

SIX

## NEED OF COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

In times to come, when a less competent generation of Britons, animated by a more intelligent patriotism, have reassessed the old principle of national training for the defence of a common homeland, or when, perchance, some future historian in chronicling the overthrow and breaking up of the British Empire, the name of Captain Kincaid-Smith may be remembered as one of those devoted patriots who, placing the welfare of his country before his self-interest, endeavored to issue his countrymen, as it was too late, to a sense of their peril and their responsibilities.

As a well-known labor authority has maintained, the labor of the British people is the base of a relatively and determined preparation for their undoing is less culpable than the action of self-seeking politicians of both parties who, in the supposed interest of their rival sides have not scrupled to maintain an ever-growing effort, such as the training of the nation's manpower to a really efficient defence of our shores.

The vital issue has been systematically obscured by the administration of expedients by our parolical parliamentarians, and the clamor of selfish party notes has deflected the ears of the people—the issue of old to all the wrongs of their propensities. The truth has been hidden from their eyes so that they still know not in this their day the dangers which belong unto their people. Thus the hero of Stratford was not the occasional candidate, but the man who has been the firm politician willing to hazard his political position in an endeavor to induce his countrymen to recognize their danger and their duty. Nothing more moving, more impressive, in its note of warning could well be received than the utterance of Lord Roberts in the Upper House last week when the veteran soldier implied the politicians to recognize the coming danger, and, under such considerations of party, to tell the people fearlessly what they lay their duty and the permanence of the Empire.

In view of the earnest appeal on the part of Lord Roberts, an interview was then obtained with Captain Kincaid-Smith to elucidate the opinion he had formed at the poll as to the attitude of British electors towards the question of compulsory training.

**THE STORY OF STRATFORD.**  
“Do you,” we asked, regard the result of the contest at Stratford in the light of a popular condemnation of compulsion? By no means,” replied the late member confidently. “As a matter of fact, at the opening of the fight, before the question was obscured by other political issues, I received numerous promises of support, which even if not enough to assure my victory, were sufficient to promise me a very large proportion of the vote. It became very evident, however, as the fight progressed that national defence was being relegated to a subordinate position by the growling insistence of social politics, and undoubtedly the general alarm created by the Budget estimates and the submergence in a desperate struggle between the Tariff Reformers and supporters of the government. Practically the question was never properly tested.”

“Will you tell us, Captain Kincaid-Smith, what arguments you found the people most willing to listen to?”  
“Other were, practically,” he replied, “those which so seriously influenced myself, as well as those Liberal and Conservative members of Parliament who lately introduced the National Military Training Bill in the House of Commons, and especially the impossibility of the maintenance of our former naval supremacy even by means of a two-shower standard. I particularly emphasized the fact that other nations have created and are still building navies of a size and efficiency never dreamed of a quarter of a century ago; and that today, even with a two-shower standard, we are less than half the battleships of the world, while a generation hence,

## AFTER SUFFERING TEN YEARS

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

MARLTON, N.J.—I feel that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has given me new life. I suffered for ten years with various female troubles, inflammation, indigestion, nervousness, and could not sleep. Doctors gave me up, as they said my troubles were chronic. I was in despair, and did not care whether I lived or died, when I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; so I began to take it, and am well again and relieved of all my suffering. —Mrs. GEORGE JONES, Box 40, Marlton, N.J.  
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and is today held the record for the largest number of actual cures of female diseases we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., from women who have been cured from almost every form of female complaint, inflammation, ulceration, displacement, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodical backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every suffering woman will do well to get Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. E. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

## MONUMENT TO MAN WHO STIRRED THE COUNTRY IN DAYS OF SLAVERY



**MONUMENT TO JONATHAN WALKER.**  
“Why, that brand his highest honor! That it traces never yet Upon old armorial hatchments was a noble blazon set. And thy unborn generations, as they tread our rocky strand, Shall with pride the story of their father's brand read.”  
The verses are carved upon four sides of the base of the monument. The monument is a tall, slender column with a statue of a man on top. The base of the monument is inscribed with ‘MONUMENT TO JONATHAN WALKER’.

## TIRE PLASTER FROM WALLS

3,000 PERSONS WERE

One of the grandest religious processions ever witnessed in the Marston, was held yesterday at Memramook, when over three thousand persons participated in the annual procession of the Marston. The procession was led by the Rev. Father Labbe, who carried the cross. The procession was followed by a band of music, and a large number of people. The procession was held in the afternoon, and lasted for several hours. The procession was a great success, and was well attended.

## MEETS DEATH BY DROWNING

A report reached the city yesterday that William Steele, son of Alexander Steele of Upham, Kings county, was drowned in the harbor. The report was that Steele was drowned while swimming in the harbor. The report was confirmed by the police.

## WHY AM I ILL? HOW TO TELL.

Does every cold affect your back, and cause a feeling of chilliness, followed by disturbance of the kidney action? Does the use of spirits, tea or beer excite you? Are you easily worried and annoyed over trifles? Are the feet and hands cold? Circulation bad? Do the feet and legs swell? Is there redness under the eyes? Do you have rheumatism, poor digestion, headache and backache? Is there gravel or any unusual action of the kidneys? If you have any of the above symptoms your kidneys are either weak or diseased, and these symptoms are warnings of more serious troubles to follow: Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Dropsy. Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in Doan's Kidney Pills, the Great Quaker Kidney Medicine, and see how well and fast you feel after a few doses. Mrs. O. Warren, Radnor, Pa., writes: “I was troubled with very severe pains in my back for years. I tried everything I could think of but they did me no good. A friend told me about Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes, I have now been free from my trouble.” Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or The T. M. Wilson Co., Limited, Toronto.

## THERE'S QUALITY GOES WITH THE NAME DUNLOP AUTOMOBILE TIRES

**NEWCASTLE IS PORT CHOSEN BY DRUMMOND**

NEWCASTLE, N. B., June 13.—Mr. Drummond and his engineers, Parsons, met the board of trade executive yesterday afternoon. The company accepted Newcastle's offer of a free site and will proceed to build docks here just as soon as arrangements are completed to build a spur line from the Intercolonial to the river front. They expect to be shipping ore before the close of navigation this year.

The company have abandoned their survey to Barbiqque and will connect their branch line from the Minas with the Intercolonial at Bechu's Cut, four miles south of Bathurst. This will make the Intercolonial haul nineteen miles longer, but will by keeping the branch entirely north of the Nepiguit River avoid building a costly bridge which would delay construction six months.

The dredging Balthurst Harbor, if ever done, will take at least two years, and in the meantime Newcastle will be the company's shipping point with every prospect of remaining permanent.

## NEW PALATIAL CARS ADDED TO SERVICE

MONTREAL, June 13.—The Canadian Pacific made another stride forward yesterday when it added new palatial library-observation cars to its already splendid equipment. These cars, which are intended for transcontinental service, are of two types—the Glen and the Mount—and when the two series are completed will number 22 in all. They contain every requirement which minimizes whatever fatigue may be in travelling, each one having elegant sleeping quarters, which provide the utmost seclusion, and a buffet, a well stocked library, writing desks, etc., and a spacious parlor, with wide windows from which the scenery along the line can be unobstructed viewed. The rear platform will comfortably accommodate two or three passengers. The cars, which are lighted by electricity and perfectly ventilated, are not only handsome in design, but also substantially built, and are especially intended for the elegant appointments and the exquisite fittings and decorations pleasingly harmonious, but they afford additional resting places for the sleeping car passengers for whose use and comfort they are especially intended. Four of these cars are already in commission and will temporarily run in the Canadian Pacific's Montreal to the West, a sufficient number will be ready to equip the Imperial Limited train, and in about a month more the new cars will be in service. The Glen and Mount are the output of the company's Angus shops at Montreal, and surpass anything in the world of comfort and luxury for the travelling public who have yet been attracted.

## NEWS OF THE LABOR UNIONS

Industrial situation. Chicago labor barometer. Winston Churchill's bill. Mothers' charge of foulism. B. & O. shopmen's strike. The general industrial situation, as reflected in the labor press of the country and reports made to city central and national organizations by local unions, is distinctly improving in nearly every occupation. There has been a pronounced increase of employment in the building trades, there are few men idle in the printing business, and activity in the clothing trades is also quite marked. The journals of the railway employes show that transportation is being greatly stimulated, and iron and steel production is gaining every month. Mothers' charge of foulism. B. & O. shopmen's strike. The general industrial situation, as reflected in the labor press of the country and reports made to city central and national organizations by local unions, is distinctly improving in nearly every occupation. There has been a pronounced increase of employment in the building trades, there are few men idle in the printing business, and activity in the clothing trades is also quite marked. The journals of the railway employes show that transportation is being greatly stimulated, and iron and steel production is gaining every month.

By common consent among employers and workmen Chicago is acknowledged to be the storm center of the current labor movement. Whatever conditions govern in that city usually become general in the course of time. The spring cleanup in negotiations, strikes, etc., is about complete in the Chicago building trades and the labor movement is showing upward tendency, a pretty safe sign that the industrial depression has about run its course. A total of about 40,000 mechanics in the Chicago building trades have secured increases in wages averaging 25 per cent. The contractors and union officials are agreed that the workmen are a total of \$3,000,000 ahead for the year.

What would American capitalists say if government officials were to compel contractors to do work for and furnish supplies to the army and navy? It is not a new idea, but it is a new one in an organized capacity? That is precisely what the British government is doing. The British cabinet has passed a measure known as the Trade Boards Bill, which will compel employers to pay a minimum wage in trades in which the workers are still unorganized. These trade boards will be composed of public officials and representatives of employers and employees, and they will have the power to fix wages, hours and other working conditions. Six months after the trade board is organized the rates they become obligatory on employers. The bill will be enforced by the government. But within the six months period those employers who voluntarily accept the board decisions will be placed on a “white” or fair list, and will be the only ones eligible for government contracts.

The bill will undoubtedly go through parliament (and there will be no supreme court to declare it unconstitutional). Great Britain will thus become the second nation in Europe to recognize and enforce the minimum wage principle. Belgium enacted a similar law recently. The idea is being copied in Germany and other countries. The official journal of the Iron and Steel Trades Association is instituting an individual card system that will enable the labor body to blacklist union men throughout the country. The employers also charge that in many localities members of the Metal Trades Association are forbidden by their by-laws from hiring any employee of another member, and heavy fines, in some cities as high as \$100, are levied for any violation of this rule. This enables the association to tie a man down to one shop, just as under the feudal system the serfs were tied down to a piece of land. The employers announce that they will fight the new deal.

Unemployed workers held a convention in Cooper Union, New York City, last week, and demanded that the government legislate for the benefit of the idle men as well as in favor of protected tariff barriers, which was a great impertinence on their part, to be sure. Worse still, the unemployed, rallying in St. Louis, Mo., during the recession, adopted a resolution, containing the following question to be placed before the Rio Grande did the same. Hugs sums of money were spent by those roads. The B. and O. differences are trifling.

From the ordinary newspaper reports the public may have formed the impression that all the sailors on the great lakes are involved in the strike against the Lake Carriers' Association, and that the latter organization is the whole thing in fresh water transportation. Such is not the case. Union seamen are employed at present on over 500 vessels floating on the lakes, and the number is being added to daily. All the lumber carriers, all

the passenger steamers and the boats of the four big package freight lines are still operated by union seamen. The Lake Carriers' Association has less than a hundred ships in commission—not one-fifth as many as the independent interests. The total number of vessels controlled by the L. C. A. is 53, and it is generally admitted that scores of these ships will not leave their moorings this season. Of the 50 odd association boats in service nearly all are controlled by the big corporations, such as the United States Steel Corporation, the Hanna Ironworks, and the Pickands-Mather Co. Representatives of some of the seamen's unions are complaining bitterly that they are holding “the bag” that their boats are rotting up against the docks, that the big fellows are getting the pick of the strike breakers, and the cream of the business, and that they favor peace, but are coerced into fighting the marine workers' and threatened with loss of business later on and complete bankruptcy if they refuse to co-operate with the large corporations.

The labor people are greatly interested in the announced retirement of J. W. Van Cleave from the presidency of the National Association of Manufacturers. Van Cleave has been an uncompromising opponent of labor organizations, and declares that the burden of his position has been too great for one man to carry. It is asserted that Van Cleave's predecessor, David M. Parry, retired from office on account of a nervous breakdown, and now Van Cleave complains of the tremendous strain to which the president of the National Association of Manufacturers is subjected. Several years ago, when Van Cleave assumed office, he recommended that \$50,000 a year for a period of three years be levied upon the membership of the association for the purpose of creating a war fund to fight organized labor. His recommendation was enthusiastically adopted. It is not known whether the entire sum was contributed to the chest but it is certain enormous amounts of money were spent to fight the printers' eight-hour movement, to prosecute the boycott and injunction cases, and to assist in other struggles to exterminate the union.

But notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditures of the anti-unionists, who were given considerable of an advantage by the industrial depression and wide-spread unemployment, a SINGLE NATIONAL UNION HAS BEEN DESTROYED, and but few local organizations. In fact, the union movement is in many respects stronger today than they ever have been throughout their history. Was the powder worth the candle?

The miners' officials appear to be quite well satisfied with the settlement reached from the anthracite coal operators. The most important concession that the men obtained was the nullification of the restriction on the late Carroll D. Wright, former United States labor commissioner, who held that no mine workers had the right to be organized. This decision virtually permitted black-listing. The new settlement provides that a man charged with or without cause can appeal to the board.

The total paid-up membership in the United Mine Workers is now 303,000, a gain of 23,000 during the year and the high-water mark in the organization's history. Indications are that, along with various political questions and internal jurisdictional controversies that will create lively fights in this year's convention of the American Federation of Labor, the prohibition issue will also be precipitated to add to the excitement. The convention of the hotel and restaurant employees in Minneapolis recently appealed to the people of the country to smite the prohibitionists wherever found, the coming brewery workers' convention will demand that action be taken against the “dry” movement, and the clergymen and other trades are requesting that a definite stand be made. On the other hand the temperance sentiment in the federation is being centralized, and the high-water mark in the organization of the department of church and labor in the Presbyterian Church, which was formerly a machinery and is now a fraternal delegates to the A. P. L. has sent a confidential letter to prominent labor officials and is seeking them on the question of organizing a “temperance fellowship” at the next federation convention in Toronto. Rev. Beale points out that such a “fellowship” exists among the unionists of Great Britain, a nucleus of which he recently attended, and suggests that “the time has come for the organized workmen of America, and especially the leaders among them, to take a firm and determined stand on this question.”

**MERELY MARY BROWN.**  
LONDON, June 12.—A little girl, aged 3, who was found by a policeman in the streets at Willeston, insisted that her name was Vega. When she was claimed by her parents it was discovered that her real name was Mary Brown.

## SUNLIGHT SOAP

HALF THE TOIL of household work is taken away when Sunlight Soap is brought into the home. For thoroughly cleansing floors, metal-work, walls and woodwork, Sunlight is the most economical both in time and money.

## RALLIES HIS FORCES IN A BIG CHURCH

MANILA, June 13.—A portion of the second company of native constabulary stationed at Davao, in the island province of Mindanao, which they captured after wounding one of the native officers. After a fight lasting two hours on the following day, in which one man named Libby was killed and four others were wounded, the mutineers took to the mountains on the approach of a company of the constabulary stationed at Marikina, which hurried to the relief of the besieged Americans and loyal natives.

Without any warning the mutineers suddenly attacked the quarters at night and gained possession of them before any resistance could be offered by a few native non-commissioned officers and several loyal members of the company. Gov. Walker of the Davao province, of which the city of Davao is the capital, immediately rallied the Americans and such natives as could be trusted, in a large church, and preparations for defense were hastily made during the night.

Windows and doors were barred, loopholes were cut, food and water were taken into the building and everything was made ready to withstand a siege. At 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the seventh the mutineers began an attack on the church. For three hours the fight raged. A heavy fire was directed against the church and its defenders, but Governor Walker and his small force repelled with such vigor that they discouraged all attempts to storm the place.

The mutineers retired, and eventually expected to await darkness before making another satisfactory attack. The constabulary history. The mutineers' attack was repelled by the constabulary. The mutineers' attack was repelled by the constabulary. The mutineers' attack was repelled by the constabulary.

In the meantime, however, news of the mutiny reached Hatt, a town of considerable size, forty-six miles northeast of Davao. A company of constabulary started for the relief of Davao. Their approach caused the disloyal constabulary force to withdraw during the night. Thirty natives escaped to the mountains with their arms and equipment.

With the receipt of news of the mutiny today also came word that detachments of the twenty-third infantry have reached Davao and have quickly succeeded in restoring order. Several columns of troops were immediately dispatched in pursuit of the mutineers. It is believed here that the mutiny was purely local, resulting from discontent over food supplies and the care of women members of the family of the constabulary.

It is thought to be confined to members of the one company at Davao, and the fact that neighboring camps also consist of natives, Filipino and more loyal of the besieged troops and Americans at the place is cited as proof of this.

## SHERWOOD MAY RECOVER

SASKATON, Sask., June 13.—A despatch tonight says that W. A. Sherwood, bank clerk, who was badly wounded by another clerk while playing pranks around the camp, may recover. His condition shows some improvement.

## Rheumatism

More than nine out of every ten cases of rheumatism are simply rheumatism of the muscles, due to cold or damp, or chronic rheumatism. In such cases no internal treatment is required. The free application of Chamberlain's Liniment is all that is needed and it is certain to give quick relief. Give it a trial and see for yourself how quickly it relieves the pain and restores the system. Price 50c. Large size, \$1.00.

Is all that is needed and it is certain to give quick relief. Give it a trial and see for yourself how quickly it relieves the pain and restores the system. Price 50c. Large size, \$1.00.