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The London Advertiser Company, Limited.

London, Ont., Wednesday, Sept. 12.

THE FISH TRUST.

EIGHTY THOUSAND POUNDS OF FISH were caught off Port Stanley in one day. It was a record catch. The hardworking fishermen brought it to port. It was boxed and iced and placed in cars bound for New York.

A Montreal firm telegraphed for quotations. The fishermen were unable to sell any fish to the Canadian company because economic conditions of the past have been such that the supply is controlled by the big Booth fish interests of the United States.

The Advertiser does not criticise the fishermen of Port Stanley. They sold in the best market, possibly the only market for their total catch.

But The Advertiser does criticise the "Food Controller" for not making it a law that the Canadian people shall have a right to purchase fish at the same rate as the American fish trust. Why should London pay New York prices for Lake Huron whitefish or Lake Erie ciscoes? Give the fishermen their fair price, but let Canadians have first chance at the fish supply. At least let us have a pound or two before it goes into the hands of the fish trust or the fish trust's agents.

The fishermen have to take what the fish trust pays. The fish trust seems to dominate the situation.

In fact is it not true, Mr. Reader and Mrs. Reader, that almost all of our food products in Canada are controlled by trusts? It is about time that the "Free Food" cry was heard ringing through the land, not as it applies to the producer, but as it applies to the army of trusts and middlemen who stand between the consumer and the farmer and manipulate the output. We get our fish shipped back to us from the States, our beef shipped back to us from the States, and someone has to pay the freight—and then some.

GET IN THE GAME.

THE Western Fair is a fine relaxation for the whole district. One approaches on foot, by motor car or train, and one returns with a sweet weariness, whether to city or country home. There is a pretty good-natured crowd at the Fair, and to bathe one's ego in good-nature won't harm a most massive intellect. There are so many folks, too, that the city man, who sometimes gets tired of having people know him when they meet him, can get into a crowd and lose himself, and eat peanuts or allow the "catch-penny" men to have a whirl at him. Most men and women stop playing too early, but at the Fair one should get into the spirit of the event, and have a little fun. Sitting back looking for types isn't such a satisfying thing. Someone may be sizing you up as one at the same time. And, of course, one who looks for types never wants to be one.

But if you can be a child again, do the James Whitcomb Riley act for an hour or two, even though you may seem a fair loon and your digestion may commit hari-kari over the "hot dog" within you. The Fair is a big show with a frolic thrown in, and if you miss the frolic, you haven't got your money's worth.

The best game is to let yourself be carried into an adventure. Get up close to the horns of the ferocious bull, and feel the thrill of having him glare and "Woof!" at you. See if you can hypnotize the ferocious lion, with the slatty sides, a regular "Wizard of Oz" old king of beasts he is. Get in with a regular Simon Sly "con man," and see if he picks you for a "boob" or a wise one. Perhaps his classification will prick the balloon of your vanity when you find him trying to peddle a "block" watch with tears in his eyes and tales of a dying mother. Take a trip in the ferris wheel, and recall the time when you wore father's overcoat to the great world's fair in '93, and tried to look like a real man, aged 16, in the midst of all Chicago's wildest days. Also seat yourself in the "crack-the-whip," and get a 1916 model thrill. It's a new one, and your imagination can help along, until you feel that each crack snaps an ounce of grouch out of you.

See the human side of the big show, for the human side is the biggest show of all. Not with too much satire, but with an appreciation of the best part of it, which is that the folks who attend the Western are at least 98 per cent good folks, grading just about as high as the horses, the cows, the butter, the cheese, the motor cars and all the rest of the "exhibits" in their respective classes.

THREE GREAT LEADERS SINCE CONFEDERATION.

THE LIBERAL party in Canada has had three leaders, three only, since Confederation. They were three great men, repesenting three great distinct races, the Scotch, the Irish, the French.

MACKENZIE.

The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie was a typical Scot. He hewed to the line. He never compromised with wrong or deviated from those principles he believed in, to gain either a personal or political advantage. All heard his challenge: "Is it just?" He had great ability. His public addresses were given in the purest English. He stood like granite towards his opponents. They could make little impression against him. Like all Scotsmen, he was a Liberal from conviction, a believer in the brotherhood of man. He was tolerant towards all.

LAURIER.

Among the many virtues for which Sir Wilfrid Laurie will be long and gratefully remembered by the people of Canada is his toleration. He, more than any other man in Canada, has consistently, both in public and private life, striven to abolish all distinction between class and creed. He has endeavored to bring together a united Canada. "He can't be wrong, whose life is in the right," could be said of him personally and politically. There has not been, there could not be, in the life of any nation a man with purer motives or more unsullied character. We do not forget the blameless private and public characters nor the great ability of many of his associates past and present. We do not forget, in addition to Alexander Mackenzie and Edward Blake, his predecessors, such men as David Mills, Richard J. Cartwright, W. S. Fielding, George P. Graham and others, but perhaps because of his French descent and the difficulties he had to overcome in his earlier years, the efforts of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to abolish all distinctions of race and creed in Canada appear more prominent. These men, as well as he, sought to accomplish the same purpose.

BLAKE.

His immediate predecessor, the Hon. Edward Blake, gave up the last years of his life for a similar cause. He left Canada and all his friends there, became the member for South Longford in Ireland in the British Parliament, that he might promote and further, to the best of his ability, the cause of home rule in the country of his fathers. That great ability was recognized and he was considered the best lawyer in the British Empire. He was a Protestant. He believed, and said he believed, if home rule were adopted the Protestants would be the spoiled children of Ireland. That he did not in his lifetime succeed in securing home rule does not prove that his work in the British Parliament failed. Ireland's condition was much improved. He had not obtained home rule for Ireland, but he accomplished much. Edward Blake, the Protestant, Wilfrid Laurier, the Catholic, are splendid examples of broaded-minded toleration, but not more so than Alexander Mackenzie.

There never has been a time in the history of Canada, in the world's history, when broad-minded toleration, such as that possessed by Mackenzie, Blake and Laurier, was so needed.

THE WAR.

The war is the question uppermost in the minds of the peoples of the world. Some of them have lived their lives in an atmosphere of war, some of them in an atmosphere of peace, and all the while the best men in the world have been doing everything they could to bring about the brotherhood of man. Canada, a part of the North American continent, desires to flourish by the arts of peace. It has not been disturbed by the problems that are grave and almost unsolvable in the old lands. It is a young country. Confederation was only 50 years old the other day. It has been a glorious success.

CONFEDERATION

Confederation has proved to be a great accomplishment for the English-speaking world. The United States is part of that world and one of the most powerful of the Allied nations. The success of Confederation has meant a great deal to it. The continent is one today. Great Britain, France and the United States will succeed or fail together. May not the future of Canada mean as much to the world in the next hundred years as the United States has meant to it in the last hundred years? It does not seem long since Confederation, but it is more than likely that by the time it is twice as old Canada's population will exceed the population of Great Britain and Ireland combined. Who can foresee its importance to the world. Some have thought if the United States had continued to be British the capital of the Empire would some day have been in America. Let such questions be solved by time. Do not let the temporary mists of race and creed exist any longer than necessary. Take courage by the noble examples of Mackenzie, Blake and Laurier, and unite on the broad principles of democracy, the brotherhood of man. Look across the ocean and see France, England, Scotland and Ireland straining every nerve to save the world, and let Canada, as in duty bound, do its full share, side by side with the soldiers of every land, of every clime and race, to preserve these principles which all right-thinking men deem worth fighting and dying for. This course will bless mankind, and write down the whole Canadian people as lovers of their fellowmen.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"Germany wants coal; refuses loan to Holland."—Headline. A little game of "freeze out," it would appear.

This is the week when a man with a footful of corns should lay off his job, if he's a street car conductor.

Every day the Conservative press of Ontario is doing more and more to insult Liberals into a firm support of their party.

Should the Senate choose, that tricky election bill may never reach the statute books. There is quite a good chance that the bill will not be passed by October 6.

Our local contemporary has not yet apologized to the Borden Government for accusing it of having sold out to the "moneyed interests" on the paper question.

It would seem appropriate that the kaiser should confer some sort of decoration on the Canadians who seem to be making their "get-aways" rather frequently from Germany. How would it be to coin a new Border Cross, Bill?

The H. C. of L. hits even the tiny tots. We have learned from an inside source that the price of "all-day suckers" has gone up. At least you only get two for a cent now, where formerly three of a certain size could be had. That's tough, isn't it fellows?

Wait a Minute!

By J. H. F.

Sir Clifford Sifton says he did not oppose conscription after it was introduced in the House. Cliff is rather chary on saying what happened before that time.

* * *

Ex-Czar Nick is living in a steam-heated flat, we read. First thing we know he will have to be his own stoker.

* * *

Bronze statues in Germany are being melted down. Germany will soon run out of heroes at that rate of going.

* * *

It looks as if Russia is suffering mightily from too many leaderships. There will be enough cooks to cook her well-known goose.

* * *

The Swedes have been pulling some very coarse work, and it looks as if they will be checked up a bit on it. It seems to be a bad century for blonde races.

* * *

A preacher says the church will have union on a basis of economics. Said something.

* * *

There would be no poverty and much less sin in the world if the folks only recognized that money was not given humans to be pigs with.

* * *

Hindenburg is ill and Ludendorf is injured. That job of theirs is bad enough to make anybody sick or try to jump off a high building.

* * *

The kaiser is marching with Gott, but the latter seems to have moved away from his allies, the Austrians and the Turks.

* * *

You had better mobilize those cats, or the rats chasing cheese-soaked matches will catch you, if you don't watch out.

* * *

The Americans are so busy chasing German spies and unpatriotic Americans that it is deeply sympathetic with Russia, which is doing quite a big job in this same way.

* * *

A state of war exists in Petrograd. It has always been in a state of hellet-loose.

* * *

Let's go! The frost is on the punkin and Kaiser Bill's hopes.

KAISER CONSIDERS REPLY TO BENEDICT; ALSO HAS A CHILL

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says:

"Emperor William returned to Potsdam today to receive Mr. George Michaelis, the German imperial chancellor, and Foreign Minister von Kuehlmann, when the final decision will be reached regarding the answer to the pope's peace proposal and the status of Poland.

"The emperor is said to be suffering from a severe chill contracted on the Riga battlefields."

STORY HAD 5 TOO MANY SUBMARINES SENT DOWN

Corrected Statement Says One "Probably" Is Sunk.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A typographical error in transcribing a statement for the press today from an official report to the navy department made it appear that six German submarines had probably been sunk off the French coast when they attacked a fleet of merchantmen, including at least one American vessel. The facts are, so far as known tonight, that one submarine probably was destroyed and two of the steamers went down. A corrected statement was issued by Secretary Daniels as soon as the error was discovered.

C. N. E. SURPLUS $37,000.

TORONTO, Sept. 11.—Although official figures regarding the Canadian National Exhibition are not yet available, it is estimated that the exhibition association will this year pay to the city of Toronto the sum of $37,000 surplus earned at this year's fair.

CENTRE SPAN BLESSED.

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—The ceremony of blessing the centre span of the Quebec bridge, attempts to raise which will be made some time this week-end, took place this morning at Silery, the parish priest officiating. Some three hundred attended the ceremony.

TORONTO'S SHARE 20,000.

TORONTO, Sept. 11.—It has been estimated that under the military service act, published here today, 20,000 unmarried men and widowers without children will be called up in this city with the first class, between 20 and 34. It is thought that some considerable proportion of these will make application for certificates of exemption.

BOUGHT PUMP WORKS.

LYONS, Sept. 11.—Charles Putnam of Aylmer has purchased the pump plant recently from Edward Brown.

Rev. Mr. Wood of Springfield occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church on Sunday.

The hardy tillers of the soil are strenuously manipulating the fallow ground for the production of fall wheat.

The maximum area of the oat crop is in shock because of want of space.

GERMANS CANNOT TAKE OFFENSIVE NOW IN BELGIUM

Wastage in Ranks and Loss of Observations Have Foe Crippled.

PROCESS OF ATTRITION

British Are Killing Off Boches at Greater Rate Than Ever Before.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—(via Reuter's Ottawa Agency).—The correspondent of Reuter's at British army headquarters, telegraphing today, says:

"Although we now seldom hear anything about attrition, this process is being employed against the enemy in even greater measure than ever. Soldiers who fought on the Somme last year are of opinion that the principal difference between the battle of the Somme and the present offensive is as follows:

"We took a lot of prisoners on the Somme, but did not kill so very many of the enemy; while in Flanders we are taking comparatively few prisoners, but killing a great number of Boches. In other words, attrition is going on apace.

"The causes of the differences are not difficult to determine. The enemy manned his trenches en masse on the Somme to resist our attack and as General von Arnim complained, German soldiers frequently showed over-readiness to surrender. Moreover they had the cover of a wonderful system of deep dugouts which protected them from our shell fire, but also proved traps when the British came over."

Enemy Attacks Costly.

"The conditions in Flanders are totally different. Instead of massed resistence, we got a defence that aims, as far as possible, at concealment and disconnected tactical points. Moreover, the Germans are following the policy of swift counter-attacks more vigorously than ever, the result in view of our great artillery preponderance, being most costly.

"The ground does not lend itself to burrowing deep dugouts, so that there are no garrison posts with concrete walls, sometimes ten feet thick. Substituted for these are places often constructed with cupolas almost flush with the ground, just enough elevation above the surface being permitted to enable machine guns to be employed. Camouflaged to look like their surroundings these places are most difficult to discover, and they are laid bare only by raking the ground with high explosives."

Wasting Enemy's Ranks.

"Manifestly such a measure of warfare means slow progress, but the slowness with which we are gaining territory is more than counter-balanced in past comparisons by the rate of wastage in the enemy ranks. German tactics in Flanders are everywhere strictly defensive. The whole effort of the enemy is now apparently directed to trying to arrest our advance. If he ever contemplated taking the offensive in this territory, as was stated in the spring of this year, there is absolutely no visible sign of any hope on his part of regaining the initiative. This is a point to be realized in its full significance in its relation to the present situation.

British Hold High Ground.

"Since July 31 we have gained practically complete command of Westhoek ridge, giving us most valuable observation and obliging the Germans to so far withdraw their guns that the areas of the old "green" and "white" were previously veritable death traps, are now practically immune. We have thinned out the reserves of Prince Rupprecht's armies to a degree which must be causing the utmost anxiety to the high command. I believe that the average German division now consists barely of 12,000 officers and men of all units, or not more than the infantry strength alone of a British division. So that in estimating the strength of the opposing forces in Flanders by the number of divisions respectively engaged, an addition of about one-third must be made to the British total to get the true comparison."

Wheat Prices Fixed By Canadian Board at $2.21 Maximum

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—The Canadian Board of Grain Supervisors has fixed the prices of the Canadian wheat crop of 1917 at Fort William and Port Arthur as follows:

Manitoba, No. 1 northern, $2.21; No. 2 northern, $2.18; No. 3 northern, $2.15; Alberta, No. 1 red winter, $2.21; No. 2 red winter, $2.18; No. 3 red winter, $2.15.

It is understood that the Canadian prices are the same as for the three grades of dark spring northern and dark hard winter at Minneapolis and Duluth.

It is stated that prices for other Canadian grades will be announced as soon as the authorities have more information.

Prices on the other grades of wheat will be fixed as soon as sufficient information about the quality of the new crop has been secured by the committee. Flour millers in the interior west of Fort William and Port Arthur will be permitted to pay, in excess of the fixed prices, a maximum of one cent per bushel diversion charge.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Infantry.

Killed in Action—757920 R. A. Woelke, 10 Crook street, Hamilton.

Dangerously Ill.—72002 Lance-Corp. John Chalk, Galt, Ont.

Wounded—127236 John Chadder, Guelph, Ont.; 164161 Walter Pearson, Paris, Ont.; 745445 D. R. McLean, Sunderland, Ont.; 57916 George Richardson, Allandale, Ont.; 644126 Arthur Agar, Orillia, Ont.; 164475 Alfred Scott, Welland, Ont.; V. A. Lynden, Port Colborne, Ont.; 210264 M. E. Depetty, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Services.

Reported Wounded, Remaining at Duty.—2125184 Corp. Andrew Manson, Barrie, Ont.

Wounded—279837 Geo. Janneer, Strathroy, Ont.

Infantry.

Wounded—757355 Thomas Kinnon, Dundas, Ont.; 690623 George Greig, 433 Wentworth street, north, Hamilton; 838620 H. M. Phillips, Rockmills, Ont.; 838719 Lorne McDonald, Woodford, Ont.; W. G. Bailey, Chesley, Ont.; 177-175 J. C. Boright, Kingsville, Ont.; 775586 S. J. Williams, Malton, Ont.; 644046 A. H. Cameron, Port McNicholl, Ont.; 643872 Roy Dudenhoffer, Orillia, Ont.; 838465 G. H. Geddes, Owen Sound, Ont.; 727616 A. D. MacLean, Brussels, Ont.; 838262 J. B. Dolphin, Tara, Ont.; 538942 D. K. Thomson, Durham, Ont.; 838042 Cecil Clark, Killsyth, Ont.; 644437 F. J. Church, Midland, Ont.; 690764 H. K. Eastwood, 369 Hunter street west, Hamilton.

Wounded: Returned to Duty.—644412 Luke Adamson, Waverley, Ont.; 643867 J. W. Childerhorse, Orillia, Ont.

Reported Missing, Now Killed in Action.—602276 J. W. Bennett, Sarnia, Ont.

Wounded—123564 N. H. Parker, London, Ont.

WANT CONSCRIPTION NOW.

MONTREAL, Sept. 11.—Lieut.-Col. P. W. Fisher, commanding officer of the 23rd Reserve Battalion at Shoreham, England, returned to this city today on six weeks' leave. Colonel Fisher, who served in the trenches for nearly a year and was in command of the 14th Battalion at the front, says the sentiment among the men overseas is that conscription cannot come too quickly.

Bavarian General Is Killed on Dvina Front

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says the Bavarian general, von Wenninger, former Bavarian military plenipotentiary at Berlin, was killed on September 8 on the battlefront along the Dvina.

30 Per Cent Bean, Corn and Potato Crop Gone in Mich

Frost Has Done Enormous Damage Across the Line.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 11.—Thirty per cent of Michigan's bean, potato and corn crop was ruined by frost during the last 48 hours, according to estimates made at the state capital today. The estimates were based upon reports from county agents in the lower and upper peninsula.

FALL WHEAT SOWING STARTING ALREADY IN SOME SECTIONS

Big Prices This Year Cause of Large Acreage.

SOUTH DELAWARE, Sept. 11.—So many farmers have had to stack their grain this year, their barns being filled with hay, that they are anxiously awaiting the threshing outfits. There is a great demand for machines at present, everyone wanting to thresh as soon as possible. The farmers are rushing their new wheat to the elevators.

Frequent rains are making the pastures good, and helping the fall plowing. There will be a large acreage of wheat put in this fall, as the price is most encouraging to the farmers. Some are sowing this week.

The beans will soon be ready to harvest, and bid fair to be a fair crop.

As elsewhere the lack of help is one of the big problems. The farmer who is making money now is the farmer with his own help. Experienced farm hands are at more than a premium. Improved machinery is helping out, however, to a large extent.

Because of the poor outlook for hay in the spring, the crop acreage here was doubled. If the frosts will keep off long enough every silo in the district will be filled with corn to spare.

HEAVY GRAIN YIELDS.

KINGSVILLE, Sept. 11. — Russell Rogers, con. 3, Gosfield South, reports having a very successful threshing and yield from thirteen acres. He threshed 640 bushels of grain. The oats yielded 55 bushels per acre, the wheat 38 bushels per acre.

THREE INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENT ON 12TH LINE OF HURON

But One Escapes in Smash Near Kincardine.

KINCARDINE, Sept. 11.—An auto accident occurred on the twelfth line of Huron, resulting in injuries to Thomas Clements, the driver of the car, who had his right arm broken; Wm. Harvie, painter, who had his right arm broken and back injured, and Arthur Rogers, printer, who had his shoulder dislocated. Robert Clements escaped by jumping as the car left the road and overturned. All are doing well. The car was only slightly damaged.

FUNERAL OF MRS. HUNTER.

KINCARDINE, Sept. 11.—Mrs. David Hunter, aged 51 years, a resident of Kincardine Township, was buried in Kincardine Cemetery yesterday. She was a woman of high Christian ideals and esteemed by all. Her maiden name was Margaret Ann Trowse. She leaves a husband, two daughters and one son.

CIVIL WAR VETERAN DIES.

KINCARDINE, Sept. 11.—The death of Samuel Avery, aged 75 years, occurred at his home in the township of Kincardine yesterday after undergoing an operation for hernia. Deceased was a resident of the township for nearly sixty years. He was a member of the northern army during the war between the north and south. In his native township he served several terms as reeve, and was always deeply interested in municipal affairs. He was a member of the board of the Armow Methodist Church, an Orangeman and a Conservative.

He leaves a widow and fifteen children. One son, George, is overseas with the Scottish Borderers.

MANY DISTRICT MEN AMONG WOUNDED IN LAST CASUALTY LIST

Pte. R. Cornwall, St. Thomas, Only One Reported Dead.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—One Canadian soldier is reported killed in action, five died of wounds, eight presumed to have died, one died and one missing, believed killed, in a casualty list of 116 names, issued from the record office of the militia department tonight.

The balance in the list are reported wounded and ill. Western Ontario men in the list are:

KILLED IN ACTION

WOODSTOCK.
Pte. James Robertson.

WOUNDED

SARNIA.
Pte. Stewart Anderson.
DURHAM.
Pte. David K. Thompson.
SCOTLAND.
Lieut. A. Grant.
SIMCOE.
Lieut. W. H. King.
STRATHROY.
Lieut. W. Campbell.
PORT DOVER.
J. W. Spain.
AILSA CRAIG.
G. W. Hughes.
LISTOWEL.
E. McCutcheon.
ST. THOMAS.
Sapper J. Adams.

DIED

ST. THOMAS.
R. Cornwall.

U. S. STEAMER SUSANA SUNK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Reports indicating that the American steamship Susana, a vessel of 3,613 tons gross register, which left here August 7 for Genoa, had been sunk by a submarine, were received in shipping circles here today.

GOVT. DESPERATE AND RUTHLESSLY PUSHING THINGS

C. N. R. Bill Driven Through Senate, After Defeating 13 Amendments.

FORCING ELECTION BILL

Neely Vainly Moves That the Women Who Vote Provincially Be Included.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—Steps are being taken tonight for the application of closure to the war times election act. The Opposition is protesting that the measure is one of great importance, that the bill had been loosely prepared, and that there should be substantial amendments to make it fair and workable. The reply of the Government is that the end of the session is approaching, that the legislation will not permit of delay, and that closure will have to be resorted to.

The work of the session is advancing to a point where prorogation is looked for within the next ten days.

Eleven C. N. R. Amendments.

The Canadian Northern bill was driven through the Senate today without amendment, although eleven amendments were offered from the Liberal side. None of them were accepted.

The military voters' bill was given second reading in the same chamber. It is expected that each of these measures will go forward another stage tomorrow, and that the Senate will be ready to deal with the franchise bill when it comes to the Upper House on Saturday or Monday.

Government Desperate.

The Government is showing the ruthlessness of desperation in the manner in which it is applying closure, and giving no time for the adequate consideration of measures in the Commons and in the Senate is using its majority for the purpose of preventing the correction of bills there by amendments. What the Government fears is that if it permits amendments in the Senate there will be delay when the amended bills return to the Commons for the acceptance of the amendments of the Upper House.

It is conceded that there never has been such a determination shown as that exhibited by the Government in putting through the Canadian Northern deal for the benefit of MacKenzie & Mann.

Will Not Give Figures.

The Government announced in the Senate today that it would give no indication of the figure at which it would fix the maximum of the payment that is to be made to Mackenzie & Mann for their stock in the Canadian Northern.

The feeling at Ottawa is that the Government regards this as an election measure, in every way as important to its purposes as is the franchise bill.

Would Pass Bill Friday.

About midnight Mr. Carvell expressed the hope that the Government would invoke the closure to get the bill through committee. He asked the direct question what the Government intended to do in this regard.

The prime minister in his reply declared that the Opposition had used unnecessary obstruction on Saturday. The Government were willing to give Wednesday and Thursday to committee on the bill, providing the Opposition would guarantee the third reading on Friday. It was desired to prorogue, if possible, not later than the end of next week.

"The bill is revolutionary in character and should not be railroaded through the Commons," Mr. Carvell protested. "There should be full discussion."

Hon. George P. Graham, in the absence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, urgently asked whether the Opposition would be willing to guarantee the third reading on Friday. "There is no desire to obstruct the bill," Mr. Graham declared, "but there are not more than twelve men in the House who understand it, and we want full discussion."

Closure in Committee.

The House passed on from clause to clause and notice of closure in committee was given by the prime minister. In deference to the Opposition complaints, the Government agreed to reprint the bill in such a form as to make clear how it amends the Dominion elections act.

An amendment by Dr. Neely proposed to give the federal vote to all women in those provinces where the legislature has granted women's suffrage. It was defeated on division. The Government took the view that to give the vote to all women would nullify the compensation given under the bill to relatives of soldiers.

Plunge Into Election Bill.

Immediately upon the opening of the House this afternoon, the prime minister moved the House into committee on the war-time elections bill.

Hon. Arthur Meighen stated in reply to W. E. Knowles of Moose Jaw, it had not been contemplated that the military voters' act would apply to by-elections, although legally it would.

Mr. Knowles pointed out that almost invariably there were by-elections after a general election. New ministers would have to go back to their constituencies for re-election.

Mr. Meighen said it was hoped to avert the tremendous task of holding by-elections in war time. "The best way would be not to have any ministers defeated," he said humorously.

"Better put that in the act," suggested Hon. Charles Murphy.

To Define "Demobilization."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier inquired as to the exact definition of the term, "complete demobilization." Mr. Meighen replied that to his mind complete demobilization took place when all the men were released from their military obligations. However, he would secure the legal definitions.

Shutting Out Worthy Ones.

Dr. Neely of Humboldt asked that the Government enlarge the scope of the franchise further. Naturalization difficulties, he said, should not stand in the way of a more complete franchise to women. By this legislation many women who were British-born and engaged in war work would be shut out.

Hon. Mr. Meighen said that the difficulty of naturalization was only one of the difficulties. He knew of nowhere else to draw this line than by giving the mothers, wives and sisters of soldiers the vote. The purpose was to make the vote a representative vote for the soldiers overseas.

G. E. McCraney urged that the Government extend the franchise to the women of the country in the same way as is done to men. The effect of the present bill was to multiply the effect of the men's votes.

Mr. Meighen argued that if the Government had enfranchised the wives of all the British-born no benefit would accrue to the men at the front. Such a measure would apply equally to the wives of the men who stayed at home.

Hon. Dr. Pugsley said that as far as he could see, one purpose of the measure was to give women the vote on the basis of service, and not so much because they would represent the men at the front.

Hon. Arthur Meighen—For both reasons.

Should Recognize Service.

Dr. Pugsley thought that the latter was the real reason. Therefore, women who give valuable service at home should be enfranchised. The premier, he said, had declared that the provisions of the naturalization law were an obstacle to doing this. But surely this difficulty could be overcome. Dr. Pugsley went on to say that the premier had placed himself on record as being in favor of granting the suffrage to all women, and had even moved an amendment that this matter be considered by Parliament before adjournment. Now, however, the premier saw a fanciful reason for delay.

Sir Robert Borden again brought forward the naturalization law as an insurmountable obstacle to granting the franchise to all Canadian women.

The premier said that he adhered to the opinion that women were entitled to the general franchise: If given a mandate by the people at the coming election he would, he said, endeavor to see that women were given the vote.

The premier concluded by saying that when women realized the situation they would give the Government credit for doing the best possible under the circumstances. The women who had made the greatest sacrifices were the ones to be enfranchised.

Neely Has Amendment.

Dr. Neely of Humboldt said that the Government was adopting a policy of discrimination. However, the Government, while discriminating along certain lines for, as stated, the benefit and safety of the state, wished to depart as little as possible from the provincial standard of qualifications, for voters. He therefore suggested that in the provinces where women were permitted to vote in the provincial elections they should be allowed to vote in this election. He would move, he said, an amendment to this effect. There was an insinuation, he said, in the attitude of the secretary of state (Meighen) that the women who had used their influence in support of the soldiers were those who had relations at the front. This, he thought, was an unworthy insinuation.

Hon. Arthur Meighen disclaimed any feeling of mistrust for the women of Canada who had not relatives at the front. It was not a question of trusting the women, he said. The Government merely thought that the sentiment of the soldier overseas would be best reflected by his immediate relatives. As to the introduction of the provincial franchise in this election, such action would permit women in the four western provinces, who had come from allen countries, to vote. If they were married to Canadian citizens, all that was necessary was that they should have resided in Canada for one year.

Dr. Neely—I would be perfectly willing to trust the Swedish women, for instance, who had been married to Canadian citizens for a year, with the vote.

Squaw Wives Barred.

Mr. Meighen informed E. E. Devlin that the squaw wife of an Indian in the army would not have a vote as the bill stands, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier contended that a woman would have a right to vote in the province where she had been granted that right by the Provincial Legislature.

Mr. Meighen emphasized that to give the vote to all women would remove the compensating feature. It has to be a difference between those who have made the highest sacrifices and those who have made minor sacrifices.

"You are trying to cast ridicule on those who knitted socks," reproved Dr. Pugsley, to which the solicitor-general replied that he was not.

Mr. Knowles of Moose Jaw expressed the opinion that the fact that the Government was giving the vote to some women was an admission that all women were entitled to it.

Hon. Frank Oliver charged the Government with attempting to establish a military voting class to perpetuate themselves in power.

Two Amendments Lost.

Dr. Neeley's amendment was declared lost on division.

An amendment of Mr. McCraney to limit the vote of soldiers' female relatives to those born within the British dominions also failed to carry.

Mr. Carvell called attention to the fact that while the bill only extended the franchise to female relatives of soldiers who had gone overseas, it would give the vote to the female relatives of a naval cadet who had never been out of Canada.

Admitting that the clause might be capable of stricter limitations, Mr. Meighen promised consideration.

After recess Mr. McCraney asked that the list made by the enumerators be posted as soon as possible, and suggested that they should be up before nomination day, and Mr. Meighen, while objecting to going that far, said that the ten days allowed by the bill might be extended to twelve. Writs would be issued five or six weeks before election day.

Organizers for Party.

J. J. Hughes of Prince Edward Island wanted to save cost of enumerators in his province, claiming that they would simply be organizers for the party in power.

Mr. Meighen said that there must be lists or it would be impossible to know what women had a right to vote on election day, and Mr. Hughes requested that the Opposition be permitted to appoint half of the enumerators, if they were not to be party organizers.

Edmond Proulx wanted the enumerators appointed by judges.

Mr. Mondou of Sherbrooke wanted to know if the female relatives of the from 12,000 to 15,000 officers overseas unable to secure appointments and taking no part in the war were to be permitted to vote, and Mr. Meighen, declaring that it would be impossible to distinguish between them and those actually fighting, asserted that Mr. McCrae had multiplied the amount by ten. Furthermore, those men might be sent to France any day.

"And they may go no day at all," said Mr. Knowles, who was of the opinion that the woman whose husband had got as far as Halifax had made as big a sacrifice as the man twirling a cane along the Strand.

Mr. Carvell thought the bill made the enumerator practically the dictator.

REV. WALTER MOFFATT OF MILLBANK WAS ELECTED MODERATOR

STRATFORD, Sept. 11.—Rev. Walter Moffatt, of Milbank, was elected moderator of Stratford Presbytery at the September session here today. Rev. Finlay Matheson was elected treasurer.

A communication was received from the General Assembly regarding the marking of the anniversary of the posting of the Thesis by Luther in 1617, and it was recommended to the congregations that the occasion be observed.

Regarding the will of Mr. Stephens, of Fish Creek, near Granton, who died some time ago, leaving property to the church, it was reported that the property was to be sold and the proceeds divided between Granton and Nissouri.

At the afternoon session a recommendation from the General Assembly was read for a minimum stipend of $1,200. This was referred to a committee to visit the different charges effected.

According to agreement the services of St. Paul's Church, Logan, will be dispensed with for the present.

A committee was appointed to draft a resolution of sympathy with Rev. Mr. Alp of Granton in the death in action of his son.

SWEDEN NOT RECALLING MINISTER TO ARGENTINA

Not Held Blamable for Doings of German Charge.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 11.—Baron Loewen, the Swedish minister to Argentina, will not be recalled, according to a statement made to the press tonight by Admiral Lindman, minister of foreign affairs.

The foreign minister told the newspapermen that Baron Loewen was not blameable for the tenor of the messages which passed through the Swedish legation sent by the German charge to the Berlin foreign office, and as he did not know the nature of the contents, he would not be recalled.

COUNTY IN TEXAS DRY.

DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 11.—Dallas, the most populous county in Texas, voted "dry" in a local option election yesterday. Officials said the saloons would close October 20.

GRAND OPERA BANKRUPT.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The Boston National Grand Opera Company, Inc., of this city filed a schedule in bankruptcy here today, giving liabilities as $123,350. The company's assets are not known.

FIG SEN
TAKE ONE AT NIGHT MAKES YOU FEEL RIGHT
10¢ Naval Quality Stores 25¢

ARGENTINA MAY HAND LUXBURG HIS PASSPORTS

High Official Quoted to This Effect — Consulting Washington.

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 11.—The long delayed dispatches from Ambassador Naon at Washington were received by the foreign minister late this afternoon. The ambassador sent these dispatches relating to the revelations regarding the Swedish legation here on Friday, but they had been stalled along the road. They did not contain all the information the foreign minister desired, and the Argentine ambassador was instructed to see Secretary of State Lansing immediately, presumably for the purpose of obtaining more details.

A high official of the foreign office stated this afternoon that Count Luxburg, the German charge d'affaires, would be handed his passports, but action by the Government awaits the result of the conference between Ambassador Naon and Secretary of State Lansing.

"GLAD TO PASS THE GOOD WORD ALONG," HE SAYS

Hudson Motors Assembler Says Tanlac Relieved Him of His Rheumatism.

"Yes, sir, I am glad to tell anybody about a thing that did as much for me as Tanlac has," said Elmer Doonan, when he came into Cunningham's Central Drug Store, Detroit, Mich., a few days ago for another bottle. Mr. Doonan has been employed by the Hudson Motor Company as assembler for the past two years, and has many friends among the automobile workers. "I think it's only right," he continued, "to pass the good word along, for it was what I read in the papers about Tanlac that caused me to take it, and get rid of this trouble, that looked like it was going to keep me from working any more.

"For a long time I have had rheumatism in my limbs. The trouble was principally in my hands and wrist; in fact, the pains extended all the way down to my fingertips, and my wrist would swell up and cause me to suffer something terrible. I just can't tell you how much I did suffer. I couldn't get any rest at nights on account of the pain, and would get out of bed in the mornings so tired and worn out it was all I could do to drag myself back to work. I finally got so bad I was losing a great deal of time, for my work requires the use of nimble fingers, and I simply couldn't keep up in my condition.

"After trying nearly everything one ever heard of and getting no better, I was just about ready to give up trying any more. That is just the shape I had gotten into when I read about this Tanlac.

"I have now used three bottles of Tanlac, and have derived most satisfactory results. I sleep fine at nights, have a splendid appetite, and am relieved of the troubles from which I suffered so long, after other medicines failed to do me any good, and if my statement will help anybody else to get relief from troubles like I had, I'm glad to give it."

There is not a single portion of the body that is not benefited by the healthful work of Tanlac, which begins its action by stimulating the digestive and assimilating organs, thereby enriching the blood and invigorating the whole body. In other words, it relieves rheumatism and other constitutional troubles by removing the cause. Tanlac is a powerful reconstructive tonic and contains certain ingredients which purify the blood and renovates the entire system. Next, it enables the stomach to thoroughly digest its food, thereby permitting the assimilable products to be converted into blood, bone and muscle. By increasing the powers of endurance, it enables those who use Tanlac to better encounter fatigue, exposure and overwork.

Tanlac is sold in London by Standard Drug, Limited, under the direction of a special representative, and by a regularly established agency in every town

Traction Company

Cars between London and St. Thomas will run on summer sch