

## "If Ye Break Faith With Us Who Die"

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, Nov. 14.—(By W. A. Willison, special correspondent to the Canadian Press)—Hindenburg has failed. The boasted attack which was to have swept our troops off Passchendaele Ridge was launched late yesterday afternoon. From Vindictive Cross Roads to Vocation Farm, the enemy advanced in force, only to be met by the terrific fire of our artillery, causing him heavy losses every step of the advance. Those of the enemy who survived our barrage were caught by rifle and machine gun fire and repulsed all along the line by our infantry.

As he has failed to blast our men out of the position, so the enemy has failed to drive them out. Canada is secure on the ridge. Our troops have been daily strengthening the forward line, while our guns have been advancing to new positions.

Prepared for yesterday's attack, our artillery and infantry co-operated in the decisive defeat of picked fighting troops of the Central empire.

Passchendaele has been a triumph of mind, as much as of men and guns—a triumph of mind and of co-operation between the different services working together with precision towards a common end. Bellevue Spur and the first footing on the ridge of Crest Farm and Meetschere, Passchendaele—three battles and three victories, as planned. The achievement has been great. The cost has been heavy. Many noble men of yours have died for Canada.

"If ye break faith with us who die, we shall not sleep, though poppies blow in Flanders fields."

## REFERENDUM WOULD BRING JOY TO KAISER

Sir Robert Borden Speaks At Halifax

### A Call To Canadians

Premier Urges Support of Military Service Act as Only Method of Securing Needed Reinforcements—French Liberals Declined Office

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 15.—In a speech at which he contended that the coming election was a test of what Canada thought of the war and the necessity for the troops of the dominion remaining in it, and which was being watched by Germany, Sir Robert Borden, prime minister of Canada, inaugurated his tour of the maritime provinces at a great meeting in Market hall last evening.

The premier, after reviewing the events which led to the passage of the Military Service Act, said:

Sir Robert announced that he considered the immediate enforcement of the Military Service Act the only method by which the imperatively necessary reinforcements for the Canadian troops in France could be supplied and contended that the referendum proposal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, if carried out, would delay the arrival of support for a year, something that would be fatal to the German high command with great joy and not a little mirth.

Discussing union government, Sir Robert mentioned that in his effort to give representation to all elements of the population that strove to maintain the national endeavor in the war, he had offered a cabinet position within the last three weeks to three Liberal French-Canadians, who had declined it. The premier was given a warm reception.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 people attended the meeting, including many women. The chair was taken by John W. Regan, A. K. Maclean, who followed the prime minister, defended his decision to alter the union cabinet as a minister without portfolio.

What is the situation? the need for reinforcements is insistent, compelling, imperative. Do we fully appreciate the meaning and effect of what is taking place in Russia and in Italy? There never was greater necessity to summon our sternest resolve and to gird on our utmost strength. In the British islands and especially in France they are much in advance of us in the organization and utilization of the nation's human energy. The terrible need for reinforcements can be met. But, even with the best speed that can be made we shall rarely be in time. Yet it is seriously proposed that with Canadian divisions depleted at the front—and remember that a division when thus depleted ceases to be an effective fighting unit until reinforced—it is proposed that with divisions depleted at the front we are to wait until parliament is summoned, until a bill for a referendum is assented and until the referendum shall have been held and the verdict of the people pronounced.

Referendum Means Delay.

How many men could be brought into military service by means of a referendum within one year from today? Parliament stands adjourned to Feb. 28 because the election returns will not be available until Feb. 27. Probably the session could not begin before the middle of March. The passage of the necessary legislation for a referendum might take, it is doubtful would take, at least two months. To hold the referendum election and obtain the verdict of the people would require two or three additional months.

In the meantime the Military Service would be suspended. The spirit of men would be broken as their ranks became more and more depleted. They asked for reinforcements and you gave them a referendum. All military activity would be at an end and perhaps war itself would have come to a conclusion with results disastrous to our country. This is a war in which the last 100,000 men may mean victory, the lack of them defeat. Make no mistake about it. The proposal for a referendum has but one meaning. It means that the Canadian forces at the front shall be left to their fate, without support and without reinforcements. Whether that be the purpose is immaterial; that beyond question will be the result. It would be hailed with great joy and not a little mirth by the German higher command. Can we doubt that if any effort on their part can bring about such a consummation it will not be spared.

Birth of Union Government.

Out of the momentous events of the year now drawing to a close has arisen the union government, which appeals to the electorate to uphold its hands in this terrible struggle. Upon all the incidents which lead to the formation of that government I need not dwell. Its members have come together from both political parties in a very earnest spirit and with an intense desire to perform their duty to the country in the hour of its most urgent need.

The enforcement of military service ought not to be carried on by a party government if that course can possibly be avoided. When the war reached so critical a period it became most important that a government should be formed thoroughly representative of every element in the population prepared to support Canada's utmost effort. I have never deviated from that purpose since I formed it in May last. In this or in any other country an alliance of parties in a union or national government is hardly possible, until it becomes practically inevitable. Even in this great emergency the task has been a most difficult one, involving wearisome and protracted negotiations, resulting at times in serious discouragement and requiring an almost infinite patience. It was my desire and it still is my firm intention that both political parties shall have equal representation in the government, outside of the office of prime minister.

My object was that purpose has not been spared and during the past three weeks I have approached successively no less than three Canadians of French origin and of Liberal affiliation with the request that one of them should enter the government. I do not reproach them because my effort was unsuccessful, but I do most sincerely regret their decision. For its consequences they are responsible, not I. So earnestly did I desire the formation of an administration with the broadest possible basis of representation, that I should willingly and even gladly have stood aside if it had proved necessary to the accomplishment of that purpose.

There may be those in the party with which I have been associated who would regard this as a reproach to me. I should consider myself unworthy of its best traditions if I had been animated by any other ideal or any other thought. In the awful conditions which confront the world today why should the political future of any individual or the political fortunes of any party stand for one moment across the path of a great national purpose?

Doubtless in Own Party.

In my effort to form the present government I have been assailed sometimes with vehemence by earnest men within the party which made me its leader more than sixteen years ago. I have been told that a Conservative victory was certain and that that was surrendering the fortunes of a historic party to my desire for the accomplishment of an impossible purpose. I did not pause to consider the prospects of a party victory. Its absolute certainty would not have altered the higher purpose which I had at heart, to give representation in the government to all elements of our population that strove to maintain the national endeavor in this war.

Those of my colleagues who have recently joined the government have played a worthy part. I know that they have yielded only to a sense of supreme duty. Doubtless they feel keenly the breaking of old ties and the dissolution of long standing and valued associations. All this means much to any man with a long public service behind him; but they have the consciousness of a great duty nobly fulfilled and the knowledge that a higher and more notable service to the country lies before them. That they could not withhold themselves when Canada called them is their highest and complete justification. And remember that there are able men in the Liberal-Conservative party with long public service behind them and with very legitimate aspiration for promotion, who without hesitation have stood aside in order that union might be consummated.

I appeal to you all of whatever party, and especially to those of the party with which I have been associated to ponder well upon these events and to put aside every old antagonism and controversy; to unite in earnest, vigorous efforts to stand for the country and not for party. Party antagonism when not based on principle is a sorry spectacle at any time. In these awful days it is little less than a crime. We have a great task before us. The eyes of the world are upon Canada in this crisis. Let us remember the words of the Apostle:

"Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us and let us run with patience the race that is set before us." What weight are we to lay aside in this race? The weight of party antagonism. What is the sin that doth so easily beset us? The discord and suspicion so likely to arise from such antagonism. And how shall we understand the patience upon which the



## Canada Must Change that Record

**F**EWER CANADIANS in proportion to the population have lent their money to the nation than have either the British or American people.

This in spite of the fact that the individual wealth of the Canadian people to-day is greater than it has ever been and is one of the largest of any country in the world.

Canada wants you to help change that record now.

You owe it to Canada, to yourself, to your children, to see that it is changed.

If you never bought a war bond before do it now. Be ready when the canvasser calls.

Remember this—That to win this war every man and woman in Canada must do his or her share, and to-day the most important, vitally necessary thing is to buy Victory Bonds.

## Help to Change Canada's Record to 1 in 20 Buyers of Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

104

## RECIPE TO DARKEN GREY HAIR

Home Made Mixture Darkens Grey Hair and Removesandruff

o a half pint of water add:  
Rum ..... 1 oz.  
Compound ..... a small box  
serine ..... 1/4 oz.  
These are all simple ingredients that can be had from any druggist at very low cost, and mix them yourself. Apply to the scalp once a day for two or three times every other week until the mixture is used.  
A half pint should be enough to cover the head of the head of the hair and the hair from falling out, and as itching and scalp diseases. It cures the growth of the hair and makes the hair soft and glossy.

Apostle dwells? The primary meaning of the word is the quality of suffering or enduring.

And so we may read from the Apostle's words the lesson that until there shall come to us victory crowned with abiding peace we shall suffer but we must endure.

The policies of the government have been set forth in two messages already addressed to the Canadian people. Tonight it is not in my heart to dwell upon

them, for the message which I must give you is the overwhelming necessity of sustaining the men who hold Canada's first line of defence on the western front. They have gone forth voluntarily in the flower of their youth, to undertake this duty which daily calls them to bivouac with death. The soil of France and Belgium is hallowed by the graves of their dead. If the task to which these consecrated their lives in the last sacrifice remains unaccomplished, shall we not

stand silent, ashamed and humiliated before those who return? Not from the living alone but from the fallen also come to Canada, their beloved and be- gonn mother, the call for aid.

Their appeal, whether from the quick or the dead, tells you more elo- quently than any words of mine that there is presently but one issue, one supreme issue, before the Canadian people.

Shall Canada's effort in this war be maintained or withdrawn? Shall the Canadian army corps at the front be supported or deserted? Such is the issue.

I speak with all the earnestness of the most intense conviction; I speak as one upon whom very heavy and trying responsibilities have been im- posed during the past three years, responsibilities that would gladly have been laid aside except for the silent appeal from the trenches. The

responsibility is now yours. It rests upon each of you, men and women. I pray that it may be so fulfilled as to justify the sacrifice bravely and voluntarily endured on many a battlefield in France and Belgium by those whom Canada has sent forth in this awful struggle against the most relentless, brutal and powerful militarism that ever threatened to bring the world within the orbit of its accursed tyranny.