

OVER TWENTY PERSONS ARE BURNED TO DEATH.

Four Storey Chamber of Commerce in Kansas City Destroyed by Fire.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 29.—More than a score of lives are believed to have been lost in a fire that destroyed the four-storey Chamber of Commerce building in the River View district of Kansas City, Kansas, early to-day. When the fire broke out 200 persons were asleep in the building, the three upper floors of which were occupied by families and lodgers. The walls of the building were of brick and stone, but the floors and partitions were of wood.

No register was kept of the occupants, and it is not known exactly how many persons were in the building. Several hours must elapse before the ruins can be searched. Estimates of the number of dead are based largely on the number reported missing.

The dead so far as positively known are: Robert Burton, stone mason; Lynch, driver; infant child of John A. Sparks. Lynch, with the Sparks baby in his arms, jumped from the second story of the building, and fell into the ruins, and both perished.

Among the seriously injured are: Unknown baby, fatally injured, dropped from second floor; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Sparks, severely burned; Arthur Childers, policeman, run over by horse wagon, may die; J. H. Branham, wagon maker, jumped from fourth story, both legs fractured; W. J. Morely, Missouri Pacific fireman, fractured thigh and scalp wounds; Thomas Connor, blacksmith, severely burned; E. O. Erhart, fireman, hands burned by sliding on rope; F. P. McAuley, fireman, but by falling glass; Frank Ottomann, railway mail clerk, cut and bruised; Mrs. J. H.

Rose, hands burned by sliding on rope from fourth floor; Patrick Hurley, railroad laborer, hip broken.

Charles Carlin, engineer of the Nelson Morris Packing Co., was sick with typhoid fever on the third floor, and is missing.

Fred Taft, the negro janitor, is missing. He alone had a list of tenants, and could tell who were missing.

Mrs. Frances Pergueck, who lived on the third floor, reports her husband and baby missing.

Eight families lived on the fourth floor, ten on the third, eight on the second. There were many children in these families.

Firemen assisted most of the inmates to safety, and the half-clad refugees hurried away to shelter, so that when an attempt was made later to learn if all the families had escaped it was difficult to obtain authentic information.

Other Details.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 29.—In the ruins of the old Chamber of Commerce building in Kansas City, Kansas, destroyed by fire early to-day, there are anywhere from half a dozen to thirty bodies, according to estimates given out to-day by firemen who had worked at the scene all night.

At 8 o'clock this morning the body of D. R. Young, a laborer, aged 62 years, was removed from the ruins. Young lived on the fourth floor with his family. Their fate is not known.

Of the injured, scattered among half a dozen hospitals and various private homes, 25 were more or less seriously hurt. Two or three of these will die.

The building was erected 14 years ago. For the last few years it has been used as an apartment house.

WILL SEQUESTER CHURCH REVENUES BUT WILL LEAVE CHURCHES OPEN.

What the French Government Will Do if Clergy Persist in Rebellious Attitude.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The Cabinet has reached a decision regarding the application of the law providing for the separation of Church and State, by which the property for revenues of the churches, in the event of the clergy persisting in their present rebellious attitude, will be sequestered December 11, but the churches themselves will remain open for public worship, under the law of assembly of 1881, during the ensuing year, before the law goes finally into effect. In the meantime, should the clergy refuse to yield, a ministerial declaration will be issued indicating very clearly the intention of the Cabinet to ask Parliament for special legislation to meet the situation. The nature of the measures contemplated, however, will not be disclosed, although it is announced that they have been agreed upon. In the meantime, some of the newspapers declare that the Council of State, after consideration of the question of what constitutes a legal association under the law, is prepared to render a decision in favor of only associations formed with the consent of the former churchwardens and parish priests are legally entitled to take over church property, those formed by outsiders having no previous connection with the churchwardens and parish priests. If this proves to be correct, the decision will give an impetus to schism, as of all the associations thus far constituted, but two have the concurrence of both the parish priest and churchwardens and these have been formally interdicted by the bishops.

POSITION OF POLICYHOLDERS.

HOW THE PROFITS OF THE SUN LIFE ARE DIVIDED.

In Concluding the Investigation of the Sun Life Mr. Kent Admits That the Management is of a Very High Standard—Salaries of the Officials.

Montreal, Oct. 29.—Examination of the affairs of the Sun Life Assurance Company before the Insurance Commission was concluded to-day, and the Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company will be taken up to-morrow. It was announced that to-morrow would complete the inquiry in Montreal, and that an adjournment would be made until next Wednesday, when the Commission would re-assemble at Ottawa. Proceedings to-day took in the question of policies, their nature and preferences, division of profits, cost of new business, rebate system, and salaries of chief officials.

Preference on Policies.

The morning session opened with Mr. Thomas B. Macaulay, Secretary, again on the stand. In reply to a question by Mr. Shepley, regarding preference in policies, he said: "In our own company, as we combine both participating and non-participating policyholders in one branch, and stockholders get five per cent. of the profits of one and the other, naturally it is better, from the stockholders' standpoint, to get participating policies in larger number, because they get five per cent. on a larger amount of profit. Our rule is different from that of most companies, you see, because most other companies give ten per cent. from 'with profit' policies and all profits from 'without profit' policies, and it is just a question of which would be greater."

"From either standpoint the shareholder is interested in benefiting as few policyholders as possible through the division of profits," he was asked. "I do not think so, because the more policyholders we have the more shares to divide. We want to do as much business as we can, and we let the policyholders choose what they like."

When the investigation was resumed in the afternoon Mr. Shepley took up the question of the cost of new business. "Have you the same trouble with initial expenses as other companies?" he asked.

"I suppose so," replied Mr. Macaulay. "What are the reasons for this heavy expense?"

"The uncontrollable reason is keen competition; companies have to pay heavily to get new business," he replied.

sult of this is that agents' commissions have gradually risen for a term of years.

Mr. Shepley then took up the loss and loss account. There was a loss, as far as form went, of \$370,000 on the first year's business.

"What do you suggest as a remedy against this great cost of new business?" he asked. "I think that things are righting themselves. I can't imagine no remedy that would not be worse than the disease itself."

Mr. Shepley questioned regarding methods employed by the Sun Life in changing from the high to the low rate of interest, required on reserve, in accordance with the legislation of 1899. Mr. Macaulay said that the old business of the Sun Life and the new as well, was on the 3-1-2 per cent. basis, and this year he hoped to see it on a 3 per cent. basis. The process of increasing the reserve had been going on ever since 1899.

"What do you think of the movement to bring about the change as slowly as possible in order not to be hard on the policyholders?" "We approve of it, we intended to spread the change over the entire fifteen years, but when we made big profits in the last two years, we decided to put the reserve on a higher basis at once."

Mr. Macaulay said that in one year, owing to this change, the policyholders got \$260,000 less than the previous year, and a million less than they might have got.

Asking Mr. Macaulay a personal question, Mr. Shepley learned that the salaries of the Secretary and of the President extended over a period to include 1907. The President's salary in 1905 was \$18,000; in 1906, \$19,000, and next year it will be \$20,000. The Secretary's salary was in 1905 \$13,000; in 1906, \$14,000, and in 1907 it will be \$15,000. After that there is no arrangement in either case. Mr. Macaulay, manager of the eastern district, is paid by commission at a varying rate, with a fixed maximum. The Sun Life has two trustees in England to look after the amount of \$500,000 there deposited in the interests of British policyholders; these receive each 200 guineas per annum.

Mr. Shepley noted the fact that the Sun Life had a formidable list of questions to ask prospective insurance candidates. Of these Mr. Macaulay said the people never complained.

Mr. Kent. It seems to me that nobody ever did complain of the Sun Life. Mr. Macaulay—Very seldom.

Mr. Shepley then announced that his examination of Mr. Macaulay was concluded for the present.

Mr. Kent admitted that the management of the Sun Life was at present at a very high standard. Yet the present managers were not immortal, and there might be another era when the management would not be so good.

FIFTY-SEVEN MAY GO.

Said They Were Caught Receiving Bribes for Free Passages.

Montreal, Oct. 29.—(Special.)—Absolute silence prevails in official Grand Trunk circles here as to the dismissal of the conductors from the service. Messrs. F. H. McGuigan and Blackler, the two heads of the department concerned are out of the city and other subordinates will not make any statement. Mr. Hays returned from New York this morning, but declined to discuss the question of the conductors on the plea of ignorance of the details. However, it has leaked out that about fifty-seven conductors on lines between Montreal and Port Huron will lose their jobs.

Detectives have been on their track for some months, and it is said they have been caught receiving bribes for free passages. Consternation reigns among the conductors here. One of them stated to-day that the Railway subordinates Association would take the matter up and fight the case for them.

INDIAN WORK NEEDS.

REBUILDING OF KITAMAAT HOME LEFT TO COMMITTEE.

Methodist Women's Missionary Society Addressed by Missionaries to Foreign Fields—Thanks to Dr. Carman and Dr. Sutherland.

A Belleville despatch: This morning's session of the Methodist Women's Missionary Society was largely occupied with discussing the needs of the Indian work. Dr. Sutherland was present, and by request of the board contributed useful and necessary information. On motion of Mesdames McKay and Knox, it was decided that the rebuilding of the Kitamaat Home, with all matters pertaining thereto, be left to a joint committee. Before the morning session closed the following resolution, on motion of Mesdames Wright and McKay, was unanimously carried: "That the thanks of this convention be tendered the General Superintendent, Dr. Carman, and the Missionary Secretary, Dr. Sutherland, for their presence with us on the occasion of the silver anniversary."

At the afternoon's session the Secretary of the Supply Committee, Mrs. Briggs, Toronto, gave an interesting report of the year's effort. Two hundred and twenty-five auxiliaries, circles, bands and leagues have been organized, and the happiness and comfort of hundreds of people on sixty-eight missions. The approximate value of the goods sent is over seven thousand dollars.

An hour with the missionaries was replete with tender associations; the Misses Wellwood, Woodcock, Steele, three young ladies under appointment to China, told the story of their call to the work. Miss Crombie, who has given ten years of faithful effort in Japan, addressed the board. Miss Brimstin, China, home on furlough after five years of successful service, spoke of the joy she found in the work. Dr. Ann Henry, the beloved physician, Miss Brimstin's co-worker, made an urgent plea for more workers for China's whitening harvest fields. Miss Preston, one of the standard bearers of this board in Japan, spoke briefly.

H. N. GLADSTONE.

GREATLY IMPRESSED WITH THE CANADIAN WEST.

Son of Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in Montreal on His Return From the Pacific Coast—Thinks People From the United States an Acquisition to the Country.

Montreal, Oct. 29.—Harry Neville Gladstone, third son of the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, was in Montreal to-day on his return from his first trip to the Pacific coast. In an interview he said: "Everywhere I was immensely struck by the activity of the people and by the extraordinary prospects. During my tour I heard something about capitalists from the United States coming in here and starting industries, and it seemed to me that was all for the good of the country. I also saw quite a number of American farmers who have come in and taken up farms, and it seems to me they are an immense advantage to the country, for they are thoroughly familiar with the methods of farming required and have the capital to start with. I shall have no hesitation, when I get home, in recommending all my friends to come out here and invest their money, for there are great opportunities, and general conditions are thoroughly sound."

VISITED THE POPE.

HIS HOLINESS SENDS GREETINGS TO EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Rome, Oct. 29.—The Pope to-day received the German Foreign Secretary, Herr von Tschirsky, and Frau von Tschirsky, who were accompanied by the Prussian Minister to the Vatican, Baron von Rotenhan. He asked his visitors to take seats and entered into a cordial conversation with them, which lasted half an hour. Herr von Tschirsky conveyed to the Pope Emperor William's best wishes, and the Pontiff in return sent His Majesty his warm greetings.

REFUSED HIM

AND HE WOUNDED HER AND KILLED HIMSELF.

New York, Oct. 29.—Because she had refused to marry him, Frank Dorsey fired four bullets at Miss Josephine Schmidt. Believing he had killed her he then shot himself dead. The young woman was only slightly wounded in one leg. The shooting occurred in a Fourth avenue bird store where both were employed.

JAPAN ANGRY WITH THE STATES.

Protest Against Exclusion of Children from Schools.

United States Helpless and Situation is Serious.

Japan's Rights Infringed Upon— France Getting Interested.

Washington, Oct. 29.—The exclusion of Japanese children from the public schools of San Francisco has become an international affair of serious importance, and is worrying the Administration. Count Aoki, the Japanese Ambassador, to-day informed Secretary of State Root that the Japanese Government desired that the treaty rights of the Japanese in the United States be not infringed upon. This treaty gives citizens and subjects of the Japanese Empire all of the rights and privileges enjoyed by natives and citizens of this country, and it now seems certain that in the exclusion of the Japanese children from the schools of San Francisco there has really been a serious breach of provisions of the Treaty of Commerce and Amity between the United States and Japan, which was drawn in 1894.

The Administration finds itself in a peculiarly difficult position, although the case is not at all unprecedented. A parallel is found in the killing of Italians in Louisiana in 1890, when Chief of Police Hennessy, of New Orleans, was killed by members of the Italian Mafia. The case of the exclusion of Japanese children from California schools is identical. The Government at Washington has absolutely no control, and can do nothing further than to call to the attention of the authorities in France from the serious situation which has been brought about, and to ask that they take some measures to remedy the conditions.

There is no concealment in Washington of the fact that an anti-American sentiment is rapidly growing in Japan. At the Japanese Embassy it is said that the people of Japan do not understand that the discrimination against Japanese is confined to only one locality in the United States. There have been numerous other instances to which might be attributed the growth of the feeling against America in Japan, but they are all insignificant when compared with the exclusion of the children from the schools. This the Japanese resent more than any other. They are essentially a child-loving race, and discrimination of anyone against the Japanese children will find a ready and powerful exposition of distaste and objection.

The protest of the Ambassador from Japan to Secretary Root to-day was more or less informal, but, nevertheless, it brings the matter up in such a way that something must be done. The Ambassador told Mr. Root that his people at home would miss the children, and he spoke of the feeling already aroused. Through advice from Ambassador Luke E. Wright, in Tokyo, Mr. Root already knows of the conditions in Japan, and he is worried about them.

There is no decrease in the feeling in Washington that if the emnity of Japan should be incurred the commercial interests of the United States in the Far East will suffer to a very great extent.

Europe is Anxious.

Paris, Oct. 29.—The news agencies have from time to time lately brought word of the differences between Japan and the United States in greater or less detail, intimating that they might result in an armed clash between the two countries. The peculiarly happy relations of England with the United States, Japan and France, and the fact that the Japanese are contemplating it, is only fair to say that sober opinion regards a war between Japan and the United States as ridiculously improbable, but this feeling has not been so strong as to prevent great anxiety among men of France from taking measures to-day to obtain the best possible information as to what the immediate future has in store.

London, Oct. 29.—In a despatch from Tokyo, the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the Japanese Foreign Office has received a reply through Ambassador Viscount Sino Aoki, at Washington, to the effect that the exclusion of Japanese children from the schools of San Francisco was quite a local affair. The American Government was not aware of the details of the incident until after the receipt of the cablegrams from Japan. The American Ambassador at Tokyo, Luke W. Wright, has given a pledge that the United States will not discriminate against Japanese and other foreign children, and that she undertakes to protect Japanese interests fully.

Baron Kentaro Kaneko, a member of the Privy Council, the correspondent continues, in the course of the interview on this subject, said the incident was lamentable in view of the ever increasing friendship between Japan and the United States. He applauded the moderate tone of the Japanese press, which he declared to be based on the attitude. He said further there was no doubt evidence that Japan was deeply pained at the action of the San Francisco authorities, but it was universally held that the exclusion of Japanese children from San Francisco schools was an outcome of the present electoral campaign in the United States.

Suit at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 29.—Judge Wolverton of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday issued an order to the Board of Education of San Francisco citing that body to show cause why an injunction compelling the reinstatement of I. Yasuhara, a Japanese pupil recently excluded from the Pacific Heights grammar school, should not be issued.

The board is ordered to answer on Nov. 5. This order was issued following an application for an injunction presented to Judge Wolverton with the intention of making this a test case.

The application for the injunction is made on the ground that the present resolution of the Board of Education, excluding Japanese pupils from the city schools, is in violation of the constitution of the United States and the Empire of Japan.

A mass meeting held here by the Japanese last evening discussed the present situation regarding these children's exclusion.

ONTARIO BANK.

M'GILL IN POLICE COURT—THE COCKBURN CASE.

A Toronto, Ont., special report says: The case of Charles McGill, ex-manager of the Ontario Bank, charged with making false returns to the Government, was called in the Police Court this morning. G. Grant, in the absence of his partner, E. J. Johnston, K. C., asked that the case be remanded for a week. Colonel Denison pointed out that owing to the number of important cases now pending before him, it would be necessary to find some day which would not conflict with other engagements.

Mr. Bain, who appeared for the prosecution, in reply to a question by the Magistrate, stated that the case would take several days. He thought three days would be sufficient. Colonel Denison then formally remanded the case until Friday next.

Mr. McGill, who appeared with his bondsmen, stood in front of the railing, behind his counsel, and renewed his remembrance to appear on the date named. His bondsmen, August J. Goughan, Thos. I. McIntyre, P. C. Larkin, and John W. T. Fairweather, who stood beside him, also renewed their bonds for Mr. McGill's appearance in the same amounts as on the former occasion, the first two for \$2,500 each and the others for \$5,000 each.

The case of Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn was next called. D. J. Grierison, who appeared for the defence, agreed to a remand of one week. Both cases will be set down for hearing on Monday, Nov. 5. Mr. Cockburn was not present.

FIRST BIRTHDAY IN SPAIN.

Prisoners Amnestied in Honor of Queen Victoria.

Madrid, Oct. 29.—The Queen's 19th birthday, the first that she has spent in Spain, was celebrated enthusiastically to-day here and in the provinces. Members of the royal family and the courtiers showered presents upon her. The Cortes sent congratulations. The Ministers and diplomats called at the palace to felicitate her Majesty.

A large crowd assembled in the place square, and in response to their cries the King and Queen appeared upon a balcony, when they were given a tumultuous ovation. A grand reception was held in the palace this afternoon, followed in the evening by a State banquet.

In honor of the day some prisoners were amnestied and the pay of the soldiers of the Madrid garrison increased.

The amnesty benefited all persons convicted of political, press, and strike offences, and also Anarchist propagandists.

The Queen, receiving Count Romanones, Minister of Justice, declared she was happy that her first birthday in Spain should be associated with those suffering from their political ideas.

WANTED CREMATION

BUT TOOK HIS LIFE IN AN UNDER- TAKER'S OFFICE.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—August Moeckel, reputed to be a wealthy hardware merchant, living at 527 LaSalle avenue, committed suicide late this afternoon in the undertaking establishment of J. H. Hartwick, 178 Centre avenue, by shooting himself in the head.

Moeckel was a stranger to the proprietor of the establishment. He entered the place and handed a letter to Hartwick. Then he sat down on a couch, placed a revolver to his head and pulled the trigger.

"I wish my body to be cremated," were the only words contained in the letter except the signature.

No motive for the act has been found.

STRIKE LEADS TO FRACAS.

Trouble Outside Heintzman Factory at Junction.

A Buckingham despatch says: The workers' strike in the Junction resulted in a small riot on Van Horne street this evening, when the men were leaving Heintzman & Company's factory at the close of the day's work. The trouble began when one of the strikers' pickets started an argument with a non-union man who was going to work. An altercation took place, in which two men on each side took part, the result being some black eyes. To-night a considerable number of strikers were on hand. Heintzmans have about 150 men at work, and when these came out of the factory the strikers gathered around them, and very soon a number of small fights were in progress. Nobody was hurt seriously. Heintzman & Company are operating their factory.

DYNAMITED BANK.

ROBBERS GOT OFF WITH BOOTY—A BLOODLESS FIGHT.

St. Louis, Oct. 29.—A special to the Republic from Odin, Ill., says: The Bank of Odin was dynamited and looted by a gang of safe robbers early to-day. The report of the explosion attracted a crowd of citizens to the scene and a running fight ensued in which more than 30 shots were fired. The bandits escaped with all their booty, the amount of which is not known. None of the citizens was hurt. According to those in the fight there were three or four robbers in the party.

The Bank of Odin is a private institution.

CHINA AWAKENED.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES ADDED A SURPRISE TO THE WORLD.

China's Armies Much Improved—Operations Almost Equal to Those in European Countries.

Changtsofu, Oct. 29.—A notable feature of the autumn manoeuvres of the Chinese Imperial army, which began last Monday in the neighborhood of Changtsofu, has been the presence in the field of portable wireless telegraph apparatus carried upon light wagons, and so adjusted that it can be erected in less than thirty minutes. These stations were operated by Chinese officers belonging to the telegraph corps.

The manoeuvres came to an end yesterday with victory for the northern army. At a village five miles south of Changtsofu this army succeeded in checking the advance of the southern army. The manoeuvres began with cavalry operations followed on Wednesday by artillery practice. All arms displayed excellent discipline. Experienced military observers are of the opinion that, with the exception of certain minor details and making allowances for the fact that these operations were an experiment, the manoeuvres were almost equal to those conducted in European countries.

The artillery and the principal equipment of the troops were manufactured in Japan. The northern army undoubtedly was better clothed and equipped than the southern. It also displayed better organization, and had more efficient advisers.

To-day the proceedings came to an end with a grand review of both armies, including all branches, at the conclusion of which Yuan Shi Kai, Commander-in-Chief of the forces, invited the foreign observers to lunch. It is estimated that the manoeuvres cost \$500,000.

WANT THREE-CENT FARE.

The Detroit Anti-Franchise League Not Satisfied.

Detroit, Oct. 29.—The anti-franchise league, composed of prominent citizens who are opposed to the granting of the new franchise sought for by the present city railway system, which the railway company exploits as "the lowest rates of fare in the world," is negotiating with Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, to come to Detroit and speak at a big mass meeting within two weeks. It was intended to have Mayor Duane, of Chicago, present, but he cannot come on account of the election.

The franchise offered gives ten tickets for twenty-five cents with universal transfers from 5 to 8 a. m. and 4.30 to 6.30 p. m., and six tickets for twenty-five cents the rest of the day. The Democratic candidate for Mayor, Mr. Thompson, is fighting for a straight three-cent fare with transfers good during twenty-four hours of the day.

TOOK TOO MUCH.

DONATED PART OF HIS SKIN, BUT DOCTORS STOLE MORE.

Cincinnati, Oct. 29.—Alleging that he was robbed of thirty-six inches of skin, William J. Doll filed a suit in Common Pleas Court to-day to recover \$10,000 from J. S. Atkins and Drs. George A. Fackler and J. C. Oliver. The doctors are two of the most prominent surgeons in the city, who performed an operation transferring epidermis from Doll's thighs to Atkins to hasten the healing of injuries the latter had sustained in an automobile accident.

In his unusual petition Doll states that he made a contract with Atkins and the surgeons permitting the transplanting of six inches of skin from his limbs to cover Atkins' wounds, but that while he was under the influence of the anesthetic and helpless the surgeons helped themselves and peeled off an extra yard or a total of forty-two inches.

TWO DUELS.

ONE MAN WOUNDED IN THE ARM, THE OTHER IN THE LEG.

Havana, Oct. 29.—Two duels in which three of the combatants received injuries which disabled them, were fought in Havana yesterday. City Councilman Ramon, Mendoza, who acted as aid de camp to General Leonard Wood, during the first period of American intervention had sent a challenge to Eduardo Alonzo, an editorial writer on El Mundo, alleging offensive editorial expressions. These two men fought with broad swords and each sustained a severe cut in the arm. Dr. Manuel Socades, a former insurgent officer, had challenged Capt. Poy, who was at one time aide de camp to ex-President Palma, because of an alleged personal insult during a political discussion. In this fight Capt. Poy was badly wounded by a sword thrust in the leg.

THE "VOICE" CALLED.

Former Toronto Student Elopes With Chicago Authoress.

Chicago, Oct. 29.—The friends of Myrtle Reed, authoress, learned to-day of her elopement to Grand Haven, Mich., with Sydney McCullough, to whom she was married by Rev. Francis Wodham, of the Episcopal church. The formal announcement of the wedding was made to-day by the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Reed.

The wedding occurred on Monday, when the bride's friends were expecting cards for an elaborate ceremony. Mrs. McCullough is widely known as the writer of "Lavender and Old Lace," "The Master's Violin," "Sign of the Jack o' Lantern," and "Shadow of Victory." Her first literary success was "Love Letters of a Musician."

Her marriage is the result of a romance that began when Miss Reed was a high school girl in Chicago. As editor of "The Voice," a West Division High School publication, she corresponded with a Toronto student, who was the managing editor of a college paper, and who is now her husband.