

THE NOTABLE CAREER OF SIR ROBERT BORDEN CANADA'S EFFICIENT PRIME MINISTER

His Whole History Tells the Type of Man Who by a Fortunate Circumstance Was at the Head of Dominion Affairs During the War Crisis—High Minded and Courageous For the Right He Holds the Respect of Everyone.

Great events have, in all ages and among all peoples, produced strong men, or rather perhaps it is more true to say that the latent strength of the individual has risen to the challenge presented by a great necessity. It is the record of history, at all events, that in every world epoch of the past there have been developed individual human forces which have stood out and have been remembered for their splendid achievements. The war now menacing civilization has found such men. This war has been rightly called the last stand of barbarism as exemplified by the militarism and autocracy of Prussia. Against that barbarism and that autocracy there have arrayed elements that are proving and will prove to be irresistible and all-conquering. Behind these elements and directing them there are individuals, the great human forces that have arisen up to insure a final victory for freedom in this colossal struggle of light against darkness.

The part that the Dominion of Canada could play in a struggle of such stupendous magnitude was probably under-estimated by its friends in Britain. That Canada has achieved so much more than was expected of her is in great measure due to the fact that there was in the Dominion when the crisis came, a man of commanding strength and courage combined with ability and determination to give the fullest expression of the deep resolve of Canadians to share in the struggle upon the issues of which depends the maintenance of human liberty.

Sir Robert Borden was born in 1854 at Grand Pré, the storied Acadian village immortalized by Longfellow in "Evangeline." The Borden homestead is still at Grand Pré, having been occupied by the mother of the Prime Minister until her death in the summer of 1915. The Borden were United Empire Loyalists, and the strain is just as strong to-day in Sir Robert Borden as it was in his great grandfather who joined the stream of intrepid New England Loyalists and settled in Nova Scotia in 1760. Young Robert Borden received his early education at Acadia, then at Horton, and after a course of study which fitted him for the teaching profession, went to New Jersey and spent several years there as a professor in the Glenwood Institute. His expatriation was however, not for long. It is probable that, like countless other Nova Scotians who crossed to the United States, he intended from the beginning to return to his native country. In any event that was his purpose during the later years of his stay at Glenwood Institute, and we find him coming back to Nova Scotia and taking up the study of law. He was called to the bar in 1878—the year that witnessed the downfall of the Ministry of Mackenzie.

As a lawyer Sir Robert Borden towered over his contemporaries at a time when Nova Scotia was the Mecca of the counsel. From the first he displayed a profound knowledge of and a sacred regard for the fundamental principles of law. "Law enlightened by Liberty, and Liberty restrained by Law," had for him a real and abiding meaning. It is recalled of him in these days that he refused a retainer from the Dominion Government in order to protect the interest of a much humbler client in a lawsuit which had been acted for the Government, would have brought him an imposing fee. He did this in the face of a somewhat peremptory and insistent demand from the then Prime Minister, Sir John Thompson; a fact which reveals the high principles and steadfast character of the man. It is sometimes tauntingly said that Sir Robert Borden was formerly

ly a supporter of the Liberal party. The charge is true; but the circumstances which brought him into the Conservative fold reflect nothing but credit upon his career. In his youth the present Prime Minister was like so many other Nova Scotians, an admirer of those Liberal tenets and principles so faithfully interpreted and eloquently by Joseph Howe. But when the proclaimed rise of Sir Wilfrid Laurier threatened to divert Liberalism from channels which led to closer British connection, and the policy of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States in 1891 had dampened the ardor of leading Liberals, among whom was Edward Blake, Robert Borden turned to the Conservative party as the most formative instrument of British purpose and Canadian national growth. Six years later he appeared as the Conservative candidate in Halifax, and his election turned out to be the one bright spot in the disaster which overtook the party in 1896.

When in 1891 he was chosen leader of the Opposition the outlook for Conservatism was dark. The party was suffering from lack of cohesion, from disunion, from inexperienced leadership and from the lowest ebb of determination and purpose it had known since Confederation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was then at the zenith of his career, and the undivided support of a doctile and none too scrupulous majority, was an antagonist of formidable power. Leadership of the Opposition under such obstacles was a task demanding brains and courage and a perseverance that would not admit of defeat. Sir Robert Borden soon showed that he possessed such qualities to an eminent degree. For ten years he pitched courage and steadiness against a powerful and numerous and in the end he won—won, as he had always won, and strangely enough on the same old trade issue that has brought him to the head of the Conservative party twenty years before. The great battle of 1911 was above all else a Borden battle. He had achieved his place in the government and the confidence of his countrymen, had earned the respect and devotion which will always come to a clean and fearless fighter battling for the best interests of his country. He fought the reciprocity compact as a leader who cared less for party than for state. He cared less about defeating the opposition government than he did about killing the "adjunct" agreement. It was his good fortune, and the country's, too, that he triumphed over both.

Sir Robert Borden's career as Prime Minister will some day make a fascinating volume of political biography. He has had to contend with issues and to labor under difficulties such as never before burdened a Canadian leader. It would be foolish to say that in grappling with those manifold and increasingly difficult problems, the Premier has not made mistakes; for, in the desperate haste and confusion which followed upon the sudden outbreak of war, mistakes were inevitable. But weighing his mistakes against his achievements it can be said of him that his leadership has ever been in the right direction, ever toward the goal which the Canadian people have set for themselves in this war—that its policies have been the right policies, its impulses the right impulses, its motives the right motives. Nothing succeeds like success and nothing fails like failure. And some among us, inspired perhaps by unworthy motives or misled by extenuating ignorance, have been all too prone to minimize the achievements and to emphasize the defects; to set too little value upon the vastness of the problems encountered when appraising the man-

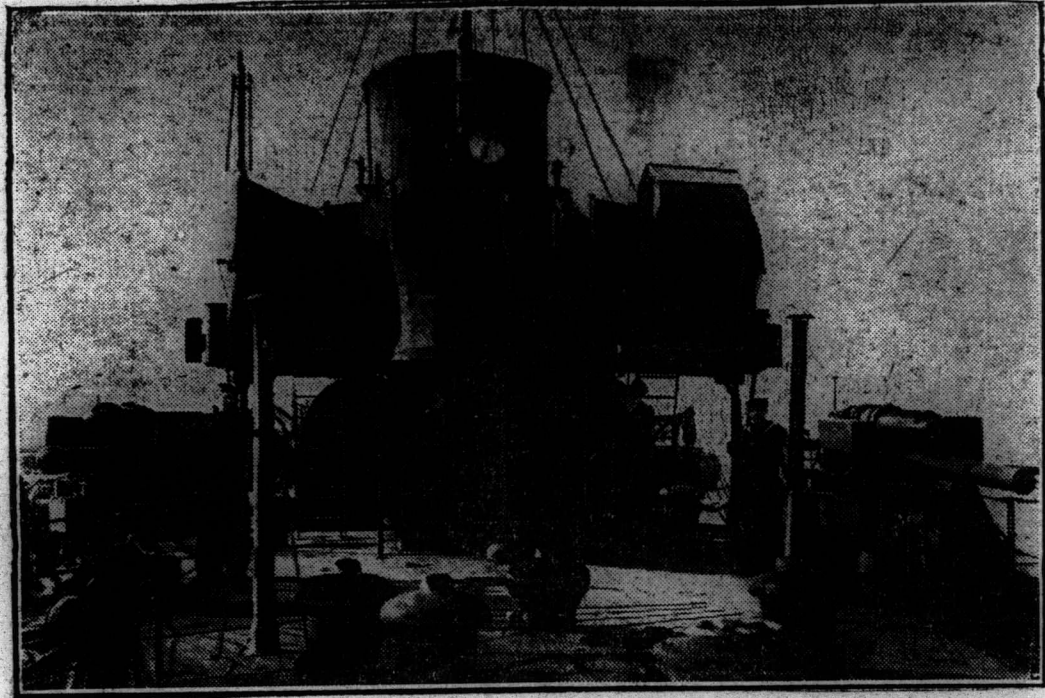
ner in which they were met. Only those who have watched the Prime Minister's untiring devotion to duty, who have some inside knowledge of the tremendous difficulties he has had to contend with, have as yet any adequate appreciation of what his leadership has meant. But by-and-by, when the full truth is known, the country will take the whole record of his years of war leadership and setting the successes against the failure and reckoning at its proper value all that was inchoate and tentative and experimental, do justice to the great part that he has played in the national effort.

Already his work has won for him the ungrudging gratitude of the British people. His recent visit to England marked the beginning of a new era in the relations of Great Britain and the Overseas Dominions, an era which, British publicists truly proclaim, Sir Robert Borden was among the first to predict. To-day he stands as a recognized imperial statesman. He is not the prophet nor the disciple of an imperialism that necessitates the supervision of Canadian rights and Canadian nationality, but is a believer in the doctrine that the highest future for this Dominion lies within the Empire upon conditions of equal status; one who recognizes Britain's past and sees the Empire as an august growth of liberty, widening out from precedent to precedent, but always true to the spirit, and the genius of its ancient roof.

Sir Robert has returned to Canada more than ever impressed with the magnitude of the effort that lies before us, but unwavering in his determination to see to it that nothing that Canada can do toward bringing the war to a successful issue is left undone. He has brought back with him a message of reason and confidence, coupled with an appeal to the nation not to fail in this the greatest crisis of the war. Who dares to doubt the answer, the only possible answer, will be given?

And when the war is over, and the Empire's victorious legions return, what believer in democracy can doubt that the Canadian people will look back thankfully and gratefully to the achievements of Sir Robert Borden at a time when the strongest Canadian was called for, and was there.

GUNS WHICH DID THE DAMAGE



Bridge and deck of H. M. S. Broke, showing a pair of 4 in. guns in the bows. It was the Broke that registered a defeat against German destroyers in the Channel.



PATRIOTS

The country calls for men to fight against a brutal, ruthless foe; the country's cause is just and right, the bugle's sounding—will you go? Forever honored is the man who springs to arms, without delay, impatient to be in the van, to lead his comrades in the fray. His breast with noble ardor burns; he grips his sword and thinks no more of all the trivial concerns of workshop, counting room, or store. We hear his martial harness clank, we hear him with a jealous stare, while we go paddling to the bank and sail down greasy donbushons there. "We'll gladly do our bit," we say, "but while amidst the battle smoke,

our little business would decay, our bank accounts would soon go broke. War's perils we would gladly court, and meet the foe with dauntless tread, but we have granddaughters to support, and uncles who are needing bread. Some day we'll press our iron heels upon the faces of the foe, but we must close up sundry deals, involving money, ere we go. Some day we'll battle on the land, or on the briny ocean foam; but there's no rush, you understand; we'll wait until the cows come home." Forever honored is the man who rises, at the country's need, above the private scheme and plan, the lure of profit, urge of greed.

NEWS FROM ST. GEORGE

(From our own Correspondent)
Mr. Arthur Timanus of San Francisco is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Timanus.

Mr. Jean Herbert of Hamilton, paid a flying trip to his home one day this week.

Mr. Stiles of Hamilton, was the week end guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Durham.

Mrs. Christie and children of Brantford spent the week end with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Neil of Brantford are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Tolhurst.

Mrs. McNeilly returned home on Sunday last after spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Smith at Waterford.

Mr. Harry Robinson of Thorold, was the week end guest of his parents.

Miss Blanche Little of Brantford, spent the week-end with her parents.

Mr. Leslie Bannister of Toronto, was the week end guest of his parents.

Mrs. Stiles returned to her home in Hamilton on Monday last, after

visiting her sister, Mrs. John Durham.

Mr. J. P. Bastendorff has received word that his nephew, Lieut. Herbert Rounds of the Oak Mount Rifles is suffering from a gunshot wound in the right thigh and has been admitted to a hospital in Boulogne, but is doing nicely now.

Mrs. Robert Haverstock of London, Ont., spent a few days of last week with her son, Rev. L. S. Haverstock.

Mr. W. C. Senior, of Toronto, addressed the congregation of the Baptist Church on the convention plan of finance, last Sunday morning.

Last Sunday was recognized as Mother's Day in the Methodist Church and special music was rendered by the choir.

Mrs. Durham and Mrs. Robinson gave a miscellaneous shower in honor of Miss Bertha Nesbitt on the evening of May 24th, at the home of Mrs. Durham.

A large number of Miss Nesbitt's friends were present and among the many beautiful gifts received were Card trays, olive dishes, mirror centre, dollies, centre pieces, towels, casseroles, aluminum ware, cut glass water set, silverware, etc. The color scheme at the shower was pink.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bannister and took little Marguerite

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

A further decline of \$1 per barrel was registered in the price of Manitoba flour during the week, which now makes the selling price \$3 per barrel under the recent highest point, Ontario winter wheat flour also showed a similar decline. There is now considerable flour going into the United States for use by the army. Millfeeds declined \$2 per ton quite generally. There is a lighter demand for these products now that grass for stock is more abundant.

Sugar held in steady market during the week. Reports from Cuba continue to be favorable toward a fairly heavy production. Demand for sugar is somewhat light at present. Hams were slightly easier in price during the week and prices being paid for live hogs were at lower levels than last week. Production of eggs is stated to be mounting up well as compared with last year, but prices have not been much lower as yet. Butter held steady in the Ontario market, but was lower in the Quebec markets. There is expectation among commission men that both butter and cheese will be lower in price. Cheese is in a waiting condition, due to the fact that the new purchasing commission has not yet set the price at which they will buy. Pineapples were higher during the week, but there is every possibility they will be lower in price in the near future. A strike which has been in progress in Havana has been settled, and shipments of Cuban pineapples are now permitted to proceed. It is anticipated that the second week in June will see about the heaviest arrivals of the season, at which time prices will in all probability be the lowest. Advances have been made in such lines as soaps, peanut butter, condensed milk, ammonia, ice cream, salt, shelled walnuts.—Canadian Grocer.

back to Toronto with them for a visit.

On Sunday evening last a memorial sermon was preached in the Baptist church in honor of two of the boys from this village who have paid the supreme sacrifice for King and Country. John Woods, who was killed in action last November and Henry Wilson (better known as Irish) also killed in action, on April 12th. Both boys were well known in this vicinity and their loss is mourned by all who knew them.

LOSSES SLIGHT.

By Courier-Lessee Wire.
London, June 1.—4.05 p.m.—Great Britain's losses in cereal ships has been only 8 per cent, according to a statement made to the Associated Press today by Kennedy Jones, director of food economy. The ministry of food, he added, made allowances for the loss of 25 per cent. of this kind of shipping.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken automatically and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in the country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

J. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Order "really does" overcome ind-

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN DEMANDED

Mrs. S. W. Secord Addresses Large Gathering in St. Thomas

(St. Thomas Times.)

"We are asked why don't we stay at home and mind our children, clean our houses, wash the dishes, and sew and mend the family clothes, instead of going out and addressing meetings in this way? In answer to these questions which generally come from the opposite sex, I will say, that our children have become the property of the state and no longer belong to us. They are away from us from morning until night and by law we have to place them in schools and as a result we want to find out where our children are after they leave us in the morning. I ask any right-minded person, can this be done if we stay at home, or must we get out and take part in the affairs of the world?" So spoke Mrs. Secord, of Brantford, in the course of a stirring address to the women of St. Thomas. The meeting was held in the City Hall and the council chamber was filled to excess. At the close of the address many interesting questions were answered by the speaker on the use of the ballot and at the close of the meeting officers were elected for the forming of an association to be affiliated with the Ontario Equal Franchise Association in this city.

Mrs. Secord, in opening her address, dwelt briefly on the evolution of woman. In the early days she wandered over the face of the earth with man, her savage husband. They had to hunt for their food and travelled from coast to coast. Later they settled down and she became imprisoned between the four walls of her home to wash dishes, clean and sew and mend the clothes of the family, and, if necessary, to teach her children. Later things altered again and the children were sent to school and the women, in many cases, made a living by working just as much as the men. The speaker declared that she could see not many years hence the time when girls would be filling just as many places as men in the business life of the country. Even at the present time, she said, the men pay far more attention to the opinion of the women. There was a time when men made use of the influence of women, but to-day her opinion is worth just as much. Mrs. Secord urged for the appointment of women in public offices, women food controllers, and even in parliament.

The best state in the United States is Colorado, where women hold offices and women vote. It will make a considerable difference in man to find that woman is on an equal with him. He will be less selfish, less arrogant and far more considerate of woman and her worth to the nation. She mentioned the success of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the first woman in the United States to be appointed to the National Council.

One other thing the women would abolish or revise is the penal code. At the present time under the supervision of man; it contains 3,000 pages, of which 30 relate to humanity. The argument had been raised that women would not know how to vote. This would be like the school master of a certain school who told his boys not to go near the river unless they could swim. Women cannot vote unless they have a chance to try.

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Cake 10c

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Yet the
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Body

carriages for
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she's springy
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your car—and
ver did before.
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2306)

OF CANADIAN NORTH
ST LAND REGULATIONS

head of a family, or any male
years old, who was at the com-
of the present war, and has
continued to be a British sub-
ject of an allied or neutral
may homestead a quarter-section
the Dominion Land in Manitoba,
Man or Alberta. Applicant must
be a person at Dominion Lands
Sub-Agency for District. Entry
may be made on certain condi-
tions—Six months residence upon
vacation of land in each of three

main districts a homesteader may
an adjoining quarter-section as
one. Price \$200 per acre. Duties
six months in each of three
years earning homestead patent and
50 acres extra. May obtain pre-
paid as soon as homestead pat-
ent conditions.
After obtaining homestead pat-
ent cannot secure a pre-emption
a purchased homestead in cer-
tain districts. Price \$500 per acre. Must
reside six months in each of three years,
50 acres and erect a house worth

of entries may count time of
ent as farm labourers in Canada
1917, as residence duties under
conditions.

Dominion Lands are advertised
for entry, returned soldiers who
over overseas and have been hon-
discharged, receive one day pri-
ority in entry at local Agents
(not Sub-Agency). Discharge
must be presented to Agent.

W. W. COLE,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.
Unauthorized publication of this
ment will not be paid for.

Log Licenses

Notice is hereby called to
visions of By-law No. 154, re-
the owner of every dog with-
limits of the Municipality to
the same numbered and licen-
or before July 2nd, next, or
seven days thereafter.

and License to be procured at
ice of the City Treasurer in
nt of the fee under the By-

ARTHUR K. BUNNELL,
Treasurer

er's Office, City Hall,
1917