

WHOLE OF 2nd CANADIAN DIVISION IN FRANCE

Are You Going to Turn the Cold Shoulder to the Call Of Our Boys in the Trenches

(Continued from page 1)
"The example set by this young man should send a feeling of pride through the blood of every Canadian to know that every man, like Major Duval, has now a chance to go; not to death, for that was an accident, but to go forth and win honor and glory in helping to crush the enemies of our beloved country."

Another Hero.
"And I met another young man last year at Valcartier, Major Guthrie, that brave and noble young man who came forth from civil life and said 'Here am I, take me and use me in any way that will help the Empire.' He was granted a commission as major, went with his command to France and was at the battle of Ypres, where in company with other Canadians, he took no mean part in that engagement where, although the Germans outnumbered our men, the brave Canadian troops turned defeat into victory and drove back the enemy."

"All honor to Major Duval, all honor to Major Guthrie, all honor to our lads in the trenches, who are holding up their hands to you, and saying 'come over and help us.'
"Are you going to turn the cold shoulder to the call from the trenches?"
"I see before me young men of military age, young men with red blood in their veins, who should come up now and offer to do their part, to help the boys in the trenches and help the Motherland in this her greatest hour of need."

Mr. Justice McKeown
The next speaker was Hon. Justice McKeown, he said in part:
"In this struggle a large portion of the burden of war is falling on the women. There is not a young man who does a uniform and crosses the sea but carries the love and affection of some woman."
"A noted woman, speaking at a meeting for women in this city a few days ago asked all the women present who would be willing to sacrifice themselves for their country to hold up their hands, nearly every hand was raised. She then asked those who would be willing to let their son, husband, brother or sweetheart go to the front to hold up their hands, and I am told that hardly a hand in that audience was raised. The women were willing to suffer themselves rather than see their loved ones suffer."

An Appeal to Women
"If there is any woman here tonight who has a son or other dear one of military age who is able to go, in civilian garb, I would ask them to seek out the nurses, those brave girls who are doing the nation's work, and listen to the tales poured into their ears by their sisterhood in Belgium, of the atrocities of the Germans and ask the Canadian nurses of the terrible tales of atrocities perpetrated on our own Canadian troops and when you have heard these stories if you do not want the same thing to happen here that has happened in Belgium for God's sake let the men go."
"When Germany went to war she was asked by Great Britain to guarantee that if she was victorious she would not take any French territory. Germany was willing to accede to this request so far as French territory in Europe was concerned, but would not agree to keep her hands off the French colonies."
"Some of the greatest German writers have said that Germany must expand, must rather property that belongs to others. Not in all the world is there a country like Canada, a habitant so well suited to the German people in every way."
"If Germany is victorious in this struggle, Canada is the very country she would put her hand upon, the only piece of land she hopes to get. If this should happen, if Germany should get Canada this is what would take place."
"First she would appoint a military administration to govern the country and that would name a military administration in St. John. She would call forth all the bankers and leading business men and impose upon our city a fine that we could not pay and would take every dollar, all your savings from the banks."
"She would take every stock from all the stores and every desirable house would be given over to her soldiers and officers and we would be the servants in the house."
"This is what would happen if Germany wins."
"What would it mean to you if you saw your flag, the dear old flag we love so well, hauled down and trampled in the dust and knew you would never see it again? This will surely happen if the German rush is not stayed."

Victory Will Be Dearly Bought
"Germany will not be beaten by some sudden movement, we will not pick the paper some morning and read that she has been crushed over night. In no way can we pay the price but by the last full measure of devotion."
"If we saw a line of victorious German soldiers on our streets, it would mean that the very titles and deeds we hold of our homes would be worth-

less, our property would be parcelled out to the German soldiery, and this will happen if they are not stopped."
"A year ago, no one thought it possible for Germany to be victorious, but today, prominent speakers in England, who realize the enormity and gravity of the situation, are saying that a greater effort must be made than has yet been even contemplated."
"Seven per cent. of the male population of the British Isles is at the present time under arms; Canada has two per cent. under arms. Is it fair? Are we doing our part?"
"If this was a war of aggression, on Britain's part, we would not expect that any such response would be made by the colonies, but it is not a war of aggression. It is a life and death struggle for freedom! Let there be no mistake about it."
"There is something to be said in favor of conscription. It has been said that one volunteer is as good as ten men taken by conscription, but I believe a Canadian boy, whether a volunteer or a conscript, will do his duty and when the time comes will fight. He cannot help it, it's in the blood."
"Unless the call is answered, unless there is greater response to the demand for men, it will be the duty of Canada to follow the lead of the motherland, and if Britain finds it necessary to pass a conscription law then Canada must also enforce the compulsory service law."

"The allied forces have been punished grievously by the Germans in the past year. They are now unprepared. This condition has been overcome to some extent, but if we are to prosecute this war to a successful finish we must have men."
"I have you willing to do this, I want you, not to punish me for a war of aggression, but to keep intact the country in which we live and keep floating the flag we love."

A. M. Belding.
A. M. Belding was the next speaker. He said in part:
"British people have always been able to maintain their rights. I wonder if they are going to do it now."
"Had word from a woman in this city

today who has lost her son; he died at the Dardanelles, he died for you, for me, he died for Canada."
"Captain Barnes, of Hampton, gave up his business and his commission and enlisted as a private. In word received from his he says: 'It is a great privilege to be alive today, and physically fit to serve the Empire.' So long as we have men like Capt. Barnes Britain will maintain her rights."
"We want men to go, not to be killed, but to keep our women and children from being murdered. Do not wait until a hostile warship steams up the Bay of Fundy and drops a bomb on King Square, come now. In this war Germany made up her mind to dominate the world and will do so unless we do our part."
"The Commonwealth of Australia has already sent 83,000 men to the front and is making arrangements to supply 5,000 men a month additional. New Zealand has sent 20,000 men and this number will be increased to 50,000. Canada ought to do as much as Australia and New Zealand have done. It depends on the men of St. John and the provinces whether we can do it or not."

A Father's Message.
"I have a boy in England, who will soon be at the front, and I have the right to ask that if he should fall, some other Canadian boy will be there to take up his task. Has not the widow, who has three sons at the front, more right to ask it?"
"The boys in the trenches are calling you, those brave lads who have blazed a trail for you to follow. Are you going to follow it?"
"There comes once to every man or woman a chance to stand up and decide between the right and wrong, this is your chance, what will the answer be?"
"At the conclusion of the meeting the King and flag, which were given with vigor."
Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, will be the chief speaker at tonight's patriotic meeting in St. Andrew's rink at 8 p. m.
Lieut. H. M. Teed, who was wounded at Lansemarke, and is home on furlough, will also speak, the Mayor will preside.

Winnipeg, Sept. 18.—Direct examination of V. W. Horwood, formerly provincial architect, was resumed this morning by R. Bonnar for the crown. In the preliminary hearing of Sir Rodmond Robin and his colleagues, Horwood told of attending a cabinet meeting on April 19, Sir Rodmond Robin said "suggested that Horwood leave that afternoon for Minneapolis for his operation saying if he wished to get away he would have to go at once before the Royal Commission issued a subpoena."
Horwood agreed to leave next afternoon and did so. Horwood went to Dr. Simpson to get back the money he had spent to help keep Salt away. Simpson said he would see Mr. Furlong, a business man in Winnipeg. Later Simpson paid Horwood one thousand dollars.
Dr. Simpson said he most likely would have to get out too. Simpson told Horwood Dr. Monaghan and Sir Rodmond had suggested raising twenty-five thousand dollars for the witness but he never got the money.
Horwood quoted Coldwell as saying they might have to prosecute himself and Elliott, the government inspector, but the attorney general and the minister of justice were on their side. Horwood said when he had the original tenders at his home (Kelly's and Lyall's) Kelly called and picked up the Lyall tender and looked at it. Kelly got very angry, said there was no check attached and it should not be considered a tender at all, and said "Coldwell was giving him the double-cross."

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Ottawa, Sept. 19.—It is announced by the trades and commerce department today that as a result of communication with the British government arrangements have been completed in regard to the export of Canadian wheat and flour wheat, barley and other grains except oats as follows:
1. Holland—Export to be on license granted by the Canadian government for which application is to be made to the department of commerce, consignments of barley and rye are to be made to the Netherlands overseas trust and its consent to receive consignments on behalf of importers must be obtained in every case beforehand. If consignments are made to the Netherlands government these are limited to wheat and wheat flour and previous consent in this case is also necessary.
2. Scandinavian countries—Applications for shipment thereto must be made to the customs department of the Canadian government, stating the name and address of the consignee, the commodity and quantity to be exported. Arrangements have been made to refer these applications through the high commissioner for Canada by cable to London where prompt action will be taken.
3. In connection with Greece arrangements have been completed with the Greek government whereby the British minister at Athens in cases where consignees give him satisfactory guarantees will grant permission for export. Intending shippers of wheat flour, barley and rye to Greece should therefore instruct their consignees to apply for such permission to the British minister at Athens. License to export will be issued by the customs department.
4. In connection with non-European countries as regards shipment of wheat flour, wheat barley and other grains except oats to ports outside of Europe the embargo has been removed and trade takes its usual course.

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Ottawa, Sept. 18.—The Gaelic American and the Irish World, two weekly papers published in New York, have been refused the privileges of the mails in Canada and are prohibited from entering the country in any way. Any person found with these in his possession is liable to a fine of \$5,000 or five years imprisonment.
The canvass starts today—are you ready?

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