stiff fight between these two, while Alderman M. MacBride, candidate of the Independent-Labor party, may also stick with it.

Ten representatives each from the Conservatives, Liberals and Unionists of Brant met in the board of trade rooms here this evening, following an offer made by Hon. Col. Harry Cocksnutt, the Conservative nominee, to resign, if John Harold, Liberal nominee, would also withdraw, Hon. N. W. Rowell to be the union candidate. As the latter has notified Brant that he could not be a candidate in the riding this was partially nullified. No names were formally presented to the union meeting, the only motions being to adjourn, but the Liberal delegates strongly supported John Harold, as a resident of the county, a strong union supporter, with one son at the front, and the Conservatives equally as strongly supported Hon. Col. Harry Cockshutt, who had been asked by Premier Borden himself to be the union government candidate. At times the discussion grew quite bitter, and as no progress was being made at 11 o'clock the adjournment motion was put and carried.

The Liberal meeting for the riding of Brantford was a bitter one, several of the delegates coming out for a Laurier candidate, but this was against the majority of the meeting, and Lloyd Harris, Canadian representative of the British Munitions Board, was chosen.

HANNA TO ENFORCE FOOD REGULATIONS

Controller Summons Restaurateurs to Give Them Warning.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—The order-in-council regulating the serving of beef and bacon in public eating places, requiring that substitutes for white bread be provided at all meals, must be obeyed. Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller, called before him today six Ottawa restaurant keepers, against whom police court proceedings had been instituted for failure to comply with the regulations.

"This must be stopped," he said. "If it does not stop under this order, then there will be no other course open to us but to put every restaurant under license, and if it becomes necessary for us to do so we shall see that every restaurant keeper who does not obey the law shall not get a license nor shall a license be granted for the premises which he occupied."

SIR EDWARD KEMP GETS NOMINATION

Chosen as Union Government Standard Bearer in East Toronto.

No opposition whatever was offered to the nomination of Sir Edward Kemp at the union convention held in Oddfellows' Hall, Broadview avenue, last night, under the auspices of the East Toronto Conservative Association, and within five minutes after the meeting was called to order by James Norris the former minister of militia was announced as the union candidate for East Toronto at the coming election. His name was the only one presented to the convention and the nomination was made by F. W. Humphry, who declared that he rejoiced in the opportunity as a Liberal to join with the Conservatives in supporting the government and Hugh Blain.

Sir Edward Kemp and Edmund Bristol vigorously denounced Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his followers in Quebec for their attitude on the Military Service Act, the former placing the blame for the situation in the eastern province on the shoulders of the Liberal leader. He reviewed the record of the late government and stated that it had rendered a very creditable service to the people of Canada and the empire. Mr. Bristol appealed for unity among the people and thought that this was a time when the Conservatives of the country should extend the olive branch to their political opponents and bring about a solidarity and national party that no section could resist. Another forceful address was that of Senator Richard Blain, who declared that this was not a time for criticism of the late government, but for the utmost co-operation of the people to win the war.

Joseph Russell, M. L. A., had a "hunch" that at least seven union supporters were going to be returned in Toronto. Ald. Robbins was the only speaker who mentioned "profiteers," and stated that he would like to see the government put a stop to their operations, as they were bleeding the people of Canada at every opportunity.

Record of Government.

The candidate had a great reception. He considered that the recruiting of 410,000 men and the transportation and equipping of 350,000 for France was the greatest thing the country had ever done. While the government had been confronted with heavy tasks in aiding Britain there had been a great deal of party strife and criticism.

"I regret to say," said Sir Edward, "that there are some men of influence who are holding back who should do their duty. And I think Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the greatest mistake any man ever made when he did not urge his followers to encourage the selective draft system. I regret that he has joined himself with Bourassa, and I contend that the policy of the public men of Quebec is not worthy of Canadians. If Quebec has not done its full duty the responsibility rests with its public men."

"I do not blame the French-Canadian people," he concluded. "But what I do say is that the responsibility for the situation rests upon the shoulders of those forming public opinion in the province. They would have enlisted and fought if they had been taught right."

He announced that he might have to go overseas before the election, but he was confident that he could trust the electors.

Hugh Blain said that he had always belonged to the other side of politics, but he rejoiced in being able to take part in the selection of Sir Edward Kemp.

Some of those on the platform were Edmund Bristol, Joseph Russell, M.L.A.; Tom Hook, M.L.A.; Controller Foster, John Winnett, A. J. Snow, K.C., and F. W. Humphreys. There were many women present.

JAMES T. GUNN ACCEPTS LABOR'S NOMINATION

Will Be Candidate of Greater Toronto Labor Party in South York.

James T. Gunn, a well known labor man of West Toronto, accepted the nomination offered by the executive of the Greater Toronto Labor Party at its meeting held at the Labor Temple last evening to contest the constituency of South York. Alderman Gibbons, who declined to run for the seat, stated that his varied activities in labor circles prevented him from entertaining further responsibilities.

MAJOR COCKBURN OPENS CAMPAIGN IN EAST YORK

Premier Congratulates Soldiers' Alliance on Stand Taken.

Major R. C. Cockburn, candidate of the Returned Soldiers' and Kin Alliance in East York, opened his campaign in Dion Orange Hall, Rhodes avenue, last night. The meeting was well attended, and all the speakers endorsed the candidature of Major Cockburn, whom they described as the soldiers' friend.

Major Cockburn, in a short address, outlined his platform. The only way to win the war, he declared, was to give the best, both of men and money. He favored not only the conscription of Canadian and British-born citizens of the Dominion, but also conscription of the foreigner, who was making a fat living in Canada at the present time. British reservists who were in Canada at the outbreak of the war were entitled to the same pensions as the members of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and the government should make up their pensions to the Canadian standard. He advocated increased separation allowance for both the Canadian soldier and the British reservist.

He favored the Franchise Act of the late government.

George Shields, who presided, stated that for many years he had been closely identified with the Liberal-Conservative cause, but had come across to support the soldiers' candidate. If a man were fit to represent him on the battlefields of France he was fit to represent him at Ottawa.

Capt. Forneret, a returned soldier, followed with a brief address. The soldiers, he stated, were not offer favors; they wanted recognition. Having considered it worth while to risk their lives for Canada they, on their return, thought her good enough to make it their business to see that her affairs were satisfactorily carried on.

John R. Robinson stated that the party that attracted the private soldiers and junior officers was the party that he would support. One party, he declared, was depending on the anti-recruiters of Quebec and the Austro-German vote of the west to return it to power. It was the duty of returned men and patriotic citizens generally to return a government which would make the interests of the returned soldier and of his family safe in the years to come.

Sergt. Mat. Wayman made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the candidate.

The chairman read a telegram from Sir Robert Borden, in reply to a message forwarded by the alliance several days ago, outlining the policy of the association and offering support to the union government. The premier returned his thanks and congratulated the alliance on the stand taken.

UNION GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Union government offices for Ontario will be opened today at room 602, Kent Building, where representatives of both parties will be installed to deal with matters relating to the campaign.

THE Quinine That Does Not Affect Head Because of its tonic and laxative effect LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.

SHE'S GIVEN ALL! YOU ARE ONLY ASKED TO LEND

BUY A VICTORY BOND

Contributed by The IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Co. of Canada

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

INFANTRY.

Killed in action—J. Doif, Scotland; M. Webb, Winnipeg; A. B. Castleman-Smith, Lorraine, Alta.; P J. Fitzgerald, Asquith, Sask.; T. H. Davis, Saskatoon; T. A. Cramer, Baldur, Man.; A. Bishop, Heart's Delight, Nfld.; A. C. Covey, Moose Jaw; A. G. Nelson, Manson, Man.; A. Nicholson, Ninette, Man.; A. Noble, Scotland; J. Noble, Scotland; Karl Olson, Sweden; M. B. Skinner, Selkirk, Man.; W. J. Farrier Lockey, Winnipeg; J. Macdonald, Scotland; H. E. McDougall, Twickenham, Sask.; N. McLeod, Scotland; R. Melvin, England.

Died of wounds—R. C. Reed, Hansport, N.S.; O. D. Somers, Middle Welford, N. S.; T. W. Morton, Hargey, Man.; B. McLogan, address not stated; A. Lalonde, Cornwall, Ont.; H. C. Harrison, Black Hawk, Ont.; F. Denner, Winnipeg; H. Currier, Cornwall, Ont.; F. Linklater, Winnipeg; G. Housley, England; E. E. Ross, Gravelburg, Sask.; G. H. Gooding, England; J. D. G. Walker, Scotland; A. J. Sparks, Ripples, N.B.

Died—J. Gitrill, Quebec.

Died whilst prisoner—J. W. Scott, McDonald's Corners, Ont.

Reported died thru German sources—J. M. McKenzie, Loggieville, N.B.

Wounded and missing—H. Willford, L. Sharp, England; E. Anderson, Gonvick, Minn.

Missing—A. J. Fehrenbach, Yorkton, Sask.; J. Broughton, Harriston, Ont.; G. H. Charnock, Lebret, Sask.; L. W. Bell, Carlyle, Sask.

Wounded—A. H. Tate, Halifax; G. Wilson, New Waterford, N.S.; D. McKay, Lower Jordan Bay, N.S.; J. L. Lush, England; F. G Petitt, Jarvist Ont.; G. C. Wardrope, Milford, N.S.; G. R. Way, Sydney Mines, C.B.; J. P. Surbury, England; Hugh MacDougall, Scotland; A. B. Wolfe, West Berlin, N.S.; Frederick Swain, Canso, N.S.; A. C. McGill, Cambridge, N.S.; J. Swim, Clark's Harbor, N. S.; W. West, England; A. W. Moors, Hamilton; H. Pearson, Ireland; S. Andrianov, Russia; L. B. McMillan, Detroit, Mich.; 679200, T. Walker, 327 Ashdale avenue, Toronto; M. Carroll, Chapleau, Q.; Chas. Syverson, England; C. F. Slater, Westville, N.S.; 486653, A. Quinn, East Queen street, Toronto; P. J. Dwyer, Quebec; G. A. Phillips, Rosetown, Sask.; G. Anderson, Cobalt, Ont.; G. McLaughlin, England; L. H. Baxter, Harcourt, N.B.; Carl Fetterman, not stated; 192659, J. R. Dillon, 509 Pape avenue, Toronto; F. Musgrave, North Sydney, N.S.; R. B. Smith, Scotland; B. Simpson, Montreal; S. Ludlaw, Glace Bay, N.S.; W. A. MacGuire, Halifax, N.S.; M. McLeod, Springhill, N.S.; J. I. Anderson, Moncton, N.B.; W. W. Bowers, Great Village, N.S.; H. Currie, Halifax; J. F. Doane, Yarmouth North, N.S.; G. Frazer, Stellarton, N.S.; S. Sweeney, Ellenstown, N.B.; E. J. Vincent, West New Anon, N.S.; G. A. Swim, Cape Sable Island, N.S.; A. B. Bagley, Chauvin, Alta.; C. W. Bowland, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; G. Blanc, Blainville, Q.; R. M. Bell, Goderich, Ont.; A. G. Spence, Scotland; J. D. Humble, Ottawa; H. M. Nickerson, Stellarton, N.S.; E. Smithies, England; J. C. Dawson, Guelph; R. Kavanagh, Orillia; C. Moors, Matapedia, Q.; H. Morris, Soo, Ont.; J. B. Hamilton, Montreal; E. D. Young, Montreal W. Sawler, Cold River, N.S.; H. J. Walsh, Halifax; V. O. Towner, Birchtown, N.S.; A. E. Mourant, Jersey Channel Islands; J. D. McDonald, Thorburn, N.S.; A. Hogue, Montreal; W. Perkins, England; J. W. Morris, Three Mile Plains, N.S.; C. S. Harding, England; H. Taylor, Oak Point, Man.; R. G. Clarke, England; Sterling Spero, Prescott; J. Moore, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Oliver Miller, Thorold, Ont.; J. Baker, England; G. H. Clark, Troy, Ont.; R. G. Cunningham, The Sidways, Traynor, Sask.; H. C. Congdon, England; G. E. Cooper, Uxbridge, Ont.; M. Evans, Wales; W. A. Purcel, Port Moulon, N.S.; M. C. McKinley, Shubenacadie, N.S.; H. P. McNeill, New Aberdeen, Glace Bay, N.S.; A. McPherson, Pictou Landing, N.S.; G. H. Cooke, Devlin, Ont.; Thos. Cleaver, Dauphin, Man.; C. Richardson, Lenore, Man.; R. Cockhill, England; C. A. Daniel, McIntosh, N. Earltown Colony, N.S.; C. I. Parlee, Halifax; R. J. Nash, Irma, Alta.; K. McLean, Rodney, Ont.; A. Decosse, Somerset, Man.; 700909, B. Turner, 479 Ossington avenue, Toronto; Wm. Davies, Kirkcolin, Man.; C. A. Orr, Montreal; A. McLean, Scotland; F. T. Merritt, Bristol, N.B.; H. A. Hayward, Amherst, N.S.; J. V. Harrison, Montreal; R. MacKay, Chimney Corner, N.S.; E. C. Stowe, South Bolton, Q.; Dan Savoy, Gratton, N.B.; H. P. Clement, St. Joseph, N.B.; B. H. Bromhead, England; F. J. Lear, Point St. Charles, Q.; Wm. Mapps, England; J. McMahon, French River, Ont.; S. Huckle, England; W. J. McLachlan, Souris, Man.; F. Tomlinson, Manitowaning, Ont.; H. J. Surrell, Edmonton; V. R. Ripple, Davenport, Iowa; G. Travis, Victoria; H. G. Hunter, England; 669725, J. Caidwell, 24 Alexander street, Toronto; 237717, K. M. Dyson, 137 Lisgar street, Toronto; Wm. McLean, England; 237639, F. Simms, 10 Garnock avenue, Toronto; Wm. Purdy, Winnipeg; C. E. Boyer, Anselmo, Alta.; F. Almond, Vancouver; W. M. Smith, Truro, N.S.; R. G. Slaunawhite, Halifax; E. W. Scott, England; M. M. Black, Macleod, Alta.; A. Falkenham, Halifax; W. H. Girling, England; G. A. Hope, Scotland; D. J. Gillis, Chapie, C. B.; J. L. Hall, Bridgewater, N.S.; A. W. Harris, East Ferry, N.S.; C. W. Hamilton, Upper Ohio, N.S.; G. H. Anderson, Deloraine, Man.; W. J. Beaton, Sydney, N.S.; R. W. Bucknall, Brandon; J. Butler, Sydney, N.S.; A. L. Garrison, Lockhartville, N.S.; J. H. Knight, Winnipeg; R. I. Balcom, Paradise, N.S.; E. H. Harris; Mahone, N.S.; C. A. Haycock, Digby, N.S.; R. C. Verrier, England; J. J. Woods, Vancouver; A. Jones, Gleichen, Alta.; H. W. Sands, Easton's Corners, Ont.; E. Prout, Portage la Prairie; V. R. Wickett, Winnipeg; Wm. Wright, Kenora; J. A. Esplin, Scotland; J. A. Brande, Shoal Lake, Man.; Chas. S. Pott, Stuartburn, Man.; Sgt. E. J Leicester, Theodore, Sask.; J. D. Henderson, A. Ray, W. J. J. Gordon, Winnipeg; Arthur F. Lefebvre, Sherbrooke, Q.; S. Nloushako, Russia; Peter D. Brown, Roso Islo, Man.; W. Fallot, Switzerland; A T. Roberts, England; A. M. Taylor, Bridgewater, N.S.; Walter Christian, Douglas, Isle of Man.; M. M. Ferguson, Winnipeg; D. McKay, Winnetto, Man.; J. P. Jenson, Selkirk, Man.; D. T. Galbraith, Alameda, Sask.; Wm. J. Jackson, Winnipeg; T. Hjaltdal, Winnipeg; C. Ferrand, France; Anthony Dombeck, Russia; W. J. Richards, Little Current, Ont.; Wm. Semia, Osborne, Ont.; Sidney Weston, Keewatin, Ont.; W. Wray, Brandon; A. Greig, Scotland; H. Ruggles, Victoria, B.C.; J. L. Thornton, Beachville, Ont.; S. Kaufman, New York; L. Snoddy, Moosomin, Sask.; Thos. M. Crawford, Pictou City, N.S.; S. Maguire, Vancouver; G. Mearns, Scotland; A. L. John, Nanaimo; J. A. McDonald, Vancouver; G. W. Lingard, Kaslo, B.C.; Henry Howe, Vancouver; E. H. Horning, N. Vancouver; W. E. Biddlecombe, Vancouver; J. Brown, Cardinal, Ont.; McK. Romanuk, not stated; M. E. Moulton, Owen Sound; M. W. Thompson, Elm Tree, Ont.; A. Thomson, Scotland; W. A. Fitzpatrick, Russell, Ont.; 69810, W. Hayes, 32 Boultbee avenue, Toronto; W. M. Hunter, Scotland; J. F. McGuire, Allumette Island, Q.; 69376, Louis Shannon, 5 Boothroyd avenue, Toronto; F. Kowalski, Winnipeg; T. E. Davies, Wales; G. T. Scott, England; J. Turnbull, Scotland; B. Wallis, England; J. S. Guiney, Milford Haven, Ont.; C. Cassidy, Vancouver; H. C. Barr, England; W. Evans, Beeton, Ont.; A. J. Haywood, Fonthill P.O., Welland, Ont.; D. Brunton, Scotland; S. Wilkinson, England; C. E. Baldwin, St. Thomas; S. Wallis, England; H. G. Marshall, Kamloops, B.C.; S. D. Craig, Vancouver; W. F. Charlton, Shallow Lake; D. Cooper, Kamloops, B.C.; W. M. Story, Vancouver; L. C. Mabbott, Vancouver; E. Hudwick, Meaford, Ont.; W. E. Jones, England; Levi Thompson, Trout Mills, Ont.; D. G. Fraser, Stratford, Ont.; J. W. Buckberry, Calgary; 669643, Charles Stabler, 10 Winston avenue, Toronto; 76027, S. L. Dempster, 128 Millicent street, Toronto; 159182, W. F. Smith, 235 Bartlett avenue, Toronto; Jos Leclaire, Fort William, Ont.; Capt. J. Black, St. Stephen, N.B.; A. Gavell, Argyle Head, N.S.; J. D. Kirk, Ireland; Lt. Leslie Withrow, Moose Jaw, Sask.; Lt. Frank H. Burr, Cleveland;

Great Story Retold in Film.

"Les Miserables," the masterpiece of Victor Hugo, is vividly told in moving pictures this week at the Strand. This wonderful Pathe offering is given in eight acts. It is a 19th century story, but plenty of 20th century morals can be seen in it.

The tragic life story of poor Jean Valjean is clearly unrolled before the audience. Embittered by prison, thrown on his own resources, forcing his way thru the sewers of Paris, the poor chap is at last softened by the love of the old bishop. No one in the city will regret an evening spent in seeing the film version of this great piece of romantic fiction.

LAURIER NOMINATED BY OTTAWA LIBERALS

Ottawa, Nov. 14.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hal McGiverin were chosen last night as candidates in the coming election by the Ottawa Liberals in what was probably the largest convention of Liberals ever held in Ottawa. Sir Wilfrid dwas not present. The enthusiasm for Sir Wilfrid and his platform was marked.

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