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THE Huron & Erie MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Chartered 1864

London (two branches) and St. Thomas

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

ELDER J. BERGER IS NEW PRESIDENT OF LATTER DAY SAINTS

Many Problems Discussed at Annual Convention.

200 DELEGATES HERE

Mrs. R. Tier of London Was Elected President of District.

Some two hundred delegates from all parts of the district had arrived in the city by Saturday for the annual district convention of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

New Officers.

Election of officers for the coming year was the chief feature of the Saturday afternoon session, resulting as follows: President, Elder J. L. Burger, St. Thomas; 1st vice-president, Elder W. I. Pligg, London; 2nd vice-president, Percy Yerks, Waterford; secretary, Elder Frank Gray, London; treasurer and bishop's agent, J. L. Burger, St. Thomas.

Nine delegates were appointed to attend the general conference in Independence, Mo., in April of next year, and an invitation was accepted to hold the next district convention in St. Thomas in October, 1918.

Messrs Burger (St. Thomas), Henley, George Tier and John Vasbinder (London) and Charles Raison (St. Thomas) were appointed to make all arrangements, financial and otherwise, for the annual reunion next summer.

Evening Session.

The evening session was devoted to a round-table talk, led by Elder J. F. Curtis of Independence, Mo., one of the twelve apostles of the church.

An outstanding event in connection with the present convention has been the organization of a district women's auxiliary. Through the efforts of Miss Louise Evans of Grand Rapids, Mich., four local auxiliaries have been organized—in London, St. Thomas, Stratford and St. Marys. These will now become branches of the district auxiliary and will be under the jurisdiction of its executive.

District Officers.

The district officers are: President, Mrs. R. Tier, London; vice-president, Mrs. J. C. Mottashed, London; secretary, Mrs. K. Harnden, St Thomas; treasurer, Mrs. J. Rieley, St. Thomas. The work is to be fourfold—educational, child welfare, home welfare and relief and service.

Sunday afternoon Mrs. Rogers of Independence, Mo., who has charge of the church sanatorium there, addressed a mass meeting of women under the auspices of the auxiliary.

Yesterday was a busy one for the convention delegates and the local members of the church. Services began at 8 a.m., with sacrament. The regular service followed at 11 o'clock, Elder Shields preaching. Elder Curtis preached at 2:30 and Elder Doty at 7 o'clock.

EAST END STABLES PREY OF FLAMES IN BLAZE AT MIDNIGHT

Fire for a Time Threatened to Spread Through Block.

Fire, which for a time threatened to spread through the business block on the south side of Dundas street between Adelaide and Lyle streets, broke out shortly before midnight on Sunday in the stables behind the Duke of York Hotel. The building was a mass of flames before the blaze was noticed, and as it contained a quantity of hay the blaze made rapid progress. The fire department made a fast run and by good work prevented the adjoining buildings from catching. The stable where the fire started was completely destroyed, and slight damage was caused to the barn of Smith, Son & Clarke, immediately adjoining. The horses and vehicles were all safely removed from Smith, Son & Clarke's stables as for a time it seemed certain that it would be destroyed. The loss will be about $500. The blaze was a spectacular one and a large crowd gathered from all parts of the city.

MORE BUILDING AT CAMP FOR WINTER QUARTERS OF MEN

Three Structures Now Under Way Near Barracks.

Building construction is continuing at Carling Heights camp in preparation for the increased number of men which it is expected will require accommodation here, and at present three buildings are under construction.

In addition to the large building being constructed for the use of the Army Service Corps Details, an addition is being made to the building in use at present by the headquarters of the 1st Depot Battalion, Western Ontario Regiment.

Work on a large building for the use of the Army Medical Corps is also being commenced by a detachment of men from the Service Company, Canadian Engineers. It will be located near the Elizabeth street entrance of Wolseley Barracks, and will be 133 feet in length and 36 feet in width. It will, when completed, provide sleeping quarters for 184 men and for baths and ablution rooms for the use of the men.

LONDON'S MORAL CONDITIONS WORSE THAN THOSE OVERSEAS, DECLARES SOLDIER EVANGELIST

Places Spreading Disease Among Soldiers That Is Appalling.

ESSENCE OF HYPOCRISY

Fathers and Mothers Are Neglecting Their Duty to Children.

During the course of a sermon at the First Christian Church last evening, Sergt.-Major Harry Edwards of the 1st Depot Battalion, W. O. R., several times took exception to statements that have been made from platform and pulpit in this city regarding the condition, physically and morally, of Canadian boys in London, England.

The sergeant-major, who is in possession of facts and figures gathered locally, stated positively that London, Canada, was in a worse condition than London, England, regarding the percentage of men in hospital owing to immorality.

"I am not attempting to deny that conditions are nearly all that have been stated in England," he said. "But I do wish to impress the fact upon the good people of Canada that we should clean off our own door-step before we fuss about the neighbor's. If we would do all that we should do toward getting our boys armed against the conditions that will be found in any part of the world and make very sure that we are not sending them away from our shores in a condition that cannot be made worse in England, then we would be doing some material good.

Essence of Hypocrisy.

"For the mothers and fathers to deplore the conditions in the old country and not attempt to clean out the pestilence that is rampant in the city of London, Canada, at this very present time, is the very essence of hypocrisy. There are places in this city that are spreading disease among the soldiers that is appalling. We get to know the patients who are soldiers, and I would venture to say that the number is greater among the civilians, which, if added to those that we have knowledge of among the soldier boys, would cause a sensation that would result in a great house-cleaning at home. God grant that we may not be blinded to the condition of our own doorsteps any longer.

Duty of Parents.

"The mother or father who is afraid that their boy, who has gone to England will be contaminated with the conditions must ask themselves if they have done all that they should have done in preparing that boy to be able to withstand those temptations. The minister who is afraid for our boys over there is a self-accuser of dereliction of duty. Although I know only too well that the condition of England is what we are told, yet I cannot see it so plainly when I look through the dirty windows of London, Canada. My two boys are over there, continued the speaker, and if they fall into this whirlpool of sin, it will not be in ignorance. The father who has not taken his boy to one side and told him all that a boy should know, the mother that has not taken her daughter into her confidence and told her what she should and must know, they are responsible for the prodigal sons and the prodigal daughters of Canada. When we sing that song: "Look all around you, find someone in need," let us think of the boys and girls who are falling in ignorance.

HUNNISH ATROCITIES EQUALLED BY THOSE OF YUANNESE TROOPS

Captured Women Sold On Streets, Writes Londoner.

MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED

Chentu Fighting Luridly Described by Missionary From Here.

A lucid explanation of the causes leading to the recent trouble in China and a vivid description of conditions in Chengtu, the storm-centre in the Western provinces, is given by Dr. Wallace Crawford, medical missionary representing the First Methodist Sunday School, in a letter received by friends in this city. "It will take a splendid and heroic diplomacy to clear this trouble up without more bloodshed," he declares.

At the time of writing, the Yuannese soldiers, brought in by the Federal Government had withdrawn from the city but there was a strong possibility of their return before long, stretched as they were just outside the gates. Commerce was at a standstill 1,000 boats being at the dams waiting to clear. Merchants were afraid to advertise because the soldiers demanded a silver dollar for a paper one, while the man in mufti could only get 80 cents for paper. Boats were depleted of their crews and all possible service commandeered to move munitions.

Women Sold on Streets.

Much more lamentable was the social conditions resulting from the clash. Indignities heaped by the Huns in Belgium and France on the women and girls were repeated in Chengtu by the Yuannese. The women were being sent out of the province of Szechuan as the wives of the soldiers. In some cases where the women could not be taken away, they were sold on the streets.

According to Dr. Crawford, ex-Governor Lo, who had arrived at Chengtu to try to bring about a settlement of the trouble, blamed the Peking Government for the unfortunate clash in Chengtu of a short time before, unfortunate owing to the fact that the people of the city were killed in the proportion of one hundred to one soldier. The total loss of soldiers was about 200 and of the people far up in the thousands.

Recalling events leading up to the trouble, the missionary continues, "If one goes back far enough, one will remember that the three western provinces were the seat of the anti-Yuan movement. They were united against the efforts of Peking. The northern soldiers withdrew from the province in disgrace. Force could not reduce these three provinces to the wish of the Federal Government, so trickery was resorted to. The orders as issued to the Governor of the province were openly unheeded by the Szechuanese generals who opposed them as far as they dared. But it was not long before Lo saw that he must give over the reins of government to another.

More Trouble Expected.

"However, he remained at his post, apparently at the urgent request of the central Government. The opposition of the local generals, however, became too strong and it was necesary to see that the orders of the authorities were carried out. In thus executing of his orders, Governor Lo met with an overbearing opposition of the Szechuanese generals, particularly General Liu, who bears no enviable reputation. The struggle in Chengtu was the result."

While quiet reigned at the time of writing it was not believed the people would remain pacific long.

BLACK BREAD LOAF FIVE DAYS' RATION IN GERMAN PRISON

Soup, With Occasional Meat Scraps, Lieut. Weld's Menu.

HAD MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

Young London Airman, at First Reported Missing, Writes of His Capture.

The first word from Lieut. Douglas Weld, recently reported missing, and subsequently designed "prisoner of war" by the Swiss Red Cross authorities, was received by Mrs. John Weld in the form of a letter, in which the lieutenant wrote that he was a prisoner at Sielburg, and not Karlsruhe, as first announced, and that he was in the best of health.

Lieut. Weld inclosed the menu of his daily rations, which proves conclusively that the food situation is distinctly unfavorable.

According to the letter, the young officer was flying approximately one mile over the German lines, when his machine, in some unaccountable manner, literally smashed to pieces. He states that his escape was miraculous, and that the only injury sustained was a temporarily dazed condition. Apparently he landed among a unit of German soldiers, for he was immediately accosted by them and ordered to surrender.

The young officer was given a severe cross-questioning, and allowed to proceed to the German flying officers' mess, where he ate a first-rate meal with the Teutons.

After being moved from place to place and being constantly questioned, he eventually arrived at Sielburg, where he has been stationed in the company of other officers, whom he previously knew.

In his letter he says that the Canadian officers are allowed one loaf of black bread every five days. The morning menu consists of soup. The noonday meal is comprised of soup, one vegetable and sometimes a little meat. At suppertime the bill of fare is concluded with a repetition of soup and a slice of black bread, if the eater feels inclined to demolish it. Every two weeks a little sugar is meted out to the prisoners in addition to the ordinary rations.

The officers are allowed to walk around the town every Friday and take a swim in the salt water. Lieut. Weld stated that he is now eating portions of his brother officers' edibles, in anticipation of sufficient parcels from his parents to return that which he has borrowed.

Lieut. Weld has written to England for some friends to forward a pair of boots. He asked them to send the shoes one at a time, so that his chances of getting them would be good.

The young man concludes by saying that his health is of the best, and that the quarters and general surroundings are better than he was previously inclined to believe.

REOPENING SERVICES AT KING STREET CHURCH BY MODERATOR OF ASSEMBLY

Rev. Dr. Neil Preaches Morning and Evening at Redecorated Building.

Rev. Dr. Neil, Toronto, moderator of the general assembly for Canada, was the preacher of the day at the reopening services of the King Street Presbyterian Church. The building has been much improved during the summer. Dr. Neil preached both morning and evening, and also spoke at the boys' meeting in the afternoon.

The latter session was in charge of Taylor Statton, Toronto, head of the boys' work for Ontario. He presented 21 diplomas to the standard efficiency class of the church. This is the first time diplomas have been given to the boys in any church, this work generally being done under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. The older girls of the church were organized into a club along similar lines. This branch of the work is increasing in favor.

In the morning, Dr. Neil preached an impressive sermon on "The Vitality of the Church." He stated that a living church was necessary for the well being of the nation. It was particularly needed at this time when the nations of the world were in the melting pot, and at the judgment seat. There were three things paramount in making the church vital—the sacredness of the home, family worship and a strict observance of the Sabbath Day. He quoted four periods of Scottish history to show how this worked out. When the church was vital and vigorous, the nation felt the great impulse of it.

Dr. Neil will lecture this evening in the King Street Presbyterian Church on "The War in Europe." He has been at the battlefront, and has much valuable information about the war. He will shortly return as the representative of the Presbyterian Church. It was thought fit and proper that the moderator should go to represent Presbyterianism. He will spend some months there.

REPLENISHED WARDROBE IN MOST SIMPLE MANNER

"Serve Self" Plan Used by Colored Youth, Who Appears in Court Later.

An inordinate desire for fine clothes coupled with the fact that he failed to have the money to purchase the same lead to the downfall of Chester Crosby, a sixteen-year-old colored youth, who pleaded guilty in police court today to stealing two suits of clothes and one overcoat. Crosby's home is in Chatham, his father Lawrence Crosby, living there, his address being given as Wood street. Young Crosby was remanded to jail until October 5 for sentence.

In the meantime his father will be communicated with and information secured concerning his past record.

Crosby entered the tailor shop of W. Colle on Saturday afternoon, and during the latter's absence stole a suit of clothes and an overcoat which had been left there for repairs. After disposing of the suit he took the overcoat to his boarding house on Bathurst street, and proceeding to the rear of the Tip Top Tailoring Company's store on Dundas street started in to further replenish his wardrobe by stealing another suit. The detective department was notified, with the result that Detective Harry Down had Crosby under arrest one hour later.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT TO ST. JAMES' VACANNCY

Rev. Principal Waller Takes Charge of Parish Until Dean's Successor Is Named.

Announcement was made to the congregation of St. James' Church, South London, on Sunday that Rev. Principal Waller of Huron College has been appointed to fill the vacancy due to the superannuation of Very Rev. Dean Davis until the choice of a new rector is made. It is understood that several names are under consideration.

The resignation of Dean Davis takes effect the beginning of October, and, owing to the fact that next Sunday will be his last as rector of the church his son, Rev. Llewellyn Davis, is coming up from Belville to assist in the services.

FEW CITIZENS AT MEETING TO DISCUSS COAL YARD BYLAW

Speakers Allege That Dealers Misrepresent Profits

NO SHORTAGE OF FUEL

Bins Empty, But Big Supply in Yards, It Is Claimed.

That the municipal coal yard bylaw will have the undivided support of all those who attended the meeting to discuss it at the Empress Avenue School on Saturday night was evidenced when not one dissenting voice was heard following the request of Ald. Ashplant for anyone who regarded the project as unsatisfactory to voice their prejudices.

Mayor Stevenson opened the meeting by explaining the importance of the establishment of a municipal coal yard in the city. He outlined the proposed methods of carrying out the project, and said that hard and soft coal would be sold and that the profits from the soft variety would cover, to a large extent, the overhead charges on hard coal.

H. E. Hessel had a great many facts and figures regarding the proposition. He stated that he had gone into the matter minutely and that the project was worthy of the support of every citizen. He deplored the lack of interest manifested by citizens, as evidenced by the poor turnout at the meeting. However, it was a question for every man who had the welfare of the city at heart to earnestly consider. Figures in his possession showed that the citizens of London were paying for the poor business methods of the local coal dealers, in addition to the excessive profiteering enjoyed by them. He denounced the practices of the local dealers as a combined movement to extract from the people of the city immense and unfair profits.

Says Figures Wrong.

The dealers, in making their report of profits to the Government, stated that the average profit for the year of 1916 was 30 cents per ton.

However, Mr. Hessel quoted figures which, in his mind, proved that the profits of the local coalmen had been intentionally misrepresented. He said he knew that one London firm last year made a profit of $14,000 during the winter, which in proportion to their sales would mean that their gain was three to four times that which was published in the Government report.

"The local coalmen manipulate the reports of profits to satisfy the people," he said. "Local coal dealers are persistant in saying that the establishment of a public coal yard is not necessary and inopportune. If this is so, why has the Government appointed a commission to investigate the profiteering of fuel and coal 'barons?' The most effective arguments for the establishment of a municipal coal yard are the advertisements inserted in the local press against the proposition's feasibility.

I am pleased to note that the papers entered the word 'advertisement,' as designating that the articles were not editorial opinion, but advertisements paid for by those twenty or thirty men of the city, to whom the establishment of a civic coal yard would be a great blow financially.

Detroit Prices.

The price of coal in Detroit is now $3.50. In this city it is $9.50. Does it seem plausible that transportation and overhead charges would come to $5.70 per ton to local dealers, making allowance for the so-called 30 cents profit? The dealers of London say that their bins are empty whenever asked for coal as proof that the coal situation is acute and high prices, therefore, warranted.

These bins are empty, but what of the carloads of fuel in the yards? The whole thing is a combined movement to scare the people into imagining that there is a shortage of coal so as to keep prices up, when many carloads are available in the deniers' yards."

Mr. Hessel dealt at length with figures comparing the price of coal in the States and here. These figures clearly showed that after all charges were paid the local dealers would reap a profit of approximately $1 per ton or over, instead of 30c, as alleged. "The people of London will certainly not be influenced by the advertisements inserted in the local papers by those individuals interested in the situation," he said, "insomuch that the passing of the bylaw will mean large losses to them," he said.

Lower Rates.

Ald. Ashplant considered it very encouraging that there was no opposition to the proposition. He hoped that the people would not be misled by the articles which were paid to be inserted in the press. Although the coal dealers declared that they could distribute coal at an equally cheap rate as a municipal coalyard, it was obvious that with the profits of the middleman eliminated, and the distribution of coal to the citizens run on an efficient basis the people would receive coal at the lowest rates obtainable.

He said that thirty different coal distributing establishments, each with separate equipments, could not hope to sell fuel at the same price that half a dozen depots situated in the six most convenient spots of the city run on the cheapest and the most efficient lines. He compared the principles connected with the coal situation with those for which the Empire is fighting.

"My brother 'went over the top' just one year ago tonight," he said, "and he was never heard of again. He and legions of our Canadian boys died fighting for the principles of civilization, which are at all times democratic and in opposition to autocracy. The bylaw which we are now discussing is one which is intended to protect the citizens from the coal profiteers and middlemen. It is a crime for the people of this city to ignore the principles for which our blood is being shed on a foreign soil. The coalyard project embodies the whole maxims for which we are fighting. It stands for the fundamental principles of righteousness. The thirty coal dealers of this city who are opposed to the scheme are like the autocrats of Germany."

Mr. Ashplant concluded by stating that as a member of the city council his support of the proposition was based on sound principles, and because it is an essential and vital proposition, eliminating the wasteful methods of distribution by greater efficiency, will be given.

Another meeting to further discuss the bylaw will be held Tuesday night.

A. O. F. BANQUET

High Sub-Chief Ranger Entertains Prominent Local Members of Order.

H. McPherson, who was elected high sub chief ranger of the Ancient Order of Foresters at the high court meeting, held at Brantford recently, entertained the London delegates to that convention and a few other prominent members to a banquet at Wong's Cafe on Saturday night. Those present were: H. McPherson, H.S.C.R.; F. Rossiter, secretary London Union Committee; W. Richards, secretary Court Forest City; A. Woonton, secretary Court Pride of the Dominion; H. Brock, secretary Court Forest Queen; H. Porter, representing Court Wellington; H. Cassin of Court Magnolia; E. Nutkins of Court Stella, and W. Parker and F. Ware of Court Excelsior.

After conclusion of the banquet matters of importance to the order were dealt with by the speakers, among which were the instituting of Knights of Sherwood Forest Conclave in London, more enthusiasm in regard to the Companions of the Forest, the Juveniles and the insurance department, the forming of delegates and other prominent members into a committee that Bro. McPherson would consult respecting matters coming before the executive council, and who would give him their views and assistance in his work.

At the end of a pleasant evening the best wishes of those present were tendered to Mr. McPherson.

DR. G. H. CLEMENS DEAD.

TORONTO, Sept. 23.—Dr. Geo. H. Clemens died suddenly here Sunday morning after an early call on a patient.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED — THE WEATHER A LITTLE HIGHER TEMPERATURE. — SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

The New Georgette Crepes Are Here

It's Only a Matter of Selecting Your Shade

30 Colors in Georgette Crepes, 40 inches wide, at Same Old Special Price, $1.50 yard

We cannot promise to give you such a large selection in the future as shown in stock now—also this is the same popular price this store has maintained on georgette crepes for the past three years. A large assortment of extra heavy pure silk qualities at the price usually paid for lower grades. Here are some of the new colors for fall, picked from the range of 30 shades at the Silk Department—burgundy, concord and durbar purples, silver, nickel and taupe greys, cherry and claret reds, string, bisque, mais, corn, coral, flesh, maduro, wireless blue, fir and apple greens, also the usual staple shades and black, 40 inches wide. Special price ..... $1.50 yard

COLORED PUSSY WILLOW FINISH HABUTAI DRESS SILKS, FULL YARD WIDE, TWO QUALITIES, 85c AND $1.25 YARD.

Something new in a satisfactory wearing silk, no cutting or splitting, a serviceable silk for either blouse or dress, made in light and heavy weight qualities; brown, dark green, tan, old blue, navy, purple, old rose, pink, sky, etc. (all colors not in both prices), full yard wide ..... 85c and $1.25 yard

FANCY STRIPES AND PLAIDS IN GROS-GRAIN TAFFETAS AND SATIN DUCHESSE FOR SKIRTS AT POPULAR PRICES, $2.50 AND $2.75 YARD.

To be correctly dressed according to fashion, you must have one of these for a skirt; a very large assortment of styles and patterns to select from at right prices; all are yard wide. Prices

$2.50 and $2.75

Smartest Black Suitings For Autumn Wear

BROADCLOTHS, VELOURS AND WORSTEDS.

Compared with present prices, the velours now offered in this department are wonderful, and many lines purchased a year ago are not to be had today, as manufacturers have been forced to limit their assortment to fewer and more staple lines. Much of our present stock it will be impossible to repeat until conditions are again normal.

Black Broadcloth for suits, coats, skirts, etc., in beautiful rich black, will tailor perfectly, pure wool, 47 and 54 inches wide. Prices ..... $4.00 and $5.00 yard

Black Velours for suits, coats, etc., one of the season's most fashionable weaves, all wool, and will give entire satisfaction, 52 and 54 inches wide. Price, per yard ..... $4.75 and $5.00

Black Serge for suits, separate skirts, etc., all wool, 50 inches wide. Special ..... $1.50 yard

Black Serge

All wool, for dresses, skirts, gymnasium suits, etc., 35 inches wide, limited quantity only. Special.... 75c yard

For the Kiddies

Dennison's Paper Doll outfits for the children. The idea is to give the little child something that she can do herself. The dresses on the crepe paper are to be cut and pasted on the paper forms. Full directions are in each outfit and three sizes of jointed cardboard dolls.

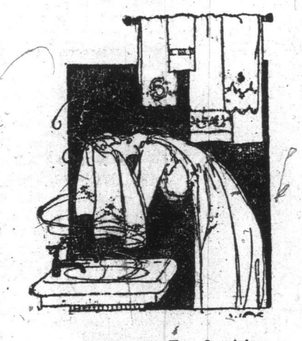
One Special Doll Outfit in envelope 35c
And a more complete set in box, special ..... 75c set
Crepe Paper in the new lustre crepe, for flower-making, every shade now in stock, 10 feet in fold, 15c fold, 2 for 25c
Red Crepe Paper ..... 20c fold
Large Rose Leaves ..... 30c dozen
Small Rose Leaves for tea roses ..... 20c dozen
Rose Centres ..... 2 for 5c
Fine Wires for flower stems ..... 15c dozen
For Large Roses, wire 36 inches long ..... 20c dozen
Ice Cups for making nut or candy cups, each ..... 2 for 5c, 3 for 5c and 4c

The 20-Sheet Package of Wax Paper, 5c

You might as well have the extra four sheets at the same price, best quality paper, too, specially put up for us—just a little more for your money—to keep your eatables fresh, wrapping your lunches, sandwiches, etc., or to save your table linen; 20 large-size sheets in a package instead of 15. Price ..... 5c package

AT STATIONERY COUNTER.

Real Values in Huckaback Bedroom Towels



The following numbers marked at exceptionally low prices. Genuine Irish Pure Linen Huckaback Towels. You will be delighted with the superior quality and exquisite designs of these fine damask border towels, same old qualities as we have always stocked. The last we are able to procure and marked at less than wholesale prices today. You are well advised to lay in a supply while these quantities last.

Superior Irish Huck Towels, large size, delightful damask border. Price .... $1.25 each
Superior Irish Huck Towels, large size, delightful damask border. Price..... $1.10 each
Shamrock Brand Damask Border Towels, size 22x42 inches, old value. Price .. $1.00 each
Fleur-de-Lis Brand Fancy Damask, also plain hemstitched, old value. Prices 75c, 85c each
Very Fine Huckaback Hand Towels, double huck, remarkable value. Price.... 75c each
Old Bleach Huckaback Hand Towels, plain, with neat hemstitched end. At 50c, 55c each
Heavy All-Linen Huck Towels, 22x40 inches, hemstitched ends. Special ..... 50c each
18 pairs Very Fine Irish Damask Huck, stripe design, 27x45 inches. Reduced to $1.19 each

Afternoon Tea Specials.
Sliced Hawaiian Pineapple, Thin Bread and Butter, Cup of Tea or Coffee 25c
Cold Roast Lamb, with Potato Salad 20c

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

Afternoon Tea Specials.
Rice Griddle Cakes, with Maple Syrup 15c
Fresh Apple Sauce, Brown Bread and Butter, Cup of Tea or Coffee 30c

DEIFYING WEALTH AS BAD AS MAKING A GOD OF POWER

Anglo-Saxons Gave Too Much Prominence to Money.

CONSERVE EFFICIENCY

Dr. Braithwaite Deals With Problems of the Great War.

Preaching in the First Congregational Church on Sunday evening on "The Call of the War," Dr. E. E. Braithwaite, president of the Western University, declared the call to be one not for the conscription of men alone, but for conscription and conservation of wealth, of material resources, of brain power and consecration of these on the altar of service.

Referring to the term "conscription," he said: "In taking up this subject of 'The Call of the War' we have to use some terms we may not like. Conscription is a term we do not like. President Wilson's phrase, 'the selective draft,' is a happy one."

Referring to the conditions which have led to the recognition that in Canada selecting drafts is a necessity in order to supply the demand for men and at the same time carry on the necessary work at home, Dr. Braithwaite continued: "It does not follow that all who have not enlisted are not anxious to go, though many really have tried to evade their duty. It really seems a fairer way to keep those at home who are not needed to carry on the necessary work that must not be hindered by lack of men."

Continuing in regard to other phases of "conscription," the preacher announced himself as in the greatest sympathy with those who claim if men are conscripted so should wealth be.

Conservation Implied.

"Conservation," he stated, is also implied in this question of conscription. Not the conservation of any one article, but of all. It may be difficult for men to realize that in this land of productivity and plenty there would be danger. Yet we must face the facts in the food problem. Thirty or forty ships each week, an dthe transportation facilities decreasing continually, we have to meet the question by whatever conservation it is possible for us to make.

We must conserve not only the food, but efficiency. We must think not only of war but also of the returning days of peace, and of the needs of those future days. Keep in mind the great demand for leadership. There will be difficult problems to solve. We shall need the very best leaders for the service of our country and of humanity.

We look to our schools for this need. We must depend on our schools for those who've had the advantage of the higher education to carry on the greater work demanding attention when the war is ended.

It's a serious problem we have to face when we realize that our universities have been nearly emptied of young men.

Possibly we've been too eager to let these young men go. The United States in this particular case has taken steps to discourage the younger men from enlisting till their courses are complete.

Discourage Students.

In the medical college we've been wiser. Our Government had been urged to discourage the students and, in order to conserve our leaders and men of ability. There's a great call here to our young people to begin the preparation for this leadership now.

The conservation of grain, we all are agreed, is necessary, but not while much is still left to be turned into liquor. In England we must admit much has already been done, though we would wish more might soon be accomplished along this line. It was a great step taken by the United States in their prohibition. Our hope is that this may soon be world-wide.

To this call of conscription and conservation I would like to add another, concentration, or consecration. The putting of all material wealth in its proper place.

The Anglo-Saxon races have given too much prominence to money—making it the dominant stamp of our business and national life. We say Germany has deified power. "The will to power," we claim, was her undoing. But might we not condemn ourselves in our adoration of money?

If only we had one-hundredth part of the money spent in the war to use in peace enterprises. Or if we had dedicated but a fraction of the wealth thrown away in a war to redeem the slums or for missionary purposes, or to carry out those enterprises for furthering the carrying out of the principles of the Prince of Peace? Had we done this the war might never have occurred.

Consecrate Character.

The call is for consecration of character— public and private. Germany relegates religion to the private life—you claim, putting the divine right of kings for the state—but have we not deified religion from the national standpoint and forgotten it altogether in the luxuriousness of our private life? We say "Germany must lose because she violates the laws of God"—but are we sure that we are not doing so?

But the centre issue in this great struggle is whether the life of the future will be built on materialistic or on the spiritualistic. It will not do to break the Prussian spirit if we simply make Britain supreme without making the truths of the Kingdom of God her secure foundation.

Dr. Braithwaite, in conclusion, quoted reports given by some who have returned from the western front. One in particular reported that some of our military leaders do not want the war to end soon—because of the fame and gain they are winning."

"If that is true," said Dr. Braithwaite, "I should want to join a battalion to shoot those men down. But I'm sure such is not the case. Some who are reaping financial prosperity unconsciously have shown how selfish we are at heart, when they have said they hoped 'the war would not end too soon because of the benefit it was to them.'

NO LOOPHOLE LEFT TO DODGERS OF POLL TAX

Military Service Act Does Not Make Everyone "Soldier" for Taxation Purposes.

An interesting argument took place recently here as regards the power of the city to collect poll tax. It was claimed that since the military service bill went into force every Canadian between the ages of 20 and 45 was a Canadian soldier, awaiting his call to the colors, and therefore was not liable for the tax. A soldier he is even in "civies," but on leave, until he is discharged.

The question was referred to City Clerk Baker and Mayor Stevenson. Both declared that this did not make any man exempt.

"Every man in Canada is a potential soldier," said Mr. Baker. "Under the militia act, which has been in force for some years, every citizen is liable for military duty when called upon. The only exemptions so far as poll tax is concerned has been given to men who actually don the uniform and train. In my judgment no person is now exempt under the new act until he is actually a soldier in training for service. We are all potential soldiers, but there is only a small percentage actually in service.

The city will continue to collect the tax.

RAISED $600.

The members of the Trafalgar Chapter, I. O. D. E., are delighted over their tag day for soldiers' comforts on Saturday. Notwithstanding the many events of the kind held in the city they took in something like $600. The final results will be made known after a meeting of the chapter today.

CARD OF THANKS.

The family of the late George Clark Booth wish to thank the many friends for their kindness both in flowers and other gifts, also thanking nurses and staff of Victoria Hospital for kindness during his illness.