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THE SPIRIT OF LABOUR.

The news that the spirit of evil, called Bolshevism, finds no resting place in the ranks of organised Labour in Canada is the occasion for congratulation. To the Labour leaders here, this is neither the time nor place for the Labour Unions to embarrass the government with either threat or rumours of threat. Let us look at the matter from both standpoints. The armistice closed down work at munition factories, but it must have been patent to every person employed upon munition, that this was an industry of mushroom growth, an industry created by the dire and peculiar necessity of the moment, and as soon as its utility was no longer apparent, would cease to be. That is exactly what happened. But did the worker provide for that period of stoppage? Not at all, he spent as he received, and as a matter of fact they were very much better paid than the Soldier. Consequently they are feeling the pinch of unemployment, and some of them ask that the Government should come to their assistance, because they were doing public work, and "The Soldier" was cared for at the rate of \$100.00 per month for six months, but "the Labourer got nothing." Did the Soldier have anything like the chances that the Labourer had of making money? Not much, he gave of his all to the country for \$1.10 per diem, lived in mud and slush, had no comfortable bed, was under the canopy of heaven in all sorts of weather conditions, and dodged death and destruction daily; whilst the Labourer had all his home comfort, worked under comfortable conditions, had light and heat, and better wages than he had before. Consequently it was up to him to make provision for himself, and not the employers or the Government. The government has performed an enormous amount of work during the last four years and a half. It practically created and equipped an army of 500,000 men and maintained them in the field, and bent its energies to giving loyal and enthusiastic support to the Allies in their endeavour to overcome the Germanic powers. Now they are giving just as much attention and energy to the question of the readjustment and return to civil life of the soldier, and so as not to glut the Labour market and incidentally to give the boys a rest, are giving them from three to six months' pay. This is perfectly fair, and from the Soldier's viewpoint very commendable, but unfortunately this does not please the Bolsheviki who make the noise usually at the Labour Unions, and after making good money they are like the boy in "Oliver Twist", they want more. Thank goodness, sanity still prevails amongst our Labour leaders, and we do not doubt that they will lend a willing hand to the Government in its endeavours to find a solution to the many difficult problems that are surging around us at the present moment. May we urge that the wonderful spirit that came over this country during the war and developed in such a remarkable manner the organising capacity of the nation for war, will be used to place the country in the van in the world of commerce and industry. We have no use for the Bolsheviki in Canada. The country offers boundless opportunities for all. Let us unite and organise for peace as we did for war, and the country's future prosperity is assured.

DIARY OF THE MEDICAL
OFFICER OF THE SIX-
TIETH BATTALION

(Concluded)

July 4th.—We went into Brigade support at Ypres, the companies being billeted in the ruins of an old Infantry Barracks. I was at Headquarters which were in an old Wine Vault in the Ypres Ramparts. My medical staff were in the basement of an old ruined hospital and it was here that I held my sick parades.

One company was about a mile and a half away in an old Belgian Chateau near Kruistraat, and I had to walk over each day to see if there were any sick.

They were shelled one morning at the Chateau and one man was killed and several wounded.

We stayed here for 12 long days. One day the Infantry Barracks was shelled and some men wounded. Major O'Donahue telephoned me to go over, which I did under shell fire. One man died of wounds. On the way back the Boshes started to hand us more shells and I ducked into a cellar. They sent over heavy shells for half an hour, and I sat there, hoping that they would not land on the cellar. They came all round but never got me. I was very glad to get out and back to the Ramparts.

July 15th.—We left Ypres by train at night, and went back to Camp B, now called Camp Erie.

July 16th.—A ten mile march back to rest billets at Steenvoorde, France, for ten days rest and training. The country was lovely, and it was a great treat to get away from shells and the sound of guns. Here we had a nice quiet time for ten days, the men in barns and the officers in farm houses.

July 26th.—A ten mile march back to Camp B.

July 27th.—On to the Bund at Zillebeke Lake for a week. Whilst here I explored the country to find suitable places for dressing stations, etc. Maple Copse was all ploughed up, all the dugouts were smashed down and there was not a leaf left on a tree.

August 11th.—We took over trenches from the Tenth Battalion of the First Division, who were to start South for the Somme. These trenches were at Hill 60 and were

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