

FRANCE BENDING UNDER INCREASING BURDEN OF ARMAMENT UPKEEPING

ENORMOUS INCREASE OF UNPRODUCTIVE EXPENDITURE CAUSES DEARTH OF NECESSITIES OF LIFE AND EXCESSIVE RENTS.

M. Jaures the chief orator of the French chamber of deputies writing in the Daily Chronicle on the Social crisis in France says:

"Like England and Germany—in fact like every so-called 'civilized' country of Europe—France is bending beneath the ever-growing burden of armaments. The situation may be summed up in two sentences. On the one hand the naval and military expenses set down in the budget of 1914 are in excess of those of the corresponding budget of 1909, by £36,000,000. On the other hand while the naval and military expenses in the budget of 1914 rise to nearly £92,000,000, the expenditure of social amelioration—on poor law relief, old age pensions, subsidies to friendly societies, etc.—is less than £8,000,000. How long shall these things be?"

Unproductive Expenditure
"The enormous increase of unproductive expenditure which does not permit the proper development of useful resources becomes translated into dearth of the necessities of life and excessive rents. Unfortunately the crisis has not yet attained its maximum. The financial difficulties are formidable. The acknowledged deficit is at least £12,000,000; the real deficit is considerably above that figure even if we economize on productive works and if public works are held in abeyance and educational expenses reduced. It is necessary to obtain £40,000,000 by fresh taxation, and now the military authorities are setting forth new demands. They declare that the three years' service will remain a dead letter if it is not supported by a series of costly operations by the extension and rejuvenation of the cadres of officers the renewal of uniforms and boots the transformation of the materials of war beginning with the artillery and continuing with the rifle the multiplication of camps of instruction and of firing practice and the extension of the great manoeuvres of the army."

Burden of Taxation
"Whatever be the system adopted to meet the difficulties of the budget whether we increase the present taxes, taxes on food or direct taxes, as the reactionary party and the oligarchy of bankers demand, or whether we transform in a democratic sense the entire fiscal system by establishing a tax gen-

eral and progressive on income and capital as the Radicals of the Extreme Left and the Socialist Democracy desire the burden will be crushing. The proletariat especially will feel this in every condition of their daily life. It will be also very difficult for the middle-class in France and for those private enterprises which have escaped so far to avoid being swallowed up by limited companies."

Common Programme
"If the Socialists and Democrats of England, France and Germany were to agree to bring every pressure on their respective governments by persistent effort and if they were to arrange in the name of good sense and of humanity a common programme; if, after having attempted in an amicable spirit to settle equitably the economic questions which exist between different countries they were to prepare a treaty of integral arbitration; if while waiting for the time that the movement of that machine of arbitration shall permit of disarmament they were to insist on every precaution that could prevent the chances of war and were to mitigate antagonisms and prepare the way for ultimate reconciliations—as for example a regime of large autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine without the readjustment of territory—if they were to subvert popular and defensive armies and limit strictly the right of capture to materials of war they would create an atmosphere of wisdom and justice and of confidence whence peace would arise and bloom."

ENGLISH JOURNALIST PRAISES BRANDON

LEO SCHEFF VERY COMPLIMENTARY IN HIS REFERENCE TO WHEAT CITY

Mr. Leo Scheff, a well known English journalist, has been in the city for the past two days on one of his periodical trips through the Dominion. He has a high opinion of Canada as evidenced in a splendid supplement to the English "Graphic" which contains an exhaustive and most interesting account of the land from coast to coast, fully illustrated with splendid pictures.

Praise for Brandon
Mr. Scheff has devoted a whole page to Brandon, with four illustrations of the city. After comparing the town



INSPECTOR REYNOLDS OF THE R. N. W. M. P.

Who left Regina on June 2nd for the Arctic regions to investigate the murder of two American explorers by Esquimaux. Some idea of the work accomplished by this organization can be gathered by this one example of the hardship experienced by these men in clearing up questions of law and order in the west.

with its appearance in 1912 when he visited it, his article goes on to say: "Brandon has most reason to be proud of its two annual fairs. The Inter-Provincial Fair which takes place every year in July has had for some years past an attendance equal to about five times the population of the city the attendance increasing with the growth of the city in the proportion of five to one. The presence of farmers at the fair is, no doubt, helped by the fact that Brandon is the headquarters of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and of all the live stock associations of the province. All the farmers' organizations hold their annual conventions in



Brandon every year. The selection of the city as a meeting place of farmers is due to its central situation and splendid railway connections with every part of Western Canada."

"While Brandon is pre-eminently a farmers' city it aspires also to become a great manufacturing and distributing centre. With three trans-continental railway systems and numerous branch railways at their disposal Brandon's merchants and manufacturers have unsurpassed facilities for shipping their goods to every part of Western Canada. The city offers fine sites and a large number of tax exemptions to new manufacturing industries. One always gets an impression of home comfort in going about Brandon. The streets are very clean and in the residential districts are lined with fine shady trees. The residences are most comfortable and appealing, and usually stand in grounds with trees and shrubbery about them. When Princess Patricia visited Brandon in October 1912 with her father, the Governor-General of Canada, she was heard to remark to her lady-in-waiting, 'This is the most beautiful city we have seen in all Western Canada, and how lovely it must look when the trees are in leaf.' The City Hall grounds and the Normal School grounds are especially notable for their great variety of brilliant flowers. I attended a flower show at the Armory and was impressed with the perfection of selection of the many flowers exhibited. There was also a very fine showing of vegetables from the surrounding country. Combining pleasant amenities with splendid geographical position, and both with the spirit and civic energy, Brandon is destined to make its mark on the destinies of Britain's greatest Dominion province."

CANAL OFFICIAL IN SOUTH AFRICA

Considers the Invitation of President Wilson to Participate in Exhibition

Cape Town, South Africa, July 3.—John B. G. Lester, the representative of the United States government in connection with the Panama exhibition, landed at Cape Town recently. He stated that he had come to South Africa for the purpose of emphasizing by a personal visit, the invitation already given by the President of the United States to other countries to participate in the San Francisco exhibition, and to give every assistance possible to the exhibitors.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, JULY 4th, WE WILL INAUGURATE The Greatest Mid-Summer Sale Of Blouses

Ever attempted in this City. 100 dozen to be disposed of in this Sale, and we have made prices so small as to insure an absolutely complete clearance during the next few days. Quality, style and remarkably low prices go hand in hand in this great July Economy Event.

50 Dozen Cool White Summer Blouses, worth \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2.00

MID-SUMMER SALE PRICE, SATURDAY

50c each

Every Blouse in the lot is new, fresh and crisp, having come to hand by express only yesterday morning. A great special shipment bought at a big saving, especially for this Mid-Summer Sale. Included are cotton voiles, marisettes, mulls and dimities, all low neck and short sleeved styles. Kimons, raglan and set-in sleeves. Beautifully made, daintily trimmed with embroideries, laces and buttons, and guaranteed perfect fitting, without doubt the greatest and most comprehensive range of Blouses ever offered in this city at

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

Cotton Crepe Blouses

MID-SUMMER SALE PRICE \$1.25

Charming Blouses for hot summer days, easy to wash and no ironing, just the sort of garment you have been waiting for. Sizes 34 to 42 in a dozen different styles. Specially priced for Saturday selling.

\$1.25

Two Big Specials in Cool Middies

We have placed on the bargain counter for this Mid-Summer Clearance Sale 40 dozen Middies worth \$1.75. All sizes for \$1.35. And 5 dozen Middies worth \$1.25. All sizes, for 95c.

\$1.35

95c

Beautiful Cotton Voile and Marisette Blouses

Worth \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.25. Sale price \$2.10.

\$2.10

This lot includes so many dainty, distinctive styles we will not attempt to describe them. When you see them you will like them and consider them a wonderful bargain at each.

\$2.10

At \$3.60 each

You can choose from two hundred lovely low neck short sleeve Blouses made of fine cotton voiles, crepes and marisettes, all daintily trimmed with fancy French buttons and fluffy frillings. Sizes 34 to 42. Worth \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00 each.

50c

Two Special Values in Pique and Vesting Blouses

Strictly tailored Blouses, made of fine piques and vestings in the much wanted style; low neck and long sleeves, drop shoulder. All sizes, two special prices

\$1.25 and \$1.75 each.

25 PER CENT. OFF BLOUSES

During this big Mid-Summer Clearance you can buy any blouse in our entire stock, not included in lines already mentioned, at a discount of 25 per cent.

G. L. JOHNSTON

837 ROSSER AVENUE

PHONE 36

TO THE ELECTORS OF BRANDON

Gentlemen:

Having been duly nominated as a candidate for the parliamentary representation of the City of Brandon, in the election now pending, I venture to solicit the support of the electors as an unswerving and uncompromising supporter of the policy and the principles of the Liberal Party as set forth in the resolutions adopted in the Provincial Liberal Convention, held in Winnipeg on March 26th and 27th, 1914.

To each and every principle laid down in this platform, of advanced Liberalism, I freely and frankly subscribe, firmly believing them to be conceived in the interest of good, clean, wholesome government, and in accord with the best traditions of the Liberal Party, and the best sentiment of the Citizens of Manitoba, irrespective of party.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS

The truly National School system as expressed in the Manitoba School Act, passed in 1890 and amended in 1897, meets my entire approval. It is, in my opinion, conceived in the interest of healthy citizenship, and does not constitute any real grievance as against any person or body of persons in the community. It should be interpreted and administered in a reasonable and sympathetic spirit. It has been so interpreted and administered since its enactment. Those moral principles which govern the honest, business or professional man should also guide in the conduct of the public school. Those great religious truths, upon which all Christians are in agreement should be woven into the texture of the life of the common school. While it is no part of the duty of the State to propagate the special doctrines of any particular sect, yet the present Act makes ample provision for a reasonable amount of distinctively religious teaching. I stand upon the principle of the National School, and should oppose to the extent of my ability, any attack on that principle. I look upon the segregation of pupils in the public schools, on the basis of sectarian difference, as an unwise and unnecessary restraint upon the development of a spirit of good-fellowship, healthy citizenship and wise nation building.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

The question of compulsory education has long passed the academic stage. No educationalist of standing disputes the fundamental principle on which it is based. The Public School, as we know it, was not conceived and nurtured in philanthropy or paternalism. It is the result of the recognition by all civilized races that ignorance is a menace to the state, that every child allowed to grow up in illiterate ignorance is a danger to the community and a clog on the wheel of the chariot of civilization.

From the standpoint of the state, compulsory education is an act of self-protection, as against the forces of stupidity and ignorance. If in the interest of the preservation of society, every citizen may be justly required to contribute of his substance to provide for the education of the child—and the justice of such a demand is not questioned—surely it is of sufficient importance to justify the State in compelling every citizen to take advantage of the facilities provided. The advocates of this principle hold it to be at least as serious an offence, that a parent should starve the soul of his child as that he should starve his body. The universal opinion, held by the greatest educators and the wisest statesmen is adequately expressed by the significant motto, "A school for every child, and every child at school."

TEMPERANCE

The Liberal Party makes the pledge, if given power, to pass an Act for the abolition of the bar, to be prepared by the recognized temperance forces, and to submit such Act to a referendum, which Act, if endorsed by the electors, shall be put in operation, and shall have the hearty support of the Liberal Party in its enforcement. Such Act, and all Acts, having for their purpose the lessening of the evils of that ancient and modern curse, the liquor traffic, shall, in the event of my election, receive my earnest support. I am not so optimistic as to believe that the mere placing of a law on the Statutes will entirely destroy this dragon and at once bring an end to its baleful devastations upon society; but I am confident that legal enactments wisely devised, and firmly administered, will accomplish much in the way of safeguarding the youth, by the removal of temptation from his path. I hereby faithfully promise to do everything in my power to abate this intolerable nuisance and to break the "strangle hold" which it admittedly has on the body politic of this fair province.

PROTECTION OF WAGE-EARNERS

I am entirely in sympathy with such progressive legislation as indicated in the Platform of the Liberal Party for the protection of wage earners and the improvement of conditions of living. Any legislation which may be devised which shall provide greater safeguards for the man, whose capital investment is brain and muscle, shall receive my active support.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

I am strongly in favor of such amendment to the Election Act as shall tend to raise the Judiciary of the province out of the alleged "dirty mess of politics"; that will tend to set in motion the forces that shall swiftly overtake that enemy to human progress, who strikes at the root of our sacred liberties,

by daring to interfere with the right of the British subject to freely exercise his franchise; that will tend to create conditions rendering impossible a repetition of such carnivals of political corruption as have been witnessed in McDonald and Gimli.

DIRECT LEGISLATION

Under a system of responsible government, such as we enjoy, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people," theoretically, all legislation comes from the people. Governments are placed in power for a definite purpose, the carrying out of the will of the people, whose servants they are. Cases are in evidence where legislative bodies, placed in an impregnable position for a term of years, have wilfully and deliberately defied the sentiment of their masters, the people. The "Insolence of Office" and "The Laws delays" have too often stood as barriers in the path of human progress.

The purpose of Direct Legislation is to remove these barriers, to shorten the distance and to make smooth the path leading from the will of the people to the tangible expression of that will, in the form of legislative enactment, to enable them to reach the goal of their efforts without vexatious and unnecessary delays.

The practice of referring such questions as may be definitely and conclusively answered, directly to the people, in the form of a referendum has long been in operation in many of the best governed commonwealths of the world. It is endorsed and advocated by many of the greatest statesmen as a valuable instrument of government. Even in so complex a matter as the tariff question, its use was advocated by no less an authority than the Right Honorable A. J. Balfour.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION

I am unreservedly in favor of the extension of the franchise to women. I believe that any member of the human family who has given conclusive evidence of the mental power to think out a complex problem, to reduce it to its lowest terms, to reach the last analysis, should not in justice be legally debarred from the expression of that thinking in the concrete form of their marked ballot. I believe that every human being possessing a soul, the power to know, to feel, and to will, should be permitted to express an effective opinion regarding the management of human affairs.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

S. E. CLEMENT.