

PARTY INTERESTS TAKE A BACK SEAT

Military Service Act Only Issue in Fight, Says Premier Borden.

UXBRIDGE MEETING

Former Followers of Sir Wilfrid Laurier Speak for Union Government.

Special to The Toronto World.

Uxbridge, Ont., Nov. 26.—Supporters of the Union government in South Ontario turned out en masse at Uxbridge this afternoon, gave a rousing reception to Premier Sir Robert Borden and Hon. N. W. Rowell and strongly endorsed their win-the-war policy. A great crowd met the Union leaders at the station at 2:30 and they were escorted by procession to the music hall, where a mass meeting was held. The hall was packed to capacity, and when Sir Robert and Hon. Mr. Rowell presented themselves on the platform the audience rose to their feet and cheered for several minutes.

It was a real Union gathering as many of the farming community, which was well represented, were men who had followed the political lead of Sir Wilfrid Laurier for a lifetime, but considered it their duty to break with their leader because of his attitude on the Military Service Act. Fred L. Fowke, who represented South Ontario as Liberal in the Laurier parliament, and Mr. J. Gault, a life-long Liberal, voiced their sentiments when they declared that national preservation must come before party interests.

Sir Robert Borden emphasized that the successful operation of the Military Service Act was the real issue of the election. The speaker had been forced upon the people much against his wishes, but it was undeniable. He discussed the voluntary recruiting system in its later stages and declared that when he returned from his visit to Britain he was faced with two alternatives, that of enforcing the Militia Act, already on the statute books, or forsake the men in the trenches altogether. The former alternative was not practical, he said, as the Militia Act did not provide an intelligent method for selecting men for overseas and rather than accept the other alternative of leaving Canada's soldiers without support he said he would get out of public life voluntarily. Sir Robert strongly appealed to the electors to give their support to Col. Sam Sharpe who was fighting in Flanders, and related the proposals instituted by the war committee of which he is president, to curtail profits on packing and on the sale of plants. He declared he would not be a party to any law which asks men to give their lives for Canada, but does not ask the moneyed men to give a share of their profits.

Opposed to Laurier.

H. J. Gould, who presided, said he acted as chairman in opposition to his old leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He had been a Liberal all his life, but he felt it his duty to support his leader at this critical period. He thought more of his family than of the advancement of any party or political dictator. He declared he would join up to win the war, if he had reasons he said, and because in the face of advice he would not consent to join up to win the war, if he had done his duty in that province where he is king the duty has been to call for conscription today.

"My reason tells me I am right and my conscience urges me to support the Union government," he said.

"If for no other act the name of our premier will go down in history clothed with glory," he declared, amid great applause, when recounting the effort of Sir Robert Borden to form a Union cabinet in face of political hickering and severe criticism.

Mr. Fowke said Sir Robert Borden



Col. Theodore Roosevelt, former president of the United States, came to Toronto yesterday and spoke at the armories last night to thousands of people on behalf of the Victory Loan. The first picture shows Sir Robert Borden, prime minister of Canada, and Sir William Hearst, prime minister of Ontario, waiting at the Union station, to greet the distinguished visitor. The upper right-hand picture shows Col. Roosevelt about to step off the train. The lower right-hand picture shows Col. Roosevelt with Major-General Legie standing beside the lieutenant-governor, Sir John Hendrie, just before leaving to drive

would soon find that the temperament of the people of North Ontario was not that of Kitchener. "This is no time for narrow-mindedness in our politics, for the interest at stake is the preservation of the empire," he said. "As a former supporter of Sir Wilfrid Laurier I am glad to stand here today and declare my allegiance to Sir Robert Borden. Because I believe in Union government, and because I am for protecting the war, I am opposed to my old leader, and I want to tell you as a Liberal that I was never more satisfied that I am doing my duty than I am this afternoon. I want to say that I am behind and joined in with Sir Robert Borden and his win-the-war policy for the sake of the 30,000 men who have given up their lives for us, and Flanders front for freedom."

He appealed to the gathering for unity and support of the government whose policy was to see that the

great sacrifice of humanity had not been in vain. "Are you going to refuse to stand by them and this government, or stand behind the tattered-military crew with Laurier?"

Sir Robert Borden.

"I am not appealing to this country today for any personal reasons. That is a thing of the past," said Sir Robert Borden, opening his address. "It would have been a bad augury if there had not been a unity of spirit that was necessary to form a Union government at this time. The idea of establishing a union was under my consideration for about 18 months before the attempt was finally made."

There were enormous differences in the way, but he would have been abashed if he had not been willing to stand aside, if necessary, in the interest of the country. He was very glad that his effort of five weary months had been consummated, by having formed in the councils of the country men who had been bitter opponents some months previous.

The spirit of the British statesman was the spirit that had urged his colleagues to join in a Union government. The appeal came to them not from party or personal considerations, but from the fact that they were men in the trenches. "I had seen Great Britain what I knew I would see in Canada, if a Union government was formed," he said. "Men who had opposed one another took different views of a question, and this spirit tells you that the men who are seated around the council board of Canada today are men who have only one purpose in view."

Sir Robert stated that he desired to emphasize that the Union government was not of party and was entirely and absolutely non-partisan. Its personnel had not yet been completed, and it was his intention to give labor and agriculture adequate representation.

Eulogizes Mr. Rowell.

He eulogized the work of Hon. Mr. Rowell in the interest of the country. Mr. Rowell and he should have been in Ottawa at present attending to matters of national importance, but an election had been forced upon the people against his will, and their will, but it was inevitable and it would have been unfair to the people of the country if the men who had formed the government had not gone and set forth and exposed why the Union government had been formed, what its policy was, and what it proposed to do in order to make itself worthy of the mandate of the people. Did the men who stormed the heights of Vimy stop to consider political matters before they went to battle? he asked. No, they did not consider party advancement. They had only one supreme purpose in view, that of obtaining and winning victory that civilization might be preserved.

This is because he knows IT IS A CRIME TO HIT SOFT.

He developed action in his early life. He played billiards, bowling, riding, running, etc. Play at Orr Bros. Billiard and Bowling Academy, 41 Queen East, and acquire Teddy's dash.

SAME POSITION AS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Liberals and Conservatives Must Stand Together, Says Rowell at Oshawa.

Oshawa, Ont., Nov. 26.—So great was the welcome extended to Premier Sir Robert Borden and Hon. N. W. Rowell in Oshawa tonight, that it was found necessary to hold two meetings, in order that the policy of the Union government could be laid before the electors. The spacious armories were packed to capacity, while Martin's theatre could not even provide standing room when the meeting opened. Prominent Liberals attended the meetings, and joined with the Conservatives in giving approval to the Military Service Act and the union policy.

On arriving at Oshawa, Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Mr. Rowell were met at the home of R. S. McLaughlin, where 150 veterans of a guard of honor. They were afterwards escorted to the armories by a procession formed by the veterans and citizens.

Premier Borden and Hon. Mr. Rowell presented a strong argument why there should be compulsory military service to provide for the men in the trenches, and why the people should support the Union government. Sir Robert declared that if 100,000 men were not sufficient to maintain Canada overseas until victory was achieved, the government would go back to parliament and ask for permanent raise more reinforcements.

Major Conant, a life-long Liberal, presided at the meeting. In addition to the premier and Hon. Mr. Rowell, William Smith, Unionist candidate for South Ontario, and Fred L. Fowke spoke.

Not a Question of Politics.

Mayor Conant said it was not a question of politics with the people of Canada, but an issue of national preservation. Rightly or wrongly he was prepared to stand as a Liberal by the Union government and its win-the-war policy.

Mr. Smith said he felt from the moment that Union government was spoken of, that it would be in the interest of Canada and its people that they should ask the moneyed men to give a share of their profits. He had no excuse for a government that would say these profits should be for the benefit of a few. Concluding, he said: "I appeal to you to support the men who are fighting with confidence that you will do it."

position politically as the Liberals of that time.

If more than fifty years ago George Brown and others had placed party interests above national interest," he said, "we would not have had confederating today, but we are facing a more difficult situation than the least of the Union government regarding the Military Service Act. The men of Quebec have a different view point on this. We in this province believe that a Union government is necessary and believing that, say it is the duty of the Liberal leaders in other provinces to join up and form a Union government to successfully prosecute the war."

Need of Reinforcements.

He had learned when overseas how great was the need for reinforcements. "Was it fair to ask young men who had come overseas at the country's call, to do a battalion's work at half strength? No. He had told the soldiers that he would gladly do everything to give them reinforcements. Everyone knows that the voluntary system had failed. It could not supply reinforcements and men that believed it could were deceiving themselves. It cannot be done," he declared emphatically, bringing rounds of applause in approval. The liberty you enjoy and the law that protects your rights are party necessities that you are willing to give your lives in their defence."

The Military Service Act was based on the principle that every man was of national service, and it was intended that men should be placed in the positions where they were best able to render service to the nation. The state had expressed its voice in unmistakable terms, and the Military Service Act was the only method under which reinforcements could be obtained, and at the same time protect the industries at home.

Nothing but a Union government could carry out Canada's duty in the war. No party government could place on the people the obligations which were necessary in a great war. Believing this, he was glad to take the opportunity of co-operating with men of different political opinion in carrying out a national work. He recognized that if they were hostile to action for national defence, they gathered round them elements which were opposed to Canada continuing in the war. "And I want to say it you oppose compulsory military service, you oppose Canada must drop out of the war," he declared. "Never," was heard from the audience. "My friend says 'Never,'" continued Mr. Rowell. "Then I ask how are you going to get reinforcements? You can't get them without compulsory military service."

Only One Way.

Mr. Rowell declared that there were men of the type of Bourassa in Ontario, and referred to the disturbance at Kitchener. "I think of it," he said. "Premier Borden is the first citizen of Canada, insulted and refused a hearing. 'Shame,' cowardly and cowardly. You must choose between this Union government, whether you approve it or not, and the Nationalists of Quebec and others who are openly opposed to sending reinforcements to the front, and I tell you there is only one way you can choose."

Discussing the representation of Labor in the Union government, Mr. Rowell stated that the sacrifice of the rank and file of labor had earned for them a worthy place around the council board of the country. They died with cheerful courage because they had faith in those at home to see that their blood should not be shed in vain. "And if that pledge is broken the responsibility rest with you."

"Are you going to break that pledge?" he asked.

"No, never," I have faith in the people of Canada and I say that pledge shall never be broken."

Are Saving Canada.

"Why should there be a Union government in this country?" demanded Premier Borden, starting out his address by discussing the new cabinet. "By discussing the new cabinet," he said, "I am here to support Mr. Smith because he is supporting me and the government of which I am a member," began Mr. Rowell. He referred to the efforts of the men of fifty years ago in bringing about confederation, and said that the Liberals of today were in the same

WAR SUMMARY THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

THE British, in Palestine, by a cavalry operation, have captured a station and Ain Karim, six miles southwest and three and a half miles west of Jerusalem. General Allenby reports that the strong Turkish forces are holding the high ground west of Jerusalem and covering the Jerusalem-Shechem road to the north. The enemy apparently is strongly holding his communications with Damascus in order to complete the evacuation of the Holy City. The reinforcements, which pushed the British horsemen back a short distance the other day, probably had come up to cover the Turkish retirement. The losses of the Turks may be too great to be readily repaired.

As the British in their attack before Cambrai have driven a large wedge into the German defensive system and have also captured the highest ground in that region, Field Marshal Haig has the option of continuing his piercing operation and the outflanking of Cambrai, or of attacking the salients formed in the German line on the right and left of his advance. The success of Sir Julian Byng's advance puts him in a position for a further move onward, if he so elects, and the outflanking of other sectors of the Hindenburg line. He may require more room, however, before pushing onward much further. Time is an essential element in determining the future British plan. If General Byng has the facilities for a rapid succession of attacks, as in Flanders, he may be able to act quickly enough to prevent the Germans from solidifying their positions. This deeper penetration would follow a deeper penetration of the German lines west of the city. The salient then formed by Cambrai might become too sharp for the Germans to hold, especially if the British could cut their communications with the town. On the other hand, the British army chiefs may despair to make Cambrai another Lens, that is, a point necessary for the Germans to defend at all

costs and therefore a running sore, greatly increasing the wastage.

If the Bolshevik sign a separate peace with Germany, the ambassador of the allies will demand their passports. This and, instead of finding peace, the Bolshevik would break relations with Russia, and would find a new ally in Germany. The spreading of this news through out Russia is bound further to react against the Bolsheviks. The Germans have become detested by the Russian soldiery, as well as by the Russian peasant. The Bolsheviks, notwithstanding, have opened wireless communication with Berlin. The all-Russian committee of safety is still carrying on a propaganda campaign against the Bolsheviks. The best Russian are gathering at the headquarters of the second army, still working in the sectors, and is fraternizing with the Germans, yet apparently submitted to the Russian army, however, above the second army. Propaganda is making some headway among the soldiers. The second army has deposited officers, formed a committee of command, and offered to proceed even from the front to fight the opponents of Trotsky and Lenin.

British and French troops of the first quality have reached the part of the east and the line is thinned. It would be a concentration was eight days' march away from the fighting. The Anglo-French soldiers presented an inspiring aspect, and their splendor, which they carried along with their march, their air of confidence. The news of their approach had inspired the hard-pressed Italians to redoubled efforts. The Italian army still remains behind the bottled and barred doors of Italy's plains.

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If Theodore Roosevelt Were President

He would have leaped into this world struggle long ago, helped to cause of human liberty and brought this terrible conflict to a speedier conclusion.

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T. EATON COMPANY BUYS MILLION DOLLARS OF BONDS

Saskatoon, Nov. 26.—Sir John Eaton, visiting here today, made the statement that he had received financial aid to Toronto to subscribe \$1,000,000 on behalf of the T. Eaton Company, Limited, to the Victory Loan.

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seas, and thank God 400,000 men did go overseas to fight for Canada and civilization.

He did not desire to consider whether mistakes had been made in Canada in conducting the war. He stood before them to declare the purpose of the Union government regarding the war, and on December 1st the responsibility would rest upon them.

"The real issue is whether Canada's position in this war is to be maintained or whether Canada is to go out of this war," he said. "It is for you to decide. The responsibility lies to join up and form a Union government to successfully prosecute the war."

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SCORE'S CLOTHES—PLUS SCORE'S SERVICE

Every suit or overcoat that comes from the Score's Tailor Shop, expresses confidence in the service of the war. It is a style and distinction, and we are just as careful—and more so—of giving this quality of service to give this most excellent service during the war. The Sale is at any other time in the full round of the year's business—we are confident you have cost to make the enviable reputation we have—and we appreciate what it means to hold the good will and confidence of the Score's clientele. Morning Coat and Waistcoat of English vicuna, \$25—Scott Tweed Business Suits, \$20—Heavy Winter Overcoats, \$35—Buy a Victory Bond. R. Score & Son, Limited, 77 King Street West.

SECOND RUSSIAN ARMY SUPPORTS BOLSHEVIK

Congress of Soldiers Votes Approval of All Measures Taken by Maximists.

Petrograd, Saturday, Nov. 24.—A congress of the second army, with one dissenting vote, has passed a resolution approving of all the measures promulgated by the council of national commissaries, including the decree for an arm date armistice and the decree for the government of the workers' and soldiers' delegates. The resolution appeals to all soldiers not to support Premier Borden and favoring the government of the workers' and soldiers' delegates.

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