Have You Seen Them?

Those splendidly equipped plumbing cars that bring a whole plumbing store to your very doors? And do the work in half the customary time---always ready.

"There's no doubt about it, you have us all beaten," said an old-time plumber the other day, in referring to Shannon's modern system of the fully-equipped car that comes direct to your door, as fast as motor power can get it there. And what a saving in time and plumbing bills it means! No tedious delays—no long waits. Every modern and up-to-date tool and accessory is in these cars, and once the car is there short work is made of the whole job. Every minute of time is put in on the job. The customer is not paying for any man's carelessness. All the tools are there to complete the biggest or smallest job. And these cars go to any place in Toronto. They're ready the moment you call.

Park 738-739

SHANNON
THE PLUMBER

THOUSANDS JOIN IN LOAN PARADE

Hamilton Celebrates by the Greatest Demonstration in Her History.

Hamilton, Nov. 27.—Hamilton put the local Victory Loan drive "over the top" tonight by one of the biggest, wildest, longest and most enthusiastic carnival processions ever held or that will ever be held in the history of the city. Fifteen thousand people participated, the other 85,000 citizens cheered and applauded from the sidewalks, window sills, telephone poles and any other point of vantage where they could hang on "by the skin of their teeth." It took exactly one hour and 26 minutes to pass a given point, and during the entire period there was not a dull moment. Every sort of motor conveyance, from a brother to the huge tractor that is tilling the soil to increase the acreage, to the diminutive flivver, comprising in all 300 machines, was on the job. Bands of the C. O. R., 13th and 91st Regiments, Salvation Army and bands of employes, who produced more noise than harmony, injected the necessary musical pep. It was a fitting celebration of the Victory bond campaign, which has passed the $7,000,000 mark and is now on its way to the objective of $12,000,000.

The big steel concerns possessed complete parades of their own, some of the floats being works of art.

Hamilton will make an attempt to have a number of Kitchener manufacturing establishments located here. Controller Wright has suggested that, in view of the very unpatriotic disturbance there on Saturday night, many of the manufacturers might be agreeable to moving elsewhere.

ALLIES PLAN TO POOL SHIPPING RESOURCES

Co-operative Arrangement Will Insure More Systematic Employment of Tonnage.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Pooling of all American and allied ships plying out of Atlantic and gulf ports is planned. The shipping board, it was learned tonight, is working out a program in connection with the pooling of the eastern railroads, the primary purpose being to relieve freight congestion at ports.

WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

BRITISH troops attacked Fontaine Notre Dame, before Cambrai, yesterday and forced their way forward against a heavy machine gun fire. They also attacked Bourlon Village and rescued a party of their men. These, after being surrounded, had held out until rescued. They took 500 prisoners and consolidated their gains. A German counter-attack against Bourlon Wood failed to make any impression. The British still hold the northern fringe. Rain fell torrentially, holding up operations yesterday. The cannonade has become exceedingly hot again in Belgium. The Cambrai operations, it is believed, have a close relation to the Belgian operations, and if prosecuted only a little further they will compel the Germans to retire from a great section of front, not only in France, but in the Belgian coast region. Owing to the severe winter of the Cambrai plain and plateau, the allies will wage vigorous war in this region until spring. This success of Sir Julian Byng, it is said, prefaces many similar blows. The allied western command desires to shove the German lines in positions for a general drive against them on the coming of spring.

* * *

Norway is on the brink of declaring war against Germany. Germany is on the brink of violating Denmark to seize a naval base. This peril has summoned the rulers of Scandinavia to a council at Stockholm. If Norway fights Germany, she will afford Great Britain and the United States a naval base to dominate the Baltic. German frightfulness has strongly roused Norwegian opinion against Germany. The matter for doubt is whether Denmark will defend her neutrality. She has a bad frontier for defence, but she could hold out in Copenhagen if she flooded a section of the country. The Danish Government contains socialists of strong German predilections. An outbreak of hostilities against Norway might embroil Sweden. The new government of Sweden has a strong pro-ally minister in the socialist leader, Branting. Sweden may support Norway, owing to the allied power of blockade.

* * *

The Bolsheviki are attempting to quarrel with the British Government over the detention of two Russians in British camps and they have served a demand on the British ambassador for their release. They charge that British subjects are working for the Bourgeosie in Russia. They claim that Russians must have like liberty of political action in Great Britain. As Britain has refused to recognize the Bolsheviki, the demand will probably receive no answer. These extremists are plainly striving to create a dispute in order to excuse their program of a separate peace.

* * *

The arrival of German general staff officers at Petrograd shows the close connection between Lenine and Trotsky with the German higher command. It is indeed prooable that the whole Bolsheviki uprising has received direction from Berlin. The German staff officers are likely to ruin their own influence over the Bolsheviki adherents, because the Germans cannot refrain from iron discipline. The officerless forces of Lenine will create a repugnance in the German mind and an imposition of severe regulations will doubtlessly ensue. This will provoke discontent, especially since civil war in Russia seems about to begin. The people of the grain-growing country in the south, as well as western Siberia, will have nothing to do with the Red Hundred. It is reported from Austrian sources that General Dukhonin, the Russian commander-in-chief, has issued an order to the Russian army on the separate peace proposals. He notifies the soldiers that the allies have protested to the Russian supreme command against any breach of the treaty to make no separate peace and have threatened that any breach from the Russian side, especially the calling of a separate truce, would be fraught with serious danger.

* * *

The cutting of communications between Petrograd and the south of Russia may mark the beginning of the attempt at freeing Russia from the Bolsheviki. Despatches from Petrograd have lately been containing hints that the real Russians are going to assert themselves. The nationalistic south is preparing to array itself against the cosmopolitan north. In their fear of an attack on Petrograd, the Bolsheviki have blockaded themselves in by tearing up sections of railway tracks. This act has interfered with the food supplies for Petrograd and the northern front. The Trans-Caucasian region has declared itself independent of the Bolsheviki. It is swayed by strong conservative elements.

* * *

The Italian front is still holding well against the German and Austrian assaults. The allies have repulsed more heavy attacks. The Italian soldiers have made their stand against odds of three or four to one, and without adequate defences. They show that the heart of Italy is sound. The government has overcome the Socialistic element at Turin. It seems that the workmen are falling away from the Socialist leaders. These incited the workers to rise in insurrection. Fighting took place, many were killed or wounded, yet not one Socialist leader was a casualty. The Socialists, in fact, saw to it that they escaped with whole skins. This fact has opened the eyes of their dupes and has greatly weakened their influence.

* * *

The French report heavy artillery firing in Belgium and before Verdun. They report calmness in Macedonia. The Italians had an action with the enemy in Albania and drove him back southeast of Berat. This operation appears to have had the intention of distracting Italian attention. The Greek army is constantly augmenting the allied forces north of Salonica. Whether the allies will undertake an early offensive into Serbia depends greatly upon the turn of affairs in Russia.

LAURIER REGRETS KITCHENER AFFAIR

Sir Wilfrid Declares His Constant Opposition to Applying Gag.

REPLIES TO CHARGES

Old-Time Liberal Leader Cites Efforts to Secure Recruits.

Ottawa, Nov. 27.—For a little over an hour tonight Sir Wilfrid Laurier addressed a crowd which filled the Russell Theatre. Outside there was a long queue of people who vainly sought admittance. E. J. Daly, vice-president of the Ottawa Reform Association, in his introductory remarks as chairman, asserted that 5000 had been turned away.

Sir Wilfrid dealt equally with charges made against him in regard to recruiting and with recent disturbances at public meetings. Referring more particularly to the incident at Kitchener when Sir Robert Borden was unable to speak, Sir Wilfrid expressed regret that it had occurred. "I do not approve," he said, "of any interference with free speech. The gag is the gag, whether it is applied by a turbulent crowd in a public meeting or whether it is approved in parliament by the obedient majority of a cold-blooded government."

Recruiting Attitude.

The opposition leader dealt at some length with the assertions of the prime minister that Sir Wilfrid had not assisted in recruiting. After reading a list of meetings which he had addressed on behalf of recruiting, Sir Wilfrid said: "With such a record as this I think this is very small potatoes on the part of the prime minister of Canada."

Sir Wilfrid warmly repudiated any suggestion that he was dominated by Bourassa. "I want to say," he emphatically declared, "that there is no man alive who can dominate Laurier. Mr. Bourassa is an able man. I know all the harm he has done me and all the good he has done the present government, but he shall never dominate Laurier."

In regard to conscription Sir Wilfrid held to his position as set forth in previous speeches.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was received with loud cheering. He spoke of his twenty years' residence in Ottawa.

Soreness Over Closure.

He then referred to a question put to him by Mr. Fripp a couple of weeks ago, whether Sir Wilfrid approved of the tactics of the crowd at St. Anselme, in Dorchester County, Quebec, when they prevented the Hon. Mr. Sevigny from speaking "I am proud and happy that the question was put to me by Mr. Fripp," Sir Wilfrid went on, "all the more so because the question has been aggravated by what took place three days ago, when the prime minister was refused a hearing in the City of Kitchener. He knows my sentiments upon that question. He knows them well. He knows that I am in favor of free speech. He knows that I disapprove of any interference with free speech, and I believe that Mr. Fripp himself disapproves of any interference with free speech when his friends are concerned But I am not so sure of his sentiments when his opponents are concerned, because Mr. Fripp is one of those who in the last parliament voted to gag the opposition to impose the closure and to interfere with free speech."

Aids to Government.

The opposition leader reviewed efforts which he said he had made to help the government in its war policy from the day that war was declared. He had not done it, he said, from any love of the government, but from love of the cause.

Unknown to Sir Wilfrid.

Turning to the letter from the Hamilton Canadian Club, Sir Wilfrid said: "The gentlemen who signed the communication were unknown to me. It is a long-standing practice of mine—I receive letters of endorsation on many subjects—it is a long-standing habit of mine never to endorse anything until I know the parties who make the application. I did not know the gentlemen. I presume they were respectable men. The object they had in view was perfectly satisfactory to me. But I wanted to know more before I gave an affirmative answer.

Sir Wilfrid insisted that the French-Canadians, if they had not been influenced by the Nationalist propaganda, would have been eager to enlist under the voluntary system.

He declared that Sir Robert's declaration with regard to the falling off of recruiting was absolutely falsified by the records of his own minister of militia.

Sir Wilfrid went on to give his reasons for asking that a referendum be taken before the conscription bill became law. He stated the the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada had requested that this be done and for the sake of the working classes who are most directly interested in the law he felt that it should have been done. There was also, he said, a feeling in the Province of Quebec to be considered.

"The Conservatives," said Sir Wilfrid, "started the Nationalist cry. They say that I have formed an alliance with Bourassa. Mr. Bourassa is an able man. I know all the harm he has done me and all the good he has done the present government, but he shall never dominate Laurier. In fact he has opposed our participation in the war. I, on the contrary, want to win this war, and I appeal to everyone to rise up and do their duty. The war is the great issue of the present time. But I have already stated my attitude on the war, and I stand or fall for my principles."

Profiteering.

Turning to the efforts of the present government to control profiteering in food and other staple commodities, Sir Wilfrid said that the present administration was merely dabbling with the question.

Referring to the Canadian Northern Railway, Sir Wilfrid reviewed at some length the history of Mackenzie and Mann's borrowings from the government. He said that Mackenzie and Mann had obtained a loan of $45,000,000 from the government on the understanding that if they were unable to pay it the road would become the property of the Canadian people. This year Mackenzie and Mann had come asking for more money, thus defaulting from their agreement. But the government, instead of taking over the road, proposed to pay a large sum for its acquisition. "I denounce the whole transaction," said Sir Wilfrid, "and insist that it is the duty of parliament to review it."

Sir Wilfrid characterized the new franchise act as an iniquitous measure.

Hartley Dewart's Speech.

Hartley Dewart, K.C., who had a good reception, said he was sorry that Sir Robert Borden was so short of ammunition that he had attacked Sir Wilfrid Laurier and accused him of doing nothing towards recruiting. He said: "Conscription is being used as a bludgeon with which to hit the Province of Quebec. There is no honest purpose behind it. They use it for partisan means."

Mr. Dewart paid some attention to Major-General Mewburn, minister of militia, who, he said, had blurted out some disquisting things. It had taken the government, he said, 103 days to pass a bill to aid the soldiers and only 29 days to put thru the Canadian Northern Railway legislation.

Mr. Dewart expressed the view that Canada would not be disgraced should we have to call upon the United States for man power. "If we should have to borrow from the man power of the United States," he said, "would it be any the more disgraceful than having to borrow of their money and their food supplies?"

Hon. Charles Murphy devoted some time to replying to the question of the Unionist government billboards: "Who Would the Kaiser Vote For?" Mr. Murphy expressed the view that, if given an opportunity, the kaiser would vote for Premier Borden, who, according to Sir Sam Hughes, had stopped recruiting under the voluntary system.

HERE'S RELIEF FROM THAT PAIN

Why Waste Time and Prolong Suffering When Sloan's Liniment Acts So Promptly?

Stop the pain! Give me relief! That's what you want when you're hurt. That's what you get with Sloan's Liniment. It not only "kills pain," but does it quickly, without delay.

If you're tormented by rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, backache, any body or nerve pain—just see how instantly a little Sloan's Liniment gives relief. The very first application rests and comforts. Seems to reach right down to the seat of the trouble, warming and easing the nerves and tissues. You can almost feel the inflammation, swelling or stiffness subside, as the pain grows less and less.

You don't even have to wait to rub in Sloan's Liniment. It penetrates, and its clear, clean liquid can be poured right on the skin without staining. Get a generous size bottle from your druggist today. 25c, 50c, $1.00.

Sloan's Liniment
KILLS PAIN

DUTY MUST BE DONE BY BRITONS IN U. S.

Recruiting Mission Invites All Residents to Volunteer for Front.

New York, Nov. 27.—"British and Canadian residents in the United States cannot escape doing their duty while their fellow-citizens in Great Britain and Canada are being drafted for service, and their neighbors in the United States who are citizens are being drafted here," said Brigadier-General W. A. White, C. M. G., head of the British-Canadian mission in New York today, in discussing the despatch from Washington regarding the drafting of aliens resident in the United States.

"The mission has established recruiting depots all thru the country to give Britishers and Canadians an opportunity to volunteer for service thru these depots some 13,000 men have been enlisted and sent forward to the British and Canadian armies."

CURRIE CONFIDENT IN FINAL VICTORY

Canadian General at Paris Praises French Troops and People.

London, Nov. 27. — General Sir Arthur Currie, speaking at the opening of the Canadian war photographs exhibition at Paris, said:

"No words can express the admiration of the Canadian soldiers for the French soldier and the French citizen. Neither can words adequately convey the obligation of the world to the unflinching heroism, devotion to country and duty and the fine fighting qualities of that soldier and the unconquerable self-sacrifice of that citizen.

"To us in far-off Canada, the outbreak of the war came with startling suddenness, yet the significance was quickly realized and a sigh of relief, almost of gladness, went up when Britain joined with you in the struggle. It has been our privilege to drive the enemy from some portion of your soil, thank God, to have killed a great many in so doing. Men and women of France, be patient. We are winning. I care not what has happened in Russia. I am fully cognizant of the events on the Italian border where already a change for the better is apparent. I have every confidence that your sacrifices and ours shall not have been in vain, but that with the help of that other great English-speaking nation, the United States, victory's clear cut, decisive, conclusive, will be ours

TOLD CONSEQUENCES OF ABANDONING ALLIES

Russians Warned Allies Are in Position to Make Some Effective Reprisals.

Copenhagen, Nov. 27.—General Dukhonin, the Russian commander-in-chief, has sent an order to the Russian army pointing out that the entente had protested to the Russian supreme command against any breach of the treaty of Sept. 5, 1915 (the Treaty of London pledging the entente powers not to make separate peace) and threatening that any breach from the Russian side, especially the calling of a separate truce, would be fraught with serious danger, according to the semi-official Austrian correspondence bureau, says a Vienna despatch.

The Russian supreme command has further announced, according to the same authority, that the United States had stopped the transportation of supplies to Russia until the situation cleared, and that should the Bolsheviki retain power and make peace with Germany this prohibition would be maintained.

SEIZED GERMAN SHIP SUNK BY SUBMARINE

New York, Nov. 27.—Fifty-eight men, including 26 American citizens and five naturalized Americans, composed the crew of the American steamship Actaeon, reported sunk off the European coast. A despatch from London today said that 21 survivors had reached Port Camarinas, Spain, and that the other members of the crew were missing.

Formerly the German steamship Adamsturm, of 5000 tons gross, the Actaeon left New York early in October, carrying government supplies for Bordeaux. It is believed she was on the return voyage when sunk. She was commanded by W. J. Johnson.

Camarinas is a small Spanish town 43 miles southeast of Corunna, in northwestern Spain, on the Atlantic.

RUSSIAN LEADERS MEET TO FORM GOVERNMENT

London, Wednesday, Nov. 28.—A conference of Russian political leaders has assembled at army headquarters for the purpose of forming a government representing all parties, according to a Petrograd despatch to The Times. The leaders have been joined by M. Tchernoff, M. Avksentieff, Professor Miliukoff and Generals Verkhovski, Ivanoff and others.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

INFANTRY.

Killed in action—S. B. Welch, D. Campbell, Vancouver; G. W. Cassidy, Bethlehem, N.S.; J. C. Simpson, Los Angeles; J. McCulloch, Landis, Sask.; R. Sinclair, Vancouver; R. Sutherland, A. J. Gardiner, Winnipeg; G. L. Clewett, Souris, Man.; 701198, **J. W. Downey, 417 Runnymede road, Toronto**; V. Beaver, Freemont, Neb.; C. Little, Inwood, Man.; M. McAliey, Winnipeg.

Died of wounds—G. H. Scovill, St. John, N.B.; J. M. Ross, Valleyfield, P.E.I.; G. W. Kennedy, Montreal; J. Grogan, Palgrave, Ont.; 1006226, **A. Pardon, 52 Emerson avenue, Toronto**; G. E. Yeo, Kingston, P.E.I.; W. Mitchell, Vulcan, Alta.; W. Warren, Millvale, N.S.; J. S. Bissett, Swift Current.

Presumed to have died—T. J. Irvine, Perth, Ont.

Cancel report death—H. W. Sands, Easton Corners, Ont.

Wounded—W. Tige, Vancouver; H. A. Heddeshelmer, Hamiota, Man.; J. B. Upton, Calgary; E. A. Barrett, Dresden, Ont.; D. McLennan, Montreal; R. Johnson, Saskatoon; G. W. Thomson, Sewell; M. G. Hamilton, Gaspe, Q.; C. Kennedy, Halifax; G. Berg, Cleveland; M. Letvnowick, Regina; 25568, A. Watt, Hamilton; H. Clarke, Montreal; H. Jobb, Williamsdale, N.S.; C. V. Radcliffe, Montreal; W. H. Brigham, Port Arthur; R. McLeod, Winnipeg; R. C. Matthew, Boston; J. Michie, Griswold, Man.; F. L. Crosby, Elkhorn, Man.; 225838, **J. Nokes, 170 Dalhousie street, Toronto**; R. R. McKinnon, New Zealand; A. W. McCutcheon, Kierstead, N.B.; 690542, A. S. Prules, Hamilton; W. M. Myles, Gore Bay; H. D. McLean, Keewatin, Ont.; J. Keenahan, Fort Frances, Ont.; F. Faulkner, Fort William; R. G. Carrioch, Portage la Prairie; A. McDonald, A. J. Stockman, Winnipeg; G. W. Weston, Shoal Lake; A. Hatter, Shoal Lake; Marshall, Soo, Ont.; C. E. Rédlin, Adrian, Mich.; F. Scouten, Thorpe, Ont.; H. Smith, Halifax; A. Dixon, Vancouver; Ed Finkle, Belleville; H. C. Merritt, Rothesay, N.B.; E. I. McGillivary, Victoria; J. M. Gillis, Inverness, N.S.; H. Cowie, Ottawa; 769471, **J. Wilson, 262 Dovercourt road, Toronto**; 56985, **J. Campbell, Toronto**; R. J. Kay, Manitoulin, Ont.; R. Miller, Lindsay; D. Green, Swansea, Ont.; L. McCulloch, Fergus; G. M. Stuart, Blackville, N.B.; D. J. Spidel, Boston; J. R. Stuart, Montreal; P. Newman, St. Lambert; J. P. Keller, Ottawa; T. Perry, Sheet Harbor, N.S.; 478847, **C. Holden, 308 Merton street, Toronto**; H. Sheppard, Ottawa; H. Willis, Vancouver; W. F. Brown, Burlington; W. Hunter, Horning's Mills; W. Bertin, Bathurst, N.B.; A. L. Satchel, St. Thomas; G. H. Chandler, Brandon; G. T. Duckworth, Roland, Man.; W. Cottingham, Birtle, Man.; A. Franks, Calgary; P. A. Henry, Dauphin; S. Hallett, Cranbrook, B.C.; G. Tucker, Vancouver; W. Pack, Russia; M. Hatton Butt, Winnipeg; F. Jack, Sinnot, Man.; J. Black, Vancouver; J. Gray, Vernon; W. J. Usell, Vancouver; E. G. Brackin, Montreal; A. McDerman, Winnipeg; S. Carpenter, Des Moines, Ia.; E. A. Burn, Scarboro Jct.; N. H. Feeke, Streetsville; 662809, A. T. Eve, **Toronto**; L. Bling, Chicago; R. J. Blacker, Clinton; A. W. Bindoff, Montreal; 770093, **H. Sellers, 592 Church street, Toronto**; 772118, S. Allan, **47 Kinrade avenue, Toronto**; H. Brenton, Irishtown, N.B.; 139046, **W. Colquhound, 72 Royal street, West Toronto**; P. R. Peterson, Superior, Wis.; W. Greenwood, Sherbrooke; J. J. Gaspe, Oka, Q.; P. J. McIlvenny, Stagburn, Q.; P. B. Buchanan, Hensall, Ont.; 234955, **W. E. Cummins, 142 Margueretta street, Toronto**; H. W Gordon, Oxford, Ont.; W. Finch, Regina; S. J. Voogt, Victoria; M. Marchuk, Ottawa; A. E. Hayward, Vernon; E. J. Coulthard, Langval, Man.; D. Scott, Winnipeg; J. Gray, Portage la Prairie; C. O. Duff, Ottawa; N. Mawson, Saskatoon; N. J. Walker, New Westminster; T. Robinson, F. Winter, P. C. Swain, I. Saunders, Winnipeg; A. A. Glynn, Calgary; S. Joyce, Deloraine, Man.; J. J. Bussineau, Dunn's Valley, Ont.; H. McKinnon, Port William; 512389, **L. W. Wheeler, 3 Brookmount road, Toronto**; S. L. Lucas, Watford; A. E. Kirby, Moosomin; F. W. Wilkins, Medicine Hat; R. H. Provis, Vernon; G. Dubois, Timmins; G. M. Ford, Chilliwack; F. Earland, Vancouver; E. C. Watson, Wishart, Sask.; L. M. Pearce, Prince Albert, Sask.; E. Mays, Saskatoon; W. J. Smith, Carman, Man.; R. W. Barter, Quebec; G. H. Sherlaw, Stockholm, Sask.; C. Curden, Sarnia; J. L. Godin, Newcastle, N.B.; J. Coulter, Montreal; B. Spicer, Kentville, N.S.; J. T. Mayer, Moncton, N.B.; T. O. Phibb, Jarvis, Ont.; J. H. Gregory, D. Kerr, Winnipeg; 201170, **F. Gibbons, 1258 Dufferin street, Toronto**; 862327, **J. H. Loughran, 328 Bain avenue, Toronto**; 406238, W. L. Park, Hamilton; H. A. Shaw, Rankview, Ont.; A. Kerr, Scotland; O. E. Beem, Council Bluffs, Ia.; J. W. Neville, Montreal; W. Gemmill, Macleod; F. Trettin, St. Boniface, Man.; J. Armstrong Storey, Virden, Man.; C. Harris, Milton; O. H. Roberts, Theodore, Sask.; F. W. Endell, Woodstock; B. R. Turner, Swift Current; A. L. Breton, Loggieville, N.B.; F. G. Jones, Fairbank, Ont.; A. Harrold, Moose Jaw; W. G. Brainiff, Kincaid, Sask.; E. Gaudet, St. Nicholas, P.E.I.; A. McGoogan, The Baltic, P.E.I.; D. G. McCallum, Parkhill; A. Bierworth, Bancroft, Ont.; C. T. Graham, Regina; G. L. Challender, Vernon; C. H. Cowan, Vancouver; S. J. Watts, England; W. H. Clough, Brampton; J. Jennings, Carlsbad Springs, Ont.; N. Kelly, Valcartier; 174425, W. White, Hamilton; C. I. Finnemore, Cobourg; H. W. French, Oakville, Ont.; P. Theriault, Dalhousie, N.B.; W. F. Fachney, Schenectady, N.Y.; W. Dedam, Valcartier; J. B. Fouleman, Gaspe, Q.; W. Bell, McGuireval, Q.; W. J. Kelman, Bowmanville; G. MacAulay, St. Johns, Q.; D. B. Fennings, Edmonton; W. Cockburne, North Battleford; J. W. Lane, Dauphin, Man.; P. Sinclair, Bulyea, Sask.; A. T. Crockett, Bannerman avenue, Winnipeg; 725120, **H. Stone, Toronto**; C. C. Hamilton, Amherstburg, Ont.; 56359, **G. A. Annand, Toronto**; E. Tilling, Minnedosa, Man.; A. W. Smith, Inglewood, Ont.; R. A. Dewar, Brighton; 025170, **A. Beaumont, Davenport road, Toronto.**

Gassed—G. Nedeau, Powell River, B.C.; J. A. Power, Bridgewater, N.S.; H. J. Curtis, Calgary; J. Morrell, St. Lambert; J. Hogan, England; R. H. Beake, Weston, Ont.; W. F. Stewart, Winnipeg; E. E. Rogers, Pine Creek, Alb.; M. H. Rutherford, Sutherland, Sask.; J. W. Barber, Fenelon Falls, Ont.; A. Humphries, Montreal; A. Stacey, Bowmanville; D. Fraser, Scotland; A. E. Nichol, Owen Sound; C. McLaughlin, Sutton, Ont.; J. M. Chrynton, Montreal; T. Adams, Wadena, Sask.; F. H. Stoddard, Orono; P. A. Woodcock, Tweed, Ont.; R. Cowley, Montreal; R. Wharrie, Alameda; E. Hollett, Montreal.

Burns—W. D. Sherman, Clinton, Man.

Ill—A. McDougall, Georgeville, N.S.; W. Rudman, Brandon; S. H. McQuade, Winnipeg; M. Boulanger, Edmonton; J. Toshakoff, Victoria; Y Wheeler, Clodford, Alb.; J. Dunn, Peterboro.

ARTILLERY.

Killed in action—W. B. Brandon, Humboldt, Sask.

Wounded—G. E. Rice, Whitby, Ont.; 322981, **D. L. Witter, 48 Barrington avenue, Toronto**; A. H. Douglas, Halifax; B. English, Ormstown, Que.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

Wounded—L. J. Lalonde, Kenora.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Wounded—A. Bush, Enderby, B.C.; W. G. Beattie, Montreal.

SERVICES.

Died—E. C. Ardell, Winnipeg.

Wounded—J. A. Gibson, Rosebank, Man.; P. J. Harding, St. John, N.B.

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