

THE first recorded police interference with a soap-box meeting occurred over two hundred and fifty years ago. The offender on that occasion was William Penn, who, together with a friend, was arrested for unlawfully and tumultuously assembling a crowd to the number of three hundred in Gracechurch Street (London), and preaching to it, and thereby causing a tumult and obstruction, and tending to a disturbance of the peace. At the trial the witnesses could not prove that Penn had been saying anything in contravention of the law, because they had not been able to hear him. Nevertheless, the court was determined to see the great Quaker convicted. He received pretty rough treatment at the judge's hands as a consequence. Here are some extracts from the reporter's minutes given in current Case and Comment by Hugh Childers:

Recorder: Sir, you are a troublesome fellow, and it is not for the honor of the court to suffer you to go on.

Penn: I have asked but one question, and you have not answered me, though the rights and privileges of every Englishman be concerned in it.

Recorder: If I should suffer you to ask questions till to-morrow morning you would be never the wiser.

Penn: That is according as the answers are. . . I desire no affront to the court, but to be heard in my just plea; and I must plainly tell you that if you will deny me over that law which you suggest that I have broken, you do at once deny me an acknowledged right, and evidence to the whole world your resolution to sacrifice the privileges of Englishmen to your arbitrary and sinister design.

Recorder: Take him away. My Lord, if you take not some course with this pestilent fellow, to stop his mouth, we shall not be able to do anything to-night.

Naturally, a court so constituted would try to pack the jury. Fortunately the Judges allowed one independent man to come on to this hand-picked body, a citizen by the name of Bushel, who gave them a peck of trouble before he was through.

Penn (addressing the jury) said: "If the ancient, fundamental laws were not maintained, who can say he hath right to the coat on his back? Certainly our liberties are openly to be invaded, our wives ravished, our families ruined, and our estates led away, in triumph by every sturdy beggar and malicious informer, as their trophies, but our forfeits for conscience' sake. The Lord of heaven and earth will be judge between us in this matter."

Recorder: Be silent there.

Penn: I will not be silent in a case wherein I am so much concerned and not myself only, but many ten thousand families besides.

After lengthy deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of speaking in Gracechurch Street." This verdict naturally did not satisfy the Honors. So they began admonishing that leader of insurgency, Bushel.

"You are a factious fellow. I'll take a course with you!" "You are a factious fellow; I will set a mark on you, and while I have anything to do in the city I will have an eye upon you!" were some of the remarks addressed by the court to this obdurate person. The Recorder vowed he would have a verdict or see the jury-men starve. But no other verdict could be got but that of "Guilty of speaking in Gracechurch Street." So Penn was fined, for want of other authority in the Lord Mayor and his colleagues, forty marks because he hadn't taken his hat off in the courtroom. Thus was soap-boxing legalized for future Hyde Park orators.—New York Evening Post.

THE OTHER INVASION OF RUSSIA

THE present drive of the Germans has not infrequently been compared with the disastrous march of Napoleon to and from Moscow. The comparison is in many respects obviously invalid. Yet there is a curious similarity in the hopes of Napoleon of obtaining food from Russia and the present German hopes of securing supplies for their people. Bonaparte was disappointed. The disappointment of Napoleon is one of the grimmest ironies of history.

By the middle of June, 1812, Napoleon had assembled for his campaign into Russia some 450,000 troops—80,000 of them cavalry—on the line of the Niemen. He had determined to make his allies supply the men; and out of 363,000 who on the 24th of June crossed the Niemen, no less than two-thirds were Germans, Austrians, Poles, or Italians. The crossing was made in terrific heat. Men died of sunstroke. The crops being still green and nothing else available as forage for the horses, an epidemic of colic broke out. In ten days the mounted army had lost upwards of one-third of their strength. At the end of five weeks, after several engagements, the army had fallen from 420,000 men at the outset to 229,000. They had traversed only 200 miles.

They were continually harassed by the Russians, who marshalled a force of some 150,000, but avoided direct battle. In the middle of August the Russians were defeated at Smolensk. At Borodino Napoleon was able to oppose only 128,000 men to the Russian 110,000; 25,000 French and 38,000 Russians fell, and the Russians withdrew. Napoleon entered Moscow. The next day a great fire began in the city, and, continuing for two days, drove the French troops out into the country. Napoleon determined on retreat.

The Russians under Kutusov pursued the French, but did not give direct battle. The Cossacks contented themselves with hanging on the flank, molesting the French, and picking off stragglers. The wreck of the Grande Armée, now not more than 50,000 strong, reached Smolensk on the 9th of November. Before the retreat was over, Napoleon had lost five-sixths of his entire army.

There is a popular impression that the snow and the cold compassed Napoleon's defeat. These helped to make the disaster worse, but actually the frost came a little later than usual that year. Not until the 8th of November did the cold at night become sharp. The real problem was the food supply. Napoleon had compelled Prussia to furnish immense supplies of food and forage, payment to be settled in the future; but the problem was transport. On the 29th of June a vast storm made the roads almost impassable. It would appear that Napoleon had calculated on the horses being fed mainly on the country, or he would not have laid stress, as he did in his letters, on the crops being grown. This expectation was not fulfilled. Fodder, bulk of all supplies, was the most difficult to bring to the front. Horses died by the thousands.

There soon followed a shortage of food for the men. Poniatowski, commanding the Fifth Corps, complained that his men could get neither pay nor bread. Soldiers fell to pillaging. Napoleon's orders were severe enough, but ineffective. Armed men would not starve if they could get food by force.

It is probable, in the opinion of most historians, that Napoleon had provided enough, but the supplies could not be kept within reach of vast masses of troops on the move. Lithuania was eaten bare. A four-day halt at Vilna was most probably to allow supplies to be brought up. Requests produced nothing. The peasants, supposing themselves to be freed from their masters by the new régime, refused to work at the harvest. Continual marauding, due to troops passing through without receiving proper supplies or being kept under thorough control, had destroyed most of the resources of a region naturally bare, besides alienating all classes of the inhabitants.

When the French arrived at Moscow, the Russians had swept the district well-nigh barren; and, though the Grand Army feasted for a fortnight on dainties and drink, yet bread, flour, and meat were soon very scarce. In vain did the Emperor seek to entice the inhabitants back; they knew the habits of the invaders. When the retreat began, the soldiers had no bread left and no brandy, though some few may have still had scanty remnants of their private plunder. Most of the beasts brought to supply meat had been killed and eaten; there was not the slightest possibility of replacing them. The best food obtainable was horseflesh, and as hour by hour, horses broke down, hungry throngs rushed at them, disputing the carcass with the packs of dogs or wolves that hung about the line of march. Those who wandered away in search of food never came back. In eight days of the definite retreat the corps who formed the major part of the army had been reduced by more than 40 per cent. of their strength.

Misery had engendered reckless brutality in some sufferers; callous selfishness in many more. The lack of food from the first, gradually becoming worse until it became actual starvation, forced the men, as one historian, H. D. George, hints, "to have recourse to the most disgusting expedients." When men fell helpless by the wayside, they were stripped by their comrades before the breath was out of their bodies.

It was not till near the end—November—that the cold set in. Drifts of snow blotted out the landscape. The wandering columns often lost the road, and thousands forthwith ended their miseries. The temperature dropped to 35 degrees below zero. Slowly the truth had begun to dawn on Napoleon, in the words of his biographer, Rose, "that Moscow is not the heart of Russia, as he had asserted to de Pradt that it was. Gradually he sees that that primitive organism had no heart. . . and that his march to the old capital was little more than a sword-slash through a pond."—New York Evening Post.

MRS. L. G. FORD, AMERICAN POETESS, VICTIM OF GERMAN AIR RAID

London, Mar. 11.—The bodies of Mrs. Lena Gilbert Ford, an American poetess, and her son, 30 years old, were discovered today in the wreckage of a house destroyed in the German air raid last week. In this house twelve persons were killed.

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES

March 15.—Nero, Roman Emperor, died, 37; Richard Burbage, English actor, friend and contemporary of Shakespeare, died, 1619; Caroline L. Herschel, English astronomer, born, 1750; James Madison, fourth President of the United States, born, 1751; Gustavus III of Sweden assassinated, 1792; West Point, New York, Military Academy founded, 1802; Victoria, British Columbia, founded, 1802; Duchess of Kent, mother of Queen Victoria, died, 1861; Devastating Hurricane at Samoa Islands, 1889; Duke of Cambridge, cousin of Queen Victoria and Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, died, 1904.

March 17.—ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Stoic and Roman Emperor, died, 180; Thomas Randolph, English poet, died, 1635; Philip Massinger, English dramatist, died, 1640; Bishop Gilbert Burnet, English historian, died, 1715; Earl of Macclesfield, English astronomer, died, 1764; British troops evacuated Boston, and Washington entered the City, 1776; Ebenezer Elliott, English "Corn Law Rhymer," born, 1781; David Dale, Scottish philanthropist, died, 1806; General A. N. Kuropatkin, Russian military commander, born, 1848; Clara Morris, American actress, born, 1849; Mrs. Jameson, Irish authoress, died, 1860; Reciprocity Treaty between British North America and the United States terminated, 1866; Princess Patricia of Connaught born, 1885; Prince Bismarck resigned the German Chancellorship, 1890.

March 18.—Edward, K. W. S. Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, died, 1745; Repeal of the Stamp Act, 1766; Laurence Sterne, English divine, author of Tristram Shandy, died, 1768; John C. Calhoun, American statesman, born, 1782; Ambrosio O'Higgins, Irish Viceroy of Peru, died, 1801; John Horne Tooke, English political writer, died, 1812; Grover Cleveland, twenty-second President of the United States, born, 1837; Princess Louise, (Dowager Duchess of Argyll), born, 1850.

March 19.—Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser, British naval commander, died, 1796; Dr. David Livingstone, Scottish missionary and African explorer, born, 1813; Sir Joseph Banks, English botanist and President of the Royal Society, died, 1820; Sir Richard Burton, English oriental traveller, translator of the Arabian Nights, born, 1821; Octave Thanet (Alice French), American novelist, born, 1850; Relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde), 1858; William Jennings Bryan, American statesman, born, 1860; Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, born, 1861; Duke of Westminster, English capitalist and patron of sport, born, 1879.

March 20.—Publius Ovidius Naso (Ovid), Latin poet, born, 43 B. C.; King Henry IV of England died, 1413; Sir Isaac Newton, English philosopher and mathematician, died, 1727; Neal Dow, Maine prohibitionist, born, 1804; Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian dramatist and poet, born, 1828; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, born, 1834; Dr. Thomas Walker, St. John, N. B., physician, born, 1840; Louis Kossuth, Hungarian statesman and patriot, died, 1894. Empire War Cabinet first met in London, 1917.

March 21.—St. Benedict. Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, born, 1274; Archbishop Cranmer burnt at Oxford, 1556; Johann Sebastian Bach, German musical composer, born, 1685; Henry Kirke White, English poet and hymn-writer, born, 1785; Duke of Enghien executed by order of Bonaparte, 1804; Baron La Motte-Fouqué, German poet and novelist, author of Undine, died, 1843; Robert Southey, English Poet Laureate, died, 1843; Albert Chevalier, English comedian, born, 1861; Princess Louise married to Marquess of Lorne, 1871; Duke of Connaught appointed Governor-General of Canada, 1911.

March 22.—St. Anthony Vandeyke, Dutch painter, born, 1590; Edward Moore, English dramatist, born, 1712; Jonathan Edwards, American Calvinistic theologian and preacher, died, 1758; Duke of Cambridge, cousin of Queen Victoria, born, 1819; Rosa Bonheur, French animal painter, born, 1822; J. W. von Goethe, German poet, died, 1832; Brig.-Gen. H. H. McLean, M. P. for "Royal," N. B., born, 1856; Sir Edwin Arnold, English poet and journalist, died, 1904.

THE WORDS "BOLSHEVIK" AND "MENSHEVIK"

To the Editor of the Times. Sir,—The question as to the meaning and origin of the words "Bolshevik" and "Menshevik" has been asked so often that it may interest some of your readers to know how they arose.

In 1903, at the second conference of the Russian Social-Democratic Party, when the methods to be adopted in regard to the revolutionary activity were under discussion, a sharp line of cleavage made itself evident. When voting took place there was naturally a majority (Bolshevik) and a minority (Menshevik). From that moment the groups were called "Bolsheviks" and "Mensheviks." The choice of these words had nothing to do with their politics, nor are the terms, as many suppose, of German origin. The authority for the above explanation is a pamphlet by Dr. Charushin, published in Moscow in 1917.

FUNERAL OF JOHN REDMOND

Kingston, Ireland, Saturday, March 9.—The body of John Redmond arrived here this morning and was conveyed by special train to Wexford, where it was buried in the family vault. At the most important stations en route groups of people gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed leader. Many distinguished men attended the funeral, including Henry Edward Duke, member of parliament for Exeter, and Lord Londonderry. The latter represented the Ulster Unionist members in the Irish convention. Lord Londonderry laid a wreath on the grave.

Fully 30,000 people, who had come from all parts of Ireland, followed the coffin from the station to the Church of Immaculate Conception, where the requiem service was held. Among those present were General Sir Bryan Thomas Mahon, Sir Horace Plunkett, Sir Frederick Smith, and many others prominent in the Irish convention; officers of the British and American naval forces, and the Irish constabulary. The coffin was draped with the same Irish flag used at the funeral of the famous Irish leader, Parnell.

Bill—"Say, he can do some great work on that bass fiddle of his, and he never took a lesson." Gil—"No, but he used to put in a lot of time sawing wood, and I suppose that is how he got such proficiency in his action."—Yonker's Statesman.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; sure cure. CHAS. E. SHARP. Hawkshaw, N. B., Sept. 1st, 1905.

Many stenographers are satisfied with their Typewriting Machine just because they KNOW IT WELL! but if they've not used or tried a Remington they can hardly give a verdict as to its merits. A fair trial, say a week, would reveal its advantages of speed and convenience to employer and employee alike. A. Milne Fraser, Halifax, N. S.

ASSESSORS' NOTICE

ALL persons liable to be rated in the Parish of St. Andrews, are hereby requested to hand to the assessors or either of them, within thirty days a detailed statement, under oath, of their property and income, as required by law. Dated the twenty-second day of February, A. D., 1918. W. E. BRYANT, H. RANKINE, D. B. MCCOUREY, Assessors.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Port Canada Dock Railway Company will, at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick make application for the passing of an Act providing that the time limited for the commencement of the construction of the railway shall be extended for a period of three years, and the time limited for the completion of the railway shall be extended for a period of two years respectively from the expiration of the times provided for the commencement and completion of said railway by Chapter 73, 5 George V., 1915, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Port Canada Dock Railway," St. George, N. B., February 7th, 1918. G. W. MARSH, For the Provisional Directors of said Railway Company.

NOTICE

ALL persons having claims against the estate of George D. Grimmer, late of the Town of Saint Andrews, deceased, are requested to submit the same duly attested for payment; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned executors. Dated St. Andrews, N. B., February 6, 1918. LLOYD D. MURRAY, HAZEL C. MURRAY, Executors.

WANTED immediately a Foreman Printer to take charge of our Newspaper and Job Printing Office. Write or telegraph, stating qualifications and wages wanted. BEACON PRESS CO., St. Andrews, N. B.

I HAVE ready for delivery pedigree Angora Kittens, mitted paws, extra long hair. These are imported cats, very handsome; colors are orange, orange and black, orange and white, all white, and orange and gray. Mrs. E. F. MURRAY, Chamcook, N. B. Phone 60-21.

FOR SALE—Spruce Weir Stakes and Weir Brush. Apply HAZEN STUART, Bayside, N. B. 36-2w.

FOR Sale—A Motor Boat 40ft. long, 9 ft. wide, 54 in. deep, 10 h. p. Mianus engine. Boat and engine three years old. Boat has sails and anchors. Carrying capacity 16 hogheads. Apply to WALTER E. INGALLS, Grand Harbor, Grand Manan, 33-4wp.

FOR SALE: Property known as the Turner Homestead at Bonabec, nine miles from St. Andrews, five miles from Chamcook Station on C. P. Railway. House has nine rooms and finished attic. An excellent summer or permanent home. Apply to A. L. POSTER, P. O. Box, 1113, St. John, N. B.

MINIATURE ALMANAC

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME PHASES OF THE MOON

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, H. Water a.m., H. Water p.m., L. Water a.m., L. Water p.m. Rows for March 16-22.

The Tide Tables given above are for the Port of St. Andrews. For the following places the time of tides can be found by applying the correction indicated, which is to be subtracted in each case:

Table with columns: H.W., L.W. Rows for Grand Harbor, Seal Cove, Fish Head, Welshpool, Eastport, L'Etang Harbor, Lepreau Bay.

PORT OF ST. ANDREWS. CUSTOMS

Thos. R. Wren, Collector. D. C. Rollins, Prev. Officer. D. G. Hanson, Prev. Officer. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturdays, 9 to 1.

INDIAN ISLAND CAMPOBELLO

H. D. Chaffey, Sub. Collector. W. Hazen Carson, Sub. Collector. CHARLES DIXON, Sub. Collector. T. L. Trecarten, Sub. Collector. D. I. W. McLaughlin, Prev. Officer. J. A. Newnan, Prev. Officer.

SHIPPING NEWS PORT OF ST. ANDREWS

The publication of the usual shipping news in this column is suspended for the time being, in patriotic compliance with the request issued to all papers by the Admiralty.

For Sale ENGINEER'S TRANSIT THEODOLITE

New, Latest Pattern, with Zeiss Telescope and Trough Compass. Made by E. R. Watts & Son London, England. For Price and Particulars apply to BEACON PRESS COMPANY, ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. George F. Hibbard, Registrar. Office hours 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Daily. Sundays and Holidays excepted.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

R. A. STUART, HIGH SHERIFF. Time of Sittings of Courts in the County of Charlotte: Circuit Court: Tuesday, May 8, 1917. Chief Justice K. B. D. McKeown. Tuesday, October 8, 1918. County Court: First Tuesday in February and June, and the Fourth Tuesday in October in each year. Judge Carleton.

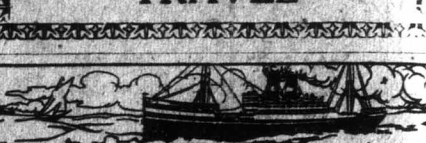
The Winter Term of The FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE

Opens Monday, Jan. 7, 1918. Pamphlet giving particulars of our courses of study, rates of tuition, etc., will be mailed to any address on application. Address W. J. OSBORNE, Prin., Fredericton, N. B.

BUSINESS MEN

Are just as anxious to discover and employ well trained and talented help as young people are to secure good positions. No better time for beginning preparation than just now. Catalogues containing Tuition Rates and full information mailed to any address. S. Kerr, Principal.

TRAVEL



Fall and Winter Time Table Of The Grand Manan S. S. Company Grand Manan Route Season 1917-18

After October 1st, 1917, and until further notice, a steamer of this line will run as follows: Leave Grand Manan Mondays at 7:30 a.m. for St. John, via Eastport, Campobello and Wilson's Beach. Returning, leave Turbul's Wharf, St. John, Wednesdays at 7:30 a.m. for Grand Manan, via Wilson's Beach, Campobello and Eastport. Leave Grand Manan Thursdays at 7:30 a.m. for St. Stephen, via Campobello, Eastport, Cummings' Cove and St. Andrews. Returning, leave St. Stephen Fridays at 7:30 a.m. for Grand Manan, via St. Andrews, Cummings' Cove, Eastport and Campobello (tides and ice conditions permitting). Leave Grand Manan Saturdays at 7:30 a.m. for Grand Manan, via St. Andrews. Returning same day, leaving St. Andrews at 1 p.m., calling at Campobello, Cummings' Cove and Eastport both ways. Atlantic Standard Time. SCOTT D. GUPTILL, Manager.

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Until further notice the S. S. Connors Bros., will run as follows: Leave St. John, N. B., Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Company, Ltd., on Saturday, 7:30 a.m., daylight time, for St. Andrews, N. B., calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Black's Harbor, Back Bay or Letite, Deer Island, Red Store or St. George. Returning leave St. Andrews, N. B., Tuesday for St. John, N. B., calling at Letite or Back Bay, Black's Harbor, Beaver Harbor, and Dipper Harbor. Weather and tide and ice permitting. Agent—Thorne Wharf and Warehousing Co., Ltd., Phone, 2581. Mgr., Lewis Connors. This company will not be responsible for any debts contracted after this date without a written order from the company or captain of the steamer.

CHURCH SERVICES

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. W. M. Fraser, B. Sc., Pastor. Services every Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. (7:30 p.m. during July and August.) Sunday School, 2:30 p.m. Prayer services Friday evening at 7:30. METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. Thomas Hickey, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School 12:00 p.m. Prayer service, Friday evening at 7:30.

ST. ANDREW CHURCH—Rev. Father O'Keefe, Pastor. Services Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH—Rev. Geo. H. Elliott, B. A., Rector. Services Holy Communion Sundays 8:00 a.m. 1st Sunday at 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon on Sundays 11 a.m. Evenings—Prayer and Sermon on Sundays at 7:00 p.m. Fridays, Evening Prayer Service 7:30.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. William Amos, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School after the morning service. Prayer Service, Wednesday evening at 7:30. Service at Bayside every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock except the last Sunday in the month when it is held at 7 in the evening.

The Parish Library in All Saints' Sunday-school room open every Friday afternoon from 3 to 4. Subscription rates to residents 25 cents for two books for three months. Non-residents \$1.00 for four books for the summer season or 60 cents for four books for one month or a shorter period. Books may be changed weekly.

ST. ANDREWS POSTAL GUIDE.

ALBERT THOMPSON, Postmaster. Office Hours from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Money Orders and Savings Bank Business transacted during office hours. Letters within the Dominion and to the United States and Mexico, Great Britain, Egypt and all parts of the British Empire, 2 cents per ounce or fraction thereof. In addition to the postage necessary, each such letter must have affixed a one-cent "War Tax" stamp. To other countries, 5 cents for the first ounce, and 3 cents for each additional ounce. Letters to which the 5 cent rate applies do not require the "War Tax" stamp. Post Cards one cent each to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico. One cent post cards must have a one-cent "War Stamp" affixed, or a two-cent card can be used. Post cards two cents each to other countries. The two-cent cards do not require the "War Tax" stamp. Newspapers and periodicals, to any address in Canada, United States and Mexico, one cent per four ounces.

Arrives: 12:30 p.m. Closes: 4:55 p.m. Mails for Deer Island, Indian Island, and Campobello—Daily. Arrives: 11:15 a.m. Closes: 12:30 p.m. All Mails for Registration must be Posted half hour previous to the Closing of Ordinary Mail.

Readers who appreciate this paper may give their friends the opportunity of seeing a copy. A specimen number of THE BEACON will be sent to any address in any part of the world on application to the Beacon Press Company, St. Andrews, N. B., Canada.

THE BEACON, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1918

—The Times.

OPENING OF GOVERNOR-G

FROM T

The speech from the Governor-General Parliament is as follows: Honorable Gentlemen of the House of Commons. You have been a session of a new Parliament of a world-wide concern the liberty and the destiny of the whole world. The duties imposed upon you are grave and more than ordinary course of the people, and an ing spirit which has the long and anxious sacrifice, I am bringing to the discharge of an unflinching high cause in which I already borne so

WAR ISS

After nearly four still remains undecided before us resolve, but we shall our hearts are as undaunted as the who hold our battle the Canadian Expedition sustains its unbroken achievement notably contributed last session.

Notwithstanding was anticipated in Military Service Act forcements to keep strength have been pursued to be made

CIVIL SERVICE

In order to extend present Civil Service and thus to the made upon the so far as possible, to which will be placed

MINISTRY OF

My advisers are necessity of a strict policy of immigration accompanied by sufficient settlement upon aid in the agricultural resources. In pursuance of the Ministry of Immigration has been established and confirmed this action

TRAINING FOR

In connection with our forces, my urgent necessity of and vocational training. Organized training to assist employment and there in the activity most important, but the Government has been constituted with the duties. Legislation will be submitted to