



ENEMY DEBTS AND CLAIMS.

By an Order-in-Council dated the 11th of November, 1918, and to be published in the Canada Gazette of the 30th of November, 1918, a Committee has been appointed to consider the subject of debts due by persons residing or carrying on business in Canada to enemies, claims of such persons against enemies or enemy governments, and enemy property in Canada. To facilitate the work of this Committee and pursuant to the Consolidated Orders respecting Trading with the Enemy, 1916, and to the Proclamation of the 12th of February, 1917, concerning British property in enemy territory and claims by British subjects against enemy persons and enemy governments.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, as the custodian appointed by the said Consolidated Orders, and by the said Committee, that:

1. Every person who holds or manages for or on behalf of an enemy any property, real or personal (including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of property, real or personal), shall forthwith by notice in writing communicate the fact to the custodian, and shall furnish the custodian with such particulars thereof as the custodian may require.

2. Every person indebted in an amount of \$100 or upwards, which is due, or which, had a state of war not existed, would have been due to an enemy, shall forthwith by notice in writing communicate the fact to the custodian, and shall furnish the custodian with such particulars thereof as the custodian may require.

3. Every person by whom, had a state of war not existed, any sum would have been payable and paid to or for the benefit of an enemy, by way of dividends, interest or share of profits in any business, incorporated or unincorporated, or by way of payment of the whole or any part of the capital or principal of any share, debenture, debenture stock or other obligation of any company, shall forthwith, if the sum, had a state of war not existed, would have been paid before the date of this Notice, and in any other case within 14 days after the sum would have been paid, pay such sum to the custodian, and the payment shall be accompanied by particulars in the prescribed form.

4. If before the date of this Notice any such sum as is mentioned in paragraph 3 hereof has been paid into any account with a bank, or has been paid to any other person in full or in part, the person by whom the payment was made shall forthwith, by notice in writing, require the bank or person to pay the sum over to the custodian and shall furnish the custodian with such particulars as are required. The bank or other person shall, within one week after the receipt of the notice, comply with the requirement, and shall be exempt from all liability for having done so.

5. Every incorporated Canadian company, Dominion or Provincial, and every other incorporated company which has a share transfer or share registration office in Canada, shall forthwith, by notice in writing, communicate to the custodian full particulars of shares, stock, debentures and debenture stock and other obligations of the company, which are held by or for the benefit of an enemy.

6. Every person having any claim against an enemy or an enemy government (except claims arising out of illegal warfare, which have been dealt with by a Public Notice of the 13th of November, 1918), or having or claiming any property of any description whatsoever (including documents of title to property) in enemy territory or over an enemy, or any interest in such property, shall forthwith furnish written particulars of such claim or property or interest to the custodian.

7. Every person, including especially every solicitor, notary, executor, administrator, executor, assessor, tax gatherer, broker and real estate or other agent, who knows or who has reason to suspect that any property of any description whatsoever (including documents of title to property) in Canada is owned by, or held or managed for or on behalf of, or is subject to any interest therein or claim thereon of an enemy or an enemy government, is requested forthwith to communicate all the facts within his knowledge and all the grounds of such suspicion to the custodian.

8. Any person who fails to comply with paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this Notice, is guilty of an offence against the said Consolidated Orders, and liable to the penalties prescribed thereby.

9. In this Notice:—
"Person" includes both individual persons and also trustees, executors, administrators and bodies of persons incorporated and unincorporated, such as companies, municipal authorities, firms and clubs.

"Enemy territory" means the territory of a State or Sovereign at war with His Majesty (including the Colonies and Dependencies thereof) as such territory stood on the 1st of August, 1914.

"Enemy" means a person (as defined in this Notice) of whatever nationality, who resides or carries on business within enemy territory; and also, in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 hereof, a person resident or carrying on business elsewhere (except in territory occupied by an enemy State or Sovereign) with whom dealing has at any time since the 1st of August, 1914, been prohibited by any State or Proclamation in force in Canada.

10. A large number of persons have already furnished to the custodian the information called for by this Notice, but such persons may, if they so desire, furnish an amended statement.

The forms prescribed for furnishing the information called for by this Notice may be obtained upon application to James R. Forsyth, Department of Finance, Ottawa. The person applying should state under which paragraph of this Notice the information to be furnished by him falls.

Ottawa, 25th November, 1918.
JAMES R. FORSYTH,
For the Custodian and for the
Enemy Debts Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

Canadian Claims Against Russia.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all persons, firms and companies in Canada of British nationality having claims:

- To property situate in territory which, on the 1st August, 1914, formed part of the Russian Empire (including Finland) or
- Against the Russian Government (including any Government exercising de facto authority in any part of that territory) or
- Against any person, firm or company, or against any municipal or other local authority in that territory,

should file their claims with the undersigned. Instructions for filing such claims may be obtained on application.

The filing of a claim does not imply any undertaking on the part of the Canadian Government to put it forward, or any assurance that if put forward it will be satisfied. Claims should be made so as to enable the Government to put the same forward if opportunity arises.

Dated at Ottawa this 25th day of November, 1918.
THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

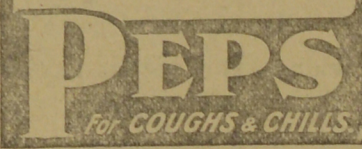
It's a wise man who can conjecture what a woman is going to say—and it's a foolish one who wants to.

Many citizens are still kept away from church by their anxiety not to spread the influenza, of course.

A COLD PREVENTIVE.

Have you ever come out of a theatre, or church or over-heated room and felt, immediately the cold night air caught your throat and breathing passages, that you were going to catch cold? That is the time to take Peps. Two or three Peps taken at once will prove an unfailing preventive. A cold developed means needless suffering and expense. Safeguard yourself by always keeping a box of Peps on hand.

They are also best for coughs, sore throat and bronchitis. All dealers, 50c. box.



TRICK MONEY USED ON FINN FRONTIER

(New York Sun)

London, Nov. 11.—The special correspondent of the Daily Express at Haparanda, on the Finnish frontier, sends an interesting description of the fluctuations of money values on the border line of Russia.

"I found MacPherson at the Stads-hotellet today with an unusual light in his eye. 'The landlord is a good chap' he remarked. 'He has let me have a bottle of real old Highland whisky. Of course it's expensive, but one is glad to get it at all. I had to give a hundred Swedish crowns.'

"A hundred Swedish crowns!" I whistled. 'Why, that's nearly eight pounds. Half a sovereign a glass!'

"It's no use counting in sovereigns over here," he replied. 'You get thirteen of fourteen crowns to the pound, but the crown's purchasing power has gone down to thirty ore. Your sovereign is accordingly reduced to 3 shillings 9 pence; so when I pay a hundred crowns for a bottle of whisky I reckon I am spending only thirty shillings. 'Money indulges in a sort of Gulliver's travels nowadays. Here in Sweden the sovereign finds itself in Brodignag, whereas Finland is its Lilliput. Exchange it for forty Finnish marks or thirteen Swedish crowns and each of those units commands much the same respect in its own country.'

"It is difficult to discover the reasons for the fluctuations of exchange and the depreciation of money. Wise-aces offer various inadequate explanations, but the uncertainty remains, and gamblers are able to win and lose fortunes.

HON. BOB ROGERS WOULD BRING N.P. UP TO DATE

(Continued from Page Two)

The threat to the Conservative members of the Union Government contained in Mr. Rogers' speech is unmistakable. The Government has as yet shown little sympathy with the movement for the reduction of the tariff to more reasonable proportions, and it is now formally warned that if any sympathy should be shown old-line Conservative support in Ontario will be withdrawn and a resignation will be made on a high protectionist foundation. It is well that the warning has been given publicly rather than behind closed doors. We shall soon see the result. If the Government during the next session takes no steps to remove war tax burdens and proposes that the present rates of customs duties shall remain in force indefinitely instead of laying upon income tax-payers a greater proportion of the increased taxation required to carry the war debt and pension disbursements, we shall know that Mr. Rogers and his followers, though not in office, are in power, and that the time for the severing of relations between the tax and tariff reformers and the high protectionist wing of the Union Government is at hand.

HOUSE AND BARN COMBINE

William Burkholder, editor of the Anthony Bulletin, is now in France fighting for democracy. He writes concerning his quarters: "Many French homes have house and barn under the same roof, with ready communication by sight and smell. In our particular billet there dwell 30 American soldiers, two goats, a cat and a French family with numberless children. Lights are out at 10 o'clock, but unfortunately this military rule does not always apply to the goats and the smaller children."

AMERICAN EDITORS DECLARE THE MODESTY OF GREAT BRITAIN CONCEALS A GREAT WAR RECORD

At Home, and on the Fighting Front, England's Organization Declared Perfect—American Transportation System Behind the Battle Line is Declared to be Imperfect—Contradictory Irish Views.

New York, Nov. 28.—Either German propaganda, which many persons in this country considered crude, was much more efficacious than suspected or else the British deliberately refrained from telling the world what they had accomplished in the war: The British did not boast.

This sums up in a general way, the impressions of the American newspaper editors who have just returned from England and France, where they have been guests of the British government for several weeks.

The editors visited the grand fleet, made a tour of the British munition districts, and took a trip along the whole battlefield from the channel to Switzerland; "smelled gunpowder," and saw as much of the big war in its final stages as they could.

Marvelous Organization Seen

H. V. Jones, editor and publisher of The Minneapolis Journal, said today he had witnessed at the front and in Great Britain the most marvelous military and industrial organization he had ever seen and never during the whole trip had he heard a word of boastfulness. The members of the party, all trained newspaper men were invited to ask all questions they wanted to, go where they wished and see what they wished.

Mr. Jones said he expressed a good deal of interest in the Irish question. He was told immediately the best way to study the Irish question was to talk to some Irishmen who were specialists on the question. Accordingly, the American editors interviewed 12 Sinn Feiners from Dublin and 12 Orangemen from the Belfast shipyards. The two principle spokesmen of both sides bore the same name, Brennan. Both spoke with rich Irish brogue and presented diametrically opposite views except that neither wanted home rule.

North Ireland Satisfied

"We want no home rule at all," said the Belfast Brennan, according to Mr. Jones. "We are completely satisfied. We are getting better wages than we ever had, are more prosperous than we ever were. The trouble with the south of Ireland is that, although their soil is richer than ours and their industrial opportunities better, they sing too much and write too much poetry."

The Dublin Brennan as reported by Mr. Jones, said: "We want no home rule. We want independence, pure and simple. We are a different race from the British, and as such we are entitled to full independence."

"We are living under the worst government on the face of the earth, but that makes no difference to us so far as our views are concerned as to independence. If we had the best government instead of the worst we'd want independence anyhow."

Orderliness Marks British Front

"The British military organization at the front, and the industrial organization at home seemed to me perfect," said Mr. Jones. "We went through scores of factories in some of which the employees were practically all women, and everything was running with wonderful smoothness. We went through a cordite fuse factory at Gretna Green, where 6,000 girls were employed. The working conditions were excellent and the cottages where the girls lived were ideal, beautiful little houses, comfortable and homelike."

"In the war zone, everything along the British front was in a marvelous state or orderliness. The communica-

tion system appeared faultless. We drove along hundreds of miles of military roads, with thousands of motor lorries passing back and forth without any interruption. We never were halted. During the trip along the whole British front we saw one broken down lorry. I am very sorry to say the transportation system of our armies was not so well organized nor was the French. The horses of the British army were as fat as pigs."

American Defects

Mr. Jones said our imperfect transportation system has caused our armies a great deal of inconvenience in the battle of Argonne, hampering the American advance and being responsible for a good deal of suffering. He said the Americans had suffered increased losses by advancing, not only too fast, but also through failure to "mop up" the trenches of the enemy. This was especially true, he said, in the battle of Grammont farm, near Roissel, close to the Hindenburg line, on Sept. 9. He said an American division had been ordered to advance across the farm and the Americans had swept past three lines of trenches to find a fourth line ahead and machine guns popping up out of the trenches behind them as well as in front.

The Americans had to retire with considerable loss and wait until the next day, when tanks cleaned up the trenches. To the right of Grammont farm the Americans were accompanied by Australians who made and held their objectives because the Australians swept the trenches clean of enemy machine guns.

The editors entered Lille four days after the Allied occupation. Mr. Jones said he talked with a girl of 15, who had been in jail 15 times for the offense of raising a curtain in her home after dark.



Wood's Phosphodine.

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins, cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Leptency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price \$1 per box, six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mail 1 lb. plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Inventor, Canada.)

No, you needn't look at the Duke to find out the reason for naming a town after him.

"When a Child Droops"

Hurry, mother! Relieve the little stomach, liver and bowels of souring food, bile and poisons. Look at the tongue! Children love to take harmless "Cascarets" because Cascarets taste like candy—only 10 cents too!



Children droop and wither like tender flowers if you permit bile, sour fermentations and constipation poison to be absorbed into the system.

When a child's tongue is white, breath feverish, stomach sour, you can always depend upon good, safe "Cascarets" to gently but thoroughly clean the clogged-up places. Children love to take Cascarets, the candy cathartic which never gripes, never injures, never disappoints. Each 10 cent box contains directions and dose for children aged one year old and upwards.

LOANS FOR THE PRISONERS

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 5.—Asked as to what steps, if any the Government of Nova Scotia proposed to take with reference to the proposal of the Dominion Government to make \$25,000,000 available by way of loan to the various provinces, in the housing problem, Hon. G. H. Murray, Premier of the Province, said that the Government of Nova Scotia was engaged in working out the details of a policy so that Nova Scotians may properly share in the benefits proposed. He was not prepared at the moment to make any definite announcement of what these details were but they were engaging the close attention of officials of the Provincial Government and every effort would be made to devise a policy which would respond to the just aspirations of the people.

"While the provision of the capital is quite properly the duty of the Dominion Government," said Premier Murray, "the method in which that money may be availed of is a matter for the closest co-operation between the provincial government and the cities, towns and municipalities in this province. It is on that basis that

SURRENDERING BY PIECEMEAL

London, Dec. 5.—There will be no formal surrender of German airplanes, as was at one time expected, because it has been found impracticable to assemble two thousand airplanes at one place and it is doubtful whether Germany has a sufficient number of reliable pilots for that purpose. Hence, the first surrender in history of an air fleet is being effected by piecemeal. The Germans are shedding their wings in the hours of retreat, and the advancing Allies are picking them up.

WILL START SOMETHING

Paris, Dec. 5.—A Terrorist revolution under the leadership of Dr. Liebknecht, the radical socialist, will break out in Berlin Friday evening, according to advices received by the Zurich correspondent of the "Journal." Liebknecht, the report says, has 15,000 men well armed. The population of Berlin, according to reports, is at the mercy of gangs of marauders and there appears to be no authority.

this government proposes to deal with the matter."

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The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

Best Liniment Made

MR. A. B. LAUNDREY, EDMONTON, writes: "I fell from a building and received a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I've not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made."

Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain, it gives instant relief.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited
Yarmouth, N.S.