

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

EARLY BUYING IS NOT BEST POLICY

Fearing Lack of Supply, Women Buy More Clothes Than They Have Use For.

FIND STYLES ARE CHANGED

Hoarding Proves Very Disastrous and Leaves Many With an Oversupply That Necessarily Must Be Remodeled.

New York.—The trade, which means the vast multitude of people engaged in the making and selling of women's apparel, has at last sounded a warning to those who buy too far ahead of the seasons, advises a well-known fashion correspondent.

The public has deplored this condition. It has been well known for several seasons that the average woman did not care to buy a straw hat in February and a velvet hat in July, or to have all her autumn clothes offered to her the first of September with the assurance that they were the fashions that would rule throughout the winter.

It is the fact also that the trade in turn has found itself caught in a net that tangled and involved it, and compelled each individual to struggle for success in a manner contrary to the dictates of reason and sobriety.

Through this web of circumstances everyone has come to a feeling that something must be done in the creation of new fashions long before the season for which they are to be worn, and that the public must follow the lines laid down by the trade competitors.

Right here lies the extraordinary gamble to women in buying clothes early in the season. Right here lies one of the greatest sources of money wastage. Thousands of women, who have no way of knowing what the fashions will be as the season advances, buy what is said to be new as the season demands a change.

What they buy in September has probably been bought by the shop in June. To keep up with the rising tide of forehanding, the manufacturers make the clothes earlier and earlier, and the ready-to-wear shops and department stores, as a rule, buy these clothes as early as the manufacturers make them, and get them out at the very moment there is a slight demand for them.

What happens? In October and in April the real fashions come out for each season. Hundreds of women—nay, thousands—are faced with the fact that they have bought gowns, or wraps, or hats that are not in keeping with the new



One of the new checked suits which Paris houses send to America. It is made with narrow short skirt and belted coat. The tall silk beaver hat has a double crown band of black velvet.

clothes. They have bought clothes arranged six months before the authentic exhibitions of new and seasonable apparel.

What happens next? The woman who can possibly scrape up enough money to buy a new outfit does so, and she also spends extra money on a seamstress or little dressmaker to have her other clothes remodeled. Therefore, she spends twice her allowance on clothes.

ALEPPO NOW OCCUPIED

British Have Captured Another Turkish City.

The Garrison Consisted of 12,000 Men, Who Retreated to the North—Gen. Allenby's Victory Ours Vital Enemy Artery and May Force Turkey to Sue for Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Aleppo was occupied by the British Saturday morning, says a British official statement issued yesterday.

The Turks at the beginning of last week were defending Aleppo with 12,000 men, but these retired to the north. No news has yet been received that the railway junction, six miles beyond Aleppo, has been captured, but it is not believed that the Turks will attempt to defend it, and the fall of the railway will mean that a vital artery of the enemy communications has been cut.

The fall of Aleppo is expected to be a decisive factor in determining Turkey's key to sue for peace.

The fall of Aleppo to the British is the first of the series of the victor's campaign of Gen. Allenby, which he captured Jerusalem and Damascus on his way northward through Palestine and Syria. Aleppo is 185 miles north of Damascus and 70 miles east of the Mediterranean Sea.

At Aleppo the railway line from Constantinople branches, one line going southward to Palestine, and the other east and south to Bagdad. With Aleppo in the hands of the British the Turkish forces facing the British army in the Mesopotamia are in a more precarious position. The railroad from Aleppo has been their main source of supply, and the cutting of the line at Aleppo renders it useless to the Turks.

From Aleppo the British can move northward through Asia Minor and northward to the Black Sea. An advance northward from Aleppo would cut off the Turkish forces in Armenia and northern Mesopotamia, and would open a road over which to send help to the Czech-Slovak and other anti-Bolshevik forces in Russia.

Aleppo has a population of about 125,000. It is an extensive trading centre and about one-sixth of its population are Christians.

With the capture of Aleppo the position of Gen. Allenby's army is made more secure from Turkish forces while the Turkish menace to Gen. Marshall's forces in Mesopotamia is greatly lessened.

An official communication on the operations in Mesopotamia says: "Our troops continue to pursue the Turks on both banks of the Tigris. On Oct. 25 our columns, meeting a passage of the Lesser Zab near its mouth in conjunction with our cavalry, which crossed this river the previous evening seven miles further up stream.

A later movement turned the left flank of the Turkish force holding the angle formed by the junction of the Lesser Zab with the Tigris and assisted the main body to drive the enemy across the Tigris to the western bank.

Meanwhile our troops, advancing up the right bank of the Tigris over a difficult country much cut up by ravines, drove the Turks from a hill position which they were holding in prolongation of their forces on the left bank. The enemy, after burning his stores, retired about four miles further up the river.

On the Kerkuk road our patrols entered the southern outskirts of Kerkuk. The Turks appear to be occupying the strength of the high ground to the north of the town."

GERMANY AWAITS TERMS. Brief Answer Made to President Wilson's Note.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 28.—Germany's answer to President Wilson's latest communication says: "The German Government has taken cognizance of the answer of the President of the United States. The President is aware of the far-reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure, and that peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's government in whose hands rests both actually and constitutionally the power to make the deciding conclusions.

"The military powers are subject to it. "The German Government now awaits proposals for an armistice which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the President has described it in his proclamation. (Signed) "Soif."

W. H. Hoyle, M.P.P., Dies. TORONTO, Oct. 28.—William H. Hoyle, aged 76, member and ex-Speaker of the Provincial Legislature, died at his home yesterday, born in England and came to this country when he was 16 years old, settling in the town of Cannington. He represented North Ontario in the Provincial House continuously since 1898, and was elected speaker by the 1912 Government.

Influenza Spreads in Great Britain. LONDON, Oct. 28.—Influenza is increasing throughout Great Britain and Ireland. Two hundred and fifty-five deaths have occurred in Dublin during last week. Two priests who attended the victims have died. One hundred and fifty-two deaths have occurred at Leitrim during last week. All public functions have been cancelled. One thousand cases are reported at Newry. The spinning mills are short handed and the schools have been closed.

Air Force Mechanic Drowns. TORONTO, Oct. 28.—When he got into difficulties while paddling on the Humber river, a young man, Y. A. Youngblot, of the Royal Air Force, capsized his canoe and was drowned before help could reach him.

PACIFIC CLAIMS VICTIMS.

Not a Soul Survived When Princess Sophia Went Down.

VICTORIA, B.C., Oct. 28.—A despatch received from the Dominion Telegraphs from Juneau says that 150 bodies of victims of the Sophia wreck had been recovered by nightfall on Sunday.

Pounded by mountainous waves and driven before a wind of terrible severity, the C.P.R. steamer Princess Sophia slid from the comparative safety of Vanderbilt Reef, in Lynn Canal, midway between Skagway and Juneau, early Friday evening, and carried 346 persons, passengers and crew, men, women and children, to their death in the raging northern waters. There were no survivors.

It was the worst marine tragedy in the history of the Pacific coast. The Sophia left Skagway Wednesday evening last for Vancouver, with passengers that included a party of Dawson people and Alaskans from interior points, eager to get "outside" for the winter. Four hours out she ran into a blinding snowstorm, in which, it is supposed, she got out of her courses lightly and piled up on the reef, which she rested for more than 40 hours in which was thought to be a position of no danger. Lighthouse tenders and gas-line boats responded to the wireless call for assistance, and the Princess Amy also was despatched from Vancouver to take over the passengers.

Even though the seas were running too high to permit of the transference of the passengers on board on Friday, no alarm was felt. Capt. F. L. Locke, of Victoria, a veteran seaman of the northern coast, on the night of the disaster, was less than 40 hours in which was thought to be a position of no danger. Lighthouse tenders and gas-line boats responded to the wireless call for assistance, and the Princess Amy also was despatched from Vancouver to take over the passengers.

Friday morning the United States lighthouse tender Cedar had got within 400 yards of the Sophia, but her anchors would not hold on the rocky sea bottom, and the seas forced her back.

The waves were such that lifeboats could not have lived. When night shut down the Sophia was still on the reef. The winter snow and the air was filled with snow. At 8 o'clock the Cedar picked up the last wireless from the Sophia. She was sinking. She had been driven across the reef into deep water, in which her shattered bottom offered no support, and the bodies had scattered as if they had not gone down with the ship.

It was not until late Saturday afternoon that word of the disaster came out. Unconfirmed reports were carried up and down the coast earlier in the day that the Sophia had gone down, and these were fully confirmed by a wireless message from Juneau. Details have come through slowly.

HERMANN LINE BROKEN. French Force the Invaders to Change Position.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—On Sunday Debeney's army after three days and nights of uninterrupted fighting, dislodged the enemy from the Hermann line, pursuing him to the next line, five miles northward. The Germans know what is at stake and are fighting as they did in 1914. Their machine gunners are covering their infantry in retreat and are dying at their posts rather than surrender.

Discussion of the armistice proposals has had no appreciable effect upon military operations on the French front, which are being prosecuted with a vigor that has not slackened since the offensive began on August 8. The enemy's resistance also has not weakened, obliging the three French armies operating between the Oise and the Aisne to continue their intense sustained effort for more than three months.

The defence the Germans are making does not appear like the last stand of an army in desperate straits since they are able to force the French to wage winter fighting on successive lines of strongly fortified positions.

Again, the German lines appeared to be flinching at certain points, notably in front of the First Army, Gen. Debeney's men having taken Courjumelles and La Ferté, crossed the Peron and advanced toward the northeast. There is nothing to indicate, however, that this is not one more of the well organized and successive retirements of the enemy to another position prepared in advance.

Gen. Mangin's troops crossed the Serre east of Assis-sur-Serre without much opposition and penetrated the German trenches north of the river. On the other hand the army of Gen. Guillaumat, on the front eastward toward the Aisne, is encountering the strongest resistance from both the artillery and the infantry. The enemy counter-attacked vigorously south of Maucigny Farm yesterday morning, but was repulsed.

Gen. Guillaumat's forces, attacking from the right pocket north of Sissonne, of which the Mortiers-Marle line is the axis, has continued its advance, overcoming a series of obstacles as strong as any heretofore encountered.

Col. Merritt Dies. TORONTO, Oct. 28.—Lt.-Col. William H. Merritt, one of Toronto's best-known and most philanthropic citizens, died on Saturday at his residence, a victim of the epidemic now raging in this city. Of U.E.L. stock, Col. Merritt was the grandson of W. H. Merritt, M.P., famous as the promoter of the Welland Canal. He was born at St. Catharines in 1855, and was a mining engineer.

Cars Again Run. BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—The striking street car conductors and motormen ratified an agreement entered into by their officials and representatives of the company. This was the 23rd day of the strike.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper—A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

TUESDAY. Premier Clemenceau has been at the front for the past 48 hours. One hundred and fifty journeymen tailors and women helpers are on strike in Ottawa.

WEDNESDAY. The Maharajah of Dohpur died at Simla, British India. At the anniversary services held in the Methodist Church, Petrolia, Sunday the financial objective set was \$1,200.

THURSDAY. The form of oath taken in several Toronto courts was altered on account of the Spanish influenza. A last step was to be taken to repair the notoriously bad county road between Woodstock and Ingersoll.

FRIDAY. On going home from work at noon Jas. Gillespie Bradford, found his wife dead in a few inches of water in the cistern. Dr. Elisha Jessop, member for the County of Lincoln in the Ontario Legislature for over 20 years, died at St. Catharines.

SATURDAY. Charles Lecocq, the music composer, died in Paris. He was 86 years old. Six alleged deserters and evaders of the Military Service Act have been arrested in the Tweed district and taken to Kingston.

SUNDAY. The German Reichstag has been serving a sentence for attempted treason. The United Farmers' candidate, defeated B. F. Turner, the Conservative candidate in Manitoulin by a majority of 290. This constituency was represented by R. R. Gamey for many years.

MONDAY. Senator H. W. Richards, of Kingston, headed a big grain firm, was found dead in his bed. Albanian tribesmen are taking up arms against the Austrians and fighting under Italian colors.

TUESDAY. The British Universities Mission, which recently arrived in the United States on the invitation of the Council of National Defence to enquire into the best means of procuring closer co-operation between British and American educational institutions with the view of making increasingly firm the bonds of sympathy and understanding that now unite the English-speaking world, will arrive in Montreal on Thursday, and after spending the day in the city will pass on to Macdonald College, and thence to Ottawa and Toronto.

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between the Toronto Union Station and Sunnyside, and robbed the company of \$20,000.

Joseph Cameron alias J. A. Campbell, a Madore, who committed the double murder at Edmonton, Alta., shooting Lappier, a clothier, and Frank Bevers, a policeman, and made a sensational escape from the Northern Hotel, was caught in the Ledue district.

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LUDENDORFF RESIGNS

Gives Up Command of German Army in Field.

Act Is Interpreted in London as Herald of Acceptance of Armistice Terms of the Allies — The Reichstag Has Placed the Military Command Under Control of Civil Government.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Gen. Ludendorff, First Quartermaster-General of the German army, has resigned, says a telegram from Berlin.

General surprise was caused in Berlin on Saturday afternoon by the fact that the daily report from German headquarters was not signed, as usual, with the name of Gen. Ludendorff. Later the following official announcement was issued: "The Emperor, accepting the request to be allowed to retire of Infantry General Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster-General and commander in time of peace of the 25th Infantry Brigade, has placed him on the unattached list. The Emperor decided at the same time that the Lower Rhenish Infantry Regiment No. 39, of which the general has long been chief, shall bear henceforth the name of Ludendorff."

The resignation of Gen. Ludendorff is popularly interpreted here as heralding Germany's acceptance of the Allies' armistice terms. Whether this interpretation is correct, the resignation of the first quartermaster-general cannot fail to seriously affect the morale of the German army.

It is generally believed that for some time past of a disagreement between Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Ludendorff and that von Hindenburg had approved of the peace negotiations.

Official advices say that the greatest sensation was caused in Berlin on Saturday when it was observed that Ludendorff's name at the bottom of the communique had been replaced by that of the chief of staff of the armies in the field.

According to the same reports the situation in Germany is daily growing more serious. There are persistent reports of riots in various parts of the country, conflicts with the police and loss of life, and lack of raw materials is seriously interfering with the production of munitions.

The resignation of Gen. von Ludendorff has caused a thorough sensation throughout Switzerland and the Central Empire, and is commented on as a sign that German militarism is really abdicating. Among the German and Austrian peoples anger and indignation is now spreading because of the fact that the military situation has been so long concealed or wrongly presented.

The German Reichstag by a great majority, has accepted a bill placing the military command under control of the civil government, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch.

The Paris Echo says that Ludendorff resigned because he sees the impossibility of continuing the war.

The Paris Le Matin says Germany will represent the retirement of Ludendorff as a new proof of the ordering of the military to the civil power, but this will deceive no one. Ludendorff, who, four months ago, made the Reichstag and the German people believe that the fall of Paris and the surrender of France was imminent, now disappears because he is beaten and a desperate Germany is faced with capitulation.

ITALIANS CROSS PIAVE. General Offensive Has Started Against Austrians.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Italian and British forces have crossed the Piave river and commenced a successful advance against the Austrians, according to despatches received from Italy last night. One from British Headquarters in Italy reads: "The Tenth Army's attack has met with great success. On the right of the Eleventh Italian Corps, commanded by Gen. Baolino, we are advancing east of the river, and have reached the line from the neighborhood of Roucedale to a point half-way to Cima Dolina and St. Polo di Piave, where we are in touch with the Fourteenth British Corps under Lt.-Gen. Sir J. H. Babington, who has captured Tezze and Borgo Malotto."

"The prisoners already captured in yesterday's operations exceed 2,000."

"The Italians record the capture of 2,000 additional prisoners on Friday and Saturday. The official statement issued by the War Office indicates that a general advance by the Allies against the Austrians has begun and that the Piave river has been crossed. It says: "The attack of our Tenth Army across the Piave in the area of the Island of Grave di Papadopoli commenced at 6.45 o'clock Sunday morning. The Italian troops on the right met with strong resistance. According to the latest report, after heavy fighting this resistance was overcome and the advance successfully commenced."

"On our left the British troops are advancing satisfactorily and have reached their first objective according to program, overcoming strong resistance."

Refused to Form a Cabinet. BERNE, Oct. 28.—Prof. Lammasch recently was asked to form an Austrian cabinet and accepted on condition that Austria-Hungary immediately make a separate peace. Emperor Charles declared such a thing impossible, saying he had given his word of honor to the German Emperor never to make a separate peace.

Swiss Are Angered. GENEVA, Oct. 28.—Great indignation has been aroused in Switzerland because a sentence of only three months in a fortress has been given to the German aviator who on Oct. 8 shot down an unarmed Swiss captive balloon on Swiss territory. The Swiss lieutenant in the balloon was killed.

THE MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET. TORONTO, Oct. 28.—The quotations for the Farmers' Market is as follows:

Table with columns for various agricultural products and their prices. Includes items like Hay, No. 1, per ton; Eggs, new, per doz.; Butter, creamery, solids; etc.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Table with columns for grain prices in Winnipeg. Includes items like Oats, closed; Barley, closed; Flax, closed; etc.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Table with columns for Liverpool market prices. Includes items like Beef, extra; Pork, extra; Bacon, extra; etc.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Table with columns for Chicago grain market prices. Includes items like Corn, Oct; Wheat, No. 1; etc.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Table with columns for cattle market prices. Includes items like Union Stock Yards, Toronto; East Buffalo Live Stock; etc.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Table with columns for Union Stock Yards prices. Includes items like Receipts, 2,100; etc.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

Table with columns for East Buffalo live stock prices. Includes items like Receipts, 550; etc.

\$48,000 Subscribed in Thamesville.

THAMESVILLE, Oct. 28.—The Victory Loan committee started out at midnight in motor cars, headed by a Scotch piper and a trombone to wake the people up. By 25 minutes after twelve the committee had \$48,000. The amount put down by the headquarters' committee for Thamesville to raise was \$25,000. The village thus wins the first honor flag with two crowns, and the \$48,000 means an average contribution to the Victory Loan of \$60 for every man, woman and child in the village.

Auto Bandits Rob Two Merchants.

TORONTO, Oct. 28.—Drawing up in front of the store of J. H. Burton, Islington, in a high powered motor car, Saturday evening, four young men between the ages of 18 and 20, held up Mr. Burton at the point of a revolver and robbed him of between \$50 and \$70. Later in the evening, W. Brooker, a Humber Bay storekeeper, was held up by four men in a motor car and robbed of \$50.

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