is the right of the people that the case should not finally have been closed by the action of a moribund parliament. but that the whole matter should be worted to, and adjudicated upon, by

It was natural to expect that the reconstructed government would give serious attention to the economic situa of the country, which is admittedly critical. There is no allusion to it except the vague promise "of effective measures to prevent excessive profits, to prohibit hoardings and to prevent combination for the increase of prices and thus reduce the high cost of liv-ing." The economic problems have to be grappled with at once, in no such rague general terms, but in vigorous and concrete proposals. Food Prices Inflated.

The prices of all commodities have been steadily rising since the beginning of the war. The daily provisioning of the family table is from day to day becoming a more and more alarming prob for all classes of wage-earners, and for all people of small and even moderate war. When it is considered that the price of bread and bacon-to speak only of these two commodities—is higher here in Canada than in the United Kingdom, this is of itself proof sufficient that the prices here are inflated by methods which are in no way connected with the war, unless the war is taken advantage of for the very purpose of inflation. Indeed, the principal causes of these ever-soaring prices are none other than those described in the government manifesto as "excessive profits," "hoardings" and "combinations for the increase of prices." Since the government knows where the evil is, what prevents the government from striking the evil, and striking it hard? The remedies are at hand, and I at

No measure to reduce the cost of living can be effective unless and until the tariff is reformed and its pressure removed from those commodities in which there are "excessive profits," "hoardings" and "combinations for the increase of prices." Of this obvious fun damental reform there is not a word in the government manifesto. Indeed members of the present government have announced that all questions of tariff legislation must be relegated to

after the war. Believing that increased food production is one of Canada's best contribution towards winning the war, I would propose, if entrusted with the administra tion of the country, to immediately relieve agriculture from its disabilities in this regard.

The Tariff Question

Since the commencement of the war the government placed an increase of 71/2 per cent. in our tariff on all commodi ties coming into Canada from outside Great Britain, and an increase of 5 per Britain. I would immediately remove those disabilities as respects commodi ties from all countries other than those with which we are at war. There is no doubt that under existing conditions these increases in the tariff are a hind. rance rather than a help to production in Canada, whilst it is certain that in the final resort the consumer has to

pay these extra taxes. The increased duty on imports from Grea Britain was an unfriendly and an unnecessary action on the part of Canada towards the mother country at a time when British trade was staggering un. der the disadvantages incident to the war. It continues to bear unfairly and unduly on existing trade, and should be speedily removed.

In further mitigation of disadvantages to agricultural production, I would immediately remove the duties on agricultural implements and other essentials as demanded by the western farmers. A general, well-considered reform of the tariff for the purpose of helping Canadian production and relieving the Canadian consumer, would also be an object of my administration.

Government Food Control. In connection with the high cost of liv-ing. I would take drastic steps to bring under government control all food-producing factories, so that food may be sold at a fixed price under the control of the government, as has been done in Great Britain. To this end arrangements should be made with the management of the food-producing factories, allowing for a fair interest on investment, and fair and reasonable net profits, so that food may be obtainable by the ordinary consumer at the best possible prices. Should such arrangements not be possible, I would not hesitate to commandeer all food factories.

Nor is that all. The government is invested with powers which they could and should have used to reduce the price of all commodities. These powers they have already exercised in the case of newsprint paper.

As far back as the month of February last an order-in-council was passed by which it was enacted that, "with a view to ensure to publishers of Canadian newspapers newsprint paper at reasonable prices," the minister of custom was "authorized and empowered to fix the quantity and price of newsprint in sheets and rolls to be furnished by the manufacturers to the publishers in Can.

By virtue of this order the governmen has compelled manufacturers of print paper, against the latter's protest, to supply publishers and newspapers at a price which they themselves fixed as reasonable. If they could thus reduce the price of paper to consumers of paper, why did they stop there? Why of anxious housewives and bread-earners the price of all those commodities which made the ever-increasing cost of living one of the most insistent and dangerous of all the problems that now

Profiteering Problem. One of the most important contributions towards winning the war is to put a stop to profiteering on war supplies The government has deliberately encouraged profiteering for the benefit of its partisan followers. A first duty of to the country which pays for war sup plies the excess of exorbitant profits being realized by profiteers. Should it be necessary, I would not hesitate, in order to immediately stop profiteering,

to take control of the factories which are engaged in the supply of war ma-terials, as has been done in Great Britain, and run them on the principle able return on investment for the owners, and reasonable, legitimate pro fit. I believe that one of the best methods of providing war supplies and of saving the country from being exploited by profiteers, would be to turn the government shops which are suitable for such purposes to the production of war materials, ships, etc., for the benefit of the country, at cost price.

It cannot be said too often that this wa could not have been avoided by the alies, and that it is a contest for very existence of civilization. Of this. the entrance of the United States into the conflict is further proof, if, indeed, further proof were needed. The American people long hoped that they would be spared that ordeal, but the ruthless violation by Germany of the most sacred canons of international law left them no option; they had to join in the fight against a power which has me the common enemy of man-

At the very beginning, convinced of the immensity of the struggle and of the necessity of bending all our efforts to the winning of the war, we of the opposition gave to the government every possible assistance. We assented to all their war measures, except when convince that their measures would be detrimen. tal rather than helpful. Against Compulsory Service.

This year the government introduced sory. With this policy I found it im possible to agree. If it be asked how this view is consistent with my oft-expressed determination to assist in winhesitation, that this sudden departur from the voluntary system was bound more to hinder than to help the war It should be remembered that previous to the war, in all British countries, conscription was unknown. It was the pride of British peoples everywhere that compulsory military service, the bane of continental Europe, had never been thought of in Great Britain, and that even the gigantic struggle against Napoleon had been fought on the purely voluntary system.

At the same time it must be pointed out

that in Great Britain for some years before the war, in view of the immenstty of war preparations amongst all the nations of the continent, the question of conscription was seriously and in the press, so that at last when a measure to that effect was introduced by the government it came as no surand yet even then strong protests were heard from many classes of the community.

conscription in Canada. It came as a complete surprise. It never had been discussed in parliament, and the voice of the press had been strong against it. n the month of July, 1916, such an important paper as The Toronto Globe deprecated the very idea of conscription. Here is what it said in a carefully rea-

oned editorial:

The Globe in its editorial columns ha consistently pointed out that in a com-try such as Canada conscription is an impossibility and that no responsible statesman of either party capable of forming or leading a Canadian war ministry would propose compulsory service. Nor has The Globe unduly criticized the failure of the Borden Government to do more than it has done to assist voluntary recruiting. The criticisms of The Globe and of most Liberal papers have been exceedingly mild when compared with the vitriolic denunciation of The Toronto Telegram, The Winnipeg Telegram, The Montreal Daily Mail, and other journals that have absolutely no sympathy with the Liberal

Even as late as December 27, 1916, The Globe repeated its warnings against any effort to force Canadians into the ranks and summed up public opinion thus: "Trades unionists are found opposing con-scription, and the leading opponents of every manifestation of democracy are favoring the system."

Voice of the Government less emphatic had been the language of the government. At the beginning of the session of 1916

in answer to my enquiry whether the promise recently made by the prime minister of enlisting 500,000 men meant conscription, he answered in these My right honorable friend has alluded

conscription—to the idea in this country or elsewhere that there may be conscription in Canada. In speakin the first two or three months of this war, I made it clear to the people of Canada that we did not propose conscription. I repeat that announcement today with emphasis." Equally emphatic and unqualifed were

my own declarations on the subject. Thruout the whole campaign of 1910 and 1911 I may recall that the Nationalists-Conservative alliance which opposed the naval policy of the Liberal government of that time asserted that such a policy meant conscription Meeting these assertions, I gave the public frequent assurance that unde no circumstances would conscription Again and again after the outbreak of the present war, I insisted that conscription should not be introduced Canada. Such was my position when the government reversed its attitude and, without warning, introduced the

Military Service Act. force such a drastic measure upon a people thus unprepared and against repeated assurances to the contrary was neither wise nor prudent, nor ef fective. It may bring men to the ranks but it will not infuse into the whole body of the nation that spirit of enthusiasm and determination which is more than half the battle. It will create and intensify division where unity of purpose is essential.

am only too well aware that the views which I here present have not met with universal acceptance, even in the party to which I belong, but even yet I hold that to coerce when persuasion has not been attempted, is not soun policy and in this I appeal to the impartial judgment of all Canadians.

Combats Conscription. combating the policy of conscription, all that I asked was that a measure of such moment should not be

peal to the people. I supported a referendum for the reason that the ref rendum is the most advanced and the of the people, without the complic tions inseparable from a general elec-tion. A referendum had also been ask-ed on this very question by organized labor. My request was denied.

judgment of the country that the in-troduction of conscription at this junc-ture and in the manner above described was a grave error, if it is remembered that the supreme object should have been and still should be to bring all classes of the community to hearty co-operation in the task which we assumed A fundamental objection to the govern-ment's pelicy of conscription is that it conscripts human life only, and that it does not attempt to conscript wealth, resources or the services of any per-sons other than those which come within the age limit prescribed by the Military Service Act. This is manifest ly unjust. The man who is prepared to volunteer his services and to risk his life in his country's defence is entitled upon him, and who spare him from their midst are the next most deserving of the state's solicitude and care. A policy which will accord first place to the soldier and the sailor in the concern of the state will, I believe, bring forth all the men necessary to fight its battles, without the need of recourse to conscription. If returned to power I should adopt such policy. My first duty will be to seek out the ablest men of the country, men of organizing capacity as well as men representative of all classes in the community, and

s to the present Military Service Act, my policy will be not to proceed further under its provisions until the people it, by way of a referendum. I pledge myself to forthwith submit the act to the people and with my followers to

personal interests, to join with me in the formation of a cabinet whose first

object will be to find the men and

money and resources necessary to en-sure the fullest measure of support to

our hercie soldiers at the front, and to

enable Canada to continue to the very end to do her splendid part to win the

the nation as thus expressed. would at the same time organize and carry out a strong appeal for voluntary recruiting. It is a fact that cannot b denied that the voluntary system, especially in Guebec, did not get a fair trial, and a fair trial would receive sponse which would bring men to the ranks, with good will and enthusiasm, and which would eliminate from our political life one of its most harrow ing problems, as no loyal Canadian can view without the gravest appre-

To these views it is no answer to say, a is now often said, that we must have onscription or "quit." This statemen is falsified by a recent and conclusiv example. Australia rejected conscrip tion and Australia did not "quit." Aus tralia is still in the fight under the voluntary system. Each year has ren dered increasingly apparent the, neces sity of organizing the nation, in order that, so far as may be possible, the resources and population of Canada is their entirety may be made of service in the successful prosecution of the war. Today, under the exhaustion the way has caused in the old world, Great Britain and her allies are appealing as never before for more food, more ships and more coal. No country has vaste resources than Canada to supply these imperative requests. What is needed in vigorous efforts to further an unlimited am prepared, in addition to the mea sures already outlined, to take wha further steps may be necessary to in crease, double and quadruple the output of all that may be necessary marching and fighting armies.

In Defence of Quebec. Mr. Crothers, minister of labor, speaking recently at St. Thomas, declared that is "Quebec had done her duty, as the other provinces, we should never have re quired the Military Service Act." enlisting in Quebec was not on a pa with enlisting in other provinces, or whom does responsibility rest? On whom bec members openly, strenuously and persistently preached the Nationalis doctrine of "no participation by Canada in imperial wars, outside her own terri

That doctrine, first put forth in the ric ing of Drummond-Arthabaska in the autumn of 1910 by the whole National ist body, including two of the present Quebec ministers, won the election f them. In the general elections of 1911 reciprocity in Quebec was not the main issue; the main issue was the nava policy of the late administration, which was bitterly assailed by the same me on the same doctrine of "no participa tion by Canada in imperial wars out side her territory." And such doctrine taught on the hustings, circulated by the Nationalist press at the expense the Conservative organization, had a powerful influence in educating the public against the participation by Canada in imperial wars outside her territory. The first result was at the polls when the Liberals won 38 seats and the Conservative-Nationalist alliance won 27, the popular vote being even more evenly divided, the Liberals polling 164,281 votes and the Conservative-Na-tionalist alliance 159,299. The second result was when the war broke out, and a call made by the government for volunteers. They reaped what they had sowed. There was one-half of the province which they had educated to re-

ject such an appeal. Duty to Fighters. The greatest service that can be rendered the brave men who have first claim upon our gratitude and sympathy is to replace them in civil life. How to do that in the way best calculated to enable each man to become, if possible, self-sustaining is a task that will call for the display of all that is noblest and hest in the Canadian people. In a vast number of cases re-education and technical training will be necessary. In the cases patience and generosity on the part of the state, combined with sympothetic understanding, practical

experience, and scientific knowledge on the part of those whom the state will call in to aid its efforts will go a long way towards helping the returned sol-dier to overcome the handleaps of war. If we but set ourselves resolutely to this task its accomplishment will be If we but set our this task its accomplishment will be hastened by the hearty co-operation of every man who has been on service

Another Duty.

But there is another duty devolving upon us, the discharge of which should precede that above mentioned. The meas care and comfort of the soldiers' de-pendents and families are not adequate or equitable. In an effort to rectify this state of affairs and to emphasize its policy that the nation's obligations to the soldiers and their dependents must be discharged by the nation, and not thru the medium of public benevolence or charity, Mr. Copp, member for

Franchise Altered. order to be effective, to satisfy the public conscience and to secure that acquiescence in a verdict which should be the last word on all questions submitted to the people, a general election should be an appeal to the elector ate such as it exists under the law. The government have discarded that fun-

damental principle of the institutions of a free people. They have designedly althered the sanctity of the franchise, by choking discussion, by ruthlessly using the closure, they have deliberately manufactured a franchise with which they hope to win a victory at the polis. a passing victory for themselves, a permanent injury to the country. This act, known as the War-Time Elec-

tions Act, is a blot upon every instinct of justice honesty and fair play. takes away the franchise from certain denominations whose me from ancient times in English history have been exempt from military service and who in Great Britain never were, and are not now, denied their

rights of citizenship. Allens Defended. t takes away the franchise from men whom we invited to this country, to Chemin des Dames has paused on the horthern bank of the Ailette of territory will automatically come after whom we promised all rights and privileges of our citizenship, who trusted in diver. Whether the enemy plans to stay the killing of enough Germans, our promises, and who became under our laws British subjects and Canadian citizens. They are thus humiliated and treated with contempt, under the pretreated with the pretreated with the pretreated with the pretre might be biased in favor of their native country and against their adopted country. This assumption is false in theory will withdraw still more to the north-try. This assumption is false in theory will withdraw still more to the north-try. Their aviators had reported the tions. Sir Stanley Maude, however, has It is sufficient to observe that it is also throwing up of field works by the enemy false in fact. There has not been any on the plateau last summer. In its pres-current of emigration from Germany to ent aspect the retirement is forced, as bound. On the British extreme left, in current of emigration from Germany to ent aspect the forman defeat in the long Canada during the last twenty years, are sult of the German defeat in the long Palestine, General Allenby has carried and, as to Austria, almost the total Chemin des Dames battle. The enemy the first line of Turkish defences in front number, perhaps nine-tenths of the has now to fall back to cut his treof Gaza, on the Mediterranean shore. The number, perhaps mine-tenths of the has now to fall back to cut his the emigrants from that country, were not from Austria proper, but from those from Austria proper, but from those improvements from the emphasized the defeat of the enemy. It is connection with this campaign in Turkey. and whose sympathies are strong and s from the apex of the salient in this and whose sympathes are strong and strong and deep against her and for the allies.

It gives the franchise to some women and denies it to others. All those whose a defeat of strategic importance. He litable headquarters. Sir William Robertdenies it to others. All those whose a defeat of strategic linguitation.

privilege it is to have near relatives cannot occupy stronger positions in any new line than the positions just vacated. These, on a front of thirteen miles, to the British general with notable French officers, and the staff, with notable French officers. right will be refused to all those not so privileged, the their hearts are just as strong in the cause, and the they have worked incessatily for it. Moreover, in five provinces of the Dominion, namely, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alconductory and the cannot avoid their tremendous artillery to pursue. The Italians have not only considered their refused as the provinces. Ontario, Manicota, Bolish Columbia, women pressure. cording to the terms of the Dominion law, which no sophistry can blur; being is that the enemy, in occupying lines from electors in the province, women are the Swiss mountains to the North Sea, electors in the Dominion. The act of committed the most serious military

last session snatches away that right blunder conceivable. His grave error was the act is victous in principle and is tunity, if he long deferred his retirement, equally victous in its enacting disposition destroy him. It therefore pays the The act is victous in principle and tions. We have in most of the provinces allies, in a military sense, to keep the of the Dominion a regular system of German armies on their present lines as preparing the voters' lists, and against long as possible. They have created an that system no complaint has been ulcer equivalent to the Spanish ulcer that heard during the last twenty years. destroyed Napoleon. It immobilizes too That system is also cast aside, and lists many German troops in France and Belare to be prepared by an army of so- gium, to permit Germany up to the prescalled enumerators, whose work must ent to mass sufficient men to complete be done in haste, whose powers are ar-any designs begun elsewhere. It is for bitrary, with no useful checks to be this reason that the British army at exercised in due time, and with all doors wide open for errors, confusion and

The Liberal members of the reconstructed government have put the mantle of their respectability upon this nefarious act, as well as upon the Canadian others against which they strongly pro tested and from which their presenc in the government cannot remove the dangerous and indefensible character.

Repugnant Legislation. sense of justice and right. It has for its object and for its effect to discour age and to stifle the free expression of the will of the people, and, to make without the reality. bold attempt is being made to silene the voice of the people by a systematic elimination of Liberal candidates from

the field. it is my duty to appeal to all the friend of political freedom in every constitudefeat such a conspiracy. Let the masses unite and select their own stan-

dard-bearers. Should I be called upon to form a gov-ernment, I would hope to include in it representatives of business, of labor and of agriculture, of the men whose sole object in dealing with the affairs of the country will be to devote the whole resources, wealth and energy of the country to the winning of the war. It can only be done by honest agreement amongst all the different elements and interests of the country. I would hope

HAMILTON \* NEWS \*

## MEWBURN HONORED BY MILITARY MEN

Hamilton's New Cabinet Minister Guest of Officers of Garrison.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 4.-Major-Ge parliament, during the consideration of the Military Service Bill, moved this thoughtful resolution:

"That the further consideration of this bill be deferred until such adequate provision has been made for the dependents of soldiers enlisted for overseas as will remove the necessity for raising money by public subscription for their support. The resolution was opposed by the government and the motion for its adoption was defeated. But the necessity for action still exists, and prompt action must be taken to put the soldiers and their dependents beyond any possibility of want after public subscription for the glamor and citement of the war have worn away.

Franchise Altered. eral S. C. Mewburn, the new minist

The truth about the situation in France

the making of too great an extension

of front. It gave the allies the oppor-

the masses of the people, the common people, whose guiding principle should be to defend them against organized

privilege, which has heretofore had far

too much control over the government

more than ever, perhaps, in the course of my long public life, to speak frankly

and unequivocally upon the problems

that now confront us. The obtaining

can vote for them.

\* WAR SUMMARY \*

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

-HE German retirement from the present is content with the simple busi

ment breeders of the Dominion will be entertained here in December and shown the facilities that this city has for the holding of such an exhibition. The legislation and reception committee will grant atton and reception committee will grant to towards the expenses of the recep-

CANADA TO RECEIVE U. S. MUNITION ORDERS

Sir Joseph Flavelle Concludes Negoti Montreel, Nov. 4.—The Gazette says

it is understood that H. J. Fuller of the Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company, is to have charge of the New York end turers expect to receive from the United States to the amount of about \$50,000,000. Recent negotiations which have taken Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of thei mperial munitions board, and some leading manufacturers to Washington, are said to have been successfully concluded and an official announcement may be expected from Ot-

SCORE'S HAD TO DISAPPOINT

Mr. Frank Score, president of R. Score & Scn. Limited, has asked The World to say how sorry he was to have to disappoint a number of gentlemen who had wished to take advantage of the mid-week special in Scotch tweed sultings made to measure at \$29.75. The case lot only permitted of a very limited number of orders, but there is another little lot of these special sultings now on the way over and due notice will be given of their arrival and the days on which the \$29.75 business suit offering will

ist, the last two being proposed by General Logie.

Seventeen heroes of the great war were welcomed back to their homes during the week-end.

Among them were three men who each lost a leg, and one of whom, Lance-Corp. G. Fuller, 20 South Dundurn street, is a repatriated German war prisoner, and was captured at Zillobeke on June 2. Another of the men was Corp. F. W. Ambrose, 201 East Jackson street, who was wounded as Lesars, on Oct. 8, 1915, and spent two days lying out before being picked up.

William Challoner, aged 60 years and married a returned soldier, who went to the hospital this evening with a self-inflicted builet wound in his temple. It is said that about 3 o'clock he attempted to kill himself with 22-callibre revolver. He was still in the operating room at a late hour tonight. He lives at 99 Murray street. Every encouragement will be given by the city to the live sbock exhibition committee of the board of trade in their efforts to secure for Hamilton a live stock show. Promi-

still a long distance to traverse before

shores of Lake Garda. The Italian navy

part of the littoral. It is supposed that it will play a decisive part in impending operations. It still holds Gado and the

great lagoon, within cannonshot of

Minor fighting has marked the opera-

tions on the British front in Belgium.

The British lost and regained an out-

post, and they also carried two small Ger-

shown an increase of strength in the

The brilliant British naval victory in

the Cattegat implies a clearing of these

dreadnoughts to proceed in deep forma-

spatch of a naval expedition under these

On the Canadian front a desperat

ties of the aviators.

of the country. In this election, it is waters of German warcraft. The it is

conditions.

endowed by nature as our country. Moreover may be the verdict at the polls, I will accept it, neither exted by victory nor downhearted by defeat.

## FLEET INTO BALTIC

MONDAY MOR

Yonge, Queen are are order boxes ructions may be are emptied at

Are You

Advanta

Oversea

N gathe

comforts

for you

packages f

sailors over

find this

great assist

are assemb

able things

able for

man on acti

may thus se

order at the

sweets, we

writing m

accessories.

rangements

made here

and shipping

send for

"Gifts for th

in which are

made up fro

been found

the soldiers

transportation

each case.

him to whon

cel sent, r

necessary,

you care

Overseas De

receipted c

charge of t

properly, se

the shipping

ders should

"The Shopp

Gloves

Men's wa

suitable to

closely wov

wrist, and fa

fastener. P

A splen

overseas, is

pique sear

strap exte

wrist, and

set cuff. P

Try

eavy warr

let glove,

box it, as no

If You Liv

res are emptied a

Geddes Tells Why the Britis Warships Didn't Go to Help Russians.

London, Nov. 4.—The passage, the interview of Premier Kerens recently given to the Associated Prowhich has aroused the greatest int est here, was his inquiry as to the British fleet had not been se ritative reply to that question was given by Sir Eric Campbell Geddes first lord of the admiralty, in hi speech in the house of commons, livered that same evening upon w Premier Kerensky talked to the cor-respondent.

Sir Eric, referring to those critics who had asked why the British fleet

had not been sent into the Baltic

"I am very doubitful whether any

a neutral power-Denmark. not be an act of madness for the Bri ish fleet to pass thru into the Bri with the certainty that the Garmar would occupy and fortify those island

in our rear? find the German fleet there on our a rival? The operation of passing the there are extensive mine fields to cleared. Also, the leading vessels cur fleet, debouching from the gr belt—the only possible passage—ir narrow front, would find the German fleet deployed and contrating its fire on them. I have it ne responsible naval officers of school who would support such

enterprise today.

"I do not bouch upon such question as those of lines of communication to be maintained with a fleet once in the Baltic and the fact that every suppliship passing thru would de so within 30 miles of Kiel. It is certain that on a small proportion would succeed in getting thru unless a heavy force were detached to protect them. etached to protect them.
"Our fleet in the Baltic, if it

thru, would soon wither to impote with its vital communications and our Russian ally could not sur it with fuel, ammunition or s

PRINGLE TO CONTROL PRICE OF NEWSPRINT

New Controller is Given Extensi
Powers Under a Recent Orderin-Council.

who has been investigating in newsprint on behalf of the ment, has been appointed by in-council controller eral trade commission of the Uni States on the question, and he proceed to Washington shortly.

Householders' Warning.

The Electric Wiring & Fixture 261 College street, corner of Spadii electric fixtures are being made cinc and steel and brass plated. For completed their retirement, but they have pulled themselves together and reorganied the important third army. They have also beaten off a serious Austrojerman attack in the Trentino, by the shores of Lake Garde. The terms rooms is worth while. They wire houses for electric light. cealing all wires without breaking the claster or marking the decoration Phone College 1878.

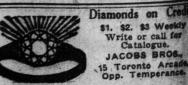
DEATH OF PLAYWRIGHT.

Jersey City, N.J., Nov. 4.—France Ramsay, an author and pla wright, whose pen name was B Morris, died at his home here man positions. The British artillery has graduated from St. Mary's Coll Montreal. He first appeared on Nieuport sector, hinting where certain important events may shortly come about. Low visibility has subdued the activistage with William Gillette "French Flats." He wrote and pla ed the leading part in "The and was the author of the "The Irish Gentleman," and "I Last of the Rohans," in which Addrew Mack starred. In 1902 he will and produced "Ninety and Nine"

GUNNER MORRISON MARRIED.

my desire that the common people one of the entrances to the Baltic, the should have opportunity of expressing Cattegat will probably not be forced. Sir London, Nov. 4.-Gunner Mor. themselves in a free and untrammeled Eric Geddes points out that Danish manner at the polls, so that their views islands dominate the entrance and that of the Canadian Machine Guns married yesterday to Eileen Long, long distance swimmer. King decorated Lieut, Henry G may obtain in the new parliament, and the Germans would seize them immediate-I trust that in every constituency can- ly after the passage of the British fleet. didates, representative of this policy, The mouth of the Baitic being narrow, may be nominated, so that the people it would be necessary for the British





hese considerations I now place before my fellow-countrymen of all creeds and of all origins, for their appreciation and judgment. I have deemed it my duty pert of any school would support the demonstration and process than aver perhaps in the course and the retention of office is at all times only a secondary consideration. In this election the supreme end is to assist in the tremendous struggle in which we are engaged; to maintain the unity of the nation; to avoid divisions and discords, which, for many years kept in check, are now, unfortunately, again looming up, dangerous and threatening; to resolutely face the economic situation, with the view of avoiding and lessening privations and sufferings, which should not exist in a country so richly endowed by nature as our country.

On the Canadian front a desperate struggle is proceeding. The Germans are the aggressors, but the Canadian defence has smashed every counter-attack, the Canadian guns have outshot his guns with their barrages. A general counter-attack was hurled back by the whole Canadian line early yesterday morning. In order to ding as long as possible to his last high positions, the enemy has brought up fresh divisions and more guns and he has feverishly begun the strengthening of his defences. Twice in the early morning the Canadian front a desperate struggle is proceeding. The Germans are the aggressors, but the Canadian front a desperate struggle is proceeding. The Germans are the aggressors, but the Canadian front a desperate struggle is proceeding. The Germans are the aggressors, but the Canadian front a desperate struggle is proceeding. The Germans are the aggressors, but the Canadian front a desperate struggle is proceeding.



STERILIZED WIPING CLOTHS EPULLAN. TORONTO

new cat tem o Fifth F

Cold One of t

HE attention these att furnitur have din complete

chairs, e Buffe finish. It 2 cutlery Price, \$3 Dinir finish, an holstered clearing AD finish, co holstared \$15.50;

turned table, ar Big Sav Din finish, a table, 2-d Dir

ed diner in black leather 1