

FINANCIAL CRISIS OVER

Sustained Recovery Under Way, Says Pres-Elect Of Bankers Ass'n.

TORONTO, Nov. 11.—"With the disappearance of panic, I believe the worst of the present financial crisis has passed. I may go further than this, and say that both in the United States and Canada there have been definite signs of greater industrial activity. The lowest point of the depression seems actually to have been reached in June. Conditions are now perceptibly better than they were."

This was the statement of J. A. McLeod, president-elect of the Canadian Bankers Association, who addressed the annual meeting of that body today.

But there was a word of warning. "We cannot be sure yet, however, that the sustained recovery for which we have been waiting so long has already got under way," continued Mr. McLeod. "The factors which were mainly responsible for the depression are still active. Since these factors are the most part international in scope and origin, they are far more difficult to deal with than if they were local and amenable to remedies applied by national governments on their own initiative."

"We still await the settlement of the pressing problems of war debts," he said. "Until this has been disposed of I feel we have not assurance of sustained recovery. Moreover, we still await a general readjustment of tariffs and a lightening of exchange restrictions which will permit the resumption of international trade on a scale adequate for prosperity. These are urgent problems, and action in regard to them cannot be postponed merely because business is a little better than it was last June."

NATIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

the drizzling rain they paraded from the drill hall to Parliament Hill, and for three quarters of an hour subjected themselves to the bitter exposure of the weather while the service was in progress.

The men who fell on the battlefields of the Great War were remembered yesterday in Armistice Day ceremonies the world over. In most nations the tomb of the Unknown Soldier was the central point in the observance of the 14th anniversary of the end of the fighting.

In Germany there was no celebration. Since 1892 the Germans have honored their war dead on the "Day of Repentance" which this year falls on November 16.

London

For the first time since his illness, brought on by a chill suffered at the 1928 Armistice Day ceremonies the King laid a wreath at the base of the Cenotaph. This most sacred of the British war monuments was surrounded by a brigade of redcoats wearing huge bearskin hats.

In Paris

France recalled 14 years ago by holding ceremonies at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier under the Arch of Triumph, at the tomb of Marcellin Héraud and Poch, and in the churches. Communist demonstrations caused some slight disorder.

In Italy

Italy celebrated her Armistice Day last Friday, the anniversary of the separate peace with Austria-Hungary, but yesterday was the birthday of King Victor Emanuel, and Premier Mussolini reviewed 8,000 troops.

In United States

Tribute to the United States Unknown Soldier echoed solemnly over the stillness of the Arlington National Cemetery today, with the reading of a message from President Hoover.

She D'd

Hubby: Didn't some awful ass propose to you before we were married?
Wife: Yes.
Hubby: Well I wish to goodness you had married him.
Wife: I did.

There Low Backs—Wife—Do you think I look all right in this new gown, dear?
Hubby—"Darling, you look wonderful, but couldn't you manage to get into it a little further?"

ONE THOUSAND

(Continued from Page 1)

Buried Under Chimney

There were unconfirmed reports that four persons had been buried under a collapsing chimney at Camaguey, Camaguey province.

Nuevista, Camaguey, on the north coast, reported a wind velocity of 130 miles an hour before the wires went out, and there were indications, weather officials said, that the damage through part of the three provinces had been tremendous. Sugar company officials feared huge areas of cane had been destroyed.

Expect High Death List

Apparently Camaguey province was hardest hit. There were reports that the death list in Majuajua would be high.

Thirty-three of the 200 injured at Camajuani and nearby areas, were taken by train toward Santa Clara. The Camajuani suburbs of Ceiba was destroyed by the tremendous force of the wind.

The government proceeded at once to prepare rescue measures, awaiting only word as to where to send special trains, doctors, nurses and equipment. It was believed probable the first train would head for Camaguey province.

A train due from that area last night failed to arrive, and a bus driver reaching Santa Clara told of heavy damage. He was unable to estimate casualties, but said the storm lasted seven hours.

Meanwhile the government sanitation department answered an appeal from Camajuani, a city of 23,000, for supplies, by ordering them in from Cienfuegos. Two hundred doses of anti-tetanus serum was sent immediately from Havana.

CAMAGUEY, Cuba, Nov. 11.—(A.P.)—Fresh reports from Santa Cruz Del Sur and deaths from exposure and infection in various hospitals tonight raised the estimated casualties of the hurricane which struck southern Cuba Wednesday, to more than 1,700. Four persons died in the General Hospital here tonight and reports of similar deaths came from other towns where refugees have been taken. An unidentified woman gave birth to a girl on the last train load of wounded which reached Camaguey from Santa Cruz. Both mother and daughter were living late tonight.

ALONG THE WATER FRONT

Railway Wharf

The S. S. Nyhavn, Captain M. L. Christensen which arrived in port Tuesday evening from Summerdale where she took in a part cargo, will finish loading here and will sail for New York. She is carrying a mixed cargo of potatoes and turnips.

Marine Wharf

C. G. S. Bant, Captain Kelly in port.
C. G. S. Cartier, Captain James Roach in port.
C. G. S. Arras, Captain Barkhouse arrived in port yesterday from patrol duty in the Straits.
C. G. S. Arammore, Captain MacDonald in port.
D. P. W. Launch, Captain Lund in port.
Customs Cruiser Chaleur, Captain Heather has sailed.

Bunlain, Bells Wharf

S. S. Magnhild, Captain Clausen, arrived in port yesterday from Halifax, N. S. and after loading a cargo of livestock and produce she will leave for St. John's, Nfld., and will also carry mail for St. Pierre Miquelon.

Pickards Wharf

S. S. Harland, Captain McLaine in port.
Schr. Mona arrived in port yesterday with a cargo of coal from Sydney N. S., for A. Pickard and Co.

UKRAINIANS ORGANIZE

(Canadian Press)
MONTREAL, Nov. 11.—In an effort to promote in a legal way a political interest among Canadian Ukrainians and to assist in Canadian industrial and educational development local members of the colony have decided to adopt a constitution calling themselves The Canadian Ukrainian Citizens Association.

Plans are to publish a paper in Montreal that will be widely distributed throughout the country in order to teach the members to become good and loyal citizens and it is hoped that it will go a long way towards welding together the 400,000 in Canada, 20,000 of whom live in Montreal.

MARITIMES

(Continued from Page 1)

said they did not oppose developing Canadian ports but it was a simple business problem of the cheapest freight rates. A fraction of a cent meant thousands of dollars in the West.

Prime Minister

Prime Minister Bennett took a hand in the discussion early in the day. The Government, he said, had not purchased wheat lately to stabilize the market "but it did assist one of the enterprises that is owned by the people of Western Canada to do so." He promised a full statement later.

"There is an increasingly strong opinion," proceeded Mr. Bennett, "that Canadian ports should be utilized by one of the greatest of Canadian industries (farming) if it in turn is to ask for and receive always every consideration from the Government of the day."

Three provisions must be fulfilled before Canadian wheat secures the six-cent preference in Great Britain, said the Prime Minister. It must be grown in Canada and consigned to Great Britain either on a through bill of lading or by documents authenticated by British consuls.

"If it (the wheat preference) works out as we believe it will," explained Mr. Bennett, "the effect will be to afford a larger market for Canadian wheat but not at higher prices."

There was suspicion among some members of the House that there was some definite plan afoot to divert Canadian wheat exports from United States to Canadian ports, J. L. Brown (Lib. Lisgar), told the Committee of the Whole House when consideration of the bill implementing the Canada-United Kingdom agreement was resumed this afternoon.

It was apparent, said Mr. Brown, that wheat going through United States ports to the United Kingdom would not share in the preference of six cents a bushel. He wanted to know if this ruling was part of some definite plan and if representations had been made to the British Government by the Canadian Government to bring this about.

"Is the honorable gentleman opposed to Canadian wheat going through Canada ports?" asked F. Smith (Cons., Victoria-Carleton).

"At the moment there is no occasion to answer that question," replied Mr. Brown. He would ask the Ministry to answer his question, he said.

There followed an argument between John Vallance, (Lib. South B.C.), and R. B. Hanson, (Cons., York-Sunbury), as to who would have the floor. Chairman Armand Laverne ruled in favor of Mr. Hanson, and Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said he would answer Mr. Brown after the various members who desired had expressed their opinions.

Mr. Hanson insisted that if the cargoes offered, the tonnage would readily be made available on the Atlantic coast. He urged that members do not ask the Government to bring pressure on the United Kingdom Government to alter the regulation. If they did they would meet with 100 per cent opposition from the Maritime Provinces. If, after trial, the Westerners found themselves penalized it would be time to seek abrogation of the regulation.

As far as wheat was concerned, the provisions of the Canada-United Kingdom agreement meant just what they said, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, informed the House. In the first place the wheat must be the produce of the British Empire in order to come within the terms of the agreement. Secondly, it must be consigned to the United Kingdom or Northern Ireland on through transit.

There was increasing evidence, he continued, that if the West was to gain all it hoped for from the agreement this condition must prevail. Much had been done to assist Western Canada, and was being done at present. While the Government had not actually purchased Western wheat it had assisted an organization owned by the people of Western Canada to do so. On that matter he proposed to make a statement on Monday.

The sale of wheat was one of the quickest methods for creation of new wealth, continued Mr. Bennett.

Veniot Joins Appeal

An appeal for consideration of the ports of Saint John and Halifax came from Hon. Dr. P. J. Veniot, (Lib. Gloucester). The ports were equipped to handle a gain. Much money had been spent on them. The rail and water rate on grain from the bay ports to Halifax and Saint John was lower than the rate to New York.

Dr. Veniot directed his appeal particularly to members from Western Canada.

In his opinion it would be too much to ask the Maritimes to sit idly by while trade was diverted from Canadian ports to United States ports.

The preference obtained on wheat should be judged in the light of the disadvantage Canada would have suffered had the United States obtained the preference while Canada did not, said W. W. Kennedy, (Cons., Winnipeg South).

Hon. J. L. Ralston, (Lib., Shelburne-Yarmouth) supported Dr. Veniot's plea for the Maritime Province ports.

An assured market for Canadian wheat had been secured in the British market, said J. L. Bowman (Cons., Dauphin), and this left much less to be sold in the other markets of Europe. He emphasized that the West was sympathetic to Maritime wheat, but recalled that the sale of wheat was a matter in which the slightest fraction of a cent made all the difference between a contract for a million bushels and the losing of that contract.

D. M. Kennedy (U. F. A., Peace River), thought that some means would be devised whereby the restrictive character of the regulation must be borne by the Government, said Hon. W. R. Motherwell (Lib., Melville). It was changing the route which had been in use for the past 50 years of three-fifths of Canada's grain exports.

F. E. I. MEMBER

Canada had spent vast sums of money on railways and on equipping Atlantic ports with docks and harbor works, said J. H. Myers (Queens, P. E. I.). There was an opportunity to use them and that opportunity should be embraced.

The handling capacity of the Canadian Maritime ports was equal to any business that would offer, contended Felix Quinn (Cons., Halifax). The assurance had been given that adequate tonnage would be available if cargoes offered themselves. The ocean rate from Halifax to Liverpool was about the same as that from New York.

When an agreement was entered into between Canada and the United Kingdom it should have been drafted in such a way as to preclude any possibility of misunderstanding, said E. J. Young, (Lib., Westburn). Mr. Young expressed the fear that the effect of the agreement would be to raise ocean freight rates. If liners operating out of New York found that they had to pay six cents a bushel to get wheat into the United Kingdom the result might be higher ocean rates. And the New York lines controlled rates from all ports.

FROM CHURCHILL

B. M. Stitt (Cons., Nelson), expressed himself as unable to understand why Opposition members should be so much concerned with developing United States ports and so little concerned with developing those of Canada. In the first place a large portion of this wheat was ordinarily not going to Great Britain but to European markets. Secondly, if it was consigned to the United Kingdom, it received the preference. There was no need to fear any injury to Canadian interests through the operation of the treaty, and it should be given a trial.

Some of the members of the Opposition side took the ground that the preference was of no value, continued the Minister. That was all very well, but what would they have said if Canada had not asked for a preference and Australia had asked for one and secured it. "We would have been accused of betraying the farmer," declared Mr. Stevens.

Housework Should Be A Man's Job

Men are gradually ousting women from their role of traditional superiority as domestic servants in England.

"Men, as a matter of fact, make better domestic servants than women," said Miss Eddy Montague, a London employment specialist.

"Hundreds of men are taking jobs every month as housemaids, parlormaid, cooks, and kitchen servants, and very good servants they are, too. At cooking men have got women beaten to a frazzle."

"I consider that housework is more a man's job than a woman's. Some of it is very heavy work for which women are quite unsuited."

"Probably the fallacious idea that women make the best servants is due to the fact that as wives they have had to do all the housework, and there have always been more women doing housework than men."

DEATHS

BOYLE—At Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, Miss Fannie M. Boyle, late of Cornwall, P. E. I. Funeral from home of her sister Mrs. H. Crosby, Cornwall, Saturday afternoon at 2 p. m.

MASS MEETING OF UNEMPLOYED THUR. NIGHT

A mass meeting of the unemployed to which had been invited the members of the City Relief Committee, clergymen of the city churches and others interested in the question of relief was held Thursday evening in the Strand Theatre. Few of those invited attended the meeting. Present however, were Rev. H. D. Raymond, Rev. A. C. Vincent, and Mr. D. F. Bethune, M. L. A., who stated that they had come to listen. Mr. Peter Morrison, president of the Unemployed Workmen's Association who presided expressed great dissatisfaction with the response to the invitation, criticizing in particular the City Relief Committee for lack of interest. Mr. Morrison also stated that the manner in which relief had been dispensed was not fair, and that many orders of food sent to people were unsatisfactory, and in some cases inadequate for the needs of the people. A number of cases were cited by the speaker. Direct relief, he stated should relieve a man of all the burden on his shoulders during the time of this unemployment. The food ordered in many cases was molasses and codfish, but no meat.

Remarks were also made by Mr. Raney Gallant.

The annual meeting of the local branch of the Ladies' Golf Association was held last evening at 8 o'clock in St. Peter's Hall with the President, Mrs. Allan B. Cosh, presiding. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance and the various reports showed the past year to be a most successful one.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Mrs. T. W. L. Prowse. Vice-President—Mrs. Harry E. Miller. Secretary—Mrs. Miss Helen A. Grant, (re-elected). House Committee—Mrs. W. E. Cotton, Mrs. O. D. MacGregor, Mrs. G. H. Buntain, Mrs. J. A. MacMillan.

Handicap C. T. G. U.—Miss Mary E. Hazard, Mrs. E. W. MacKinnon. Match Committee—Mrs. E. M. Bagnall, Miss Nora Longworth, Mrs. N. H. DeBlais, Mrs. H. S. Henderson.

Local Handicap Committee—Miss Muriel Weeks, Mrs. H. S. Henderson.

Senator Haydon Passes A way

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—Senator Andrew Haydon died at his home here today, after a lengthy illness. He was 65 years of age.

For over two years Senator Haydon had been in ill health. His rugged constitution broke down shortly after the 1930 general elections when he was official head of the National Liberal organization. He had been confined to his home a beautiful residence overlooking the driveway and canal, almost from the time illness overtook him.

Heart trouble kept him from leaving the house and in the later months from leaving his bed. During the common investigation into the Beauharnois power project in 1931, Senator Haydon was too ill to appear on Parliament Hill. However last winter when the Senate also conducted its inquiry into the same subject, members of the committee took his evidence at his bedside.

Some of the members of the Opposition side took the ground that the preference was of no value, continued the Minister. That was all very well, but what would they have said if Canada had not asked for a preference and Australia had asked for one and secured it. "We would have been accused of betraying the farmer," declared Mr. Stevens.

Some of the members of the Opposition side took the ground that the preference was of no value, continued the Minister. That was all very well, but what would they have said if Canada had not asked for a preference and Australia had asked for one and secured it. "We would have been accused of betraying the farmer," declared Mr. Stevens.

Some of the members of the Opposition side took the ground that the preference was of no value, continued the Minister. That was all very well, but what would they have said if Canada had not asked for a preference and Australia had asked for one and secured it. "We would have been accused of betraying the farmer," declared Mr. Stevens.

Some of the members of the Opposition side took the ground that the preference was of no value, continued the Minister. That was all very well, but what would they have said if Canada had not asked for a preference and Australia had asked for one and secured it. "We would have been accused of betraying the farmer," declared Mr. Stevens.

Some of the members of the Opposition side took the ground that the preference was of no value, continued the Minister. That was all very well, but what would they have said if Canada had not asked for a preference and Australia had asked for one and secured it. "We would have been accused of betraying the farmer," declared Mr. Stevens.

Some of the members of the Opposition side took the ground that the preference was of no value, continued the Minister. That was all very well, but what would they have said if Canada had not asked for a preference and Australia had asked for one and secured it. "We would have been accused of betraying the farmer," declared Mr. Stevens.

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

This is reserved for news, but advertisements of a new character may be inserted at the rate of 6c per word, strictly payable in advance.

SPECIAL ORDERS for ladies' fur coats will be taken today at S. A. MacDonald's. 6451-11

JUDGMENT GIVEN—The case of W. J. Brainers vs. Peter J. MacDonald, an action for damages, was completed in the County Court before Judge Duffy Thursday. Judgment was given for the plaintiff.

OWING TO THE VERY successful sale of ladies' fur coats by the Toronto fur manufacturer, he has decided to remain at S. A. MacDonald's all day today, Saturday. 6451-11

THE SPECIAL EXHIBITION of ladies' furs by leading Montreal fur manufacturer continued all day today (Saturday) at S. A. MacDonald's. Special orders taken. 6457-11

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—Rev. Ewen MacDougall will preach Sabbath 13th at Birch Hill at 10:30; and Kinross at 2:30.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—Rev. J. W. S. Lowry of Cambridge, Mass., will preach Sabbath 13th at Argyle 7:30 at 2 p. m. and DeSable at 7. Also Monday 14th at Cape Traverse at 7 p. m.

Mr. W. R. Shaw, Live Stock superintendent, leaves this morning for Toronto to attend the Winter Fair. He will accompany Messrs. Geo. McMillan and Joseph Donahoe, of Cornwall, the team representing the Kingston Holstein Club who will judge the dairy cattle.

supported in his stand by Viscount Grey of Fallodon. Lord Halifax, Secretary for War, ended debate with the declaration that the agreements did not lessen the United Kingdom's power of bargaining.

"On the contrary," he said, "we have now something to bargain with."

He concluded by saying the government did not suppose the arrangements made at Ottawa were perfect or incapable of alteration, development or amendment, but it did believe they would foster Imperial trade and aid in restoration of world prosperity.

13 KILLED

(Continued from Page 1)

students discussing the battle. Some were denouncing the "capitalistic regime," but most of them were talking quietly of the deadly demonstration of arms in the Capital of the League of Nations and seat of the World Disarmament Conference.

Arrest of Leader

Nicole was arrested to-day and accused of fomenting revolution. The newspaper Le Journal said street speaking had preceded the riot and Nicole had been haranguing the crowd.

"To the government which has mobilized against us the police and army," Nicole was quoted as saying "we must respond by revolution."

Then, according to the Journal, a Communist named Lebet, hoisted on the shoulders of comrades, shouted, "to-day there is no longer separation between Socialists and Communists." He went on, the paper said:

Unite for Revolution.

"We must unite for revolution. The Soviets are celebrating their 15th anniversary. We all are with them. Long live the Soviets."

The bourgeois newspapers said the manifestos were armed with clubs and pepper.

Despite the disorder in the street the anti-Socialist meeting was able to carry out its program inside the hall and adopted a resolution denouncing Nicole and Dicker as "in the service of a foreign power."

Unite for Revolution.

"We must unite for revolution. The Soviets are celebrating their 15th anniversary. We all are with them. Long live the Soviets."

The bourgeois newspapers said the manifestos were armed with clubs and pepper.

Despite the disorder in the street the anti-Socialist meeting was able to carry out its program inside the hall and adopted a resolution denouncing Nicole and Dicker as "in the service of a foreign power."

WET AND DRY'S SPECIAL DISCUSSION SERVICES IN STATES CHURCHES

Maze Of Conjecture As To Whether Or Not December's Session Of Congress Will Vote Beer.

(Canadian Press)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Political discussion today in the wake of Tuesday's lopsided victory for the Democrats centered upon the chances for legalizing beer at the short session of the United States Congress beginning next month. The discussion, and the hopes of anti-prohibitionists were given further impetus by a statement from representative McDuffie, of Alabama, Democratic Whip of the House, that he saw no reason why it should not be done at this session without waiting for the new Congress.

Speculation on the prospect for beer almost diverted attention from late election returns which revealed Democrats would not only control the National administration beginning in March, but it would have a stronger voice than heretofore for many years to come.

The popular vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt, President-elect, climbed today to more than 21,000,000 and over 6,000,000. Election of twenty-eight Senators not only gave the Democrats control of the Senate for the next Congress but insured a majority for them in that body at least until 1937 and probably until 1939.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Out of a maze of conjecture born of the great Democratic victory in Tuesday's United States election emerged a new promise today the question: Will December's session of Congress vote beer?

From wets-encouraged by the success of a national ticket committed to modification of the Volstead Act—came a confident "yes." It was supported by a prediction of beer legislation from speaker John N. Garner vice-president elect and Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania. Republican stalwart, while Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas, the Senate's Democratic leader, added that he saw "no reason" why the short session should not consider a beer bill.

But the dries answered "No" just as emphatically. They cited quickly the sizable majorities by which the same Congress refused beer last session—two to one in the Senate and 228 to 169 in the House. To maintain this alignment they plan an intensive campaign against dry law changes.

SHIPMATES

(Continued from Page 1)

to accomplish the desired end it will be necessary for the producers to prepare and handle the commodity with extreme care, and to sell without profit.

In order to sell their surplus, the Western producers are sending shipments to Great Britain. Otherwise it would be necessary for them to sell to the Canadian market at a loss due to the large quantities of the commodity which would be placed on sale.

There is a movement afoot to have a composite shipment of poultry principally of chicken prepared for the British market.

As Prince Edward Island is producing the highest percentage of chicken, it will be represented in the shipment in the endeavor to establish the reputation of the Canadian product.

Mr. James Leightizer, of the Prince Edward Island Co-operative Eggs and Poultry Association, stressed the point that if Canadian producers wish to develop the British market, they must take special care in the preparation and handling of their poultry. It will be necessary to sell to the world market if poultry production is to be increased in this province.

Demonstration In Ireland

(Canadian Press)
DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Nov. 11.—Fighting occurred in the streets of Dublin tonight, when the police broke up a parade of several thousand young men of the Irish Republican Army. After the demonstrators had marched around St. Stephen's green and Merrion Square they attempted to pass Trinity College. A large force of police blocked their way. Finally the police drew their batons and charged again and again to break up the demonstration.

ARMISTICE DAY WAS OBSERVED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF CITY CONGREGATIONS YESTERDAY.

At St. Paul's Church, the national hymns "From Ocean Unto Ocean," "The Reconciliation" and "O God Our Help in Ages Past," were sung. The congregation stood while the "Dead March" was played. Special prayers for the occasion were offered. The 72nd Psalm was read, and a brief address delivered by Rev. H. D. Raymond, in which remembrance and gratitude, and the desire to serve those who served were stressed. Rev. E. O. Lancaster, Milton, took part in the service. Mr. Percy Williams sang "There is No Death."

St. Paul's Church

A brief but impressive Armistice Day service was held in Zion Church. The message was on "The Purpose of Sacrifice," based on the text Phil. 2-8. "He humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the Cross; therefore God also hath highly exalted him." The Zion male quartette sang an appropriate number entitled, "Quill You Like Men." Pleading to the two minutes silence Messrs. N. J. Clow, Herb Jewell and Gilbert Johnson representing the overseas men of the church, placed on the memorial tablet, a wreath in memory of Zion's brave sons who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War.

St. Peter's Cathedral

At St. Peter's Cathedral service took place at 8:30. The Holy Eucharist was celebrated with special intention for those who fell in the Great war. Rev. Canon Malone was celebrant. The names of those who were connected with congregation and who made the supreme sacrifice were read. There was a good attendance.

Trinity Church

At the memorial service in Trinity Church, Rev. Dr. E. H. Ramsay gave an appropriate address from the words: "Beware lest ye forget," recalling to mind the sacrifice of the men who gave their lives in the war, and stressing the necessity of consecration to the task given to finish. Prayers were offered and appropriate hymns sung. Mr. Mason B. McKee sang "In Flanders Fields" and Ben Acorn, "There is No Death."

St. James Church

A half-hour service was held at St. James Church, beginning at 9:30. A number of appropriate hymns were sung. Rev. R. M. Legate gave a short address on "The Observance of Armistice Day."

St. Dunstan's Basilica

At St. Dunstan's Basilica at 7:30 a. m., Requiem High Mass was celebrated for the soldiers who gave their lives during the Great War. Monsignor Maurice MacDonald was the celebrant.

Central Christian Church

At the Central Christian Church following prayer and the singing of hymns, an address on "Some of the things learned from the war" was delivered by Rev. W. L. Outhouse. Reference was made to the war poems, "In Flanders Fields" and "I Shall Not Be Again." Among the hymns sung was Kipling's "Recessional."

Baptist Church

During the service at the Baptist Church, the choir sang the anthem, "O Love That Will Not Let Me Go." The quartette rendered "Lest We Forget." The scripture reading was Psalm 46. Responsive reading was appropriate to the occasion and appropriate hymns were features of the service. Rev. A. C. Vincent gave a brief address on "Remembrance."

St. Dunstan's Basilica

At St. Dunstan's Basilica at 7:30 a. m., Requiem High Mass was celebrated for the soldiers who gave their lives during the Great War. Monsignor Maurice MacDonald was the celebrant.

Central Christian Church

At the Central Christian Church following prayer and the singing of hymns, an address on "Some of the things learned from the war" was delivered by Rev. W. L. Outhouse. Reference was made to the war poems, "In Flanders Fields" and "I Shall Not Be Again." Among the hymns sung was Kipling's "Recessional."

Baptist Church

During the service at the Baptist Church, the choir sang the anthem, "O Love That Will Not Let Me Go." The quartette rendered "Lest We Forget." The scripture reading was Psalm 46. Responsive reading was appropriate to the occasion and appropriate hymns were features of the service. Rev. A. C. Vincent gave a brief address on "Remembrance."

St. Dunstan's Basilica

At St. Dunstan's Basilica at 7:30 a. m., Requiem High Mass was celebrated for the soldiers who gave their lives during the Great War. Monsignor Maurice MacDonald was the celebrant.

Central Christian Church

At the Central Christian Church following prayer and the singing of hymns, an address on "Some of the things learned from the war" was delivered by Rev. W. L. Outhouse. Reference was made to the war poems, "In Flanders Fields" and "I Shall Not Be Again." Among the hymns sung was Kipling's "Recessional."

Baptist Church

During the service at the Baptist Church, the choir sang the anthem, "O Love That Will Not Let Me Go." The quartette rendered "Lest We Forget." The scripture reading was Psalm 46. Responsive reading was appropriate to the occasion and appropriate hymns were features of the service. Rev. A. C. Vincent gave a brief address on "Remembrance."

St. Dunstan's Basilica

At St. Dunstan's Basilica at 7:30 a. m., Requiem High Mass was celebrated for the soldiers who gave their lives during the Great