ASKING PREMIER TO BRING RESOLUTION BEFORE CONFERENCE

Irish Matters Discussed by Bishop Fallon.

QUESTION OF HOME RULE

Bishop Declares He Does Not Advocate Independence for Ireland.

"That it is the sense of this meeting, that it is vital to the honor of Britain, to the successful issue of the war and to the satisfactory solution of the grave problems that will confront us when the war is over, that the British Government, upon whom rests exclusively the constitutional and moral responsibility in this matter, should without further delay confer upon Ireland the free institutions long promised her, institutions fairly, honestly and decisively won by constitutional means, and that the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, prime minister of Canada, be requested by cable to bring this resolution before the prime minister of the United Kingdom and before his colleagues of the imperial conference."

The above resolution was carried unanimously at a mass meeting of Irishmen held in St. Peter's Hall on Sunday afternoon, called at the instance of His Lordship Bishop Fallon. The resolution was moved by Rt. Rev. Vicar-General Father O'Connor, Rev. Father Foley, Philip Pocock, Dr. P. J. Mugan, J. F. Faulds and M. F. Forristal, and seconded by Rev. Father P. J. McKeon, Ed J. Carty, W. McPhillips, E. V. Hessian, John Loughlin, M. P. McDonagh, Capt. Manly and George T. Brown. The meeting was most enthusiastic and the speeches were excellent. There were some criticisms levelled at Lloyd George and Sir Edward Carson, but the temper of the meeting was good and little extravagance of utterance was indulged in. There was not a dissenting voice to the resolution. The gathering was not exclusively Catholic, a large number of Protestants being present.

Bishop Chairman.

Bishop Fallon was chosen chairman of the meeting, and outlined the reasons for calling it. John Forristal was secretary.

"I am grateful for the large attendance," the bishop declared. "It is made up of loyal British citizens, who recognize no authority save that of the Commons of Canada, the King of Great Britain and the British Empire. We are here to exercise our undoubted rights of citizenship. We are facing an enormously dangerous situation, a great crisis to every man who owns allegiance to the flag of Great Britain. I must say that I have been bitterly disappointed in the political events of the past few weeks. We have been informed by no less a person than the premier of the United Kingdom that Ireland would not have home rule during the war, nor after the war, so long as there was any opposition to it whatever. That means that we will never have home rule in Ireland, that Ireland will never enjoy the free institutions that we have in Canada, and under which this colony has developed in so wonderful a manner. I was bitterly disappointed, I say. I have had political ideals, and it is a great disappointment to me to have these ideals shattered. I believed in a form of organic union, of a democratic federation, a commonwealth, at which the free and democratic colonies and nations would join, making the British Empire the model for the world and bringing all the world under its just and humane government. I believed that this would be for the betterment of the world. I was honest in that opinion and I am honest in it today. The friends of Ireland and the friends of freedom have asked from us an expression of sympathy and help in this their hour of stress. I am no advocate of an independent Ireland. There are those who are, but I think that scheme unwise and impossible. We want a free Ireland as we have a free Canada. We want Ireland to work out her destiny as a free people.

Are Disappointed.

"Ireland has won the right to home rule by constitutional means. It is on the statute books of Great Britain, and signed by the King of England. Now we are told that it cannot be enforced. That is the reason for the bitterness of our disappointment."

The bishop outlined a letter he had sent to Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, Hon. T. W. McGarry, provincial treasurer, and Hon. Chas. Murphy, representing as they do, the Irish Catholics in Ontario, and in the House of Commons. All were in sympathy, and ready to co-operate for getting justice for Ireland. The Senate of Australia had asked for home rule, and conscription had been defeated in Australia because Ireland was not given home rule. Newfoundland was most favorable to it, as expressed by the premier, Sir Herbert Morris.

"We have 500,000 Irishmen and sons of Irishmen fighting for liberty, when their own land had been denied liberty," he declared amid cheers. "The action of the Government has prevented half a million more from joining the colors, and carrying the flag to sure and speedy victory. There is no disloyalty among the Irish so far as the issue of the war is concerned. We do not need to take lessons in loyalty from any person. We have built up the British Empire with our blood, our brains and our treasure. All we ask is fair play. Do not sell us out. This thing has been made a political issue. We want no politics mixed up in it, but we do want justice done to Ireland. The enthusiasm of the overseas dominions will be chilled by the announcement of Lloyd George. He strove and struggled for home rule for South Africa, and had the fighting Boers not been given the right of freedom, there would be no loyal colony following the lead of Botha, Smuts and the others, in upholding the honor of Great Britain. There would have been a revolution more bitter and more disastrous than the last. The people will stand for no longer delay. Home rule must be given to Ireland."

Present Resolution.

Dr. Mugan then presented the resolution as outlined above, and spoke briefly in favor of it.

"Ireland has been promised home rule for long enough," said Father O'Connor. "Let us have it now. Let us tell Redmond that the sons of the Gael are with him, that the sons of the Gael have not forgotten Ireland, although many miles away."

"Ireland helped England to put down serfdom, and give the English freedom," declared Father Foley. "The ruling classes alone are opposed. The people are with us. They tell us not to play politics during the war, or try to distract attention from the great struggle. A small section of Ulster can play politics before the war, during the war, and after the war. Home rule is won. Lloyd George and his party have lost their bet, but they are welching on it. They do not want to pay."

Alleges Reason.

"Lloyd George is a tyrant, and Sir Edward Carson the evil genius of the British Government," said J. F. Faulds. "Many a man has been executed for doing much less than Carson has done. He could be convicted of treason for importing arms from Germany. We cannot hope for home rule so long as Carson is in the cabinet."

"Ireland has been forgotten when the rights and liberties of small nations were considered," said Ed J. Carty. "We want as good treatment as Belgium and other nations. Ireland has done her share for the war, and is willing to do more, just as soon as she is given her freedom."

"They will not allow us to be loyal," said E. V. Hessian. "We want to fight for freedom, but we want freedom."

"England, not Ireland, has been betrayed by Lloyd George," said John Loughlin. "I am a friend of freedom, justice and truth," declared George T. Brown. "That is why I am in favor of home rule. It is only decent, fair and square."

Capt. Manley and Wm. McPhillips also spoke briefly and to the point.

The resolution was put and passed without a dissenting voice. Bishop Fallon expressed his pleasure, and declared that the resolution would be cabled at once to England.

"I think we have done a good thing for Ireland, a good thing for ourselves, and a good thing for the Empire," he said. "I hope that our motives will not be misunderstood or misinterpreted."

"Will you permit your loyalty to be discussed or motives implied to you?" he asked, and a thunderous "No!" was the answer.

"Will you allow your loyalty to be questioned?" he asked, and again came "No!" from every part of the hall.

"We expect that Great Britain will keep her word to Britain."

The gathering broke up with cheers for the King and the singing of the National Anthem.

NINE RETURNED MEN WELCOMED SUNDAY

Four From London and Five From District Points.

Four Londoners, all invalided home on account of illness, came with a party of nine returned soldiers who arrived in the city via C. P. R. at 11:15 o'clock Sunday forenoon. The men were part of a large number who came over recently on the Scandinavian. The London men were T. R. Garvin, 17 York street, 34th Battalion; G. A. Boynton, Ridout street, C. A. M. C.; H. A. Wheeler, 475 Briscoe street, and F. J. Shores, 1043 York street, both of the 142nd Battalion.

The other five were out of town men. E. Woodiwiss, Harrow, enlisted with the 70th Battalion, and was wounded on the Somme in October last. W. Speers, Gorrie, a member of the 71st, was also wounded on the Somme.

The remaining three were all invalided home on account of illness.

They were: C. Thompson, Dutton, of the 98th Battalion; W. Dawe, Thorndale, 142nd Battalion, and J. O'Brien, Galt, a 34th Battalion man.

The party was in charge of Lieut. Sherlock, of the Quebec discharge depot.

The men were met at the depot by representatives of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, and in autos furnished by Crown Attorney J. B. McKillop, Chas. Ward, J. E. McConnell, James Gray and Arthur Keene, were taken to Central Military Convalescent Hospital. The 149th Band headed the procession.

TWO SLIGHTLY HURT IN DEPOT COLLISION

Stratford Train Crashed Into Rear of Detroit Express.

Through some misunderstanding of orders or the failure of someone to perform his duty a rearend collision occurred at the G. T. R. depot early Sunday morning that resulted in slight injuries to two carmen, J. Reid, 101 Hamilton road and E. Ludon, Ridout street.

The train from Hamilton, due at 11:25 p.m., arrived late, and was switched to track number four. The engine was detached and the coaches, after the passengers had left, were allowed to remain for a time directly opposite the depot. The Stratford train, due at 10:25 p.m., arrived at 12:04 a.m., and although traveling slowly, and under control, the engine of the Stratford train struck the rear coach, a sleeping car, of the Hamilton train.

The impact was not sufficient to cause any great damage, but slid the coaches some twenty feet before the engineer on the Stratford train brought his train to a standstill.

The two carmen were in the act of disconnecting the air hose at the time, and were carried with the train. Each grabbed a rod and clung to it, but both were slightly injured. Reid was taken to his home in a taxi suffering from shock. Ludon remained at work. Supt. Forrester has ordered an investigation.

OLD OXFORD RESIDENT.

INGERSOLL, March 18.—John Roberts, widely known in Ingersoll and throughout West Oxford, where he resided, died at his residence, after a somewhat extended illness. He was in his 57th year. He had been confined to his bed for some time and for a week or more very little hope of recovery had been entertained. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.

RESENTS ATTACK ON LLOYD GEORGE BY BISHOP FALLON

Major Robbins of Ottawa Defends Premier Strongly.

FRIEND OF IRISHMEN

No One Has Fought Harder for Them, Says Recruiting Officer.

At a patriotic meeting held in the Majestic Theatre last evening, under the auspices of Campbell Becher Chapter, I.O.D.E., Major Robbins of the headquarters staff, Ottawa, in a brilliant address replied to Bishop Fallon's Friday night lecture, in which he attacked Premier Lloyd George because of the latter's attitude with reference to the home rule bill.

Major Robbins prefaced his remarks by stating that he could not let the remarks of Bishop Fallon go unchallenged and he proposed to defend a man whom he had known from earliest infancy. Major Robbins spoke as follows:

"Anyone who knows anything of Premier David Lloyd George's career cannot fail to recognize him as the great champion of human liberties. He is a friend of the oppressed and the uncompromising foe of the oppressor. He is the constant unshaken and unsnakable advocate of national and international integrity. No man in the great British Empire has done more than he for the great cause for which our gallant sons are shedding their life's blood upon the battlefield of Europe."

Pays a Tribute.

"From the moment I received the command of the minister of militia to undertake the duties of this campaign in the interests of recruiting throughout the whole Dominion, it has been my privilege and pleasure to co-operate with men irrespective of racial and creed distinctions.

"I desire to pay my humble tribute to the magnificent loyalty, patriotism and ceaseless endeavors at home, and the splendid heroism, indomitable courage and unexampled daring upon the field of battle of the gallant sons of Erin, who yesterday celebrated the anniversary of their patron saint, St. Patrick.

"No one has been more interested in or more grateful for the untiring efforts in public and private from the platform, as well as from the pulpit, of Bishop Fallon, the local and brilliant representative of the great Roman Catholic Church. I have, and I confess a feeling of sorrow and regret, that the Bishop of London on Friday night, as reported in your press, saw fit to make an unwarranted attack upon the man to whom we have learned to look upon as the saviour of the British Empire."

Fought for Ireland.

"From my knowledge of David Lloyd George I am confident that no one has done more or fought harder for the cause of Ireland than he.

"And I believe that no one more sincerely regrets the non-settlement of the question than he. To say as the bishop is reported as having said, that David Lloyd George has deserted the ranks of the people who made him, to align himself with the privileged class, is a statement to be regretted, and one that is entirely incorrect. At the same time the bishop was speaking here the Hon. Charles Murphy was speaking in the city of Ottawa, and is reported as having called Mr. Lloyd George 'Judas and traitor,' and accused him of treachery. It is, to say the least, very regrettable that representative public men at a time of a great crisis should strike this discordant note and inject such venom into our public life."

The Real Facts.

"What are the real facts? First, as relating to Lloyd George personally, and secondly as relating to the Government of which he is the head? When the war broke out in 1914 David Lloyd George was the chancellor of the exchequer in the British cabinet. He had to set himself to the tremendous task of solving the financial problems of the war. How he labored and what measure of success he achieved is now a matter of history. Was his conduct then that of a man who deserved to be called Judas and a traitor?"

"In the early months of the war, when Germany was in the ascendency, because of her enormous hoards of munitions, who was it then that jumped in and solved the munitions problem? He organized such a colossal department that today Great Britain is making more munitions every 48 hours than was turned out the first year of the war. Is that the achievement of a man who deserves to be called Judas and a traitor? Let us give honor where honor is due and the future will probably demonstrate that we are indebted more to this plant son of Wales than we at present can conceive.

"The Nationalists need not for a single moment feel or even think that the cause is lost because they cannot procure the coercion of Ulster. Those who have believed in and labored for their cause in the past will do so again in the future, but the immediate and pressing duty of the hour is the unity of our people to win the war.

"I am confident the British premier is still the friend of Ireland, but he is, first of all, the enemy of Germany, and the supreme and consuming passion of his life is to win the war.

After the War.

"When civilization is delivered from the menace which has for half a century threatened its very foundations, then, but not until then, we will concentrate our energies upon the settlement of local issues, foremost of which will be the settlement of the much-vexed Irish question.

"What are the facts in relation to the Government of which he is the head. As a member of the original Asquith government David Lloyd George was compelled by force of circumstances to share the responsibility of decision to coerce the men of Ulster into accepting the conditions of a measure that had passed through the various stages of Parliament and received the signature of King George. But the war brought the world into a new era and it was agreed that in order to come out of the terrific struggle with victory inscribed upon our banners absolute unity was necessary. A unity as suggested could not have been obtained had any attempt been made to coerce Ulster.

Left In Suspense.

"Consequently it was decided to leave the enforcement of the home rule measure in suspense during the war. Immediately after Mr. Asquith resigned his position as premier an attempt was made to force the home rule issue. But the coalition government represented all parties in the House of Commons except the Nationalists—and they were invited to join but declined the invitation.

"I therefore call upon all citizens of Irish birth and Irish descent not to waver or falter, but to press on, and in due season we shall reap if we faint not."

Major Robbins spoke for half an hour on the recruiting problem before making the above reply to Bishop Fallon's address. He traced the events leading up to the war, and attributed it to the inculcation into the minds of Germany's citizens the spirit of militarism and the doctrine of "right is might." Mayor Stevenson acted as chairman, and 149th band furnished the musical program.

FAME OF CITY SCHOOL REACHES TO ST. STEPHEN

The fame of London's school buildings is reaching far and wide. Today Inspector C. B. Edwards received a letter from J. M. Scovil, a prominent merchant and member of the board of education of St. Stephen, N. B., asking for plans and photographs of London's one-story school, the Ryerson.

In his letter he states that he read a description of the building in one of the newspapers in his city, and as St. Stephen was about to construct a new big school, he wanted plans and pictures if he could get them. He agreed to pay the cost. Inspector Edwards will forward the information at once, together with a detail of the operation of the school.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Lucan Man and London Vet Alleged to Have Compounded Felony.

Thomas Hodgins of Lucan and Dr. Hodgins of this city, of the firm of Hodgins & Haskett, veterinary surgeons, appeared before Squire Chittick on Saturday on a charge of compounding a felony, the information in the case having been laid by Michael Hogan of Lucan, who will be tried shortly on a charge of forgery. Squire Chittick, after hearing the evidence of a large number of witnesses, decided to commit both Thomas and Dr. Hodgins for trial at the June sessions. Both were released on bail to appear in June for trial.

SOME WOULD RATHER SEE HOME RULE WIN THAN ALLIES VICTORS

Pastor Scores Those Who Condemn Lloyd George.

SPECTACULAR CAREER

Urges Persuasion Rather Than Force in Dealing With Ulster.

Preaching Sunday evening in Ridout Street Methodist Church on "Lloyd George," the first of a series of sermons on "Great Men as Lights and Landmarks," the pastor, Rev. J. E. Holmes declared: "To have risen to the height that he has at this great crisis in the Empire's history is a marvelous achievement. In honoring him, we honor ourselves and in dishonoring his name, we dishonor our own. It is not to be wondered if amongst the multitude that applaud his name, some disgruntled souls heckle at his heels. This is certain to be whether in high or low position in church or state. He who seeks to defame the name of Lloyd George belittles himself and weakens the cause he seeks to advance.

"There is a suspicion, and not without some grounds, that some who speak unkind words of Lloyd George would rather see home rule won than the war won for the Allies. What a somersault some of these deriders have taken! At first, all aglow for winning the war, their fervor was undoubted. Now it would seem as if the fiddler's tune was changed to win home rule instead.

Favors Persuasion.

"Is there no way to strengthen the cause of home rule in the minds of right-thinking people other than the course of the Nationalist members in the British House of Commons, leaving the house in a body when Lloyd George refused to put home rule before winning the war? Many newspapers condemned their action. Better follow the advice of Lloyd George when he said, 'The ideal national unity for Ireland, and the method for obtaining it is to offer facilities and inducements for Ulster to come in at no distant date.' Persuasion rather than Prussianism!

"Lloyd George it was who said, and said wisely and well: 'Everything of a domestic nature must be held secondary to the war.' So say we all, and so says every ardent patriot."

Striking Career.

The career of Lloyd George from his birth in a humble Welsh home to his present position as prime minister of England was graphically sketched by the preacher who brought into striking relief the incidents illustrating the character of the great statesman, "mighty in the councils of the Empire in its most tragic hour."

The secret of the hold of Lloyd George on men was summed up by Mr. Holmes in these words, "His democracy, courage, religion, and ability to get things done."

WEAK FROM GRIPPE

Ottawa Woman Tells How She Restored Her Strength.

Ottawa, Ont.—"Last winter both my husband and myself had a bad attack of La Grippe, and it left us rundown, with no appetite and no strength, and my husband had a bad cough. We tried Emulsions of Cod Liver Oil and other remedies without getting any better. Finally one day a friend told my husband about Vinol. He got a bottle right away, and it proved to be just the medicine we needed to build us up and restore our strength."—Mrs. John Shaw.

The reason Vinol was so successful in building up Mrs. Shaw's health is because it is a constitutional remedy which contains beef and cod liver peptones, iron and manganese peptonates and glycerophosphates, all combined in a delicious native tonic wine.

We wish every person in London who is suffering from a weakened, rundown, devitalized condition would try Vinol on our guarantee to return their money if it fails to benefit them.

Taylor Drug Company, London; also at the best druggist's in all Ontario towns.

Saxol Salve
CURES SKIN AFFECTIONS
One package proves it. Sold and guaranteed by above Vinol druggist

FOOD SOURING IN STOMACH CAUSES INDIGESTION, GAS

"Pape's Diapepsin" ends all stomach distress in five minutes.

Wonder what upset your stomach—which portion of the food did the damage—do you? Well, don't bother. If your stomach is in a revolt; if sour, gassy and upset, and what you just ate has fermented into stubborn lumps, head dizzy and aches; belch gases and acids and eructate undigested food, breath foul, tongue coated—just take a little Pape's Diapepsin and in five minutes you wonder what became of the indigestion and distress.

Millions of men and women today know that it is needless to have a bad stomach. A little Diapepsin occasionally keeps this delicate organ regulated and they eat their favorite foods without fear.

If your stomach doesn't take care of your liberal limit without rebellion, if your food is a damage instead of a help, remember the quickest, surest, most harmless relief is Pape's Diapepsin which costs only fifty cents for a large case at drug stores. It's truly wonderful—it digests food and sets things straight, so gently and easily that it is really astonishing. Please, for your sake, don't go on and on with a weak, disordered stomach; it's so unnecessary.

FAMOUS TRAVELOGUES COMING TO LYRIC ARE BEST EVER PRESENTED

Advertiser Bringing Roberson's Popular Entertainment to London.

MANY SHOWN IN COLORS

"England" To Be Given at the First Engagement on Thursday.

The Roberson Travelogues are coming to London.

The Advertiser takes pleasure in announcing that arrangements have been made to bring to London the most popular entertainment ever in Canada—motion pictures, colored views and travel talks, covering the interesting parts of the world, and popularly conceded to be the best ever presented in the Dominion.

Since their introduction into Canada the Roberson Travelogues have taken the country by storm. They stayed in Toronto thirteen weeks, packing Massey Hall, a hall of 3,000 capacity, night after night and matinee after matinee. The record in other Canadian cities has been six weeks in Montreal, six weeks in Ottawa, four weeks in Hamilton and three weeks in Brantford.

Frank R. Roberson, the man who created the travelogues, died recently and the western engagements were postponed until late spring. As a result, time was available and London has secured a limited period before the picture journeys west. The travelogues are now being presented by a staff of men personally selected for the work by Mr. Roberson and trained by him. The pictures are the same and the travelogues are presented in the Roberson way.

Chance To Travel.

This is your chance to travel. You no doubt at some time have longed to drop all business worries and wander carefree over the face of the earth, glimpsing its wonders, beauties and oddities. This desire to travel, to see the world, is a human characteristic. And now you will have the chance to satisfy that longing.

The Roberson Travelogues will put the world at your feet. England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Switzerland, the countries bordering the blue Mediterranean, will be flashed on the screen in London for readers of The Advertiser, and as you travel around the world in an opera chair, you will be entertained by a travel talk, explaining the course of the journey and the points visited.

The engagement will commence Thursday night at the Lyric Theatre, the first travelogue being on England. Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, Hampton Court, Kew Gardens, the Houses of Parliament, the Tower of London, the Bank of England, the Thames Embankment, Hyde Park, the Albert Memorial, all the wonders of London, will be shown. There will be visits to Lichfield, York, Canterbury, Cloverly, Land's End, St. Ives, Polperro and the beautiful homes in Devonshire, the rose-entwined cottages of the most beautiful homeland in the world, will be depicted.

Finest Equipment.

The equipment of the Roberson Travelogues consists of 4,600 pounds of baggage, including projecting booth, trunks of lenses, slides, film, curtains, and a special projecting machine which produces pictures which have been pronounced the most beautiful in Canada. The machine is largely the invention of Harry A. Chase, the Roberson operator, a veritable "Edison of the booth."

Despite the high calibre of the entertainment, which usually commands an admission price of from 50 cents to $2, the picture journeys will be put within the reach of every purse in London through special arrangement between The Advertiser and the travelogue management.

Beginning tomorrow a coupon will appear on the front page of The Advertiser, which will enable the readers to take advantage of this travel festival at only a nominal expense. Ten cents with a coupon will entitle the bearer to an unreserved seat in the balcony at any travelogue. Twenty-five cents and a coupon will entitle bearer to a reserved seat on the ground floor. Reserved seats may be secured in advance, the advance sale opening Wednesday morning at the Lyric box-office.

Get Seats Early.

Owing to the size of the theatre and the high quality of the entertainments, the demand for seats is going to far exceed the supply. Therefore, those who wish to make these tours of the world to clip their coupon and book their reservations early.

Without a coupon from The Advertiser the admission will be 50 cents.

The program for the rest of the week will be Friday night, "Bonnie Scotland"; Saturday afternoon, "England," and Saturday night, "Around the Mediterranean." This is your chance to travel. Clip the coupon from the first page of The Advertiser.

YPRES ANNIVERSARY TO BE CELEBRATED IN FITTING FASHION

Returned Men Arranging an Elaborate Program.

DUKE ASKED TO ATTEND

Brass Tablet to Heroes Who Fell Will Be Unveiled at Armories.

Ceremonies to mark the anniversary of the battle of Ypres promise to make April 23 one of the big days of the year for London. An effort will be made to have the mayor declare a civic holiday for that occasion, and the Returned Soldiers' Association is preparing a program that will make citizens realize it is alive. Plans for the morning and afternoon were made at a committee meeting in the R. S. A. rooms Sunday afternoon, and at another meeting tonight a program for the evening will be prepared.

It is possible that the governor-general will attend, as the association is making the request that he be here if possible. If he comes, he is to unveil a brass tablet at the armories to the memory of "The men who fell at Ypres." The tablet will be purchased by the association and will commemorate the fallen Canadians until a larger memorial is erected, as planned, after the war.

Children To Sing.

Communications have been sent to the inspector of public schools, C. B. Edwards, and to Bishop Fallon, asking that a chorus of children from the public and separate schools sing the National Anthem during the ceremony of the unveiling at the armories.

One of the largest parades held in London since the beginning of the war is to precede the exercises at the armories. All the returned soldiers who are capable of appearing will take part, and many will be here from outside points. They will be carried in suitably decorated autos loaned by citizens. One of the cars will bear a huge laurel wreath in honor of the Canadians who died on April 22, two years ago.

The 63rd Battery will parade, and all the other military units which are in the city at the time. It is possible that the 241st Scottish Borderers may take part.

Will Form Body Guard.

If the governor-general is here, it is planned to have his body guard composed of men who took part in the battle of Ypres. Permission will be obtained for all the returned men to wear their uniforms for the occasion.

Banners will be carried urging eligible men to enlist. Those who do will take part in the parade. Major Baron Osborne will be in charge of the parade.

Members of the C. E. F. Returned Chapter of the I. O. D. E. and of other chapters will co-operate with the returned men, and a tag-day will be held. The proceeds from this will be equally divided between the Returned Soldiers' Association and the C. E. F. Returned Chapter, I. O. D. E.

There will be a celebration in the morning as well, and a short church service may be held. If possible, returned men coming here from other points will be met by a band at the railroad stations.

VOLUNTARY ENLISTING HAS COME TO AN END; COMPULSION NEEDED

Many Young Men in London Who Should Be Fighting.

SOMEBODY IS WOBBLING

Lieut. Baker, Blinded at Ypres, Gave Rousing Address Last Night.

"I am no longer the ardent advocate of voluntary service," said Sir Adam Beck, speaking at a patriotic meeting in the Patricia Theatre Sunday evening. "Somebody has wobbled and wiggled enough, whoever is responsible," he added. "Somebody is not giving Canada an opportunity to do its share. Why? Are they afraid? Are they afraid our young men would go to the United States in larger numbers? Let those who are going go, if that's the fear. We don't want men here who are not prepared to defend their country. It is my opinion that long ere this there should have been some form of compulsory service.

"If this were an amusement, or a hockey match, the hall would be full of young men. Why are they not here tonight? Because they are not men.

"There are young men in this city who should be fighting; there are young men, I am ashamed to say it, who have a military training, who should be fighting, and are not fighting.

"Recruiting, to my mind, in this country has, I hate to say it, come to an end. We've got to have something to save the fair name of Canada, and if we don't do it, I'll be sorry."

He stated that after his visit to the front he was convinced that one volunteer was worth two men who had been conscripted.

"But we are not getting the men to back up those boys over there," he added, stating that recruits are not ample for reinforcements, and that every day longer meant more losses in men. He also referred to losses through desertions.

"Any man that has any vitality and any youth, sufficient to go and fight, is a slacker if he doesn't go and fight," he continued.

He paid a high tribute to the courage and cheeriness of Lieut. E. A. Baker, who lost his sight at Ypres, and was now doing excellent work on the staff of the hydro-electric commission.

Lieut. Baker received a tremendous ovation from the large audience when he rose to speak. He told of his work at Valcartier, his trip to England, and the work of his corps (engineers) in France.

He urged the men to go and allow old men and returned men to fill their places. "People say when they see a crippled returned man, 'My, what an affliction,'" he said. Speaking for himself, he said that he did not feel that he was suffering from any affliction at all, and that if the wounded men felt afflicted they wouldn't be so cheery. They had a feeling of satisfaction at duty done, and with a little training they would make good, without any spoon-feeding.

"I feel that there must be some purpose in it all, some purpose known to the Divine Being that directs our fate, and I don't want anyone to leave this hall under the impression that I am discouraged. If the returned men are given a chance there won't be any question that they will make good," he added.

Dr. Ziegler proposed a motion to the effect that as voluntary enlistments were no longer adequate to supply the required number of men, in the judgment of those present the militia act should be put into force to sustain Canada's part in the cause of the Empire. James Gray seconded the motion, and on a standing vote it was carried almost unanimously. A few men and several women remained seated.

B. G. H. Wright, who was chairman, announced that a new publication, the Kinsman, the official organ of the Associated Kin, would make its initial appearance on Friday next.

Mrs. Walter Hungerford rendered two songs in pleasing manner.

WILL CO-OPERATE WITH THE COUNCIL TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Pastors Aid in High Cost of Living Fight.

NEED IS VERY GREAT

Economic Appeal Should Get a Sympathetic Response From Every Citizen.

Preaching on "The Economic Appeal of the City Council" to a large congregation in the First Methodist Church on Sunday morning, the pastor, Rev. C. R. Flanders, B.A., D.D., announced he had chosen the subject in response to a letter received from the city council of London, drawing to his attention a resolution adopted by the council as follows:

"That much of the high cost of living being attributable to shortage in production owing to withdrawal of labor for military or other necessary ar purposes, the city council should encourage a campaign of economy among our citizens. To this end, the committee suggests that ministers of religion, teachers, public bodies and individuals having authority and influence with the citizens be urged to strongly recommend the elimination of waste in the uses of food or other necessaries, and particularly that the same be urged upon people of high purchasing power that the economical use by them of necessaries of life or other commodities demanding a considerable employment of labor is not only of material service to the majority of the people who are not in such good financial circumstances, but is of great national advantage in the successful financing of the war."

Will Co-operate.

Dr. Flanders stated that in responding to the economical appeal of the council by preaching on the subject, (1) he wished to demonstrate to the city fathers the readiness of the First Methodist Church to co-operate with them in every effort put forth by them in the interests of the city and Empire, and (2) he wished to put on record his strong conviction that in the future more than in the past, the pulpit must give place to all questions vitally related to the economic welfare of the people. He would not have the disciple of Christ dream of heaven less, but he would have them more practical in their efforts to establish the kingdom of heaven among men.

Basing his sermon on the text, "Gather up the fragments that remain that nothing be lost," the preacher said, "Jesus ever stood for the conservation of all good things. This is seen on the one hand in the provision made for human salvation, and is intimated in the solicitude shown in the salvage of things of lesser value, the gathering up of the fragments after a feast, the rescue of a bird falling to the ground with broken wing and the restoration of a sick little girl."

Three reasons might explain the thrift of Jesus in the opinion of Dr. Flanders: First, the training of his Jewish mother; secondly, "It may have been to give the disciples and people generally a spectacular lesson on the importance of frugality. Above all, it may have been his sense of responsibility; it may have been a sense of responsibility for the right use of a sacred trust—the ability to feed the hungry."

Need Is Great.

With reference to present conditions, the speaker declared that the economic appeal of the council should receive the most sympathetic response of every patriotic citizen for the following reasons:

"(1) Because of the present actual need. It cannot be denied that somewhere, because of the war, there is a hungry mouth for every fragment of food that can be saved, and a shivering body for every garment that can be spared.

"(2) Because of the prospect of greater want in the near future. Our reserve supplies are becoming exhausted. Four hundred thousand of our best producers are not only unable to produce, but with their families must be maintained while they fight.

"(3) The need for help, both within and without our borders is intensifying hourly, and we must meet it."

Our Obligations.

Concerning "Our Patriotic Obligation," Dr. Flanders impressed the following points:

"We must not forget that in times of war the country has a right to the military service we are able to render. Moreover, the country has a right in time of war to impose taxation upon the individual commensurate to the need.

"The man who has only the most superficial instincts of humanity cannot witness with indifference the hunger and suffering of the aged, nor turn a deaf ear to the cry of little children for food.

"In the next place, the acid test for true discipleship of Christ is this: 'But whoso hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?'

"In conclusion," said the preacher, "The best response to the appeal of the city council will be the most conscientious practice of a wisely systematized economy in all directions. The true ideal of Christian civilization is set forth in the words of Jesus, 'He that hath two coats let him impart to him that hath none, and he that hath meat, let him do likewise.'"

Who Knows?

The needs, the hopes, the ambitions, the occupations, the amusements, the tastes of the thousands who live in this great human beehive called London?

WHO KNOWS what they think, what they do, what they earn, what they spend?

WHO KNOWS when they shall seek new homes to live in, new neighborhoods to build in, new automobiles to ride in, new ventures to invest in?

WHO KNOWS? we ask.

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Mr. J. Brice, Temperance road, Parry Sound, Ont., writes: "Just a line to praise Dr. Chase's Ointment for what it has done for my wife. She has been suffering with eczema in her head for two years, and has spent no end of money with doctors and for ointments, which did her no good. She had about given up hope of ever being cured, when someone told her to try Dr. Chase's Ointment." By the use of this Ointment the trouble has left her entirely, so we have unbounded faith in it. I have told several people about the Ointment."

Mrs. W. G. Dowden, Greenspond, Bonavista Bay, Nfld., writes: "I suffered with eczema on my hands, and for eighteen months was so bad that I could not use a needle to sew or do anything. I could scarcely dress myself. Though I had lots of salves from doctors, I could never get much benefit from them. Then I sent for a sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and found it very different in action. It was not long before my hands began to heal, and four 60c. boxes made them well. I cannot praise Dr. Chase's Ointment too highly, and frequently give some to others to get them using it, for I know that it will cure."

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