

CITIZENS' LIBERTY LEAGUE

Its Aim and Its Object

The Citizens' Liberty League is an organization of representative men and women throughout Ontario, who through necessity have banded themselves together to oppose all legislation (Dominion or Provincial) which tends to curtail the liberties and lawful rights of the citizen.

In view of the imminence of the Ontario Referendum the activities of the League will for the present be chiefly directed to

SANE LIQUOR LEGISLATION

The Ontario Temperance Act, adopted by the Government as a war measure—without the vote of the people—is legislation that does curtail personal liberty and one which has bred great dissatisfaction.

The Citizens' Liberty League is absolutely opposed to a return of the open bar as it previously existed in Ontario under the old License Act. The League believes that The Ontario Temperance Act should be repealed and so enable the Government to enact a law in accord with the sentiment of the people, permitting the general sale of non-intoxicating beer and light wines and the sale of pure spirituous liquor only through Government agencies under proper restrictions.

Now that a Referendum is about to be taken, the members of the League feel that every citizen should clearly understand the meaning and significance of the questions asked in the Referendum Ballot.

In order to accomplish this purpose the Citizens' Liberty League will discuss all phases of this great issue in the public press in the interests of sane, moderate temperance legislation.

CITIZENS' LIBERTY LEAGUE

22 College Street, Toronto

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No person directly or indirectly interested in the liquor business may become a member of the League or contribute to its funds.

LOST BOUNDARY RECORDS.

Strange Story of How They Were Recovered.

In 1818, Great Britain and the United States agreed that the 49th parallel of latitude should be the boundary between Canada and the United States, from Lake of the Woods to the "Stony Mountains," as the Rockies were then called. West of that to the Pacific, the country was "free and open" to both parties for a period of ten years.

But in ten years the boundary was not settled. In 1824 Russia surrendered all rights to the territory south of 54 degrees, 40 minutes. Time passed, and the country was still "free and open," but an influx of American settlers began to arouse jealousy. In 1844 the political cry of the Democrats in the United States was "Fifty-four forty or fight!" which meant that the United States would have the Pacific coast up to the Russian territory or fight Britain for it. But in 1846 a treaty was made, continuing the 49th parallel "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island."

The commission on the boundary made a map survey, but only got 96 miles of lines cut and erected stone pyramids at frequent intervals in that marked distance.

A few years later, settlers found three lines cut and two sets of pyramids. The boundary was lost. Who could say which was United States and which Canadian soil?

The Canadian settlers applied to the Provincial Government of Victoria, and the query was passed on to the Dominion Government. The simple thing would be to write to London, Eng., and obtain the required information re the surveys of 1857-1861.

In his recent pamphlet on the subject, Mr. Otto Klotz, Chief Astronomer of the Dominion, says:

"Now the extraordinary thing happened. This final report with the necessary data of the survey was not to be found in London. Time and again search was made by different persons for the missing document, but all to no avail. To add to the remarkable situation, the duplicate final report was not to be found in any of the Government archives in Washington.

"Does history record any similar circumstance? Two governments are engaged for years on an expensive international work, a boundary survey; the respective commissioners sign joint final reports and transmit them to their respective Governments, and the reports are nowhere to be found—apparently vanished from the face of the earth!"

"Such was the situation in 1898, when the writer (Mr. Klotz) was sent by the Dominion Government to London and Petrograd on a special mission, in which was included the obtaining of information regarding the records and final report of the above survey. All the offices in London were visited in which there was the faintest likelihood that the records might be stored, but without result, and no one seemed to be able to give any assistance.

"It was the writer's first visit to Europe, and naturally a visit was paid to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, as he was astronomer for the Dominion Government.

"By chance, his eye caught the initials, B.N.A. on some boxes on top of the library shelves. Like a flash those letters interpreted themselves as standing for 'British North America.' At his request, the boxes were taken down, the dust of years removed, and in them lay the long-lost records of the international survey of the 49th parallel."

"Bars" To Be Awarded.

Canadian soldiers will be awarded bars to the general service medal for the following engagements:

1915—Second battle of Ypres, April and May; St. Julien and Langemarck.

1916—Mount St. Eloi, April 3 to 19; Sanctuary Wood, and Hill 2, June 2 and 3; the battle of the Somme, October and November.

1917—Vimy Ridge, April 9 to 13; battle of Arleux and Fresnoy, April 28-29, and May 3; Hill 70, August 15; and Passchendaele, October 25 to November 10.

1918—Battle of Amiens, August 12; capture of Monchy-le-Preux, August 25 to 28; Boiry and Cherisy, August 30 to September 2; breaking of Queant-Drocourt Line, September 3 and 4; Crossing of Canal Du Nord and Capture of Boulon Wood, September 27 to 29; capture of Cambrai, October 19; capture of Deain, October 20; capture of Valenciennes, October 25 to November 2; and the capture of Mons, November 7 to 11.

It is possible that bars will be given also for the battles of Festubert, Givenchy and Hooge.

A Difficult Question.

One day I was getting dinner in my tent and the usual company of natives watching the performance, when there came along a couple of men who had just landed and who, evidently, had never seen an Eskimo before. I overheard their conversation, relates Rev. S. Hall Young in his book, "Adventures in Alaska." "Say, Jim," said one, "just look there. Did you ever see the like?" (A pause.) "Say, do you think them things has souls?" "We-e-ll," drawled Jim, "I reckon they must have. They're human bein's. But I'll tell you this: If they do, they've all got to go to heaven, sure; for the devil'd never have them around."

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October 7th