

# Future of the World at Stake, Says Borden

## Stirring Address by Premier to Delegates in Attendance at Trades and Labor Congress in Ottawa—Thirty Third Annual Convention Now On.

By Courier Leased Wire  
Ottawa, Sept. 18.—The 33rd annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada opened here yesterday morning. About three hundred prominent union delegates from all parts of Canada assembled and followed the street parade in the St. Patrick's Hall for the formal opening session. At 10 o'clock, John Cameron, president of the Ottawa Trades and Labor Council, who occupied the chair, opened the convention and welcomed the delegates. In his opening remarks, Mr. Cameron referred to the importance of organized labor and the prominent part that it had played and would play in the affairs of the country and empire. Continuing, the speaker spoke of the strong representation that labor had in the legislature, and voiced his opinion that before long that labor representation would predominate. He referred to the great change from autocratic rule to that of democratic rule that had just been effected in two of the world's greatest nations, and emphasized the fact that the good fight which was being waged on all sides and in every country for the benefit and betterment of the working classes, which were so well represented at the convention, would have to be continued and more determinedly than ever.

If something is not done? We must see to it that something is done to avoid such a war in future and render all possibility of its re-occurrence impossible. This will not be accomplished unless the nations possess the power of self control and organization. The means to the end lies in that state which was made by Mr. Lloyd George when he said the democratization of the nations of Europe, etc.

"With democratization and the control of the people, I have no fears as to the future. The people will see to it that all differences and divergencies will be adjusted, not by the horrible means that they are being adjusted now, but by methods entirely different and more humane. Conventions such as this will have a great effect and influence and we must spare no effort until the final end is achieved."

Mr. Cameron then introduced Mr. Emmanuel Kovalevsk, representing the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Kovalevsk received a great ovation. He merely stated that he was pleased to be in attendance at the convention and particularly to be in Canada, as it was his birthplace. Later he would convey the message which he had from the American Federation of Labor, but until that time he would beg to be excused.

On behalf of the city of Ottawa, Mayor Fisher welcomed the delegates. The chairman then called upon the Hon. W. T. Crothers, Minister of Labor, to address the delegates. As the minister wended his way through the crowd from the rear of the hall, one of the delegates arose and remarked to the chairman: "I do not see Mr. Crothers' name on the program. I do not think that we should waste time by listening to that honorable gentleman."

Sir Robert Borden then arose again and stated that he had not been aware there was a representative from the United States. In view of the fact that the United States were now comrades in arms and allies, he would ask the delegates to join in three cheers for the United States. The premier led the cheering, which was done most vociferously.

A storm of protest arose from the delegates, and a point of order had to be established. Upon one of the committee stating that the convention was at present in the hands of the reception committee, it was unanimously decided to hear the Minister of Labor, and the protest was vetoed.

President J. C. Watters of the Trades and Labor Congress was presented and took over the chair. The ovation that Mr. Watters received was probably the greatest ever known in labor circles. Incidentally, Mr. Watters burst the only bottle of champagne of the morning. Upon taking the chair he turned to the representatives of the press and remarked that this great ovation was tendered by the men "who are to chop my head off."

Mr. Crothers stated that it was not his intention to take up the time of the convention. He was glad to have the opportunity of greeting them, and particularly glad that the convention was being held in the capital city, as it would give an opportunity perhaps to learn how things actually proceeded in parliament. He would like to see the people of Canada more familiar with parliamentary procedure, but unfortunately few had an opportunity of visiting the House in session. At these labor conventions, questions of great importance were discussed and doubtless at this convention the questions would be more important than ever owing to the war.

Continuing Mr. Watters stated that in the past he had been the target for many bitter and uncalled-for attacks, attacks which may possibly have been made in the hope that the ranks of organized labor would be split. Labor, however, did not intend to be divided. There might be little trivial divisions and differences of opinion, but when it came down to business, real business labor was united never to be divided.

The minister stated that he desired to say that the wage-earners had played a most important part in the great struggle, about 150,000 of them being overseas fighting the great battle for the right. These men were entitled to the greatest consideration—the men who had gone, the men who were going and the men who had returned. Canada and Canada's people could only have the greatest admiration and pride for these noble sons of Canada. The minister concluded by wishing the delegates every success.

"Sir Robert Borden's remark regarding the democratization of the world," said Mr. Watters, "has particularly impressed me. I have on more than one occasion been taken severely to task because before this war I said that we were headed for one of the greatest and most powerful autocracies the world has ever known. At that time I said that if Germany was crushed it would be crushed by an autocracy that was even more menacing. I referred to Russia which was then my despair, but is now my hope. I have more recently been imbued with the hope that Russia, now democratic Russia, will stay with us, for the can help to bring about a satisfactory solution of our many problems. Democratic Russia, in my opinion, will help to revolutionize the world."

At this juncture Sir Robert Borden arrived. His entrance was the signal for the greatest enthusiasm and cheer after cheer resounded through the hall. President Cameron introduced the premier, who was again cheered as he arose to speak.

"Attacks of this nature will not cause me to change my attitude and I will continue to carry on my work fearlessly. I am quite confident, fully confident, that the workmen of Canada will not desert me when I am endeavoring to the best of my ability to carry out their mandate, and I would not betray the trust that is reposed in me. Before this convention closes I am convinced that the Labor men of Canada will see with their attitude in such a way that it will be clear, so clear that it cannot be misunderstood."

"It gives me the greatest pleasure," said Sir Robert, "to have this opportunity of greeting you and of wishing you all God speed. I have just come from an assembly that has been sitting for eight months now, but I do not wish you to think that I will make the length of my address on a comparative basis with the session of the House.

"Parliament is a place for people to talk. (Laughter.) That is, of course, the actual definition of the word. And perhaps it is a good thing that there is a place of this nature for people to talk, for when men from all parts of the Dominion of Canada meet, with different views and ideals, it is good that they can 'get together' as it were."

Following Mr. Watters' address, the balance of the time devoted to the morning session was given up to the calling together of committees and debating of the time for late debates. After a lengthy, and in some parts a heated discussion, it was finally carried that the movers of resolutions and amendments would be permitted to speak for ten minutes and all other delegates five minutes, except in special circumstances.

The president then declared the convention formally opened. Following Mr. Watters' address, the balance of the time devoted to the morning session was given up to the calling together of committees and debating of the time for late debates. After a lengthy, and in some parts a heated discussion, it was finally carried that the movers of resolutions and amendments would be permitted to speak for ten minutes and all other delegates five minutes, except in special circumstances.

Continuing, Sir Robert paid a high tribute to the great work accomplished by labor in the crisis of the past three years and the magnificent part that the workmen had played in the war. Speaking of the attitude of organized labor, he was convinced that he was voicing the sentiments of the entire populace of Canada when he congratulated the labor delegates on the magnificent effort of the men that they represented.

The convention adjourned at two o'clock and will resume at two when the various resolutions will be resumed.

Speaking further, the premier said that he had come to welcome the delegates. He referred in glowing terms to the boys over at the front, fighting on the "battlefields of France," and exhorted the delegates to remember the great sacrifice that the men in khaki were making. "These men know what they are fighting for," said Sir Robert, "and I know that they know, for I have stood face to face with thousands of them. They realize the importance of the cause that they are laying down their lives for. The future of the world is at stake, and I do not know what the result will be unless we bring about some orderly system of dealing with international questions. What will this world come to, with all these terrible devices of war and implements of destruction,

How the tanks won a battle by their own cheek north of St. Julien is now old history, though the experiences of their crews, some among the most dramatic in the war, are as yet untold. One of the best of these I heard recently within the body of one of the very tanks that had gone through the battle. The hide of the machine were many of the marks of battle, it was dented and many nuts shaved off, but it had been mended on the field, and went as well as ever, as I can testify after travelling back in it from the old German trenches across rough country and modest bridges. It was a comfortable journey, varied only by one little affair



## When You Eat Dinner To-day

Give thanks, please, to those valiant men who, on the fields of France and Flanders, hold back the Hordes of Destruction, and make possible the peaceful enjoyment of your meal.

that we may have sufficient of these foods for export.

Some of those men have not had a sight of a home meal for three years. Home to them is a vision—a hope—a prayer. Will you let them suffer still further for want of food?

Instead of buying so much white flour (if you do your own baking), use one-third oatmeal, corn, barley or rye flour. If you get bread from a baker, order some brown bread each day.

You cannot—will not—must not. Resolve then, to sign and live up to the letter of the Food Service Pledge. Eat less Beef, Bacon and White Bread so

Second, substitute for beef and bacon such equally nutritious foods as fish, peas, lentils, potatoes, nuts, bananas, etc. Third, prevent the waste of a single ounce of food in your household.

For the honour of Canadian womanhood, Sign and Live up to the Food Service Pledge.

Woman's Auxiliary, Organization of Resources Committee, in Co-operation with the Hon. W. J. Hanna, Food Controller.

## Practical Housekeeping Hints

**HOW BEST TO USE CEREALS**  
Cereals rank first among vegetable foods. They contain in varying proportions all the elements necessary to support life. They contain a great deal of starch, which is needed to keep the body warm and to make it do its work. A bowl of oatmeal, eaten for breakfast, will furnish the average man with all the strength, heat and energy he will need. Cereals with cooked fruits are particularly appetizing.

It is best not to buy cereals in very large quantities, because if they are kept too long insects are apt to develop in them. Cereals should always be kept in glass-covered jars. Cereals are improved by long cooking. Therefore, oatmeal, hominy and other cereals which are left over can be added next day to the fresh-cooked cereals. All cereals should be cooked at first for ten minutes directly over the fire, and then put into a double boiler. If you haven't a double boiler, place the saucepan containing the cereal in a larger sauce-

pan that contains hot water. By using a fireless cooker you can prepare your cereal at night, cook it on the stove for about ten minutes, put it in the fireless cooker, and when you get up in the morning you will find it all cooked and ready to be eaten. In this way you save both time and fuel. Cereals requiring more than one hour to cook should be cooked the day before they are to be eaten and reheated in the morning. Coarse, flaky cereals should be stirred as little as possible. Fine granular cereals may be beaten,

## Sign and Live Up To Your Food Service Pledge

### MAROONED IN A TANK

British Crew Finally Destroyed Car and Regained Own Lines.

How the tanks won a battle by their own cheek north of St. Julien is now old history, though the experiences of their crews, some among the most dramatic in the war, are as yet untold. One of the best of these I heard recently within the body of one of the very tanks that had gone through the battle. The hide of the machine were many of the marks of battle, it was dented and many nuts shaved off, but it had been mended on the field, and went as well as ever, as I can testify after travelling back in it from the old German trenches across rough country and modest bridges. It was a comfortable journey, varied only by one little affair

with a pollard willow that caused a momentary retreat, brief excitement produced by a gust of machine gun fire against a low German airplane, and the upsetting of a young officer by the sudden tightening of a steel rope during an interval spent in salving a sister tank.

A motionless Fort. All the tanks, of course, were not so lucky as this. One lies moribund in front of our latest line advance, and the story of its crew's escape is characteristic of the new warfare. Goliath, which will serve for its name, perished forward unattended to attack a German strong place. His approach, and the battle of his shell sent some of the enemy staggering, while a few more daring than the rest, vainly attacked him with bomb and rifle. At this crisis some of the crew held their steel fort fast, while the rest, vainly attacked him with bomb and rifle. At this crisis some of the crew held their steel fort fast, while the rest, vainly attacked him with bomb and rifle. At this crisis some of the crew held their steel fort fast, while the rest, vainly attacked him with bomb and rifle.

They were marooned in the enemy's territory, but taking out their Lewis guns and destroying the interior of the machine, they slipped

out and started on a pilgrimage home. It was dusk. The rendezvous in a certain shell hole was lost by some of the first scouts sent out to prospect, and so it came about that many of the crew were soon separated. Neither force thereafter has a regular trench line, but the Germans were in possession, thickly enough scattered round and about in shell holes.

An Officer's Escape. A young officer, scouting alone, found himself in a deadly line. There was nothing for it but to lie dogged in a shell hole till darkness came again. Next night luck was with him. He avoided all Germans, was seen at only once by one of our patrols, and after much trouble persuaded his friends that he was not an enemy. Others had other experiences, but every man of this crew came safely home. Back Through Ypres. I came back from the journey 12

the tank through Ypres, in order to visit that city of sacrifice. Imagination could not paint a more poignant emblem of ruin. The bleaching sun "showered" ribs of the cathedral and the Cloth Hall shining against a very blue sky have conserved by some miracle of individuality the live beauty of old which the artists gave them, and one rose window in the cathedral keeps intact its delicate tracery to assert the wickedness of destruction else complete. A little later a thundercloud set-

### OLD-TIME REMEDY MAKES PURE BLOOD

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led over the back of the city while the sun was still bright in the west, and Ypres was invested with the halo of a shroud—a rainbow as ever I saw. —Bert Thomas in London Daily Mail.

Andrew Carnegie, whose specialty is mental food for the public, has deflected his gaze to the mundanity of leading his chef to the army to train conscript cooks.

An Indian cavalry regiment is to be recruited across the border in a fortnight's time, for the moon, according to the Indian calendar, will then be "like with blood."

The Nebraska Defense Council is demanding the resignation of Frank D. Haller, president of the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, on charges of disloyalty. The board of education of the Presbyterian Church in the United States has taken action asking ministerial candidates to waive exemption for military service, believing general duty.