

DOZEN IN FIELD FOR LEADERSHIP OF LIBERAL PARTY

Gouin an Outstanding Figure Except That Fielding is For an English-Speaking Leader - Probably Withdrawals Before Convention Meets.

Ottawa, July 21.—All the dominant prominent Canadian Liberals are active at work in preparation for the national Liberal convention. The dozen whose names have been put forward for the Liberal leadership are staying more or less modestly in the background, but their friends are strenuously at work.

In British Columbia Premier John Oliver and members of his government, along with Messrs. F. T. Condon, K. C., M. A. MacDonald, K.C., J. H. Sinclair, K.C., and others are strenuous in work to make the convention a success so far as British Columbia is concerned.

They will bring with them their candidate for leadership in W. W. B. McInnes, who has been a member in both the federal and the provincial house, and was once a minister of the crown, and at another time governor of the Yukon.

Coming farther east to Alberta one finds such active workers as Premier Stewart, Hon. Frank Oliver, Hon. C. W. Cross, Hon. A. G. Mackay, Hon. Duncan Marshall, Mr. W. H. White, M. P., Hon. George P. Smith and others with whom name as a candidate for the leadership, M. A. H. Clarke, K. C., ex-M. P. of Calgary.

Martin Making Strong Bid.

In Saskatchewan prominent influential workers are men like Hon. C. A. Dunning, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Hon. Geo. Langley and Mr. G. C. Hamilton.

They will all line up behind their premier, Hon. W. M. Martin whose chances for the leadership are regarded as brighter than those of any other western man.

Manitoba has strong men at work, Premier Norris and Hon. D. J. Thomson down. Mr. Alexander MacLeod, of Morden, is prominent in the organization and preparatory work being done in that province. Hon. A. B. Hudson, ex-attorney-general of Manitoba, will receive the backing of a strong Manitoba delegation for leadership. Ontario has three candidates for the leadership, Hon. Geo. F. Graham, Hon. M. King and Mr. F. F. Pardee. M. P. but will divide her allegiance even on the first vote among other aspirants as well, both east and west. Among the noteworthy workers in Ontario in the interest of the convention are Sir Allan Aylesworth, of Toronto, Hon. Charles Murphy and Alexander Smith, of Ottawa. W. C. Kennedy, M.P., Duncan Ross, M.P., Hartley H. Dewar, leader of the opposition, the presidents of six Liberal district associations, Geo. S. Gibbons, London, W. E. N. Sinclair, Oshawa, H. B. Ramsden, Mount Albert, Ontario, H. H. Hersey, Cressy, Ontario, W. G. A. McGanghery, North Bay, and Wm. G. F. Money, Port Arthur.

In Quebec there are wheels within wheels, but the two chief figures in the first vote for leadership of Quebec members will be Premier Gouin and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux. If it was not already accepted by both French-speaking and English-speaking Liberals that it is now the turn of an English-speaking man for leader, there is no doubt that Sir Lomer Gouin would be one or if not the chief figure at the convention.

The hard workers for the convention will be Hon. Jacques Bureau, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. W. Mitchell, Mr. L. A. Letourneau and Mr. Severin Letourneau and others. The name of



NUMBER OF N. B. PENSIONS IS GROWING LARGE

Nearly Three Thousand Veterans of the Great War Drawing Pensions for Disabilities—Board Has Staff of Twenty

Although in the recent estimates brought down in the House, some thirty millions of dollars were voted for the payment of pensions and their administration, very few people realize what the pension regulations entail; other than those directly interested, very few have even a proper understanding of the regulations. Canada has had a pension act in force for over three years. The original act has been amended from time to time by various orders-in-council, and bills passed in the House. Clauses that have been found to be impracticable have been amended or cancelled. Deserving cases, however, have been overlooked, and the original act did not cover, and legal action has been enacted to embrace such cases.

There is a Dominion-wide organization which administers pension regulations. This organization has branches in all the principal cities of Canada, and a branch known as the St. John District Office, Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, has been in existence at the Canada Life Building, 60 Prince William street, for over two years. It is doubtful if the majority of people in New Brunswick, or even in St. John, are aware of the existence of such an office. Many people refer questions to the head office at Ottawa, which could be dealt with more promptly and efficiently at the district branch.

This branch is the representative of the head office at Ottawa for the province of New Brunswick. Its duties are to carry out the provisions of the pension regulations with a minimum of delay and inconvenience to the pensioner or the applicant for pension. Pensions are divided into two classes—disability and death. Disability pensions are awarded solely for a disability in the general labor market, contracted on or due to active service, whether in England, Canada or any other field of active service. A man's pre-enlistment occupation is taken into account, as if unable to follow his former occupation, he may obtain a vocational course in the United States.

A dependent pension is a sum of money paid to relatives of deceased soldiers to compensate for a loss of support. Wives, mothers, fathers, foster-parents, minor brothers and sisters and minor children are included in this class. All may receive pensions of varying amounts for the loss of a bread-winner on active service.

Pensions, both disability and dependent, are awarded only when the claim comes within the purview of regulations laid down by the government of Canada, and are not a form of charity. Many cases have been presented at the district office which would attract sympathy from most hearts, but if they are not covered by regulations drawn up and interpreted as fairly as possible, no assistance can be given but the board of pension commissioners.

The St. John branch commenced operations with a staff of three. That staff has steadily increased, until it now numbers over twenty. Many cases are handled daily. There are at the present time nearly 3,000 persons in New Brunswick who are in receipt of a pension on account of the recent war with Germany. The number is increasing daily. The St. John district office employs two doctors who interview when carrying out their duties, but this is usually overcome by a short conversation, explaining regulations, sometimes colored by an illustration of a case where justice was not done through a claim being decided upon because of the available evidence was obtained.

A recent estimate of the staff of the office shows that over ninety per cent. of the male members were returned soldiers. Every member of the staff of the St. John district office has seen active service in France and has had practical experience of the conditions of the returned soldier or his relative.

The St. John branch has had many difficulties to overcome, although these are by no means over, they are now in a position where claims for pension are attended to without undue delay.

GERMANS TO SAIL FOR FATHERLAND

Nine Hundred Interned Enemies Are Being Deported From Canada

Ottawa, July 22.—It is expected that from Montreal or Quebec nine hundred Germans who have been interned in Canada since the outbreak of the war will be sent to their fatherland. The Dominion government will ship them to Rotterdam, Holland, and from there they will be sent to Germany. These Germans were gathered during the war into internment camps at Vernon, B. C. and Kapuskasing, Ont., and when they depart few alien prisoners will be left in Canada.

In accordance with the peace treaty, they are being returned to their own country. It was provided that after the treaty became operative, the Allied powers should repatriate German war prisoners, and that the process be carried out to the expert knowledge of retting passed on from one generation of retters to another over a long course of years.

After the armistice, a small number of German prisoners were deported by arrangement with the British government, but those leaving on July 23rd are the first repatriated from Canada under the peace terms.

Belgian Linen Factories BEGINNING TO OPERATE

The restarting of linen factories at Ghent will raise a question as to future possibilities in the flax-retting industry of Courtrai. When the Textile Institute held its annual congress in Belgium in 1918 the delegates' attention was drawn to the diversity of opinions on the part of experts as to the reasons which made it profitable for flax from various countries to be sent to Courtrai to undergo the retting process in the River Lys, the view commonly held (according to one expert) was that the slow-moving waters of the Lys held "secret" properties peculiarly advantageous to flax, and it was asserted that samples of the water had been carried away by Americans with a view to analysis and the discovery of the secret of the golden Lys. Efforts in this direction, however, had yielded no satisfactory results.

A Belfast technical authority on flax believes the excellence of flax retted at Courtrai to be due to the extreme care with which the process is carried out and to the expert knowledge of retting passed on from one generation of retters to another over a long course of years.

Found Rum On Train

Halifax, N. S., July 21.—On Saturday night Inspector Tracey and Police Inspector Lovitt went out to Truro and boarded the incoming Ocean transport train. Before the train reached Halifax they had twenty gallons of canned rum which they located in the ladies' toilet room of the sleeping car Linward. Porter Fowler said he was not responsible for the presence of the liquor.

Liberal Convention

There will be a convention at An-dover, July 29, to elect delegates to Victoria-Carleton to the Liberal convention at Ottawa.

U. S. Officer Beaten by Men He Persecuted

Lieut. "Hard Boiled" Smith Recognized by Some of His Victims Who Remembered His Cruelty to Them

Washington, July 22.—Lieut. "Hard Boiled" Smith was beaten nearly to death, when he arrived as a prisoner, at Fort Jay, a few days ago, according to a statement made by Representative Dallinger, chairman of the sub-committee which has been investigating the treatment of prisoners in American army camps in France. Other prisoners at Fort Jay, who accused Smith of maltreating them, leaped upon the former officer before the guards could restrain them, and he is now in a hospital.

In the statement, Dallinger asserted that other witnesses would be called to prove that a Lieut. Mason, another officer in charge of camps, "clubbed prisoners, robbed them, and stole their money," yet his crime was nothing more than a dishonorable discharge. Commenting that the first sentence imposed upon Lieut. "Hard Boiled" Smith was a dishonorable discharge, Dallinger sarcastically inquired:

"Why didn't the court have him slapped on the wrist?"

Only seventy-seven hours were consumed by the congressional committee in ascertaining that "awful cruelties" had been practised upon the prisoners, says Dallinger, and adds that it would have taken the war department seventy-seven years to accomplish this disclosure.

Of the attack upon former Lieut. Smith, the statement says:

"Hard Boiled" Smith arrived at Fort Jay, N. Y., the other day and was almost at once seen by some of his victims during his serving sentence. He was recognized by them and before the guards arrived he was beaten to a pulp and I believe he is now in the hospital recovering from a punishment meted out to him by those very men whom he had himself tortured. It is thus that man takes the law into his own hands when the courts fail."

The remainder of the statement follows:

"Since the beginning of the war I have called on the war department to investigate specific instances of inefficiency and specific charges of one kind or another concerning the treatment of our soldiers. In every instance Secretary Baker has diplomatically assured me that an investigation would be made. As a result and ordinarily after several months' delay I have been politely assured that an investigation showed no truth whatsoever in these charges or that they had been grossly exaggerated and whatever faults had been found had been corrected. Always there is delay and nothing is done."

"As a result, you may believe me when I say that I am thoroughly disgusted with this army official investigation. The caste system in vogue in our army makes an investigation nothing more than a joke. These regular army officers naturally want to protect themselves and each other and it becomes a case of simply 'My helping you if you'll help me; let's work together and pull the wool over the eyes of Mr. Baker, congress and the country'."

"The investigation called as a result of charges made by me on the floor of the house of congress to soldiers in France, Congressman Flood asked me why I did not let the war department do the investigating. Congress did the investigating and as a result the six witnesses who testified to the most awful cruelties imaginable proved within seventy-seven hours all I had charged and further proof can be furnished by several soldiers who are itching to testify. The congressional investigation committee got results in seventy-seven hours after my charges were made. If the war department had done this investigating it would have taken at least seventy-seven days to get any kind of a report and at least seventy-seven years to get such facts brought to light as I discovered in a matter of hours."

Trials Was a Joke.

"Russel N. Anderson, a former sergeant in the American Expeditionary Forces, testified to having read the charges brought against 'Hard Boiled' Smith and the sentence given him. Mr. Anderson told the committee under oath that in spite of the evidence of



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MILLAN GOING NORTH IN SCHOONER TO STUDY ARCTIC

Portland, Me., July 21.—Donald McMillan, leader of the Crockerland expedition, will be provided with a small schooner with auxiliary power, to be christened The Bowdoin, when he leaves next summer on his next Arctic exploration trip, according to plans of the Alumni of Bowdoin College. McMillan is a member of the faculty as well as a graduate.

In the next few days I shall ask the investigating committee to call other witnesses. Among them will be officers who made up the court which tried Lieut. Smith and Lieut. Mason. I feel sure that the committee will find among these witnesses men who will testify that the trial of these two men was a joke, that, for example, there were only fifty witnesses who testified that Lieut. Mason clubbed prisoners, robbed them and stole their money and that these prisoners or most of them, had no charges brought against them and were, in every way innocent. Lieut. Mason admitted guilt of a charge of being drunk and disorderly, the punishment for which is dishonorable dismissal from the service. That is all he got."

TEN CASUALTIES IN RACE RIOTS AT WASHINGTON

Washington, July 21.—At midnight the known casualty list in Washington's race war totalled ten, included two deaths and two men probably dying while unconfirmed but police reports placed the number at a much greater figure. Of the dead one was a city detective shot through the breast by a negro woman who was firing indiscriminately from the upper story of her house.

The negro, a girl of about seventeen years, also was shot but not fatally. In another part of the city the blacks firing from a garage door kept a provost guard of soldiers and marines at bay for several minutes before being shot down.

Many clashes occurred between whites and blacks on street cars. One negro attached on the back end of a car, fired into the crowd, following the car and wounded four persons but finally was stopped by a city detective who was reported to have sent seven bullets into the negro's body. Each of the four white men were only slightly wounded.

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