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THE GOVT HAS NOT NEGLECTED INTERESTS OF THE RETURNED MEN

All classes in the community, every shade of political opinion and the press—Liberal, Conservative, Farmer—all have united in endorsing the land settlement project.

In an address in Winnipeg, Dec. 10, last, Mr. Crerar said:

"The Government of Canada has already embarked on a plan of generous assistance to those of our returned men who wish to go on the land, and I am glad to bear tribute to the achievement that the work the Government has done in this respect appears on the whole to be well justified."

The Manitoba Free Press Evening Bulletin of Feb. 18, 1920, said that:

"The scheme will not only benefit the soldiers but will be a great benefit to the whole country through the development and increased production resulting from it."

The Toronto Globe, Oct. 1, 1919, observes that:

"The Soldier Settlement Board has made mistakes and probably will be human enough to make others, but it is doing a real service and justifying its formation."

While the Montreal Star expressed the opinion that:

"We have made a much better job of inducing returned men to take up land than we did after the South African War, in spite of the fact that there are now far more soldiers and less available good land. . . . There now seems every chance that Canada's farmer population will be increased by a thoroughly desirable element."

Other quotations:

Kingston Whig: One of the most drastic land measures ever brought up in Canada . . . Far better than the most sanguine of the returned soldier bodies hoped for; the back-to-the-land movement finds much favor among returned soldiers.

Ottawa Journal: The scheme was wisely conceived and thoughtfully worked out with the twofold object of benefiting the men who deserve all that Canada can give and of adding to the Nation's wealth by filling up the empty spaces and increasing the volume of agricultural production.

Farmers Magazine: That there are bound to be failures is certain, but the way many are making good is encouraging.

Grain Growers' Guide: A great majority of the settlers will doubtless make good and the produce of their farms will add considerably to the volume of agricultural production in Canada.

The Toronto Star: It now begins to appear that the work of soldier settlement may develop into a big and important movement.

The Veteran: Results have proven the soldier settlement scheme to be on the whole a most excellent and progressive measure for the re-establishment of a large number of returned men.

Such as these quotations have appeared in leading newspapers throughout Canada, but the scheme has been lauded by Old Country papers and those of the United States as well.

Leslie's Weekly, of New York, in its issue of October 8, this year, has a full description of land settlement in Canada, and what has been done for war veterans generally by the Government. In an editorial comment of this after-war work Leslie's holds up Canada as an example for the United States, observing:

"The keynote of the Canadian programme is self-help—the provision of opportunities by which the Canadian soldier, or his widow, can become as useful and honored a citizen in peace as in war, an asset instead of a liability. It is a programme that has already stood the test of time, as compared with our own which, so far as it exists at all, is still in a tentative stage. It is one which we, with greater singleness of purpose and less politics, might have adopted in its essentials with equal success."

"Now, when maybe half a million of the men who served us are out of jobs, when thousands of those who were wounded in our behalf are suffering from neglect, it will do us no harm to regard with humble gaze the wiser, more generous, more efficient course of our neighbor and ally to the north."

Extracts could be multiplied, but one or two more will suffice:

The Christian Science Monitor, of Boston, in a great newspaper says, referring to the splendid success of land settlement in Canada, that:

"The outcome is most gratifying from both a national and international point of view. The gain to the country (Canada) from an economic point of view is likely to be remarkable. . . . When the soldier settlement scheme finally fulfills its measures, it is likely to be responsible for an effort in colonization difficult to parallel."

And the Yorkshire Observer (Eng. land), among other Old Country journals, makes this prediction:

"If a goodly proportion of returned soldiers can be re-established under Mr. Meighen's scheme, a great step will be taken towards the realization of the prediction that Canada is about to enter upon an era of unexampled prosperity."

In this way has praise been showered on the Federal Government for this very drastic and beneficial project.

A member of the New Zealand Legislature, Mr. William Jennings, who was in Ottawa in September, made the statement that Canada's soldier land settlement scheme was proving to be more successful than any other land settlement scheme adopted by any belligerent country.

With the details of the land settlement plan the people of Canada are familiar. The Government in effect said to every returned man:

"If you sincerely desire to take up land and you possess the necessary qualities to farm successfully, we will assist you with advances by way of loans up to \$7,500 for the purchase of private lands, for stocking and equipping a farm and for erecting the necessary buildings. We will lend you money at 5 per cent for long periods. We will assist you in your farming operations by giving counsel and by aiding in any other way to make your venture a success. If you are not qualified to farm and earnestly desire to take advantage of the benefits of

the act we will pay you subsistence allowance for yourself and dependents during such time as you are gaining experience while working on a farm. We will help you to buy machinery and live stock at prices below those quoted to ordinary farmers."

Up to the end of July, 43,765 returned men had been accepted by the Board as qualified out of 60,827 who had made application. Of this number 26,701 had found desirable locations and had been established as settlers. Loans had been granted to 26,634 men amounting to \$84,727,243. There were settled on free Dominion lands, 9,230 men, of whom 6,077 did not ask for loans. These men have so far, on the whole, made excellent progress, as shown by the latest figures published by the Board. In the fall of 1920, there was due from settlement \$2,314,586 in the way of repayments, and the amounts received, which included repayments over and above the amount due was \$2,259,697. There were 403 who repaid their entire loans, although in some cases they had 26 years to do so. Of course, there have been failures. The Board reports something like 1,470 men who are in process of adjustment, i. e., men who are not giving evidence that they will succeed. Of these 425 have been re-placed and their farms sold to others with an average loss in each case of only \$19.30, which is a most satisfactory state of affairs. The slight loss is accounted for by the natural depreciation in implements and stock, in most cases the land was sold at an increase. Out of 263 parcels of salvaged land in the Western Provinces, which have been resold, the Board obtained for land and buildings \$30,000 more than the price paid.

It is difficult to appraise the full value to Canada of such a land development scheme. It means that nearly 5,000,000 acres of land have been placed in the possession of war veterans, about 5,500,000 acres being free lands which are now rapidly coming under cultivation. Some of these free lands are situated in former Indian and Forest Reserves, Grazing Leases and other lands that had been idle from the beginning of time. They are being developed into progressive soldier settlements, adding greatly to the increase in agricultural production, to the freight receipts of the railways, to the business of manufacturing firms, to the improvement of conditions generally. In 1920, soldier settlers produced more than 10,000,000 bushels of grain crops.

Although our sister Dominions in the Altiplano have developed soldier land settlement schemes, there is no doubt but Canada has gone farther than any other belligerent country and evolved the best soldier settlement plan in existence. There has been a great deal of talk in the United States about a similar scheme, but it has ended in talk. Nothing has been done yet and the millions of soldiers who enlisted under the banners of Uncle Sam have received nothing in the way of encouragement to go back to the land. In the Mother Country no loans are made to returned soldiers. Great Britain has spent about \$20,000,000 to purchase land for soldier settlement. The plan is for soldiers to work on a colony farm, sharing the profits. Applicants are employed as farm laborers at current wages during the training period, after which the applicant is allowed, at a rental, as much land as he is likely to work successfully. There is a central farm on the colony which has machinery and horses to hire to occupants of holdings.

Thus we have shown the great advantages possessed by Canadian war veterans over those of other countries in the way of gratuities, pensions, vocational training and land settlement. The fifth number in the series will deal with insurance.

Radio Prescription
Helps Patient At Sea

New York, Nov. 24.—A wireless message from the Canadian ship Volunteer, 160 miles east of New York, was received Saturday at the Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South street. "Seaman suffering from bad swelling over knee-cap," the message read. Appearance of housemaid's knee. Unable to move. Intense pain. Advise."

The appeal was relayed to the Public Health Service Hospital, and Dr. Gray of that institution wired back: "Advise Epsom salts to pint hot water. Five drops of carbolic acid added to boiling hot water and apply with hot compresses to knee joint for several hours."

Four hours later a radio came from the ship stating that the remedy had been applied and that the patient was out of pain and grateful.

Grandma Used Sage
Tea To Darken Hair

She Mixed Sulphur With It to Restore Color, Gloss, Youthfulness.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur added, will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, streaked or gray. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get a bottle of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound at any drug store, all ready for use. This is the oldtime recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients.

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not stultic, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, no one can tell, because it does so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared, and after another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant.



GAUNTLET GLOVES.

Paris, Nov. 23.—Gauntlet gloves seem to be taking the palm for smartness this fall. However, this need not imply that the staple two-button glove is passing out of date. The gauntlet is simply taking place along with it, and offers opportunity for newer effects not possible with the button glove—the leather fringe finish, for example, introduced in Paris, and now accepted by many buyers.

This season a particularly original innovation is the white or black kid gauntlet with royal blue velvet facing, and the English tan cape glove, replete with followers, as it is still the best match for the Russian calf shoes which we like so well to wear with the fall tweed or other sport suit.

Quite Right.
Teacher: What is a coat of mail?
Bright Boy: I know.
Teacher: Well, tell us Percival.
Bright Boy: It's a knight shirt.

Progress Made In Dealing With The India Rebellion

Large Concentration of Moplahs is Reported Taking Place at Bear Chembrassana.

London, Nov. 22.—(Canadian Press Cable).—Although the official report of the operations against the Moplahs in Southern India, declares that considerable progress is being made in dealing with the rebellion, it is evident that the process of clearing up still involves severe fighting, from the announcement that 233 Moplahs were killed and fifty-four captured. One Gurkha officer and one British officer were killed in the drive north of the Bepore river. A large concentration of Moplahs, under all the best known leaders, is reported as taking place at Bear Chembrassana, and the British authorities think it would probably be most satisfactory from a military point of view if this force could be induced to give battle.

Washington, Nov. 15.—(Associated Press).—Army expenditures of the various Powers probably will come under review if the Washington conference makes any serious attempt to work out a scheme for limitation of land forces.

The most authoritative data thus far available indicates that the per capita military expenditures for purely army purposes of the five countries are as follows:

Confederal United States, \$3.22; Great Britain (mother country), \$12.35; France (excluding dependencies), \$22.52; Italy, \$6.70, and Japan, \$3.33. Including figures for possessions or dependencies for each the per capita is: United States, \$2.39; British Empire, \$1.71; France, \$10.24; Italy, \$6.34, and Japan, \$2.42.

Actual expenditures of the five Powers on the armies, exclusive of the air service, on a current basis, are approximately as follows: United States, \$343,000,000, being the total for the army and fortifications for the fiscal year 1922; British Empire, \$755,000,000; France, \$933,000,000, including \$61,000,000 in addition to the budget for the Army of the Army of the Levant; Italy, \$245,000,000; Japan, \$189,000,000, including a special allotment of \$50,000,000 for the Siberian expedition.

The pay scale for privates per day for men of the lowest grade is as follows for each country: United States, \$1; United Kingdom, 69 cents; France, 5 cents; Italy, 4 cents; Japan, 6 cents. The ration costs per man per day runs about like this: United States, 40 cents; United Kingdom, 51 cents; France, 33 cents; Italy, 69 cents, and Japan, 17 cents.

The United States has no proposals for army limitation, it was said on authority today, as she had nothing to offer in her own behalf, the American army already being as small as is consistent with national safety and domestic needs. Great Britain, it was said in similar position, her army not admitting of any reduction.

Crerar

The head of a great trading organization which unites its trading with its politics—a political theorist—has lost control of the political movement he started and is being driven into impossible positions by class rule extremists. He is under the domination of Wood, the political boss of Alberta. He would give effect to Free Trade, thus destroying Canada's industrial and economic structure.

A Vote for Crerar is a Vote for Chaos

King

So evasive that nobody knows where he actually stands on the great issues of the day. Fits his policy to suit his audiences. Talks Free Trade to the West and Protection to the East. Specializes in high-sounding phraseology. His party is pledged to a large measure of Free Trade, but fails to suggest new methods of obtaining necessary National Revenues.

A Vote for King is a Plunge in the Dark

Meighen

Easily the outstanding figure in Canadian public life today, and the only real Leader in sight. Able, forceful, courageous, and upright in character. A statesman of demonstrated ability with broad National and Imperial vision and an unassailable record. Stands firm for the maintenance of a reasonable Protective Tariff, and aims to provide the maximum amount of profitable labour for all.

A VOTE FOR MEIGHEN IS A VOTE FOR A SPEEDY
RETURN TO MORE PROSPEROUS TIMES

Canada Needs Meighen

The National Liberal and Conservative Party
Publicity Committee.