CLARENCE WHEATON, SALISBURY, KILLED

Was One of Three Soldier Sons of Mrs. Trueman Wheaton.

Special to The Standard.

Salisbury, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Trueman Wheaton has received the sad news that her son, Clarence, has been killed in action in France. Mrs. Wheaton has two other sons at the front, James and Aubrey. The latter was wounded recently, and is now in a hospital.

GENERALS MAY DECIDE PEACE CONDITIONS

(Continued from Page One.)

ducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from ministers who speak for the majority of the Reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people, and having received also the explicit promise of the present German government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the president of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the governments with which the government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice.

Would Mean Peace.

"He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into, and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

"The president has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the governments with which the government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if those governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and ensure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view. Should such terms of armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

President Candid.

"The president would deem himself lacking in candour did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German foreign secretary in his note of the twentieth of October, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent, moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been, and it is with the present war that we are dealing.

The Prussian King.

It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will, that the power of the king of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany. Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the president deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war, the government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany. If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical authorities of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender, nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) "ROBERT LANSING."

"Mr. Frederick Oederlin,
"Charge d'affaires of Switzerland,
ad interim, in charge of German
interests in the United States."

OLD-TIME REMEDY MAKES PURE BLOOD

Hood's Sarsaparilla has been and still is the people's medicine because of its reliable character and its wonderful success in purifying, enriching and vitalizing the blood and relieving the common diseases and ailments—scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, that tired feeling, general debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and enriches the blood, and in so doing renders the human system the greatest service possible. This medicine has been tested for years. It is perfectly pure, clean and absolutely safe, as well as of peculiar and unequalled medicinal merit.

Get Hood's, and get it now from any drug store.

CANADA WILL HAVE VOICE IN SOLVING POST-WAR ISSUES

Many Problems Are Being Laid at the Round World's Door By Prospective Victory Over Hohenzollernism.

With faith abiding by the gate,
Everything comes to those who wait;
So say they; though 'twere wise to brook
No tampering with the expectant's luck,

The See of the Closier.

Though Canada is but one of the sub-States of one of the Empires contending with Germany, its citizenship can hardly be forbidden to exploit a "foreword" of its own in the solving of the most momentous of post-war problems which is being laid at the world's door by a prospective victory over a heartless Hohenzollernism. The purpose of these articles is in line with the call of the world to tackle this paramount problem at once, even while war still rages. A first article has dealt with the prospect of the nations sanctioning a constitutional surveillance of international affairs that may tend to obviate a prevailing notion that wars have always been and always will be,—sharing, however that may be, in the maturing of a wholesome international sense of justice or worldwide fairplay. The question of the world ever being able to dispense with the blood-letting implements of war is one beset with arguments logical and illogical. There is, however, no keeping out of sight the war-weariness of the present moment, which is not altogether disinclined to over-ride the sense of justice in its instant demands for some kind of a settlement between the German peoples and their next door neighbors whom their unbalanced Kaiser has so outrageously turned into foes. Yet the sense of justice has to be respected in spite of the demands of the war-weary, as it has to be in the case of withstanding the encroachments of a barbarous Hohenzollernism let loose on a listless civilization. What has to be secured by our present-day civilization is a peace of the right kind and a lasting peace at that.

* * *

The cool reception given to Austria's latest suggestion in favor of calling a preliminary Peace Convention indicates that the sense of fairplay still takes precedence in the minds of our statesmen and leaders of thought, if not also in the minds of our democracies all over the world. And now that the innate hypocrisies of a militant, heartless Prussianism have come to be further revealed in the Reichstag utterances of Chancellor von Hertling, and his successor, Prince Maximilian, a League of Nations, with Germany included in it, seems to be beyond the practical. Half a century ago Bismarck drew the wool over the eyes of Disraeli at the Berlin Treaty Conference; and now Chancellor von Hertling and his successor would play a game of the same kind with the Entente Allies at present so valiantly striving to save our Christian civilization from further ignominy and shame. In a word, we all feel that the smile of the Kaiser, as embodied in the rhetoric of his Prime Minister, is no more to be trusted now than it ever was. However the peoples of the German states may act, the Kaiser and his Hohenzollern attachments can be given no place in the preliminaries leading up to the organization of a League of Nations. No diplomatist would be safe in an atmosphere of Hohenzollernism to lead any League of Nations in the way it ought to go. The sense of justice or international fairplay has been smothered long ago in that atmosphere of double dealing, and it certainly has been given no blink of righteousness from the late pleadings of Chancellor von eHrtling and Prince Maximilian.

* * *

President Wilson has given us his well weighed recommendations as to how a peace of the right kind might be arranged under the auspices of a League of Nations prepared to give conscientious heed to a sense of international fairplay. On the other hand, the German Chancellors, while proclaiming by word of mouth in the Reichstag that they are prepared to stand by President Wilson's ultimatums, convince every one, even many of the German peoples themselves, that their master's acceptance of the said ultimatum would have no more of a tone of honest dealing about it that was his acceptance of the decree of neutrality for the protection of Belgium. The Kaiser is never done telling the world that he believes in the efficacy of militarism as an industrial means of promoting peace. An international peace-making with him involves a perennial war-making—an indulging in the massing of "a largest army possible" as an industrial means of nation-building. Indeed, the world has been, for the past five years at least, awaiting an awakening of the German peoples, in spite of their dread of a princeling tyranny, tainted with the folly of begetting and nurturing a system of profligacy with the wage-earner's possessions truly scandalous. Had that awakening come sooner, the present war would not have lasted the time it has. They have had the wool drawn so closely over their eyes, that even now they fail to see the approaching victory that cannot but fully awaken them. "Everything comes to those who wait" has now an ominous emphasis about it for the German peoples, and the nations involved have to see that there is "no tampering with the expectants' luck" as far as the great and only legitimate peace-making process is concerned. That luck has in it no trace of the sordid axioms of Treitschke's Hohenzollern kultur to the effect that "the end justifies the means" or that "war and not peace is the summum bonum in the ethics of any progressive State." The warnings embodied in the preceding article on the question of "International Surveillance" are by this time as familiar to the ears of the world, as they were a little while ago to the ears of the members of the Reichstag. The suspicion that the Kaiser and the militant and diplomatic circles of his Court were privy to the Austrian suggestion, if not its authors, has been verified to a last detail of its cunning. The German peoples, as well as their princeling rulers are now equally well aware of what has been going on to cover up the decline in the peace-making processes of the Kaiser's paramount industry of militancy. The voice of the true kind of peace-maker has been heard in the Reichstag, though it is not the voice either of the Kaiser or his Chancellors. Months ago that voice would have been smothered by a malignant Hohenzollern gas. Now the writing on the wall is visible to all. Every German cannot miss a reading of it. Peace the world would have, and still awaits the awakening of the German peoples to give what the world demands. A half awakening will not satisfy. A Hohenbolern gainsaying is now one of the lost arts, or has to be, before the German peoples can be taken into partnership with the proposed League of Nations.

* * *

One can hardly believe his ears when he is creditably informed that the autocratic Kaiser has been told to his face by his own people, that Germany is in the straits she is in today on account of his lack of foresight as a ruler. The blustering would-be conqueror did not dare inflict the punishment this time, which he once meted out to the fearless Edith Cavell, or the out-spoken compatriot of the German peoples who lateir told the Reichstag that militancy as a paramount German industry, commandeered by the autocratic Wilhelm, was on the point of having its doors forcibly closed for all time, on the advice of a properly constituted League of Nations. The Reichstag itself, as the fledgling of Potsdam has been further told, must have its doors widened to give a more facile entrance to the freedom of speech and the sense of justice in its deliberations. If the German Empire is to be anything but a string of regimentals marking time for some coming war, there has to be introduced, and that immediately, by the democracies of the sub-States, acting in concert, a change of ethics from the side-walks of the city streets to the boulevards of the Royal Parks. The censoring of information that belongs by right to the public ear has to have its claws pared. "Let there be light—the light that is being bestowed on all nations who claim to be free nations" is a cry heard all over Germany, as it perhaps has never been before. Even the German Chancellor cannot keep from incidentally taking part in the general awakening, when he impulsively admits that in invading Belgium in face of its predetermined neutrality, Germany flagrantly insulted the sense of international fairplay without which, as he well knows, there can never be a League of Nations that could be of any permanent international value in the peace-upholding line. In a word, from all appearances, the German peoples, but for the embargo on their democratic freedom of action by what is left of "a largest army possible," are anything but pleased over the self-confession and exposure of their Kaiser continuing to draw the wool over their eyes much as Bismarck did when he placed the Germanic Confederation of States under the militant oversight of Prussianism. This is not to say that the German peoples are in the way of ignoring their own love of country, any more than are the Entente Allies thinking of laying aside their patriotism and soldierly prowess until they are assured that some kind of an International Council or League of Nations has been constitutionally equipped under the auspices of an International sense of justice or fairplay, with fully endorsed guarantees that a brutal Hohenzollernism will never again be given the chance of drenching its edicts with what may be called the Prussic acid of a rule begotten of hatred and lust of power. In fine, there is a verdict in the air at this very moment—with a decisive victory in sight for the Christian civilization—to the effect that the communal conscience of the Germanic Empire is by no means as yet scared beyond the hope of being quickened into seeing for itself what a mull its Kaiser, drunk of a misguided militancy, has made of the world for his own as well as for those whom they have been forced by the fortunes of a needless war to look upon as the bitterest of enemies. Chancellor von Hertling has resigned; but his logique d'abandon remains to be dealt with as the outcome of Kaiser Wilhelm's ragged ethics, further embodied in the very latest utterances of Prince Maximilian, the newly selected Chancellor.

DR. J. M. HARPER,
In the Quebec Telegraph.

NORTHCLIFFE FEARS A BAD EARLY PEACE

(Continued from Page One.)

"The Hapsburg peoples must be assured of their place among free nations," he said. "This applies to Rumania, Ruthenians, Jugo-Slavs, Czecho-Slovaks and Poles."

LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

Justice to Balkans.

Full restoration and indemnification for Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania and Greece were demanded.

"No special harm is intended for the Turks once their blighting rule is removed from all non-Turkish peoples," he said.

The German colonies shall in no case be restored and Britain intends that "peace shall vindicate our right to maintain our security."

Northcliffe condemned the Milner interview, calling it "extraordinary and unexpected Lansdownism." He laughed at the fear of Bolshevism in Germany spreading westward and stated that the real danger was of a revolution among the Allied peoples if a poor peace was concluded.

Northcliffe paid a high compliment to Wilson's handling of notes, expressing the opinion that he "will deal as it deserves with the newest German attempt to gain time."

From press comments and talks with publicists I gain the impression that the last note to Wilson generally is considered a forerunner of a declaration of unconditional surrender on the part of Germany.

AMERICANS ARE IN HEAVY FIGHTING

Battle Line of Grand Pre Sways Back and Forth Frequently in Bitter Struggle.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Oct. 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—The stiffest fighting of the American offensive west of the Meuse was under way today. The line is swaying back and forth. In the region of Grand Pre, on the western end of the front, the Americans threw back repeated violent German counterattacks.

Heavy fighting is taking place in the region of Grand Pre, on the western end of the American sector. A bitter struggle also is taking place in the centre of the line. The Germans are holding Bantheville in strength and along the Bantheville-Aincreville road every available point has been fortified with machine guns.

Throughout the night the Germans bombarded the greater part of the American front and the roads far to the rear.

Improved visibility today resulted in great aerial activity.

With the American Army, northwest of Verdun, Oct. 23.—(By The Associated Press)—The Americans tonight are fighting north of Bantheville, Hill 297, Hill 299, and Hill 281, Bantheville having changed hands several times in the last few days. Brieulles also has been cleared of the enemy. Hill 281 has been the scene of severe fighting for four days, the Germans having numerous machine gun nests on its summit. The capture of this hill gives the Americans command of Clery-Le-Grand, and the valley along the Landon River.

ST. COMMISSIONER MARKS INJURED

Moncton, Oct. 23.—Street Commissioner W. E. Marks, while at work assisting in laying a heavy piece of sewer pipe in a catch basin this afternoon, was severely injured as a result of a plank giving way beneath a heavy weight. His ankle was badly jammed, and he was injured about the head.

He will be laid up some weeks as the result of the accident.

IMPROVES IN QUEBEC.

Montreal, Oct. 23.—The epidemic of influenza has taken a turn for the better here, according to medical officers of health, Dr. H. Boucher, today the total of cases was 907 while deaths numbered 133. Since October 1st, this brings the grand total up to 12,171 cases, and 1,994 deaths. In the province of Quebec there are 44,173 cases, excepting Montreal with deaths reported as 901. According to reports 342 municipalities are attacked by the disease.

BETTER IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—With 67 deaths today, as against 127 yesterday, records a sharp decline in the list of fatal cases. Doctors also report having only half the number of patients of a week ago.

With six deaths, Hamilton believes the worst is over.

Kingston reports little change since Saturday.

Ottawa showed 22 deaths as against 40 the preceding day.

Galt, with six deaths, had its highest toll of lives today.

Conditions are changing for the better at Sarnia.

Three deaths are reported to have occurred at Chatham.

At Brantford, the situation is reported as encouraging.

APPEARS IN MARYSVILLE.

Loggieville, Oct. 23.—The "international grippe," or so called influenza, which is working such havoc in many parts of the Dominion, has also made its impress felt here. In business and social life the town is completely changed. Stores close their doors at six p. m. on all but Saturday nights.

The belfries are still silent, and public gatherings of all kinds have been abandoned. Another case of the dreaded malady broke out during the past week. A. L. Babkirk, who had been enjoying a hunting trip returned home ill. His friends are glad to know he is recovering.

TEUTONS ARROGANT AND ARE BOASTFUL

They Have Never Been a Proud People in Same Sense That British and French Are—Germans Are a Swaggering, Haughty Race.

The Germans are not and have never been a proud people in the same sense that the British and French are. Their history, domestic and foreign, has forbidden it. But they are a swaggering people, boastful, haughty, arrogant in success. They are the opposite when reverse is encountered. Yet their bitterness in defeat is probably none the less for that. The born bully knows no shame, but he suffers the agonies of disappointment and humiliation when defeated and exposed.

It is not difficult, therefore, to imagine what the people of Germany must now be undergoing. They set out jaunt-ily to subdue the world, after fifty years of conscienceless scheming and preparation. They had not the least doubt of their ability to succeed; that may be accepted as certain. They had as little doubt of it as they had care for the miseries which they intended to inflict. To make matters worse for them now, in retrospect, they did almost succeed. They might have succeeded but for their own stupid blundering and incapacity to understand their opponents, or even to take advantage of more than one favorable military opportunity which placed victory actually within their reach and almost in their grasp. And now, the end has come. Their hopes are forever blasted. They are struggling desperately, but in vain, to stave off their directly-impending doom.

To appreciate their present emotions, it is only necessary to imagine ourselves in their place. France can realize their feelings from memory. She had to pass through the furnace in 1870. We British have had no such experience, but what it would mean can be visualized in fancy. Let us suppose that France had fallen, as she almost did, beneath the first onslaught of the Huns; that Russia, a few months later, had met the fate which she has since encountered; that Italy had adhered, as she then would have done, to the Triple Alliance; that the Balkan States had been subdued, and the Mediterranean and Black Seas converted into German lakes; that Turkey had swept down to the Persian Gulf, over to the Caspian Sea, and across the Nile into Egypt; that all the Fleets of Europe, except that of Britain, had thus passed into German hands; that the United States had remained neutral. All these things might easily and naturally have come to pass. They almost did. Possibly, but for General Von Kluk's egregious blunder, through over-confidence, before Paris, in September, 1914, they would.

With the combined Navies and the united resources of Continental Europe thus secured, and at German disposal, what would immediately have followed is certain. Britain would have been caught without a defensive army of any presentable kind, without military supplies, and with only her Fleet for protection. We justly respect almost worship, the Fleet, and well may we, for it alone has been, once more, the salvation of Britain and the world in this war, but how could it have withstood the combined Navies of Europe? It was only planned to be a two, or at most three-power Fleet. Could it long have succeeded against all the warships in European waters?

Our position then would have been exactly that of the Germans now. Their Army has been to them what our Fleet is to us. It is their last wall of defence. It is crumbling before their eyes today, just as our Fleet might have bent and broken had Germany conquered Europe. From what our feelings would have been, we can judge what those of the Germans must be at present. It is pitiful beyond words, and yet we cannot justly pity Germany, otherwise than as one pities the foiled and stricken tiger of the jungle which one kills to prevent it from killing.

Our case, however, if we had gone down, would have been vastly less desolating than theirs. Britain would have fallen nobly, in glorious defence, not only of herself, but of the rights of mankind. Her fall would have aroused universal horror, and stirred to its depths the sorrow and sympathy of the world. Germany is sinking amid the execrations of humanity as a thwarted, would be assassin of nations, a vile plunderer of her fellows, a midnight thief, a thug, an incendiary, a murderer. She is going down like the wild beast that she has shown herself, to the joy not only of her hunters, but of all onlookers. She is going down, never again to rise in military strength or to hold up her political head among civilized nations. She is conquered, disgraced, outlawed, and she is alone in her ignominy. Woe, Woe, and again Woe, has come to the Vanquished. They have brought it upon themselves. There are none to say it is undeserved. They cannot even pretend to themselves that it is. We need neither speak nor think further of revenge "Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord."—Halifax Chronicle.

UNCLE SAM BUYS TURKEYS

New York, Oct. 21.—As Uncle Sam has bought up the entire supply of cold storage turkeys and the greater supply of fresh killed turkeys to feed his fighting sons on Thanksgiving, the outlook is unfavorable that the consumers of this city will have their customary turkey dinner this year. The government has made arrangements to feed the soldiers turkey, even those in the front line, and will give the sailors fricassed fowls, 1,100,000 pounds having been bought this week for the navy and transports and 150,000 additional pounds of turkey for the soldiers.

There will be no cold storage turkeys for the consumers this Thanksgiving, P. Q. Foy, a local market expert, said yesterday, and they will have to take their chances in the supply of fresh killed turkeys, which will come in about a week before Thanksgiving, and if the government does not regulate the price it will soar sky high, he declared.

"It would be a patriotic duty for the consumer to forego the usual Thanksgiving turkey this year," Mr. Foy said, "so that Uncle Sam can get them to feed the boys in the service on Christmas Day. By Thanksgiving the market here will be well supplied with fancy roasting chickens, fat ducks and geese that can take the place of the turkeys at a lower individual cost, and at the same time making the little sacrifice, so that the boys can be made happy by having a turkey dinner on Thanksgiving and Christmas."

Mr. Foy, who conceived and carried out the idea of giving the soldiers in Uncle Sam's First Army to be sent abroad a send-off dinner, added that the supply of fresh killed turkeys for the consumers will not be very large as the government has ordered that hens must weigh eight pounds and toms more than eleven pounds before being slaughtered, except Texas turkeys which may weigh one pound less before being killed.

NO ARMISTICE EXCEPT PEACE IS MAINTAINED

Summary of Peace and War Situation as it Appears This Morning.

(By The Associated Press.)

President Wilson has submitted the German plea for an armistice and peace to the Allies and at the same time has informed Berlin that there can be no armistice except upon terms that would make it impossible for Germany to renew hostilities.

While consenting to deal further with the present authorities in Germany, the president has given them this warning: "If it, (the United States) must deal with the military masters and monarchical autocrats of Germany now or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender, nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid."

Significant and important as the proposed constitutional changes seem to be, he declares, it does not appear that the principle of a government responsible to the German government has been worked out and it is evident that the people have no means of commanding the acquiesence of the military authorities. He reminds the Germans that the power of the King of Prussia (the Kaiser) to control the policies of the empire is unimpaired and concludes with the warning that if this power is to be dealt with the United States and the Allies can demand nothing but surrender.

As the note was dispatched, Secretary Tumulty, at the White House gave emphasis to the assurance given by all members of the government that no interruption of the military program is contemplated by making public correspondence between Secretary Baker and President Wilson showing that more than 2,000,000 American soldiers have embarked for the war overseas.

Driving Huns Hard.

The Allied armies in France and Belgium are still driving the Germans toward their border, but the process is now a comparatively slow one. On the sectors that are requisite to the stability of the entire German line, where a crash through probably would mean the immediate collapse of the whole of the defensive system, the most stubborn resistance is being offered by the enemy, and what gains are being made by the Allies are virtually foot by foot in the face of the hornets of the battle line, the machine guns.

Particularly vicious fighting is in progress west of the Meuse River, where the Americans in their endeavors to overcome the natural obstacles barring the way northward to Sedan, are faced by picked troops with orders to hold them back at all costs; in the region from Lecateau to the north of Valenciennes, where the British and some Americans gradually are tearing their way through the enemy's front, and between Tournai and Audenarde, where the British also are hard after the enemy.

Notwithstanding the frantic endeavors of the enemy to maintain their positions on all three of these sectors, material progress has been made. Likewise northeast of Laon, the French on an eight-mile front, have delivered a thrust that carried them forward from two to three miles.

Into the hands of the British have fallen two thousand more German prisoners, while the Americans west of the Meuse also have gathered in numbers of the enemy, and a considerable quantity of his machine guns.

Veritable nests of machine guns are being encountered by the Americans as they attempt to press forward along the front from the Meuse to the town of Grand Pre, situated north of the Argonne Forest, but in spite of these obstacles they have taken further ground and at least were steadily keeping up their pressure against the enemy. Extremely heavy counter-attacks have been successfully sustained north of Grand Pre, and on this sector of the Scheldt Canal. Already the British are in the western outskirts of Valenciennes where hard fighting is in progress, the Germans having posted machine guns insurmountable on the eastern bank of the canal which runs to the centre of the city.

In Northern Belgium, the Germans are still retiring, unofficial reports are to the effect that Ghent is being evacuated.

CHORD ON CAMBRAI PIANO COSTS BRITISH OFFICER HIS HAND

aPris, Oct. 21.—An English officer at Cambrai had his hand torn off by one of the enemy's infernal traps, says a special despatch to the Temps. Seeing a piano abandoned in the middle of a street, he struck a chord and an explosion followed which ripped off his hand. A grenade had been placed in connection with the keys.

The Temps correspondent warns returning inhabitants of Cambrai to be careful in correcting any lack of symmetry they may find in their homes; to beware of straightening pictures, replacing door panels which they find loosened, removing nails and of touching objects they may find in the court yard, cellar or garden. Such action, he says, may explode an infernal machine.

Sale of Broken Lots of Fall Overcoats

As usual near the end of the season we clean up our stock. This time it is a number of Fall Overcoats left in one and two of a kind. To them we have added several broken lines of blue and grey cheviots. The styles are mostly the popular slip-ons and some chesterfields.

To effect as quick a clearance as possible the prices have been sharply reduced. Some that were $15 are offered at $7.50. Grey Cheviots that sold at $15 are now $10. Others at $20 and $25 are marked down to $15.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

OCTOBER—PHASES OF THE MOON

New Moon	4th	11h 5m	p.m.
First Quarter	13th	1h 0m	a.m.
Full Moon	19th	5h 36m	p.m.
Last Quarter	26th	1h 35m	p.m.

Date	D of W.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	H Water A.M.	H Water P.M.	L Water A.M.	L Water P.M.
24	Thu	7.57	6.21	3.32	15.53	9.46	22.21
25	Fri	7.58	6.20	4.30	16.53	10.41	23.18
26	Sat	7.59	6.18	5.32	17.56	11.40	24.18
27	Sun	8.01	6.16	6.36	19.00	12.45	....

THE WEATHER

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 23.—Except for some showers in Eastern Nova Scotia, the weather today has been fair throughout the Dominion. It has been cool in the western provinces and comparatively mild from Ontario eastward.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	44	52
Vancouver	42	48
Calgary	16	42
Edmonton	10	28
Battleford	10	34
Prince Albert	10	38
Medicine Hat	14	50
Moosejaw	25	49
Winnipeg	26	40
Port Arthur	30	44
Parry Sound	40	60
Toronto	42	54
Kingston	38	56
Ottawa	32	60
Montreal	38	54
Quebec	30	52
St. John	34	54
Halifax	44	52

Forecasts.

Maritime—Moderate to fresh northwest winds; fair, not much change in temperature.

Washington, Oct. 23—North New England—Fair and slightly warmer Thursday; Friday local rains. Southwest winds.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BORN.

CHASE.—On Sunday, Oct. 20, at 222 Main street, to Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Chase, a son.

DIED.

LAMB.—At his home Perry's Point, Kings county, N. B., on October 20, 1918, Jacob T. Lamb, aged 68 years, leaving a wife and daughter, four brothers and one sister to mourn. (Chicago papers please copy).

HARVEY—At Toronto, Oct. 12, Gerald Myles Harvey of the Royal Flying Corps, aged 18 years, only son of J. Newton and Bessie Myles Harvey, of Vancouver, B. C., formerly of this city.

Interment at Vancouver.

ROBERTSON. — Killed in action, on September 2nd, Pte. Percy L. Robertson, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Robertson, Robertson, N. B., aged 24 years, leaving his parents, one sister and one brother to mourn their loss.

ARMSTRONG.—At the Military Hospital, on Wednesday afternoon, from pneumonia, Gunner Walter W. Armstrong, of the 9th Siege Battery, third son of Mrs. Minnie and the late Andrew Armstrong.

Notice of funeral later.

Yes! Everybody Takes Cascarets

Only 10 cents! Harmless cathartic for sluggish liver and bowels

Feel bully! Cheer up! Take Cascarets to liven your liver and clean the bowels and stop headaches, biliousness, bad breath, coated tongue, sallowness, sour stomach and gases. To-night take Cascarets and enjoy the nicest, gentlest liver and bowel cleansing you ever experienced. Wake up feeling grand. Everybody's doing it. Cascarets best laxative for children. They gladly take this pleasant candy cathartic because it never gripes or sickens like other things.