

TOWE MY HEALTH

To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Washington Park, Ill.—"I am the mother of four children and have suffered with female trouble, backache, nervous spells and the blues. My children's loud talking and rumping would make me so nervous I could just tear everything to pieces and I would ache all over and feel so sick that I would not want anyone to talk to me at times. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills restored me to health and I want to thank you for the good they have done me. I have had quite a bit of trouble and worry but it does not affect my youthful looks. My friends say 'Why do you look so young and well?' I owe it all to the Lydia E. Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. ROSE STORMS, Moore Avenue, Washington Park, Illinois.

We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, backaches or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If you have any symptom about which you would like to know write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free of charge.

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Conscription Bill Carries

Passes Second Reading by a Non-Partizan Vote of 118 to 63

After a lengthy session of the House of Commons the vote was taken on the compulsory military service bill at 3 a. m. July 6th.

The Harrold amendment for a six months' hold was defeated by 165 to 9; a Government majority of 156.

The Laurier amendment calling for a referendum was lost by a vote of 111 to 62, a Government majority of 49.

A. B. Copp's amendment to the effect that there should be greater wages offered soldiers and larger grants to dependents and another trial for voluntary enlistment was defeated by 118 to 63, a government majority of 55.

The second reading of the Selective Conscription Bill was then passed by a vote of 118 to 63. With 22 vacancies, the full House numbers 199. There were 17 members absent. The vote for conscription was over one-half the full house, and would have been much more had the absentees been present. The Bill now goes into the Committee stage.

Of the N. B. members the vote was as follows: For Conscription: Hazen, Hartt, McLeod and Robidoux (Cons.) and Carvell, Loggie and McLean (Lib.) Against Conscription—Copp, Michaud and Turgeon. Mr. Pugsley of St. John was paired, and Mr. Fowler of Kings-Albert is now a Senator.

One of the chief speakers on the Government side before the final vote was F. B. McCurdy, of Queens-Shelburne, N. S., parliamentary secretary for the militia department. Mr. McCurdy seldom addresses the House, and his speech coming from one so closely in touch with the militia situation, and after his visit to the front, was regarded with considerable interest. He did not attempt to gloss over the seriousness of the facts. He pointed out that the present reserve would be used up in six months. This is apart from the 105,000 men still in Canada at the time the estimate was made.

Since January the enlistments for the infantry have been very meagre and actually less than the wastage of troops in Canada. Yet Canada is holding eleven miles of the Vimy Ridge front, which takes 52,000 infantry in the field and requires reinforcements of 7,800 men monthly. A number of artillery men have been transferred to infantry units, but Mr. McCurdy regarded this as hardly fair, and it would not have been done had not the losses been so great. Comparing the part Great Britain had played in this war he pointed out that 17 per cent. of the population had enlisted, making an army of seven millions. On the same basis Canada could have an army of 1,224,820. But if the United States does as well as Canada she will put in the field an army of 6,000,000 men.

The Fighting O'Learys

Among the New Brunswick families who have earned more than the ordinary share of honor at the front, are members of the O'Leary family of Kent County. This group enjoy the honor of having three representatives in France, all holding commissions in Canadian corps, of whom one has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order and another the Military Cross, for bravery in action. These three are Captain Fred A. O'Leary, recently of Campbellton, Lieutenant E. Launce O'Leary and Captain Harry O'Leary of Richibucto.

The first named, Capt. Fred A., is the youngest son of the late Henry O'Leary, of Richibucto, and a brother of Wm. J. O'Leary of Montreal, of Bishop Louis O'Leary of Chatham and of Bishop Henry O'Leary, of Charlottetown. He is a half-brother of Richard O'Leary, of Richibucto, and of Arthur E. O'Leary, also of Richibucto, chief game warden for New Brunswick. Fred O'Leary enlisted as a private with the 26th Battalion, and while still in Canada took the qualifying course and won his commission as lieutenant. He transferred to the 104th Battalion under Lieut.-Col. Fowler, and after reaching England was drafted to his original battalion, the 26th, in France, in which corps he recently won the Distinguished Service Order and his captaincy.

Lieutenant E. Launce O'Leary, son of A. E. O'Leary, of Richibucto, also went in the service as a private, enlisting as a gunner in the 23rd Battery, organized at Fredericton in November, 1914. He sailed in February, 1915, for England, remaining there until the first of May, when he was drafted to the 8th Heavy Battery under Colonel Anderson. In that corps he served for nine months as a gunner, and in January, 1916, was recommended for a commission, for which promotion he qualified in three days. In May, 1916, Lieutenant O'Leary volunteered for service on heavy trench machines and was attached to one of these batteries, with which he remained until disabled during the attack on the Vimy Ridge.

His home in Richibucto in December, 1916. After a brief rest Lieut. O'Leary went back to the firing line and is now recovering from a serious illness in a hospital in France. He is hoping to shortly be able to resume service and intends going back at as early a date as possible to Colonel Anderson's Brigade, where his captaincy is awaiting him.

Captain Harry O'Leary, the third member of this group of officers, is the only son of Richard O'Leary, of Richibucto, and is now only twenty-three years of age. When war broke out he was a student at McGill University, but left there to take a military course at Halifax in the spring of 1915. After securing his lieutenantcy, and later his captaincy, he obtained a commission as lieutenant with the 64th Infantry Battalion under command of Lieutenant-Col. H. Montgomery Campbell, sailing on April 1st, 1916, for overseas. Shortly after his arrival in England he was drafted as lieutenant into the famous 48th Highlanders of Toronto, and later was put in charge of the 3rd Stokes Trench Mortars Section, attached to this regiment. On September 25th last Lieut. O'Leary was promoted to captaincy on the Somme front. He was slightly wounded at Vimy Ridge on Easter Monday, April 9th, but remained on duty and for his valor on this occasion he has recently been awarded the Military Cross. While at McGill, Capt. Harry O'Leary was prominent in athletic circles, and at the time of leaving was president of the McGill College Union. He has also a member of the McGill Council of 1914, and it is worthy of note that the entire eleven members of that body are now serving at the front.

Although beyond the age for active service, Honorary Colonel Richard O'Leary, of Richibucto, father of Captain Harry O'Leary, has devoted a great deal of time and energy to the service of Canada at home. Besides being active in patriotic movements of various kinds, he has for the past year and a half, or thereabouts, been president of the New Brunswick Recruiting Association, travelling all over the country, and doing his utmost to forward the work. He has taken an active part, as well, in the national service movement, having been one of the delegates to the big convention held a short time ago in Montreal.—Moncton Times.

How New Zealand Raises Her Army

Tried the Voluntary System First, But Now Uses a Combination of Both

The New Zealand compulsory service law has been well tested. It has been twice challenged, but on both occasions public feeling showed itself strongly in favor of the law, and the opposition proved ineffective. New Zealand has undertaken to find 2,250 men per month. The compulsory service law provides that if volunteering falls short of this number the shortage is made up by ballot. It has been proved to be a stimulus to volunteering as well as a safeguard against shortage.

The act was passed in July, 1916. New Zealand had then raised 60,000 men. The total sent abroad and in camp is now 84,000, of whom at least 78,000 have volunteered. A national register has been compiled containing the name of all men between the ages of twenty and forty-six. A man who fails to register is liable to civil punishment or to immediate conscription. Employers may be fined if they fail to demand from employees a certificate of registration. There is little doubt that the register is substantially complete. It is divided into two classes, the first consisting of married men and the second of single men. So far the ballots have been wholly among single men, and the division is expected to last until the end of this year. When the married men come to be balloted they will be divided according to age and family responsibilities, the young men without children being drawn first. There are, of course, many married men in the force, but they have all gone as volunteers.

Try Volunteering First
For each draft a month is allowed for volunteering. The lists are then closed, the shortage calculated, and names are drawn by ballot sufficient to allow for exemptions and medical rejections. The margin is growing. At first it was three names for every soldier required, but as the register contains the names of all men, including those already rejected, the blind and the deaf, and as the fit and willing single men have already volunteered in great numbers, bigger margins are now necessary. When the law is passed it had a good effect upon volunteering. A sentiment went round among single men that it was better to "go" than to be sent. The August and September drafts were filled by volunteers. Then volunteering began to drag again. The first ballot was held in November to fill 800 vacancies in the October draft, and 400 in November. Since then there have been regular monthly ballots to fill growing shortages. The months shortages went to 2,000, which is the highest yet recorded.

Influences From Australia
Such active opposition as has been shown to the law has been largely due to the political situation in Australia. The act passed Parliament with only five opponents. But before the first ballot there had been a referendum in Australia upon conscription, and the anti-conscriptionists had won. This made the New Zealand anti-conscriptionists bold. They endeavored to organize a campaign hostile to the law, but it was short-lived, and the first draft of balloted men went to camp cheerfully. This has been the experience throughout. We hear a good deal of political and religious objections, but the mass of the balloted men themselves take quite a sporting interest in the proceedings. They look keenly for the lists, and when the lot falls upon them they go without resentment. A balloted man will be greeted in the workroom in the morning with: "I see you're drawn Billy." His reply, likely as not is "Just my luck." And at lunch time Billy is stripped before the doctor. Once in uniform, his wish to see his chums sharing the same "luck" eclipses for the time being all other human desires.

LANCASTER YOUTH WAS DROWNED

A very sad accident occurred Thursday afternoon at Clifton, on the Kennebecasis, when Cecil Kierstead, the twelve year old son of Color Sergeant J. Vernon Kierstead was drowned in the Kennebecasis River. Mrs. Kierstead in company with her son went on a visit to friends at Clifton. While the mother was visiting a friend, the little chap in company with two other small boys went down to the wharf to fish. From the information gained from the little chaps who were on the wharf at the time, it appears that the deceased child was sitting on the edge of the pier fishing and lost his balance, falling into the water, which is quite deep at this particular spot.

Anti-conscriptionists fought municipal elections as a test of public feeling on conscription. They were crushingly defeated. It appears now that we have heard the end of anti-conscriptionist agitation, and that our monthly quota of soldiers will go cheerfully and unchallenged to camp for the duration of the war.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France.
To MRS. R. D. BAMBURCK:
The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S.
Dear Mother:—
I am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me.
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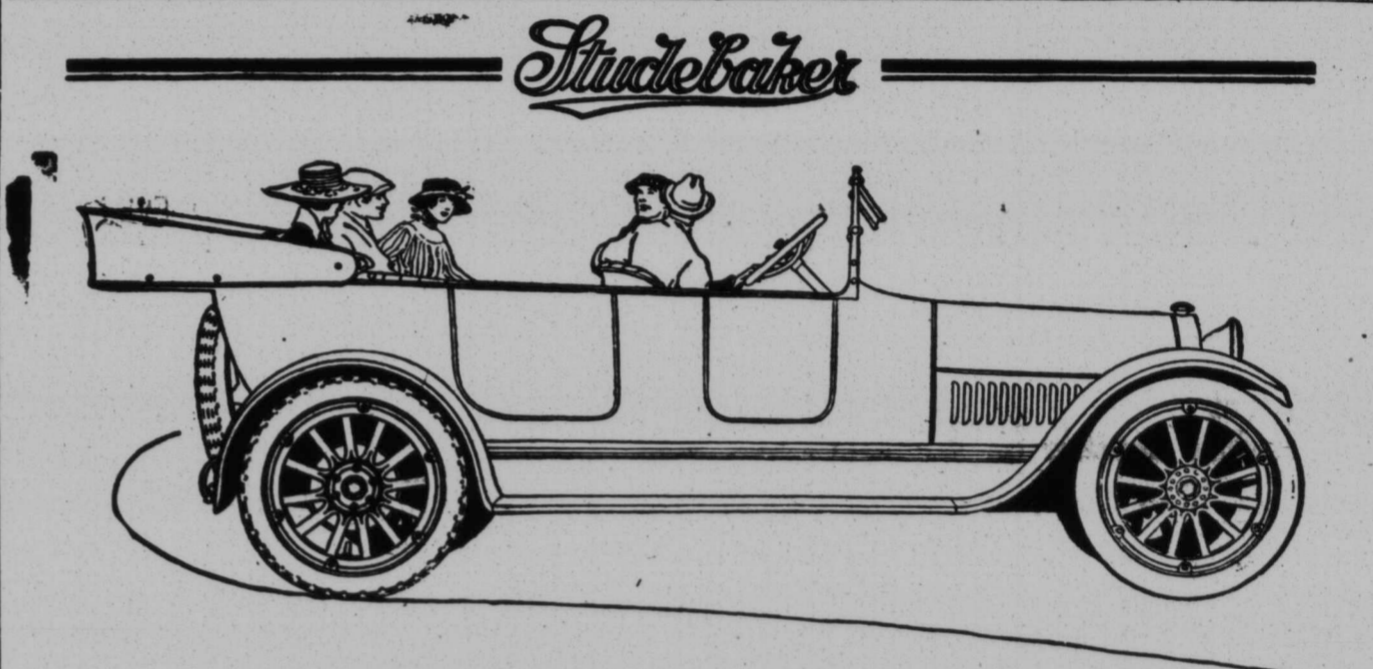
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