

"THE BIG INTERESTS WILL BE OVERTHROWN WHEN THE PEOPLE SEIZE THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT"---From the Toronto Globe, Sept. 24, 1917

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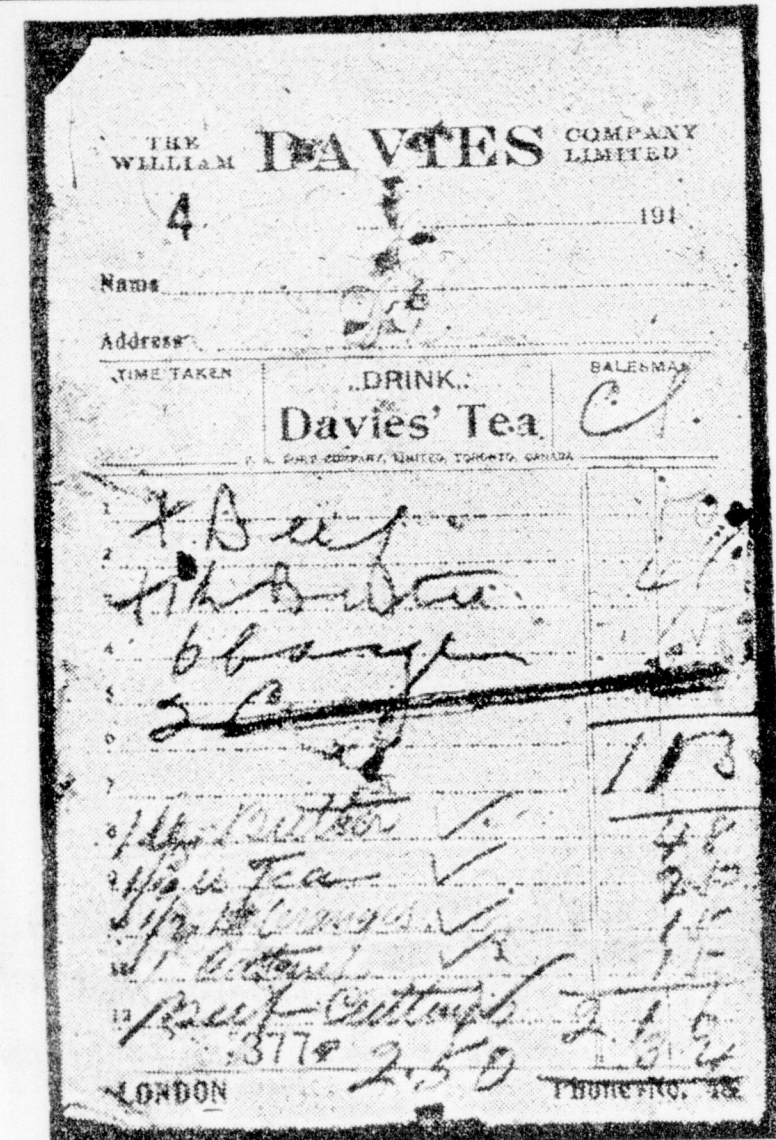
THE LONDON ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1917.

96 COLUMNS.

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BRITISH CAPTURE JERUSALEM CITY

SIR JOSEPH FLAVELLE AND A FEW BEEF CUTTINGS FOR WIFE OF RETURNED MAN



This is a sob story. The Bordenites will say that it is "mawkish sentiment," and seek to dismiss the responsibility from the overlord at Ottawa. They will say it is written to make the wives of soldiers think the situation over, in an attempt to awaken the memory of how they have been treated. They will snarl at the attempt to link this story with the name of Sir Joseph Flavelle. How could he, sitting in his Toronto mansion or his handsome suite of offices, know about this woman? He could not know, it is true. But his system is responsible. He blinded himself and passed by on the other side, taking his \$1 per cent profit, while thousands of women like this woman were starving to death. They snatched at the crumbs that fell from this rich man's table. Like a Joseph of old he made his sisters and his brethren come to his storehouses for food—and they paid his price.

She was waiting for her husband to come home from the front. He had been seen for months that seemed like years, and finally the war machine was through with him. She anticipated his coming with joy, yet she dreaded it. She wanted him, and she had waited day after day with pictures of battles in her mind, wondering if the shrapnel that burst everywhere would spare him. Mercifully, he was spared.

And tomorrow while October beamed chill and bright he was to be with her once more. She had been worthy of him, but she had been ill. The money that came to her was spent quickly in an effort to keep the hand of death from her, and although she was a soldier's wife, she found little sympathy. She hated charity and she would not beg. But today on the eve of his return there was no food and no fuel in the house. She had no money—and the dear Government that was soon to demand her assistance to retain power had no emissaries to send to her at that time. She lived in a bare room and she had kept alive for some days on two loaves of bread.

Her tragedy was unknown to her husband. She had never sought to make his suffering greater by telling of her plight. She had hoped against hope that in some way she would have a home for him when he returned. As she sat gloomily thinking she came to the decision that she must have food for him when he came back to her. She would secure it somehow. She tried several places which need not be mentioned here, and she was not successful. Each refusal made her resolution stronger, however, and finally after a hard fight with her pride, she decided to go to the city hall and ask for support.

She told her story there, and finally it was agreed that food should be ordered.

And it was from the great, bright, brimming store of Sir Joseph Flavelle that she secured the food. But NOT WITHOUT MONEY OR ITS EQUIVALENT. What a difference between looking into Sir Joseph's store without money and being able to go inside and secure a few beef cuttings for 24 cents, a pound of butter for 48 cents, and a few other things that brought the bill to \$2.50.

Sir Joseph's normal rate of \$1 per cent profit was no doubt provided for in the 34 cents worth of beef cuttings. With the name of the soldier's wife omitted the bill is herewith shown in an engraving.

What a contrast today. Everywhere the soldier's wife is being sought by the courtesies of Sir Robert Borden's dynasty. But it was charity, city charity, that gave a soldier and his wife food two months ago—charity that in the end found its way into the pocket of Sir Joseph Flavelle, owner of the William Davies Company, from whom the few beef cuttings were secured in order that a woman might have a "feast" for the soldier who was coming home.

Paris, Dec. 10.—Violent artillery fighting occurred last night on the Verdun front east of the Meuse.

"The artillery fighting was violent for a time in Alsace, and also on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of 'Chambrette,'" says today's official report. "An enemy raid south of Corbeu was repulsed."

Let the People Rule, Not the Big Interests!

(From the Toronto Globe of September 24, 1917.)

"In Canada today there is less poverty, it is true, than before the war, but the high cost of living has neutralized the phantom increase in wages and TAKEN AWAY WITH ONE HAND WHAT THE OTHER HAS GIVEN.

The poor are those who, disorganized and open to attack, are PREYED UPON BY THE WEALTHY AND POWERFUL TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS, WHO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THEIR ORGANIZATION AND ENTRENCHED POSITIONS TO MAKE WAR ON THE WEAK AND HELPLESS.

What is the remedy?

There is one remedy only. The people must organize in the only way in which it is possible to prove effective.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA MUST BE THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE.

The rule of the Big Interests is a gross anachronism in this pulsating age, when the free nations of the earth are fighting to the death the tyranny of autocratic power.

The Big Interests are all-powerful in the dominion today because government in this country no longer is government by the people.

THE BIG INTERESTS WILL BE OVERTHROWN WHEN THE PEOPLE SEIZE THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT.

25000 HOMELESS FROM EXPLOSION; 1,200 ARE DEAD

Wounded at Halifax Number Eight Thousand, Two Thousand Unaccounted For.

STORY OF IMO'S SAILORS

Relief Trains Continue to Reach City—Boston Sends Another Supply Ship.

Halifax, Dec. 10.—Revised figures in connection with the casualties resulting from the explosion here follow:

Known dead, 1,200.
Identified, 900.
Unaccounted, 2,000.
Wounded, 8,000.
Homeless, 25,000.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 9.—For the first time since the steamer Mont Blanc and Imo collided in Halifax harbor last Thursday, with the result that the former vessel caught fire and her cargo of T. N. T. exploded, wiping out a large section of this city, the incidents of the tragic morning from the point of view of the crew of the Imo became available today.

It appears that the Imo was proceeding down Halifax harbor towards the sea, when the Mont Blanc was seen coming towards them and apparently steaming for Bedford Basin. The two met, and the French vessel was on the Dartmouth side of the Narrows, and that she blew two blasts on her whistle, indicating that she was going to starboard. The Imo replied with two blasts. The Mont Blanc turned, and the crew of the other steamer thought they could pass in safety, but the distance between them was too short, and the Imo rammed the Mont Blanc on the starboard side. Neither vessel was seriously damaged from the collision, and after they separated it was noticed that the Mont Blanc headed for one of the city piers. The Imo went on, her skipper's intention being, some of his men suggest, to get (Continued from Page Three).

THE WEATHER

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 22; lowest, zero.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 10; lowest, 1 above.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND COLD.

Toronto, Dec. 10.

Forecast.

Strong west to northwest winds; some light local snow, but mostly fair and decidedly cold today and Tuesday.

Temperatures.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	41	28	Fair
Calgary	6	-10	Cloudy
Winnipeg	10	-24	Fair
Port Arthur	20	-14	Fair
Perry Sound	18	-2	Fair
Port Stanley	12	8	Cloudy
Buffalo	10	8	Cloudy
Toronto	10	4	Clear
Kingston	20	8	Cloudy
Ottawa	20	8	Fair
Quebec	20	8	Cloudy
Montreal	20	8	Cloudy
Quebec	20	8	Cloudy
Father Point	28	8	Cloudy

Weather Notes.

The disturbance which was over Kentucky on Saturday morning moved quickly northeastward with increasing intensity to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, causing heavy rains, snow in Ontario, Quebec and Northern New Brunswick. The weather continues decidedly cold in the west.

BORDEN, IN QUEBEC, INDORSES ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MEMBER

Gives Official Stamp of Approval to Jos. Girard, Who Voted Against Military Service Act—"Facing-Both-Ways" Role of 1911 Again Being Adopted by Sir Robert.

According to the Toronto Star, one of the strongest Borden papers in the country, Premier Borden has given his sanction to at least one anti-conscriptionist in Quebec.

In a long article from Montreal appearing in the Star of Saturday the Quebec political situation is reviewed.

One significant paragraph in this article is as follows:

In Chicoutimi-Saguenay, Jos. Girard has represented the Conservatives at Ottawa for 17 years. He voted against the conscription bill in the House, but has been officially recognized by Sir Robert Borden. He is looked upon as being unsteady. His opponent is Dr. E. Savard. Ontario people are not supposed to know about this, that the great conscriptionist leader is again facing both ways as he did in 1911. But crooked politics, like murder, will out.

Girard appears as the official Government candidate in the records.

WOMEN OF CITY MEET TUESDAY TO HEAR ISSUES TO HEAR ISSUES

Big Rally in Y. M. C. A. Auditorium for Their Benefit—Prominent Speakers.

ENTHUSIASM PREVAILS

Capacity Audience Is Expected Because of Interest Aroused.

The women of London will have an opportunity of hearing the issues of the day discussed on Tuesday evening in the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, when Mrs. Rose Henderson and Mrs. Hector Prenter, Toronto, both well-known figures in that city, (Capt.) Hallam, this city, whose husband was killed in Flanders, and George S. Gibbons will speak.

The women are well qualified to discuss the questions of the day. They have given much time and study to them, and can speak with vigor and force on them. Women are invited to be present. This will be an excellent opportunity of hearing the political issues explained by persons competent to deal with them.

Both Mrs. Prenter and Mrs. Henderson are prominently identified with patriotic work in Toronto, and have a reputation as forceful and logical speakers. Mrs. Henderson is especially qualified to speak on the subject of problems of women business and industrial workers and the present issues as they affect these women. Both have given much time and study to the questions of the day and are in a position to speak on them in an authoritative manner.

Women of the city are invited to be present, the meeting having been arranged to afford an opportunity to the women of vital interest explained by people competent to deal with them. Judging from the interest aroused already, and the many inquiries being made in regard to the meeting and speakers, a capacity audience will attend Tuesday evening's meeting.

NEW TURK CREDIT

Amsterdam, Dec. 10.—According to a dispatch from Constantinople to the Cologne Gazette, the Turkish Senate has unanimously adopted a supplementary war credit of 20,000,000 sterling.

The Cologne Gazette, the Turkish Senate has unanimously adopted a supplementary war credit of 20,000,000 sterling, in accordance with the agreement with Germany that country would not require interest payments on advances made to Turkey until twelve years after the war ended.

GREAT OVATION FOR LIB. LEADER FROM WINNIPEG

Big Crowd Greeted Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Arrival at the Prairie Metropolis.

CHEERED MANY MINUTES

Meeting Tonight Expected to Break All Records of Its Kind in the West.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Winnipeg, Dec. 9.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier was greeted at 10 o'clock tonight, on his arrival in Winnipeg, by the coldest weather of the winter. It did not freeze the spirits of 1,000 persons who gathered at the C. P. R. depot to meet the party, and who cheered for several minutes until the departure of Sir Wilfrid to the Fort Garry Hotel.

A half-hour reception was held at Fort Garry Hotel, where supporters of Sir Wilfrid from all parts of the West were present.

Sir Wilfrid's private car was attached to the mail and baggage section, and arrived two hours ahead of the regular train. The party reports severest weather all along the route to this city, but is well gratified to know it had no ill effect on Sir Wilfrid, who appeared to be in excellent spirits, and smiled his kindest as he walked through the line of cheering friends.

The meeting tomorrow night promises to be the largest attended political gathering in the city's history. Interest in no political assembly of history; this is generally conceded, the past has been so keen. Sir Wilfrid has always in the past been highly favored by Winnipeg audiences, and there is no doubt he will be given a splendid hearing. How the thousands who will line up outside industrial bureau will be refused admission, which is by ticket, is a problem the police have on hand. There are fears that some friends of the Unionists, who have been denied tickets will gather early and rush the doors. Sir Wilfrid has arranged a special interview with Hon. Motherwell, Saskatchewan minister of agriculture, tomorrow.

MAJOR HUME CRONYN BLAMED TREATMENT GIVEN QUEBEC PROVINCE IN EARLY PART OF GREAT WAR FOR SUBSEQUENT ATTITUDE REGARDING RECRUITS

HOLY CITY IS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH

German-Led Turks Surrender Jerusalem to General Allenby.

ENDS DRIVE AT EGYPT

First Time in Twelve Hundred Years City Has Passed to Christians.

London, Dec. 10.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today that Jerusalem, after being surrounded on all sides by British troops, had surrendered.

The capture of Jerusalem by the British forces marks the end, with two brief interludes, of more than 1,200 years' possession of the seat of Christianity by the Mohammedans. For 673 years the Holy City has been in undisputed ownership of the Turks, the last Christian ruler of Jerusalem being the German emperor, Frederick II, whose short-lived domination lasted from 1229 to 1245.

Ends Drive for Suez.

Apart from its connection with the campaign being waged against Turkey by the British in Mesopotamia, the fall of Jerusalem marks the definite collapse of the long-protracted efforts of the Turks to capture the Suez Canal and invade Egypt. Almost the first move made by Turkey after her entrance into the war was a campaign against Egypt across the great desert of the Sinai Peninsula. In November, 1914, a Turkish army, variously estimated at from 75,000 to 200,000 men, marched on the Suez Canal and succeeded in reaching within striking distance of the great artificial waterway at several points. For several months bitter fighting took place, the canal being defended by an Anglo-Egyptian army. Aided by the Australians and New Zealanders and French and British forces.

The Turks Beaten.

For the greater part of 1916, conflicting reports of the situation were received from the belligerents, but in December of that year definite information showed that the Turks had been driven back as far as El-Arish, about 55 miles west of the canal. A full occurred then, which lasted for six months, and in June, 1917, the Turks again advanced as far as Katia, about 16 miles east of the canal. There they were decisively defeated, losing more than 3,000 prisoners and a great quantity of equipment.

RUMANIANS BETWEEN THE BOLSHEVIKI AND GERMANS ARE FORCED INTO AN ARMISTICE

Threat to Withdraw Support in Moldavia Compels an Agreement.

Jassy, Rumania, Saturday, Dec. 8.—It is understood that an armistice for three months between the German and Rumanian forces, taking in also the Russians on the Rumanian front, has been agreed upon. All the conditions proposed by the Rumanians were accepted by the Germans with the exception of one prohibiting the transfer of troops to other fronts, in regard to which negotiations are still being carried on with Field Marshal von Mackensen at Bucharest. On its arrival at Fokkani, the joint Russo-Rumanian commission, which is conducting the negotiations, was received cordially and dined by the Germans.

FORCED INTO IT.

Amsterdam, Dec. 10.—The Rumanian Government was forced to enter the armistice negotiations with the Germans, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Lokay Anzeiger of Berlin, as a result of an ultimatum from the Russian Government. This threatened the withdrawal of Russian troops from the Moldavian front and the stoppage of the export of food and war material.

Borden Candidate Gave Out Notable Interview on May 26, on Return From National Unity Convention—Placed the Responsibility for Shortage of Men Where It Belonged.

"The undiplomatic treatment accorded Quebec in the beginning of the war has undoubtedly been responsible to a large extent for the subsequent attitude there."—Major Hume Cronyn, Borden candidate in London.

"We must have national unity if we are going to win the war."—Major Hume Cronyn, Borden candidate in London.

The above are two statements made by the Borden candidate in London, Major Hume Cronyn, in the course of an interview given to The Advertiser on Saturday, May 26, after his return from the "Win the War" convention held in Quebec. This was some time after Sir Robert Borden had announced that he would introduce a conscription bill.

The views expressed at that time by Major Cronyn are the views expressed by many Liberals today. But they are the very antithesis of the statements issued in the name of the Unionist candidate in London in the form of attacks upon Quebec and Sir Wilfrid Laurier during the present campaign.

EDUCATION BEFORE CONSCRIPTION.

Major Cronyn, after coming from the province of Quebec and its people, declared that the people were not blame. He counselled a "campaign of education" before conscription was introduced, and he expressed the deepest sympathy with the French-Canadian people.

The estrangement of the people of Quebec was blamed by Major Cronyn, as it should have been blamed, on those influences which sought to hamper Quebec, and which killed the war sentiment in Quebec at a time when it was ready to burst in a flame of patriotic fervor. Major Cronyn patently saw the influences of the Nationalists who sat, and who continue to sit, at the councils of the mighty.

MAJOR CRONYN'S INTERVIEW.

The interview granted by Major Cronyn to The Advertiser is reproduced exactly as given on May 26. Several other persons were interviewed at the same time, but their statements are eliminated. The introductory paragraph and the views of Major Cronyn on the Quebec situation are as follows:

A number of the delegates who represented London at the "Win the War" convention in Quebec have returned home with vision clarified in regard to the real attitude of Quebec towards the war and a more secure feeling of the unity of the nation in the struggle.

Major Hume Cronyn said to The Advertiser today: "We found when we arrived that the convention was called 'National Unity,' or 'Win the War.' I think myself that the first term was preferable. WE MUST HAVE NATIONAL UNITY IF WE ARE GOING TO WIN THE WAR. The important mission of the convention, to my mind, was the opportunity afforded the outside provinces to get in touch with the real Quebec feeling and point of view, and to obtain an idea of the difficulties under which Quebec has labored.

LIKE ONTARIO TWO YEARS AGO.

"One statement that was reiterated again and again was this: 'We in Quebec are just about where Ontario was two years ago. What success would a conscription agitation have met in Ontario two years ago? With the exception of the cities, Quebec has been absolutely out of touch with the war. We were told of a most successful recruiting meeting held by Blondin at St. Hyacinthe recently. There is no doubt that if the war situation were thoroughly understood, Quebec would do her part in the way of recruits, just as Ontario and the other provinces have done.

"Another statement which was given emphasis in the convention was this: 'Whatever steps the Government of the Dominion of Canada chooses to take for the successful prosecution of the war will be loyally backed by the Province of Quebec.' The announcement of conscription made by Premier Borden some days before the convention removed one difficulty that would have confronted us. The people of Quebec say: 'We are law-abiding people. We will stand by the law of the country.'

NOT TO BE TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

"We heard, perhaps, more than has been heard here of demonstrations in the province of a political character. These, we were convinced, were the utterances for the most part of students, of excited youths, egged on by interested people, and not really to be taken seriously. The best thought of the province is undoubtedly in line with that of Ontario. Nevertheless, the term 'conscription' causes a certain amount of apprehension. It is not the principle but the term to which exception is taken. 'National service' is preferred.

"The people there who agree that conscription should be adopted feel that caution must be exercised in the use of terms. An educational campaign is required in the country to prepare the people for the situation. They are afraid that if the word is adopted and thrust down the throats of the people difficulties will be created.

THE BILINGUAL QUESTION.

"Another point emphasized again and again was that Quebec feels strongly on the bilingual question. Re-

Continued on Page Three.

Let Those Who "Compromise With Evil" Beware the Peoples' Wrath