an Battering-Ram Tac-Have Failed to Achieve Object.

RALYZED BY WINTER

sians in East Prussia lowever, Make Progress Thru Snow.

an Press Despatch.

NDON, Nov. 16, 10.13 p.m -To s great results are concerned. The of winter has partly paralyzed

la, are reported to be marching ! ru snow, which is their natural elear to those which the Japanese first

ans, in attempting to cross the canal problem. In attempting to cross the canal problem. It is and repulsed two German at southeast of Ypres and "enviolettoyed" a German regiment of Bixschoote.

bravery of raw German youths and untrained men of middle age who, he says, does not hesitate to march against the trained British troops.

German Plans Abandoned?

If the Germans have abandoned their repeated furious battering ram shorts, their failure to thrust back the allies lines and reach Calais will, from Meindes street. es and reach Calais will, from ory for the allies, since, i

divine embodimen

SCHOOL CADETS. specion in Queen's Park is Afternoon.

any men workin o join any regime ers, said the ge not to say anythin obilization before t had been accede

s of St. Catharines of Horse, began yest of the men arrived in the poultry build

hompson of the et Battalion rec y from the To commanding to

iffes now in the hand public school the earliest pos

plying with the

ping times of pe

Guns for Guards.
rred that the rifles the adult home gus
they might be put un
than had preven

ary organizations.

the Soldiers. members of the

eviewed by the lieu Premier Hearst, t t 900 cadets will be iginal corps consisted

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Water and Hot Al

g; Estimates Free.

CE REPAIRS Y STYLE OF HEATE pairs. Lowest prices

Official Statements

TOWN TYPIFIES

Canadian Press Despatch.

SERMAIZE-LES-BAINS,

TSINGTAU IS ENTERED

Service for the Dead.

Canadian Press Despatch.

TOKIO, Nov. 16.—Japanese troops today entered the German fortified possession of Tsingtau in the Kiaochau territory. Their entrance was

vember 7, and the position was form ally surrendered three days later.

Remain of Six

Hundred.

The Russlans, on the border of East Rival Trenches in Forest of Dozen Buildings Are All That Argonne Are Close Together.

to those which the Japanese first re in Manchuria. Blizzards have the trenches in Belgium and them France and brought great fering to the wounded as well as to men in the field. A large area of the France around Dixmude has a flooded by the heavy rains, and no man's land for fighting.

Strategic Points Taken. The French and German reports of my are contradictory as regards the gress of their armies in the west terday. Berlin says there was only that activity because of the snowmen. Paris announces that the German in attempting to cross the canal or Dimude, were thrust back, that allies recaptured several strategic ints and repulsed two German at-

"The casualties have been very heavy for both opposing armies, but here, as elsewhere, the German losses certainly have been superior to those of the French." the British lines have greatly ased in force during the past few and that they bear the semblance attacks in great force launched at Ypres at the end of October. are, he adds, more in the naped demonstrations in force than a assaults.

Writer pays high tribute to the read of raw German youths and read of

ed, they have not tried nor

ne they expected to accomplish any-ing more than to hold their own the defensive

News Embargo.

(Continued From Page 1. "steadfast determination to carry

tis "steadfast determination to carry the war to a successful conclusion."

Wider Publicity Urged.

Mr. Long, Mr. Healy and Lord Charles Beresford discussed the question of publicity and urged that the country should be given fuller details of the achievements of the troops in the field. William Henry Cowan, Liberal, proposed that Great Britain follow Russia's example and prohibit the sale of liquor during the war.

Mr. Healy demanded greater liberality in dealing with the dependents of the soldiers. He said:

"We are not going to have crippled warriors in the workhouses again, or their dependents thrown upon the scrap head."

In his closing speech, Premier Asquith placed the burden of the censorship on France and said it was necessary to defer to the wishes of the country which was doing the greatest part of the fighting, and where the fighting was being carried on.

Low Pay a Scandal.

Dealing with the matter of pay, the premier said:

"The insufficiency of the pay of the lower ranks of commissioned officers has long been a reproach to the nation.

lower ranks of commissioned officers has long been a reproach to the nation, but has become an indecency and scandal when men are laying down their

lives."

He announced that Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, had prepared a scheme for increased pay. He concluded by declaring that sickness among the troops had not exceeded 10, possibly 15, per cent., and he believed no body of men had ever been brought together who had comported themselves better than the present army.

Huge Sum Expended.

The premier told the house that the largest portion of the first £100,000,000 already had been expended in the conduct of military operations, loans to the allies and disbursements for the securing of food supplies for this country.

SERMAIZE-LES-BAINS, France, Nov. 16, via Paris, 10.30 a.m.—This regional town of 2800 inhabitants before the German invasion is representative of what happens to a place in the path of the hostile army. There were 600 houses, and now a dozen bullet-scarred buildings are standing. All the others have been knocked to pieces by shells or burned, mostly burned.

Walls of brick or stone, constructed with old-fashioned care, burst by the heat, are tumbled in ruins across the streets. Some hundreds of chimneys stand starkly. As for the rest, there are left only irregular fragments of walls with vacant windows.

Two hundred persons live in the dozen houses or in improvised shelters set up against some of the half ruined walls. Where are the others?

A couple of hundred men answered the mobilization call pasted on the city hall on Aug. 1. Then the French army in retreat came thru and upwards of 2000 inhabitants took flight, some by their own conveyances, others on the wagons of the army transport, and hundreds afoot, carrying packages and their small children.

ernment, and the expenditure included provisions for refugees.

For Army and Navy.

With regard to the purpose of the new credit, the far greater bulk of the army transport, and its afoot, carrying packages and nall children.

TAU IS ENTERED

BY JAPANESE TROOPS

ernment, and the expenditure included provisions for refugees.

For Army and Navy.

With regard to the purpose of the new credit, the far greater bulk of this would be for army and navy expenditures, the premier said. The civil expenditures were inconsiderable, and they would be largely for the purpose of securing food supplies and for further commodities necessary for the British, the use of which must be made impossible for the enemy.

Another large item was made up of loans of money to others, amounting loans of money to others, amounting to £43,000,000 (\$215,000,000). The principal items in this list were to the Belgian Government £10,000,000, and to Servia £800,000, on which no interest was to be charged until the end of the Various Ceremonials Included a

Other loans to the self-governing Dominions of Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, countries which under ordinary circumstances would be compelled to borrow in the London market, would account for £30,250,000 (\$151,250,000) of the new credit, for the reason that the govern-ment has undertaken the responsibil-ity of raising loans for these Do-

GIVEN APPROVAL Quitting Retail Business Unionists in Full Accord **Building to Rent** Bitter Complaint of

Come early, look over the display of R. J. Tooke Furnishings and Semi-ready Clothing offered at prices in most cases representing the mere cost of the materials in them.

As rapidly as the forward lines are sold our wareroom stock will be offered. Nothing will be held back—absolutely no reserve and everything offered is part of our regular stock.

Here are today's lists, indicating the reductions throughout. CHOOSE NOW.

Silk Cravats

1000 Silk Cravats, rich and rare patterns All 50c Cravats 29c, or 4 for \$1.00. All 75c Neckwear, 55c, or 2 for \$1.00.

All \$1.00 Ties, 69c, or 3 for \$2.00.

Dress Ties, in fine white cambric and pique, regularly sold at 25c; hand tied and made-up ties, 2 for 25c.

500 White Lawn Ties for full dress and evening wear; at

Winter Overcoats and Ulsters All our new and smart Fall and Winter Overcoats, regular and ex-clusive models in Chesterfields, English, Raglan, Balmacaans, clusive models in Chesterfields, English, Ragian, Balmacaans, Ulsters; with storm and Russian

5c each, or 12 for 35c.

\$15 Overcoats and Ulsters, \$10.75. \$18 Overcoats and Ulsters, \$13.75. \$20 Overcoats and Ulsters, \$14.25. \$25 Overcoats and Ulsters, \$17.75. \$30 Overcoats and Ulsters, \$21.50. \$40 Overcoats, satin lining, \$29.50.

Dress Suits and Frocks New Dress Suits, the "caress of good dress," as good as you pay your tailor \$40 for, will be sold at \$20. Dress Suits, which we have been selling at \$25, silk-faced lapels, will be reduced below cost, to \$20.00.

40 Dress Suits, with \$30 label; some all silk lined, for \$24.00.

40 Dress Suits, worth \$35, for \$28.00.

\$28.00. 10 Dress Suits, worth \$40, for

12 Frock Coats, with vests, 25 Tuxedo Dinner Jackets, at one-fifth off the "label price in the pocket." Linen Collars, 5c

100 dozen White Linen Collars; some slightly solled, all in good condition, at 5c each, or 50c for 12. Sizes from 14 to 17½. 900 dozen Linen Collars, new and up-to-date styles; all sizes, half sizes and quarter sizes; at 9c each, or \$1.00 for box of 12. Serge Suits, \$10 up

100 Fine English Serge Suits, fine twill, blues and blacks, all sizes from 34 to 44.

\$15.00 Serge Suits, for \$10.00.
\$20.00 Serge Suits, for \$13.50.
\$28.00 Serge Suits, for \$16.75. Raincoats, \$4 up

Suspenders

English Leather Brace, leather throughout; regular \$1.00 value; will clear at 45c.

Heavy Web English Brace, worth \$1.00, for 45c.

French Suspenders, worth 50c, for 37c.

Kady Suspenders, worth 50c, for

English Raincoats, in motor. Ragian and Balmacaan shapes, with or without split sleeve; some with silk yokes; many half-price to clear; others one-third off. \$10.00 Raincoats for \$5.00. \$12.00 Raincoats for \$6.00. \$15.00 Raincoats for \$7.50.

Other Raincoats, this season's dimade in Great Britain.

New \$10.00 Raincoats for \$6.50.

New \$15.00 Raincoats for \$9.75.

New \$20.00 and \$25.00 Raincoats for \$12.50.

Mufflers

Angora Wool Motor Scarfs, worth up to \$1.00, for 49c. Silk Accordeon - knit Mufflers, worth \$1.50, for 89c. More expensive Silk Mufflers at very liberal discounts.



Umbrellas, 49-Clearing 100 English Umbrellas orth \$1.00, for 49c.

100 Umbrellas, worth \$1.25, for

Gloves, 45c R. J. Tooke Gloves are known throughout Canada as the keenest value in the Empire. Scotch Heather Wool Gloves, worth up to 75c; your choice for

White Wool Gloves, worth \$1.25. English Walking Gloves in dog-skin, worth \$1.00 and \$1.25, for

"I nox" Single-stitch, English, very fine, smooth Kid Gloves, worth \$1.75, for \$1.15.

Russian Capeskin Walking Gloves, worth \$1.50 and \$1.75, for \$1.15.

Knitted Silk Ties choice of any tie in the lot for 75c. This lot includes the new styles for holiday trade.

\$1.25 Shirts at 87c 500 R. I. Tooke Shirts, which we have been selling at \$1.25, at 87c each; or 3 shirts for \$2.50. Very finely woven, Dominion Textile cambric, half-hundred new patterns; sizes 14 to 18.

White Dress Shirts, full-size bosom, regularly \$1.50, for \$1.00 each.

After the War--What?

When the war is over, what then? Are there good times or hard times in store for us? Will the era of high prices continue, with steady work for all, or will we experience a setback that will keep us poor for years?

The answer to that question is very largely in our own hands. It depends on us Canadians-not on the few in high places, but on every one of us.

Every year we are importing hundreds of millions of dollars worth of goods, much of which could be produced just as well in Canada.

Suppose they were produced here. Think of the number of workmen who would be employed. Think of what it would mean in wages, and money kept in circulation Think of what it would mean to our farmers, to our shopkeepers---to our builders, to everybody.

Think of what it would mean to you.

They can be produced here, they will be produced here, if you just stop and think every time you make a

Think, say and see that you get

"MADE IN CANADA"

more expendence of the new country from the country from

